Financial Statements of International Endesa B.V. at June 30, 2018

Contents

Management Board report

The Managing Directors of International Endesa B.V. (hereinafter: 'the Company') are pleased to present herewith the financial statements for the half of 2018.

General

The Company was incorporated on June 10, 1993 under the laws of the Netherlands.

The principal activity of the Company is to issue and manage notes and other financial instruments (refer to below), and to lend the funds to its parent company and other affiliated companies.

The result for the first half of 2018 was in accordance with management's expectations.

Operating results

In order to present the results of the Company and analyze its financial structure, several performance indicators has been presented, obtained directly from the financial statements, which management feels are useful in monitoring performance of the Company business.

Shareholder's equity amounted to Euro 21,450 thousand up 364 thousand compared with December 31, 2017, entirely attributed to the net income of the period.

Long-term debt totalled to Euro 27,000 thousand remained unchanged from the yearend.

Net income of the Company for the period ended June 30, 2018 totalled to Euro 364 thousand increased by Euro 114 thousand.

Management ensures liquidity is available under the facilities and manages the debts to ensure it mirrors the funding needs from the Endesa Group. The equity is maintained at a relative low level, but should be seen in conjunction with the guarantees obtained from the Endesa Group.

The loan receivables representing the funding needs from the Endesa Group are yearly monitored for recoverability, where no indicators exist that could potentially impact the current valuation of these receivables.

Principal activities during the first six months of 2018

The Company focused on its financing activities under its Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) Programme and on the managing of its outstanding financial debt and assets.

During the first six months of 2018, the Company regularly issued a short-term debt under its Euro Commercial Paper Programme. The maximum amount of the outstanding debt under this Programme is Euro 3,000 million. The volume issued in the 1st half 2018 totaled Euro 3,873 million (EUR 2,910 million during the same period of prior year). The repayment totaled to Euro 3,562 million (Euro 2,642 million for the period ended at June 30, 2017). All funds have been lent to affiliated companies of Endesa Group.

The Company performed the management and administration activities on its financial assets and liabilities, including ECP, MTNP, intercompany loans, credit lines and financial derivatives.

On July 30, 2018, the shareholder resolved to adopt the statutory financial statements for the period need at June 30, 2018.

Main Risks and uncertainties

In compliance with the new provisions in Dutch Accounting Standard 400, the Company has drawn up elements of its risk section as follows.

Significant risk, risk appetite which could have a material effect on financial position and result as well as risk mitigation strategy have been described in the annual accounts for 2017. Those categories and risks remain valid and should be read in conjunction with this interim report.

Future outlook

The Company should evolve normally during 2018, the principal activities will concentrate on the financial operations. No significant changes are expected in the size and nature of operations.

Board of Directors composition

Taking into account the new legislation that entered into force in the Netherlands on January 1, 2013 and concerning the composition of the companies' Board of Directors, we highlight that the Board members of the Company are currently all men. Nonetheless, the Company believes that the composition of its Board of directors has a broad diversity of experience, expertise and backgrounds, and that the backgrounds and qualifications of the directors, considered as a group, provide a significant mix of experience, knowledge, abilities and independence that we believe will allow our board of directors to fulfill its responsibilities and properly execute its duties.

Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events to be mentioned.

Personnel

As at June 30, 2018 the Company employs one person.

Statement ex Article 5:25c Paragraph 2 Financial Markets Supervision Act (‘Wet op het Financieel Toezicht’)

To our knowledge,

1. the financial statements give a true and fair view of assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of International Endesa B.V.;
2. the Management Board report gives a true and fair view of the Company’s position as per June 30,2018 and developments during the financial year 2018;
3. the management board report describes the material risks the issuer is facing and provides a fair view as mentioned in article 5:25 paragraph 8 and if applicable 9

Amsterdam, July 30, 2018

Alessandro Canta

Ernesto di Giacomo

Hans Marseille

Adolfo García Nombela

Financial statements

for the half year ended June 30, 2018

Profit and loss account for the half year ended June 30, 2018

Thousands of Euro	Note	1st Half	
		2017	**2016**
Services	1	(75)	(131)
Personnel	1	(52)	(75)
Result from operating activities		**(127)**	**(206)**
Financial income	2	(707)	486
Financial expense	2	1,306	32
	Total	**599**	**518**
Profit before income taxes		**472**	**312**
Income tax expense	3	(108)	(62)
Net income for the period		**364**	**250**

Balance sheet as at June 30, 2018

(before appropriation of net income)

Thousands of Euro	Note		
ASSETS		**Jun 30, 2018**	**Dec. 31, 2017**
Non-current assets			
Non-current financial assets	4	27,000	27,000
	Total	**27,000**	**27,000**
Current assets			
Current financial assets	5	1,222,898	910,961
Cash and cash equivalents	6	28	27
	Total	**1,222,926**	**910,988**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,249,926**	**937,988**

Thousands of Euro			
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	7	15,429	15,429
Share premium reserve	7	4,660	4,660
Retained earnings	7	996	426
Net income for the period		364	579
Total shareholder's equity		**21,449**	**21,085**
Non-current liabilities		27,000	27,000
Long-term loans and borrowings	8	**27,000**	**27,000**
	Total		
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans and borrowings	9	1,200,306	889,361
Other current financial liabilities	10	926	249
Income Tax payable		141	106
Other current liabilities		104	187
	Total	**1,201,477**	**889,903**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,249,926**	**937,988**

Statement of changes in shareholder's equity for the half year ended June 30, 2018

Thousands of Euro

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Retained earnings	Net income for the period	**Equity attributable to the shareholders**
Jan.1, 2017	**15,429**	**4,660**	**98**	**328**	**20,515**
Allocation of net income from the previous year	-	-	328	(328)	-
Net income for the period	-	-	-	250	250
Jun.30, 2017	**15,429**	**4,660**	**426**	**250**	**20,765**
Jan. 1, 2018	**15,429**	**4,660**	**426**	**570**	**21,085**
Allocation of net income from the previous year	-	-	570	(570)	-
Net income for the period	-	-	-	364	**362**
Jun. 30, 2018	**15,429**	**4,660**	**996**	**364**	**21,449**

Notes to the financial statements

Form and content of the financial statement

International Endesa B.V. ('the Company') was incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands on June 10, 1993 and has its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, with offices at Herengracht 471, 1017 BS Amsterdam. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Endesa S.A. ('the parent'), a Spanish company having its registered office at Ribera del Loira 60, 28042 Madrid, Spain. Endesa S.A. and its subsidiaries form part of the Enel Group, of which Enel Iberia S.r.l. is the parent company in Spain.

The principal activity of the Company is to issue commercial paper notes and other financial debt instruments (refer to below), and provide these funds to its parent and other affiliated companies.

This half year report has not been audited or reviewed by any external party.

Debt issuance program and ECP Program

On January 17, 1995, the Company entered into a USD 750 million Debt Issuance Program, arranged by Morgan Stanley & Co. International Limited. On July 5, 1998, this Debt Issuance Program was increased up to USD 4,000 million. On 9 July 1999, the initial maximum program amount has been increased up to Euro 7,000 million from the former USD 4,000 million. On September 20, 2001, the maximum program amount has been increased up to Euro 9,000 million from the former Euro 7,000 million. On November 15, 2002, the maximum program amount has been increased up to Euro 10,000 million from the former Euro 9,000 million. As from 2004, no new loans are issued under the program. In 2014 the Company repaid USD private placement, having the residual notes denominated in Euro only.

These notes are listed on several European stock exchanges.

On April 29,1998, the Company established a Euro Commercial Paper Program pursuant to which the Company may issue and have outstanding short-term notes up to a maximum aggregate amount of USD 2,000 million. On December 13, 2006, the existing program was updated to Euro 2,000 million. On December 18, 2009, the existing program was updated to Euro 3,000 million. The proceeds of the notes issued are passed on to the parent company and other affiliated companies.

International Endesa B.V.'s external debt, composed by Euro Medium-Term Notes, Euro Commercial Papers, is guaranteed by the parent company, Endesa S.A, by an agreement dated October 20, 2016.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the Netherlands (Dutch GAAP) and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Assets and liabilities are recorded at face value, unless indicated otherwise.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the Company's financial statements.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption.

Accounting principles

The principal accounting policies adopted in preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

An asset is disclosed in the balance sheet when it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. A liability is disclosed in the balance sheet when it is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

Income is recognized in the profit and loss account when an increase in economic potential related to an increase in an asset or a decrease of a liability has arisen, the size of which can be estimated with a sufficient reliability. Expenses are recognized when a decrease in the economic potential related to a decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen, the size of which can be estimated with sufficient reliability.

If a transaction results in a transfer of future economic benefits and or when all risks relating to assets or liabilities transfer to a third party, the asset or liability is no longer included in the balance sheet. Assets and liabilities are not included in the balance sheet if economic benefits are not probable or cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The revenue and expenses are allocated to the period to which they relate. Reference is also made to the items financial instruments and financial income and expense.

Accounting policies and measurement criteria

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to form opinions and to make estimates and assumptions that influence the application of principles and the reported values of assets and liabilities and of income and expenditure. The actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are constantly assessed. Revisions of estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in future periods for which the revision has consequences. Significant estimates includes valuation of loan receivable balances. Impairment valuation estimates are in included in the impairment of financial assets section.

Comparative figures

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years presented. In certain cases the comparative figures have been reclassified to match the current years classification.

Cash flow statements

As permitted under RJ 360.104, the cash flows of the Company are included in the cash flows statement of the ultimate holding company. The ultimate holding company's financial statement are available on Endesa's corporate website: www.endesa.com.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include investments in shares and bonds, loans granted and other receivables, cash items, loans and other financing commitments and other payables. Financial instruments also include derivative financial instruments that are stated at cost or lower market value, unless cost price hedge accounting is applied.

Purchased loans and bonds

Purchased loans and bonds which the Company intends to hold to maturity (and is capable of doing so), are measured at amortised cost after initial recognition using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

Loans granted and other receivables

Loans granted and other receivables are carried at amortised cost after initial recognition using the effective interest method, less impairment losses.

Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its risks associated with interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations.

Derivatives based on cost hedge accounting

The hedges are recognized on the basis of cost hedge accounting if the following conditions are met:

a) The general hedging strategy and the way in which the hedging relationships are in line with risk management objectives and the expected effectiveness of these hedging relationships must be documented;

b) The nature of the hedging instruments involved and hedged positions must be documented;

c) The losses that occur due to hedge ineffectiveness must be recognized in the profit and loss account.

The hedges which meet these strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

If the hedged item is carried at cost in the balance sheet, the derivative is also carried at cost.

As long as the hedged item under cost hedging is not recognized in the balance sheet, the hedging instrument is not devalued. If the hedged position of a forecast transaction results in the recognition of a financial asset or liability, the related gains or losses not yet recognized in profit or loss are taken to the profit and loss account in the same period(s) in which the acquired asset or contracted liability has an effect on profit or loss.

If the hedged item represents a monetary item denominated in a foreign currency, the derivative, to the extent it contains currency components, is also carried at the spot rate ruling at the balance sheet date. If the derivative contains currency components, the difference between the spot rate at the time of entering into the derivative and the forward rate at which the derivative will be settled, is amortized over the term of the derivative.

Cost hedge accounting is no longer applied if:

a) The hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised;

b) The hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

Conditions for hedge accounting

The company documents its hedging relationships in specific hedging documentation and regularly checks the effectiveness of the hedging relationships by establishing whether the hedge is effective or that there is no over-hedging.

At each balance sheet date, the company assesses the degree of ineffectiveness of the combination of the hedge instrument and the hedged position (the hedging relationship). The degree of ineffectiveness

of the hedging relationship is determined by comparing the critical features of the hedging instrument against the hedged position. For this comparison, the company uses the critical features: amount; term; hedged risk; and method of settlement of the hedging instrument and the hedged position.

If the critical features, assessed in the context of the hedging relationship match, there is no ineffectiveness.

If the critical features, assessed in the context of the hedging relationship, do not match, there is ineffectiveness. In that case, the degree of ineffectiveness is determined by comparing the fair value change of the hedging instrument with the fair value change of the hedged position. If there is a cumulative loss on the hedging relationship over the period between initial recognition of the hedging instrument and the balance sheet date, the ineffectiveness (loss) is directly recognised in the profit and loss account.

Other derivatives

Following initial measurement, other derivatives with listed shares or bonds as underlying securities are carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are taken to the profit and loss account.

Following initial measurement, other derivatives with underlying securities other than listed shares or bonds are carried at cost or lower fair value. Gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account when the derivatives are transferred to a third party or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity-accounted investee, is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it needs to be impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The entity considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortised cost (loan and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised. When an event occurring after the impairment

was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Financial assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at balance sheet date, except when covered by a hedge or swap agreement, at the contractual rates.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at amortized cost, less an allowance for possible uncollectable amounts.

Shareholders' equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Investment costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Non-current liabilities

The valuation and measurement of non-current liabilities is explained under the heading 'Financial instruments'.

Current liabilities

The valuation and measurement of current liabilities is explained under the heading 'Financial instruments'.

Financial income and expense

Financial income comprises interest income on loans to Endesa group companies, dividend income and foreign currency gain. Interest income is recognised as is accrued, using the effective interest method.

Financial expenses comprise interest of the Euro Medium Term Notes, United States Private Placements, Euro Commercial Papers, the interest of the intercompany loan with Endesa Capital Finance, LLC and losses on hedging instruments that are recognised in profit and loss.

Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax comprises the current and deferred corporate income tax receivable and deductible for the reporting period.

Corporate income tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at

each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Determination of fair value

A number of accounting principles and disclosures require the determination of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. For measurement and disclosure purposes, the fair value is determined as described below, or in the relevant paragraph of the financial instrument. Where applicable, detailed information concerning the principles for determining the fair value are included in the section that specifically relates to the relevant asset or liability.

Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated at the present value of future cash flows.

Non-derivative financial obligations

The fair value of non-derivative financial obligations is only determined for disclosure purposes and is calculated on the basis of the net present value of future repayments and interest payments, discounted at the market interest rate, including a margin for the relevant risks as at the reporting date.

Risk management

In normal course of business, the Company uses various types of financial instruments. Financial instruments include those recognized in the balance sheet (on-balance sheet) and off-balance sheet financial instruments.

The estimated fair value of a financial instrument is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in at arm's length transaction. Fair values are determined from listed markets prices, price quotations from banks or from pricing models.

The Company has procedures and policies in place to control risks related to financial instruments. These policies and procedures include a clear segregation of duties between operating, settlement, accounting and controlling of all financial instruments used. The Company's management is involved in the risk management process.

The Company attempts to minimise the counterparty credit risk associated with the financial instruments used by selecting counter parties that are creditworthy, given their high credit ratings.

Financial instruments in the balance sheet substantially include long-term receivables and payables, short-term loans receivable and payable, and cash.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rate will affect the Company's financial position and cash flows. Interest rate exposure on the debt is fully mitigated using interest rate swap agreements.

At year end the outstanding derivative instruments are as follows:

Thousands of Euro

Series	Outstanding	Interest payable	Interest receivable	Start date	End date
39	15,000	6m EURO+ 10bpt	4.50%	07/10/1999	07/10/2019
68	12,000	6m EURO+ 33bpt	5.74%	12/11/2001	12/11/2031

Interest rate swaps are used to adjust the fixed rate or floating rate nature in financing arrangements. The interest payables are based on the Euribor plus a mark-up and are compatible with the interest rates received from financial receivables.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates will affect in Company's financial position and cash flow.

The risks relating to the different currencies have been covered using hedge and swap agreements. The swap contracts mature in accordance with the terms of the related assets and liabilities. As per June 30, 2018, no foreign currency transactions are included in the balance sheet.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. As the Company lends funds only intragroup to Endesa S.A. and affiliates the credit risk is considered low.

The Company has not entered into any other transactions that might generate credit risk, except for the financial derivatives contracted with financial institutions which may generate credit risk under certain circumstances.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its financial assets invested in Endesa Group companies ensuring that the terms and conditions correspond with its liabilities. In order to mitigate this risk the Company meets liquidity requirements primarily through cash flows generated by ordinary operations and drawing on a range of financing sources while managing any liquidity excess as appropriate. Furthermore Endesa S.A., one of the largest energy companies in Spain, agreed with the company on October 20, 2016 the guarantee for payments of the Company's receivables due from Endesa S.A. and affiliated companies within the year.

Notes to Financial statements

1 Result from operating activities – Euro (127) thousand

Result from operating activities is negative for Euro 127 thousand (negative Euro 206 thousand for the same period of 2017) having a decrease by Euro 79 thousand. The change is mainly attributed to a decrease of service costs under agreement with service agreement with Enel Investment Holding B.V. (Euro 46 thousand) and decrease of personnel cost (Euro 23 thousand) and decrease of non-deductible VAT (Euro10 thousand).

2 Financial income/(expense) – Euro 599 thousand

Thousands of Euro

	Jun. 30, 2018	**Jun. 30, 2017**	**Change**
Financial income:			
interest and other income from long-term financial assets	(1)	77	(78)
interest and other income from short-term financial assets	(1,397)	(803)	(594)
income from IRS derivatives instruments	691	1,212	(521)
Total financial income	**(707)**	**486**	**(1,193)**
Financial expenses:			
Interest expenses on bonds	(676)	(1,273)	2,921
Interest expenses on commercial papers	1,982	1,306	(1,648)
Total financial expenses	**1,306**	**32**	**1,273**
Net financial result recognised	**599**	**518**	**81**

Net financial income totalled to Euro 599 thousand having an increase of Euro 81 thousand mainly due to a net effect of decrease in both financial income (Euro 1,193 thousand) and financial expenses (Euro 1,273 thousand).

Negative interest and other income from financial assets driven by negative reference interest rate (Euribor) led to decrease of total financial income by Euro 1,193 thousand compared to the same period of prior year. The variation referred to decrease of Euro 602 thousand in interest income from Endesa S.A. and decrease of Euro 69 thousand in income from Endesa Financiacio Filiales S.A. and decrease of Euro 521 thousand in income from derivatives.

Financial expenses decreased to negative Euro 1.306 thousand and composed by interest charges of bonds (Euro 66 thousand) and negative interest changes of commercial papers (Euro 1,982 thousand).

3 Income tax expense– Euro 108 thousand

Corporate income tax expense for 1st half of 2018 is estimated at Euro 108 thousand (Euro 62 for the same period of prior year).

The nominal tax rate used is 20% for the first Euro 200 thousand of taxable income and 25% for the remaining amount.

4 Non-current financial assets – Euro 27,000 thousand

Thousands of Euro

	Jun.30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017	Change
Loans and receivables			
- Loans to affiliated companies	27,000	27,000	-
Total loans and receivables	**27,000**	**27,000**	**-**
Total non-current financial assets	**27,000**	**27,000**	**-**

Loan to affiliated companies

The specification of the loans to affiliated companies is set out below:

Thousands of Euro

	Jun.30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017	Change
Loan receivable from Endesa Financiación Filiales S.A. (LC1039)	15,000	15,000	-
Loan receivable from Endesa Financiación Filiales S.A. (LC1068)	12,000	12,000	-
Total loans to affiliated companies	**27,000**	**27,000**	**-**

The loans to affiliated companies have variable interest rates related to LIBOR and EURIBOR plus a mark-up.

The proceeds of the notes issued by the Company under the private placement are lent to the Sole shareholder and other affiliated companies of Endesa Group. Consequently, the maturity date of the intercompany receivables is exactly the same as the maturity date of the notes issued and included in note 8.

5 Current financial assets – Euro 1,222,898 thousand

Thousands of Euro

	Jun. 30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2018	Change
Financial receivables	1,222,226	911,048	311,178
Interest receivable on interest rate swaps	933	252	681
Other current financial assets	(261)	(339)	78
Total	**1,222,898**	**910,961**	**311,937**

Current financial assets essentially consist of short-term loans granted to affiliated companies.

Financial receivables

Thousands of Euro

	Jun. 30, 2018	Dec. 31, 2017	Change
Short-term loan with Endesa S.A.	1,200,634	889,768	310,866
Credit Line with Endesa Financiación Filiales S.A.	21,592	6,657	14,935
Credit line with Endesa S.A.	-	14,632	(14,632)
Total	**1,222,226**	**911,048**	**310,869**

Interest receivable on interest rate swaps

Interest receivables on interest rate swaps refer to the accrued interest that will be paid by the market counterparties at the end of the agreed interest period and totalled Euro 933 thousand (2016: Euro 252 thousand).

Other current financial assets

Other current financial assets aggregate refers to accrued income related to the long-term loans and short-term credit lines granted to affiliated companies and totalled to negative Euro 261 thousand compared with the negative Euro 339 thousand at December 31, 2017.

6 Cash and cash equivalents – Euro 28 thousand

As at June 30, 2018 cash and cash equivalent amount to Euro 28 thousand. No restrictions on usage of cash exist.

7 Shareholder's equity – Euro 21,449 thousand

Share capital – Euro 15,429 thousand

The authorised share capital amounts to Euro 15,882,308, consisting of 35,000 common shares with a par value of Euro 453.78 per share. As at 30 June 2017, 34,000 shares were issued and paid in.

Share premium reserve – Euro 4,660 thousand

The share premium concerns the income from the issuing of shares insofar as this exceeds the nominal value of the shares.

At least Euro 4,660,501 of the share premium can be considered as freely distributable share premium as referred to in the 1964 Income Tax Act.

Retained earnings and profit for the period – Euro 1,360 thousand

The retained earnings as at June 30, 2018 are Euro 996 thousand. The net income for the period is Euro 364 thousand.

8 Long-term loans and borrowings – Euro 27,000 thousand

The notes issued by the Company under the Debt Issuance Program are presented under the Long-term loans and borrowings and amount to Euro 27,000 thousand as at June 30, 2018.

The notes under the Debt Issuance Program are unconditionally guaranteed by the parent company.

The interest on the individual EMTN notes is either fixed or floating. By the use of interest rate swaps, net interest payable is mostly related to LIBOR or EURIBOR rates plus a mark-up.

Notes are valued at 'amortized costs'. The market price of the EMTN notes totalled to Euro 33,124 thousand at June 30, 2018.

The following table shows long-term debt and repayment schedules as at 30 June 2017:

Thousands of Euro

		Balance	Nominal amount	Balance			
Series	**Currency**	**Jun 30, 2018**	**Jun. 30 2018**	**Dec 31, 2017**	**Maturity**	**Option**	**Interest rate**
N1039	EUR	15,000	15,000	15,000	Oct.2019	Oct.2019	10yearGBP/CMS
N1068	EUR	12,000	12,000	12,000	Nov.2031	Nov.2031	5.74
Total		**27,000**	**27,000**	**27,000**			

Debt Issuance Programme

On January 17, 1995, the Company entered into a USD 750 million Debt Issuance Programme, arranged by Morgan Stanley & Co. International Limited.

Starting from 1998 until 2002 the Debt Issuance Program has been updated and increased several times up to the maximum amount of Euro 10,000 million.

Notes issued under the program are listed on several European stock exchanges.

9 Short-term loans and borrowings – Euro 1,200,766 thousand

Thousands of Euro

	Jun. 30, 2018	Dec.31, 2017	Change
Commercial papers	1,200,634	889,768	310,866
Interest payable for liabilities under the commercial paper	(328)	(407)	79
Short-term loans and borrowings	**1,200,306**	**889,361**	**310,945**

Commercial Paper

As at June 30, 2018 the outstanding amount of commercial paper is Euro 1,200,634 thousand. The commercial papers issuance is performed in the context of the Euro Commercial Paper Program (hereinafter, also "ECP Program") launched by the Company in 1998.

On April 29, 1998, the Company established a Euro Commercial Paper Program pursuant to which the Company may issue and have outstanding short-term notes up to a maximum aggregate amount of USD 2,000 million. On December 13, 2006, the existing program was updated to Euro 2,000 million and finally, on December 18, 2009, updated to Euro 3,000 million.

The ECP notes issued under the Euro Commercial Paper Program are unconditionally guaranteed by the parent company.

10 Other current financial liabilities – Euro 1,226 thousand

Thousands of Euro

	30-Jun-17	31-Dec-16	Change
Interest payable for EMTN	926	249	677
Total other current financial liabilities	**926**	**249**	**677**

Other current financial liabilities refer to interest payables for notes payable and liabilities under the ECP programme (notes 8 and 9) and are due within one year.

Related parties

Transactions between International Endesa B.V. and other companies of Enel Group involve Financing and Treasury management.

These transactions are part of the ordinary operations of the Company and are settled on the basis of Standard intra-Group contract market prices. International Endesa B.V. has no business relations with Key management during the period.

The following table summarizes the financial relationships between the Company and related parties:

Millions of Euro

	Receivables	Payables	Income	Cost
	Jun. 30, 2018		1st half 2018	
Endesa S.A.	1,201	-	-	1
Endesa Financiación Filiales S.A.	49	-	-	-
Total	**1,250**	**-**	**-**	**1**

Statutory Directors

The emoluments of the company's Directors charged in 1st half of 2018, as per section 2.383 (1) of the Netherlands Civil Code, amounted to Euro nil (2017: nil).

Subsequent events

There have been no significant subsequent events to be mentioned.

Amsterdam, July 30, 2018

Alessandro Canta

Ernesto di Giacomo

Hans Marseille

Adolfo García Nombela