Global Dominion Access, S.A. .y Subsidiaries

Audit Report
Consolidated Financial Statements and
Consolidated Management Report
to December 31, 2024

"This version of our report is a free translation of the original, which was prepared in Spanish. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation."

Audit report of consolidated financial statements issued by an independent auditor

To the shareholders of Global Dominion Access, S.A.:

Report on the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of Global Dominion Access, S.A. (the Parent Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which include the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024, the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the annual report, all of them consolidated, corresponding to the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements express, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the Group's equity and financial position as at 31 December 2024, as well as its consolidated results and cash flows, for the year ended on that date, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRS), and other provisions of the regulatory framework for financial reporting that are applicable in Spain.

Basis of the opinion

We have carried out our audit in accordance with the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under these standards are described below in the Auditor'*s Responsibilities in Relation to the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethics requirements, including those of independence, which are applicable to our audit of the consolidated annual accounts in Spain as required by the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts. In this regard, we have not provided services other than those of the audit of accounts, nor have there been situations or circumstances that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned regulatory regulations, have affected the necessary independence in such a way that it has been compromised.

We consider that the audit evidence we have obtained provides a sufficient and adequate basis for our opinion.

Key audit issues

The key audit issues are those issues that, in our professional judgment, have been of the greatest significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period. These issues have been addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in the formation of our opinion on them, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit issues	How they have been treated in the audit
Goodwill Recovery The Group's goodwill represents a substantial part of its assets and amounts to €365,169 thousand as of December 31, 2024. As indicated in note 4.1.a) of the consolidated financial statements, management annually performs goodwill impairment loss tests by calculating the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGUs) to which it is assigned. These impairment tests are mainly based on discount models of future cash flows at the level of CGUs and require the application of judgment and the use of significant assumptions relating, among other aspects, to sales expectations, EBITDA on sales, projected growth rates and discount rates (note 7.a.1) of the consolidated report). Note 7 of the consolidated report details the key assumptions used, as well as the results of the impairment tests carried out by management. This issue is key because it involves the application of critical judgments and significant estimates by management on the key assumptions used, subject to uncertainty, and the fact that future significant changes therein could have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.	Our audit procedures have included, but are not limited to, the following: • Understanding of the internal process and the relevant controls established by management for the analysis of goodwill recovery. • Consideration of the adequacy of the allocation made of assets, including goodwill, to the CGUs and assessment of the reasonableness of the methodology used to calculate their recoverable amount. • Evaluation of the adequacy of the valuation models used, verification that they are based on the plans and budgets approved by management, and validation of the key assumptions used, by contrasting them with available comparables, among others, historical results. • In relation to discount rates, with the collaboration of our valuation experts, we verify that the methodology applied for their estimation is adequate, and that the value of the same is within a reasonable range. • Checking the mathematical accuracy of the models prepared by management, and comparing the calculated recoverable amount with the net book value of the assets. • Verification of the reasonableness of the sensitivity analyses carried out, as well as the coherence of the variations of hypotheses considered. • Verification of the breakdowns included in the consolidated report in accordance with the applicable regulations. As a result of the tests carried out, we consider that the approach and conclusions of management are consistent with the evidence obtained.

Key audit issues	How they have been treated in the audit
Transactions for the sale of shares in Dominion Industry & Infrastructures, S.L. As indicated in note 1.3 of the accompanying consolidated financial statement, during the 2024 financial year the Group sold the shares it held in Dominion Industry & Infrastructures, S.L., with the consequent loss of control over it. This transaction generated a profit of €22,092 thousand recognized under the heading "Other operating income" in the consolidated income statement for 2024 (note 24.c). The accounting of this transaction in accordance with the policies described in note 2.4.1.c) of the consolidated report requires the analysis of the loss of control and the time at which it occurs, which requires the application of judgment and additionally implies the existence of estimates in relation to the results of the sale. This requires special attention in our audit due to the magnitude of the amounts indicated, which is why we have considered it a key issue in our audit.	For the audit of this sale operation we have applied, among others, the following procedures. • Obtaining, reading and analysing the purchase and sale contracts, as well as the accounting analyses carried out by the management. • Analysis of compliance with the contractual conditions for the loss of control over this investee by the Group. • Understanding and checking the calculations made by management to determine the profit of the operation. • Evaluation of the breakdowns included in the consolidated financial statements relating to this sale transaction. Based on the procedures carried out, we consider that the accounting treatment followed by management for the aforementioned operation is consistent with the evidence obtained.

Key audit issues	How they have been treated in the audit
Service Revenue Recognition The Group mainly recognises revenues from the provision of services by applying the percentage of completion method considering the degree of progress, calculated on the basis of the costs incurred from each contract over the total estimated costs for the implementation of the project (note 2.4.19.b) of the consolidated report). This criterion requires the use of judgments and estimates by management in relation to the total costs necessary for the execution of the contract, as well as the amount of claims or variations in the scope of the project. Revenues for 2024 related to the provision of services recognized by degree of progress amounted to €736,659 thousand and represent a significant part of the Group's consolidated ordinary income (note 24.b). Given their quantitative importance and the use of estimates for their recognition, this area has been considered as a key issue in our audit.	In our audit work we have considered our understanding of the controls established by management for the estimation of these revenues. To carry out substantive tests, we have selected samples of projects taking into account first quantitative and qualitative factors, such as the total sale price of the contract, the amount of revenue or margins recognized in the year or the risk associated with the costs pending to be incurred to complete the contract. Additionally, for the remaining projects, we have made a random selection of them. For the selected projects we have carried out the following procedures: • We have obtained the contracts, understanding the most relevant clauses and their implications, as well as the budgets and the monitoring reports on their execution. • We have recalculated the degree of progress by comparing it with the results of the direction calculation. • We have obtained explanations on the reconciliation between the financial information and the monitoring reports provided by management. • For projects initiated in previous years, we have carried out an analysis of the evolution of margins and we have evaluated the consistency of the estimates made by management in the previous year with the actual data of the contracts in the 2024 financial year. Based on the procedures carried out, we consider that the accounting criteria, as well as the estimates and calculations made by the management are consistent with the evidence obtained.

Other Information: Consolidated Management Report

The other information includes exclusively the consolidated management report for the 2024 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the directors of the Parent Company and does not form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the consolidated management report. Our responsibility for the consolidated management report, in accordance with the requirements of the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts, consists of:

a) To verify only that the consolidated statement of non-financial information, certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, referred to in the Audit of Accounts Act, have been provided in the manner provided for in the applicable regulations and, if not, to report on it.

b) To evaluate and report on the consistency of the rest of the information included in the consolidated management report with the consolidated annual accounts, based on the Group's knowledge obtained in the performance of the audit of the aforementioned accounts, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated management report are in accordance with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have done, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are obliged to report it.

On the basis of the work carried out, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above is provided in the manner provided for in the applicable regulations and that the rest of the information contained in the consolidated management report is consistent with that of the consolidated annual accounts for the financial year 2024 and its content and presentation are in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Liability of the directors and the audit and compliance committee in relation to the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the Parent Company are responsible for preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements in such a way as to give a true and fair view of the Group's equity, financial position and consolidated results, in accordance with EU-IFRS and other provisions of the regulatory framework for financial reporting applicable to the Group in Spain, and for the internal control they deem necessary to allow the preparation of consolidated financial statements free of misstatement material, due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the parent are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as appropriate the issues related to the going concern and using the going concern accounting principle unless such directors intend to liquidate the Group or cease operations. or there is no other realistic alternative.

The Parent's audit and compliance committee is responsible for overseeing the process of preparing and presenting the consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's responsibilities in relation to the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report containing our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high degree of security, but it does not guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts in force in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may be due to fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they can reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts in force in Spain, we apply our professional judgment and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements, due to fraud or error, design and implement audit procedures to respond to such risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of failure to detect a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than in the case of a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsification, deliberate omissions, intentional misrepresentation, or circumvention of internal control.

- We gain knowledge of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- We evaluate whether the accounting policies applied are adequate and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and the corresponding information disclosed by the directors of the Parent Company.

- We conclude on whether the use by the directors of the Parent Company of the going concern accounting principle is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, we conclude on whether or not there is material uncertainty related to facts or conditions that may raise significant doubts about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the relevant information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are not adequate, to express a modified opinion. Our findings are based on audit evidence obtained to date from our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to be a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the information disclosed, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that conveys a true and true view.

- We plan and execute the audit of the Group to obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence in relation to the financial information of the Group's entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the work carried out for the purposes of the Group's audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Parent's audit and compliance committee regarding, among other matters, the scope and timing of the planned audit and significant audit findings, as well as any significant internal control deficiencies that we identified in the course of the audit.

We also provide the Parent with a statement to the Parent's audit and compliance committee that we have complied with the ethics requirements relating to independence and have contacted the Parent Company to report matters that may reasonably pose a threat to our independence and, where appropriate, the safeguards taken to eliminate or reduce the threat.

Among the matters that have been the subject of communication to the Parent's audit and compliance committee, we determine those that have been of the greatest significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period and that are, consequently, the key issues of the audit.

We describe these matters in our audit report unless the law or regulation prohibits public disclosure of the matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Single European electronic format

We have examined the digital files of the Single European Electronic Format (ESEF) of Global Dominion Access, S.A. and subsidiaries for the financial year 2024 that include the XHTML file in which the consolidated annual accounts for the year are included and the XBRL files with the tagging made by the entity, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Global Dominion Access, S.A. are responsible for submitting the annual financial report for the financial year 2024 in accordance with the formatting and marking requirements established in the EU Delegated Regulation 2019/815, of 17 December 2018, of the European Commission (hereinafter the EUSF Regulation). In this regard, the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Directors' Remuneration Report have been incorporated by reference in the consolidated management report.

Our responsibility is to examine the digital files prepared by the directors of the Parent Company, in accordance with the regulations governing the activity of auditing accounts in force in Spain. This regulation requires us to plan and execute our audit procedures in order to verify whether the content of the consolidated annual accounts included in the aforementioned digital files corresponds entirely to that of the consolidated annual accounts that we have audited, and whether the format and marking of the same and the aforementioned files has been carried out in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements set out in the EUSF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined correspond entirely to the audited consolidated annual accounts, and these are presented and have been marked, in all their material aspects, in accordance with the requirements established in the EUSF Regulation.

Additional report to the Parent's audit and compliance committee

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with what was stated in our additional report to the Parent's audit and compliance committee dated February 25, 2025.

Recruitment period

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 23 April 2024 appointed us as auditors of the Group for a period of one year for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Previously, we were appointed by agreement of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for an initial period and we have been carrying out the audit work of accounts uninterruptedly since the year ended December 31, 1999.

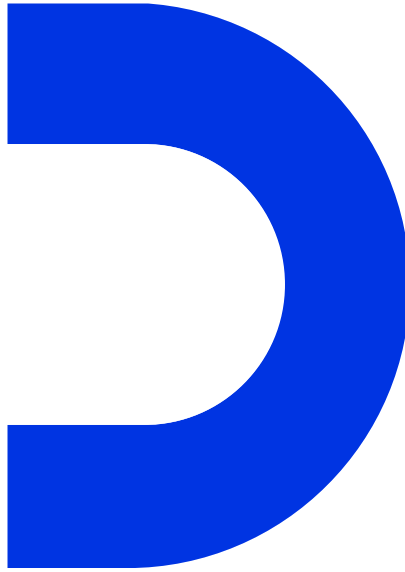
Services provided

The services, other than auditing accounts, that have been provided to the Parent Company and to the subsidiaries of the audited Group are detailed in note 35.a) of the annual consolidated accounts.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

Original in Spanish signed by Antonio Velasco Dañobeitia (22286)

February 25, 2025



GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Consolidated Directors' Report for the FY ended 31 December 2024

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 December 2024 (Thousands of EUR)

ASSETS	Note	As of 31 December 2024	2023 (*)
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	6	172,256	188,607
Goodwill	7	365,169	364,540
Other intangible assets	7	47,496	52,466
Non-current financial assets	8	12,030	9,553
Investments accounted for using the equity method	9	105,807	101,689
Deferred tax assets	21	62,915	65,327
Other non-current assets	10	29,051	10,555
		794,724	**792,737**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	11	133,960	128,544
Trade and other receivables	10	153,397	231,099
Assets per contract	2.4.19 and 24	244,177	237,329
Other current assets	10	22,641	11,771
Current tax assets	28	28,028	32,719
Other current financial assets	8	39,483	66,562
Cash and cash equivalents	12	232,538	225,860
		854,224	**933,884**
Disposable group assets classified as held for sale	36	**101,525**	**117,082**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,750,473**	**1,843,703**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 December 2024
(Thousands of EUR)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	As of 31 December 2024	As of 31 December 2023 (*)
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	18,893	18,893
Treasury stock	13	(4,255)	(5,818)
Share premium	13	79,640	79,640
Retained earnings	14	256,228	249,611
Cumulative exchange differences	14 and 15	(55,193)	(39,943)
Equity attributable to parent company's shareholders		**295,313**	**302,383**
Non-controlling shares	17	**17,461**	**13,619**
		312,774	**316,002**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred income		73	75
Non-current provisions	23	23,197	25,252
Long-term borrowed capital	18	274,180	187,263
Deferred tax liabilities	21	24,892	29,028
Non-current derivative financial instruments	18	2,487	-
Other non-current liabilities	20	37,164	35,503
		361,993	**277,121**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current provisions	23	14,118	10,015
Short-term borrowed capital	18	177,376	176,067
Trade and other payables	19	620,877	698,423
Contract liabilities	2.4.19 and 24	84,920	92,853
Current tax liabilities	28	29,500	37,549
Current derivative financial instruments	18	836	2,929
Other current liabilities	20	62,847	142,505
		990,474	**1,160,341**
Disposable group liabilities classified as held for sale	36	**85,232**	**90,239**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,750,473**	**1,843,703**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE FY ENDING 31 December 2024 (Thousands of EUR)

	Note	FY ending 31 December 2024	2023 (*)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
OPERATING INCOME		**1,182,222**	**1,208,770**
Net turnover	5 and 24	1,152,960	1,203,970
Other operating income	24	29,262	4,800
OPERATING EXPENSES		**(1,097,951)**	**(1,131,338)**
Consumption of raw materials and secondary materials	11	(536,172)	(560,829)
Employee benefit expenses	26	(362,798)	(362,150)
Amortisations	6 and 7	(66,410)	(67,542)
Other operating expenses	25	(131,152)	(138,109)
Profit/(loss) on sale/impairment of assets	30	(1,240)	(2,696)
Other expenses		(179)	(12)
OPERATING PROFIT		**84,271**	**77,432**
Finance income	27	19,812	24,030
Finance costs	27	(52,762)	(48,273)
Net exchange differences	27	(1,953)	(8,025)
Variation in the fair value of assets and liabilities attributed to profit and loss	27	-	51
Share in net income (loss) of associates	9 and 27	158	380
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**49,526**	**45,595**
Income tax	28	(7,077)	(912)
PROFIT ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS AFTER TAXES		**42,449**	**44,683**
PROFIT (LOSS) ON DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX	36	**(8,952)**	**625**
PROFIT FOR THE FY		**33,497**	**45,308**
PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	17	**2,304**	**986**
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS		**31,193**	**44,322**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Basic and diluted earnings from continuing and discontinued activities attributable to parent company shareholders (stated in euros per share)			
- Basic and diluted earnings from continuing operations	29	0.2700	0.2911
- Basic and diluted earnings from discontinuing operations	29	(0.06020)	0.0042

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE FY END ON 31 DECEMBER 2024
(Thousands of EUR)

	Note	FY ending 31 December 2024	FY ending 31 December 2023 (*)
PROFIT FOR THE FY		**33,497**	**45,308**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS)			
Entries that may not be subsequently classified to profit/(loss):			
- Actuarial gains	22	(234)	(428)
- Tax rate		70	128
		(164)	(300)
Entries that may be subsequently classified to profit/(loss):			
- Cash flow hedges (net of tax effect)	18	(3,116)	(85)
- Cash flow hedges for equity-consolidated companies (net of fiscal effect)	9	68	594
- Translation differences	14 and 15	(14,831)	(8,532)
		(17,879)	(8,023)
Total other comprehensive profit/(loss)		**(18,043)**	**(8,323)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) OF THE PERIOD NET OF TAXES		**15,454**	**36,985**
Attributable to:			
- Parent company shareholders		12,731	35,953
- Non-controlling interests	17	2,723	1,032
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY		12,731	35,953
Attributable to:			
- Continuing operations		21,683	35,328
- Discontinued operations	36	(8,952)	625

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR FY END ON 31 DECEMBER 2024.
(Thousands of EUR)

	Share capital (Note 13)	Treasury stock (Note 13)	Share premium (Note 13)	Retained earnings (Note 14)	Cumulative exchange differences (Notes 14 and 15)	Non-controlling shares (Note 17)	Total Equity
Balance at 31 December 2022	**19,083**	**(3,044)**	**194,640**	**113,072**	**(31,365)**	**14,746**	**307,132**
Profit (Loss) of the FY	-	-	-	44,322	-	986	45,308
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	209	(8,578)	46	(8,323)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44,531**	**(8,578)**	**1,032**	**36,985**
Dividends (Note 13 and 17)	-	-	-	(14,749)	-	(2,556)	(17,305)
Share capital decrease from treasury stock (Notes 13 and 14)	(190)	5,623	-	(5,433)	-	-	-
Changes in the scope of consolidation and other movements (Notes 1.3, 17 and 32)	-	-	-	(2,652)	-	(124)	(2,776)
Treasury share transactions (Note 13)	-	(8,397)	-	-	-	-	(8,397)
Transfers and other transactions (Notes 13 and 17)	-	-	(115,000)	114,842	-	521	363
Balance at 31 December 2023 (*)	**18,893**	**(5,818)**	**79,640**	**249,611**	**(39,943)**	**13,619**	**316,002**
Profit (Loss) of the FY	-	-	-	31,193	-	2,304	33,497
Other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	(3,212)	(15,250)	419	(18,043)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27,981**	**(15,250)**	**2,723**	**15,454**
Dividends (Note 13 and 17)	-	-	-	(14,659)	-	(1,415)	(16,074)
Changes in the scope of consolidation and other movements (Notes 1.3, 17 and 32)	-	-	-	(2,534)	-	2,534	-
Treasury share transactions and other movements (Note 13)	-	1,563	-	(4,171)	-	-	(2,608)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**18,893**	**(4,255)**	**79,640**	**256,228**	**(55,193)**	**17,461**	**312,774**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FORT THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Thousands of EUR)

	Note	FY ending 31 December 2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from continuing and discontinued activities.	30	90,107	109,504
Interest paid	27	(51,223)	(45,336)
Interest received	27	19,812	24,030
Taxes paid		(5,846)	(10,337)
		52,850	**77,861**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
(Acquisition)/ Sale of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	20, 1.3 and	20,251	(5,640)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6 and 7	(45,186)	(52,710)
Income from sale of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	30	555	8,183
Acquisition of financial assets	8 and 9	(43,736)	(79,764)
Withdrawals of financial assets	8 and 9	56,456	66,169
		(11,660)	**(63,762)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Treasury stock	13	(11,731)	(8,397)
Receivables from external resources received	18	217,771	148,140
Amortization of loans	18	(134,687)	(70,215)
Change in other debts	20	(66,920)	-
Payments for operating leases	6	(22,215)	(23,297)
Dividends paid	14 and 17	(16,074)	(17,305)
		(33,856)	**28,926**
EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(777)**	**(645)**
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND BANK OVERDRAFTS		**6,557**	**42,380**
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the beginning of the year	12	225,860	182,383
(Decrease)/Increase in Cash classified as held for sale	36	(121)	(1,097)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the end of the FY	12	232,538	225,860

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT 2024 (Thousands of EUR)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. ACTIVITY

Global Dominion Access, S.A., hereinafter the Company or Parent Company, was incorporated on 1 June, 1999 for an indefinite term and its registered domicile for mercantile and tax purposes and its corporate seat have been located in Bilbao (Spain), since 18 May, 2022 at plaza Pío Baroja, nº 3, 1st floor, post code 48001.

In accordance with Article 2 of its articles of association, Global Dominion Access, S.A. engages in the preparation of studies regarding the creation, structure and viability of companies and markets both in Spain and abroad, developing, promoting, directing and managing business activities grouped by production sectors by organizing human and material resources for the group of companies, acquiring those that are already in operation and creating new companies, merging, taking over, spinning off or liquidating them in order to directly carry out the activities as is most appropriate in each case for the most efficient management of the business. Its corporate purpose also includes, amongst other things, assessment, design, analysis, review, consultancy, assessment, supervision, technical assistance, development, updating, manufacturing, supply, installation, assembly, purchase, sale, rental, storage, distribution, deployment, importing, exporting, operations, repairs, maintenance, guarantees, training, education, educational support and the general marketing of products, solutions, equipment, systems and services that are either required or appropriate for their proper use or performance, of any material or immaterial nature, and other lawful activities involving the activities specified below and, in general, related to telecommunications and IT services, specifically those related to the implementation of complex projects that involve joint execution of a number of the aforementioned activities, through a turn-key model or not.

The Group defines itself as a global Services and Projects company with the aim of providing comprehensive solutions to maximise business process efficiency and sustainability by means of sector knowledge and applying technology with a different approach.

In May 2023, the Group's management presented the 2023-2026 Strategic Plan, taking into account market uncertainties and emerging trends in the macroeconomic environment. This Strategic Plan proposed an explanation of the Group's business, aiming for greater simplicity and efficiency, including sustainability as a key element to ensure that the solutions offered help customers move towards a more efficient and sustainable world.

The 2023-2026 Strategic Plan introduces a new understanding of the Group based on simplification, recurrence and sustainability, and borrows from reflecting on three types of transition (energy, industrial and digital, as the core drivers for the Group's growth in the duration period of the same.

This plan is based on the core of the Group's historical business which focused on two main segments: Services and Projects, to which a third segment called Holdings in Infrastructures was added looking to finance 360 sustainable projects of the companies with minority shareholdings included in this segment and the direct operation of certain energy generation projects.

Accordingly, three distinct segments are identified:

- Sustainable Services
- 360 Projects
- Stake in Infrastructures

Note 5 on Segmentation provides a detailed explanation of the contents of each segment and the areas of activity.

The Parent Company has been listed on the stock exchange since 27 April 2016.

1.2. GROUP STRUCTURE

The Company is the Parent of a Group of companies (hereafter, the Group or Dominion Group) in accordance with current legislation. The reporting of consolidated annual financial statements is necessary in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Spain in order to present a true and fair view of the Group's equity, financial situation and the results of its operations as well as its cash flows.

Annex I to this Consolidated Annual Report sets out the identification details of the Subsidiaries, partnerships and affiliates included in consolidation under the full consolidation method and equity method, as well as their locations.

Annex II to this Consolidated Annual Report sets out the identification details of the joint ventures (UTEs) and joint operations included in consolidation under the proportional method.

The Group assesses the existence of significant influence not only by the shareholding percentage but also by qualitative factors such as presence on the Board of Directors, participation in decision-making processes, exchange between management personnel as well as access to technical information.

For joint arrangements, besides assessing the rights and obligations of the parties, other facts and circumstances are taken into account in determining whether the arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation.

- Joint ventures: Investment in joint ventures are recorded applying the equity method (Note 2.4.1).
- Joint operations: For joint operations the Group recognises the following in the consolidated annual financial statements:
    - Its assets, including its interest in the jointly-held assets;
    - Its liabilities, including its share in the jointly-incurred liabilities;
    - Its revenue from ordinary activities arising on the sale of its interest in the product deriving from the joint venture;
    - Its share in the revenue from ordinary activities arising on the sale of the product produced by the joint venture; and
    - Its expenses, including its share in the jointly-incurred expenses.

The companies accounted for using the equity method are included in Note 9 of these notes to the consolidated statement.

1.3. CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

FY 2024

a) 360 Projects

In December 2024, up to 75% of the initial photovoltaic renewable energy development projects in Italy were sold as part of a large-scale agreement. The sold project companies are **Bas Italy Seconda, S.r.l., T2 Energy, S.r.l., Bas Italy Terza, S.r.l. and P1 Solar S.r.l.**. These companies have insignificant net assets, and their sale price aligns with their value, resulting in no significant capital gain from the transaction. The significant influence exerted through shareholder agreements has been consolidated using the equity method (Note 9).

This transaction strengthens the Dominion Group's leadership in the renewable energy sector, consolidating its position as a facilitator and provider of infrastructure for IPPs, while consolidating its position as a key player in energy transition.

b) Sustainable Services

The subsidiary **Interbox Technology, S.L.** approved a share capital increase of EUR 60 million during the 2023 FY, leading to a change in shareholding from 60% to 99.99% since its integration, which took place at the close of the 2023 FY. In FY 2024, a court order was received enforcing a precautionary suspension of this increase. As a result, the subsidiary has been reintegrated, considering the ownership percentage of 60%, and the corresponding reclassification between minority and parent equity has been recorded.

On 31 May, 2024, only one branch of the freight and logistics transportation business, **Unidad Productiva Terpil**, S.L., was acquired for a purchase price of EUR 300 thousand, paid upon on the transaction date, as explained in Note 32.

During the second half of fiscal year 2024, the Colombian company acquired in fiscal year 2022, **ZH Ingenieros, S.A.S.,** was liquidated. Its activities, included in the Industrial Sustainability Services CGU, were transferred to the Colombian company already existing in the Group, Dominion Colombia, S.A.S. As a result, the balance sheet of this company has not been consolidated since September 2024 and has not had a material impact on the Group's consolidated figures.

In addition, in July and September 2024, the companies involved in the commercialisation of energy and telecommunications, all part of the B2B2C Commercial Services CGU, underwent a corporate restructuring, specifically in the form of two mergers:

- Alterna Operador Integral, S.L. absorbed the activities of its wholly-owned subsidiaries **Butik Energía, S.L.U. and Tu Comercializadora de Luz, Dos, Tres, S.L.,**after acquiring the remaining 10% of the latter.
- The Telecom Boutique, S.L.U. absorbed the company **Butik Telco, S.L.U.,** both companies wholly owned by the same Group company, Connected World Services Europe, S.L.

These corporate restructurings have no material effect on the Group's consolidated figures.

In addition to this, three sales transactions were recorded at year-end:

- The sale of 85% of the shares held in the Spanish subsidiary **Miniso Lifestyle Spain, S.L.,** a retailer of various household and consumer products and utensils, marks another step in simplifying the Group's activities. This activity was part of the Group's Commercial B2B2C Services CGU.

The transaction was formalised on 27 September 2024 through an initial sale of 51% of the shares and the establishment of a cross-buyout option for 34%, eventually reaching the aforementioned 85%, to be exercised in the first quarter of 2028. The calculation takes into account the EBITDA for FY 2025, 2026 and 2027, adjusted for the net financial debt at the end of that period. The final price for 85% was estimated at a total of EUR 5.6 million, of which EUR 4.7 million remains outstanding and is recorded under "Other non-current assets" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

This business contributed annual sales of approximately EUR 20-25 million and EBITDA of EUR 0.5 million.

- The sale of 100% of the shares of the Spanish subsidiary **Dominion Industry & Infrastructures,** S.L., following the spin-off of specific projects, with the Group subsidiary Dominion Applied Engineering, S.L.U. (previously Dominion Centro de Control, S.L.U.) (Annex I), the beneficiary thereof.

  After the conditions required in the sales agreement dated October 22, 2024, were met, including approval from the Competition Market Commission, the effective transfer of control of the subsidiary took place at the end of November 2024, and it has no longer been consolidated since that date. The transferred business is equivalent to an annual turnover of approximately EUR 100 million and a recurring EBITDA of EUR 4.8 million, with 1,500 employees.

  The transaction price is based on a company value of EUR 27.6 million, adjusted for working share capital and net financial debt as of the transaction closing date, and factoring in the value of pending tax bases that can be applied in the current and following years, resulting in a total estimated price of EUR 30 million. As of 31 December 2024, EUR 28.8 million of this amount had been collected, while the portion corresponding to the estimated application of available tax bases, amounting to EUR 1.2 million, remains pending and is recorded under "Other current financial assets" in the consolidated balance sheet.

- The sale of 75% of the shares in the Panamanian company Dominion Centroamericana, S.A. and its subsidiaries and 50% of the shares in Coderland Salvador S.A. de C.V., a business called Coderland, an IT solutions company operating in Latin America and Spain. The activities of this company were included under UGE Servicios Infraestructuras Inteligentes.

  The price has been set at EUR 6 million, with 50% (EUR 3 million) to be collected in the first quarter of 2025, recorded under "Other current financial assets" in the consolidated balance sheet. The remaining EUR 3 million will be paid in instalments of EUR 1 million each, due 18, 36 and 54 months after the first payment, and will be recorded under "Other non-current assets" in the consolidated balance sheet.

  This business has annual sales of approximately EUR 11 million and an EBITDA of EUR 1.7 million.

These operations are part of the Group's strategy to streamline its activity in the services sector and strengthen its position in businesses with more added value and strong growth drivers, such as decarbonisation services, energy efficiency, waste management and the circular economy - sectors that contribute to the sustainability of its industrial customers.

The capital gains from these transactions are recognised in accordance with the valuation rule outlined in Note 2.4.1 c) under "Other operating income" (Note 24).

Also, in FY 2024, various companies were incorporated with a minimum share capital and whose activity has been residual in the FY. These are specified in Appendix I of the Group's subsidiaries with a (1) showing all the companies that have been incorporated into the Group's scope.

FY 2023

a) 360 Projects

On 27 February 2023, the Spanish subsidiary BAS Projects Development 2, S.L. exercised its right to acquire the remaining shares in its Argentinean subsidiary **Genergiabio Corrientes, S.A.**, which were held by the hitherto minority shareholder and represented 25% of the subsidiary's shareholding. This transaction was carried out by the partial offsetting of a loan that was available with the minority shareholder and therefore did not involve any cash outlay.

On 10 April 2023, an additional 0.66% of the subsidiary **BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.** was purchased for 513 EUR, settled on the date the transmission agreement was entered into.

On 28 December 2023, a contract was signed to sell the subsidiary of the BAS Projects Corporation subgroup, **Generación Fotovoltáica El Llano, S.L.**, holder of the Valdecarretas photovoltaic solar farm, located in Zamora (Spain), with an installed capacity of 37.83 MWp, which has been in operation generating energy since July 2023.

The sale price of the company amounted to 37m EUR and did not generate a significant result after derecognition of its net assets, including goodwill amounting to 3.9m EUR (Note 7). This transaction is part of Dominion's strategy to divest its renewable assets portfolio and its positioning as a provider of turnkey renewable projects for IPP customers, as specified in the Group's Strategic Plan. This sale price includes the buyer's assumption of the financing of the project, whereby the cash inflow, which occured in FY 2024, amounted to €5.5m.

b) Sustainable Services

On 9 March, 2023, the contract for the sale and purchase of all the shares of **Gesthidro, S.L.U.** and its wholly-owned subsidiary **Recinovel, S.L.U.** was placed on the public record by the parent company of the Group. Both are Spanish companies, with registered offices in the province of Cordoba, the corporate purpose of which comprises the collection, transport, storage and treatment of all types of waste, trading in recycling and similar equipment, in the case of Gesthidro, and the sorting of solvent, paint and related waste, as well as waste water from industrial processes, in the case of Recinovel. These activities strengthened the scope of environmental services performed by the group company Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L., thereby strengthening the activities which served to maximize the beneficial effect in terms of sustainability.

The acquisition was completed with the outright purchase of 80% of Gesthidro's shares and a cross call/sell option on the remaining 20%, accordingly deemed a 100% takeover from the acquisition date, 9 March 2023.

The price associated with the acquisition of 80% of the shares consisted of a fixed price amounting to EUR 5.4m, which was settled in FY 2023. It also consisted of a variable price calculated by means of a multiplier of the EBITDA generated in FYs 2023, 2024 and 2025, which was reduced by the Net Financial Debt and increased by 31% of the dividends appropriated in those FYs.

Furthermore, the call/cross put option can be executed between 1 March and 30 June 2028 and was priced according to the mean EBITDA formula for FYs 2026 and 2027 minus Net Financial Debt. Also, the provision was laid out that the seller would receive 20% of the dividends distributed up until the call/cross put option consummation date.

As of 31 December 2023, the amount pending payment which included the variable price and the price of the call/cross put option amounted to EUR 7.4m recorded in the "Other non-current liabilities" heading of the consolidated balance sheet (Note 20). During fiscal year 2024, dividends amounting to EUR 0.9 million were paid to the seller, and following the revaluation of the option value, EUR 6.5 million is still outstanding (Note 20).

Also, in March 2023, the remaining 49% of the German subsidiary **F&S Beteiligung GmbH** and its subsidiary **F&S Feuerfestbau GmbH & Co KG** were acquired, paying a price of EUR 100 thousand, settled as of today.

On 26 May 2023, the remaining 49% of shares pertaining to the Spanish subsidiary **Original Distribución Spain Iberia, S.A.** was acquired. The agreed price amounted to EUR 1,020 thousand, of which EUR 420 thousand had been settled by that date (Note 20).

In July 2023, an additional 3.98% of the Spanish subsidiary **Dominion Servicios Medioambientales,** S.L. was acquired for a total price of EUR 1,162 thousand, which is pending payment at the end of FY 2023. Of this amount, EUR 1,020 thousand was paid during the year.

Also, at the end of 2023, the share capital increase approved by the General Meeting of the Spanish subsidiary **Interbox Technology, S.L.,** as mentioned in the section on the current year, was recorded.

On the other hand, various companies were incorporated in 2023 with minimum share capital, whose activities were limited in 2023, and were included in Annex I of the Group's subsidiaries.

1.4. PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These consolidated annual financial statements were prepared by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2025 and are pending approval by Shareholders at a General Meeting, however, the Management of the parent company understands that they will be approved without modifications.

2. CRITERIA FOR DRAWING UP THESE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The main accounting policies adopted when preparing these consolidated annual financial statements are described below. The accounting policies have been uniformly applied for all the presented years.

2.1. GENERAL CRITERIA AND BASIS FOR PRESENTATION

The Group's consolidated annual financial statements at 31 December 2024 have been drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the interpretations issued by the Committee for the Interpretation of the IFRS (CIIFRS) adopted for application in the European Union (IFRS-EU) and approved under European Commission Regulations in force at 31 December 2024.

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of assets and liabilities that must be recorded at fair value and the derivatives that qualify as hedge accounting.

The preparation of consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS-EU requires the application of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires that Management exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. Note 4 details the areas that require a higher level of judgement or entail greater complexity, and areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant effect on the consolidated annual financial statements.

The consolidated annual financial statements are not affected by any aspect that may contravene applicable reporting bases.

The Parent Company Administrators have drafted the consolidated annual financial statements on a going concern basis. There are no indications or circumstances to suggest any doubts regarding this basis.

2.2. COMPARISON OF INFORMATION

The consolidated annual financial statements for FY 2023 were approved by the Company's Ordinary General Shareholders Meeting on 23 April, 2024.

As described in Note 36, during the second half of 2024, following various unsuccessful attempts to sell the business line discontinued in 2022 relating to the construction of Steel Stacks in Denmark and Slovakia, the Group opted to continue the Steel Stacks business by incorporating it into the Group's industrial projects.

For this reason, the assets and liabilities of this business have been reclassified from "Assets of disposable groups classified as held for sale" and "Liabilities of disposable groups classified as held for sale" to their specific lines in the consolidated balance sheet, both for the figures as at 31 December 2024 and for the previous year (2023) to facilitate comparability. Furthermore, the result that was presented net under the line "Loss from discontinued operations after tax" was reclassified to the appropriate lines according to the nature of the related income and expenses, for both 2024 and 2023.

The consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account for fiscal year 2023 as prepared by the directors and restated for comparison in this fiscal year are provided below:

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	2023 formulated	2023 restated
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, Plant and Equipment	175,976	188,607
Intangible assets and goodwill	415,084	417,006
Non-current financial assets	9,500	9,553
Investments accounted for using the equity method	101,689	101,689
Deferred tax assets	62,662	65,327
Other non-current assets	10,555	10,555
	775,466	792,737
CURRENT ASSETS		
Inventories	128,011	128,544
Trade and other receivables and assets per contract	451,974	468,428
Other current assets	11,766	11,771
Current tax assets	32,218	32,719
Other current financial assets	66,562	66,562
Cash and cash equivalents	224,731	225,860
	915,262	933,884
Disposable group assets classified as held for sale	152,975	117,082
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,843,703**	**1,843,703**

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	2023 formulated	2023 restated
EQUITY	316,002	316,002
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred income	75	75
Non-current provisions	22,185	22,252
Long-term borrowed capital	187,263	187,263
Deferred tax liabilities	26,354	29,028
Other non-current liabilities	25,834	35,503
	264,711	277,121
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current provisions	10,015	10,015
Short-term borrowed capital	176,067	176,067
Suppliers and other accounts payable and contract liabilities	771,749	791,276
Current tax liabilities	37,411	37,549
Current derivative financial instruments	2,929	2,929
Other current liabilities	140,585	142,505
	1,138,756	1,160,341
Disposable group liabilities classified as held for sale	124,234	90,239
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**1,843,703**	**1,843,703**

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

	2023 formulated	2023 restated
CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
OPERATING INCOME	**1,197,360**	**1,208,770**
Net turnover	1,192,560	1,203,970
Other operating income	4,800	4,800
OPERATING EXPENSES	**(1,118,564)**	**(1,131,338)**
Consumption of raw materials and secondary materials	(552,664)	(560,829)
Employee benefit expenses	(359,010)	(362,150)
Amortisations	(66,118)	(67,542)
Other operating expenses	(140,792)	(140,817)
OPERATING RESULT	**78,796**	**77,432**
Financial result	(31,594)	(31,837)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**47,202**	**45,595**
Income tax	(794)	(912)
PROFIT ON CONTINUING OPERATIONS AFTER TAXES	**46,408**	**44,683**
LOSS ON DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AFTER TAX	(1,100)	625
PROFIT FOR THE FY	**45,308**	**45,308**
Profit//(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	986	986
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO PARENT COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS	**44,322**	**44,322**

2.3. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

2.3.1 NEW IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

a) Mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations for all years starting on or after 01 January 2024.

- "Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and Non-current liabilities with conditions" - Amendments to IAS 1;
- "Lease liability on a sale and leaseback" - Amendments to IFRS 16;
- "Supplier financing arrangements ("reverse factoring")" - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7.

The group has adopted these amendments to prepare its consolidated Annual Financial Statements.

b) Standards, amendments and interpretations not yet in force, although could be taken in advance

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Interchangeability (effective for fiscal years starting on or after 1 January 2025).

The Group has not opted for advance application and is studying these amendments, however it does not consider that their future application will have a significant impact on it.

c) Standards, interpretations and amendments of existing standards that cannot be early adopted or have not been adopted by the European Union

On the date these Consolidated Annual Financial Statements were prepared, the IASB and IFRS Interpretations Committee had published the following standards, amendments and interpretations that have not yet been adopted by the European Union.

- IFRS 10 (Amendment) and IAS 28 (Amendment) "Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint ventures".
- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements".
- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures".
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments".
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standard. Volume 11:
    - IFRS 1: "First time adoption of the IFRS";
    - IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Information to be disclosed";
    - IFRS 9 "Financial instruments";
    - IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"; and
    - IAS 7 "Cash flow statement"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts referring to electricity dependent on nature".

The Group is currently analysing these amendments but does not anticipate that their future application will have a significant impact, as the main effect of applying IFRS 18 will be on the Group's presentation. Therefore, the Group will adopt the new standard starting from its mandatory effective date of 1 January 2027. Retrospective application is required and therefore comparative information for the year ended 31 December 2026 will be restated pursuant to IFRS 18.

2.3.2 OTHER ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

On 27 December 2024, Law 4/2024 was published regionally and on 20 December 2024, Law 7/2024 was published nationally, creating a new Complementary Tax in Spain. This complies with the obligation to transpose Directive 2022/2523 relating to the so-called Pillar Two, a European law that ensures a minimum overall tax rate of 15% for multinational groups and large national groups.

This Law, project follows the recommendations established in Pillar Two of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Initiative) programme, which aims to combat aggressive tax planning of large companies.

In recent years, the European Union has adopted measures to increase the fight against aggressive tax planning in the internal market, including anti-tax avoidance directives, Council Directive (EU) 2016/1164 of 12 July 2016, laying down rules against tax avoidance practices that directly affect the functioning of the internal market, and Council Directive (EU) 2017/952 of 29 May 2017 amending Directive (EU) 2016/1164 as regards hybrid mismatches with third countries, known as ATAD1 and ATAD2, respectively. These directives transposed the recommendations made by the OECD into EU law in the context of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Initiative.

The approved text establishes an overall minimum level of taxation for multinational groups or domestic groups, so-called large domestic groups, with a net turnover of €750m or more, according to the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent entity, in at least two of the last four immediately preceding FYs.

The EU directive provides that Member States may choose to levy a supplementary tax on multinationals or large national groups established in their territory and which do not achieve a minimum taxation of 15% in the jurisdiction of that Member State. Spain will apply such a supplementary tax, which has three supplementary configurations:

- National supplementary tax: its main purpose is to ensure that the entities constituting the large multinational or national group in Spanish territory, and which do not reach a minimum tax rate of 15% in Spain, reach this rate by means of this tax. On the other hand, if the group's taxation was already above 15%, this would not be affected by this supplementary tax.

- Primary supplementary tax: the tax will apply when the parent company of a multinational group is located in Spain and obtains income from subsidiaries located abroad that apply a tax rate of less than 15%. When this happens, the supplementary tax is applied (income inclusion rule).

- Secondary supplementary tax: This serves as a closure system and is applied when some of the companies of the multinational group have earned income abroad that has not been taxed at 15%, provided that the parent company is in a country that applies the EU Directive standards. The difference between the primary tax and the secondary tax is that the latter is not levied on the parent company, but on the group's subsidiaries located in Spain (under-taxed profits rule).

The tax period for the supplementary tax of the constituent entities of a multinational group or large domestic group shall coincide with the FY of the ultimate parent entity of the multinational group or large domestic group if it prepares consolidated financial statements or, failing that, shall coincide with the calendar year.

Several cases of non-liability for supplementary tax, known as safe harbours, have also been approved. If any of these are met, the supplementary tax would not be payable. The safe harbours are as follows:

- De minimis: The average of the eligible revenues of the constituent entities located in this jurisdiction is less than €10m, and the average of the eligible profits or losses of all constituent entities in this jurisdiction results in a profit or loss of less than €1m. The use of this option shall be assessed on an annual basis. Furthermore, compliance will have to be in the fiscal year itself, as well as the two previous fiscal years.

- Simplified effective rate: the result of dividing the amount of simplified hedged taxes by the results before corporate income tax or tax of the same or similar nature reported in the eligible country-by-country information received by the Spanish Tax Administration for the concerned jurisdictions. If the simplified effective rate is higher than 15% for tax periods starting in 2023 and 2024, 16% for tax periods starting in 2025 and 17% for tax periods starting in 2026, the supplementary tax is considered to be zero.

- Non-liability to primary supplementary tax: this will occur when the applicable percentages are met in relation to the exclusion of income related to the economic substance. The primary supplementary tax will be zero when the jurisdiction's pre-tax profit is less than 10% of personnel costs and 5% of fixed assets. These percentages will decrease according to tables published in the Law draft project until 2032.

The supplementary tax period for entities aligns with the calendar year and will start to apply in 2024. The first year of this tax's application will be assessed in 2026.

A detailed analysis of the impact of this regulation on the Group's consolidated tax expense has been performed, concerning the approval of this Law that establishes a supplementary tax to ensure a global minimum level of taxation for multinational and large domestic groups. This analysis is based on the information in the Country-by-Country report for the 2023 FY. This report has been submitted by the Group, as it meets the requirements. In particular, an analysis has been carried out by jurisdiction and for each of the safe harbours.

The foregoing analysis leads us to conclude that the Group's various jurisdictions are eligible for one of the safe harbour provisions, meaning that a top-up tax calculation has no effect.

Also, Note 28 provides details of the nominal tax rate for the different jurisdictions, concluding that all of them, except for the one specified in the previous section, exceed 15%.

Finally, Note 21 provides a breakdown of the unrecognised tax loss carryforwards recognised in 2023 as well as the estimate for 2024.

2.4. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These Consolidated Annual Financial Statements do not include the information or breakdowns that are not required given their qualitative importance, or have been deemed immaterial or that are not significant with regards to the concept of materiality or relative importance established in the conceptual framework of the FRS, taking the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements of the Group into account as a whole.

2.4.1 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

a) Subsidiaries and business combinations

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special-purpose companies) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has right, to obtain a few variable performances for his implication in the informed one and has aptitude to use his power on her to influence these performances.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group, and they are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration paid for the acquisition of a subsidiary consists of the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability that originates from a contingent consideration agreement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Whenever there is a difference in the settlement of any part of the consideration in cash, then the future amounts to be paid shall be discounted at their current value on the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate of interest, with the rate being the one that could be obtained for a similar loan from a financial institution under comparable terms and conditions.

Any contingent compensation to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be a financial liability, are recognised in the profit and loss account. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for under the equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, in case of being a purchase on favourable terms, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated. The accounting policies followed by subsidiaries have been modified where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Group.

The accompanying Exhibit I sets out the identification particulars of subsidiaries.

31 December is the year end for all the annual financial statements used in the consolidation process.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries' profit or loss and equity will be recognised separately in the following consolidated accounts: the balance sheet, profit and loss account, comprehensive income statement and the statement of changes in equity

b) Changes in the ownership interests in subsidiaries without any change in control

The Group recognises transactions involving non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control as transactions with the owners of the Group's equity in their capacity as owners. In acquisitions of non-controlling interests, the fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recognised in equity. Gains or losses on disposals of non-controlling interests are also recognised in equity.

c) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group loses control, any retained interest in the entity shall be remeasured at fair value as of the date control is lost, and the change in the carrying amount of the investment shall be recognised in the income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other expenses" depending on whether it is a gain or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

d) Equity method

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a equity interest of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes any goodwill (net of impairment) identified on acquisition (Note 2.4.4.a). Note 2.4.5 outlines the impairment policy in respect of non-financial assets, including goodwill.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

The Group's share of its associates post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the consolidated income statement and its share of movements in reserves is recognised in other consolidated comprehensive income.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

At each reporting date, the Group determines if there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of the impairment loss as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount and recognises the amount adjacent to "share of profit/(loss) of associates" in the consolidated income statement.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associates are recognised in the Group's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the asset transferred. The accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with policies adopted by the Group.

Dilution gains or losses arising in associates are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

2.4.2 FOREIGN CURRENCY CONVERSION

a) Functional and reporting currency

Items included in the annual financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). All Group companies use the currency of their country of domicile as their functional currency, with the exception of some subsidiaries of the subgroup BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. in Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador, whose functional currency has been pegged to the US dollar as this is the currency that best reflects the economic activity of the aforementioned subsidiaries

The consolidated annual financial statements are reported in euro, which is the Parent Company's functional and reporting currency.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Exchange gains and losses are reported in the consolidated income statement under "Net exchange differences".

The non-monetary items assessed on the basis of fair value in foreign currency are converted using the exchange rates based on which the fair value was determined. The exchange differences in assets and liabilities recorded based on fair value are featured as parts of the profit or loss in the fair value. For example, the exchange differences in non-monetary assets and liabilities, such as stakes in the share capital maintained at fair value with changes in profit and loss, are recognised in the result of the FY as part of the profit or loss in the fair value and the exchange differences in non-monetary assets, such as shares in capital classified as being at fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss being included in other comprehensive profit/loss.

c) Group companies

The results and the financial situation of all the Group companies who have an operating currency different from the reporting currency, except for the two subsidiary companies in Argentina, considered a hyperinflationary economy since 2018, are exchanged into the reporting currency as follows:

(i) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet reported are translated at the closing rate on the consolidated financial statement reporting date;

(ii) Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and

(iii) All resulting Exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of the consolidated equity.

On consolidation, any exchange differences arising from the translation of net investments in foreign operations and loans and other instruments in foreign currency and designated as hedges of such investments are taken to equity. When realised, or when the investment ceases to be classified as a net investment in a foreign operation, these differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on the sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

The Group has designated certain loans granted to foreign subsidiaries as net investments in a foreign business and the exchange differences arising during the year have been classified under the heading "Cumulative differences on exchange rate" of the equity in the positive amount of EUR 5,279 thousand in 2024 (in 2023 positive differences on exchange totalled EUR 7,336 thousand). The cumulative amount of differences on exchange deriving in this respect and included under the heading Cumulative differences on exchange rate in equity at 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 1,376 thousand (2023: EUR 6,655 thousand). The liquidation of these loans is not provided or is likely to be done in the near future.

d) Financial information in hyperinflationary economies

The financial statements of Argentine subsidiaries whose operating currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy were restated in FY 2018 for the purposes of being presented in uniform currency at the closing date in accordance with the provisions in the NIC 29 "Financial Information in Hyperinflationary Economies":

Argentina was declared as a hyperinflationary economy since 1 July 2018, due to accrued inflation over the last three years having exceeded 100% in accordance with the variation in the Internal Wholesale Price Index published by the National Institute of Statistic and Census of Argentina.

Argentina recorded a cumulative inflation rate of 117.8% in 2024 (2023: 211.4%) and the average exchange rate of the Argentine peso against the euro was 989.81 (2023: 322.1610).

As a result of this, the balance sheets at 31 December 2018 of subsidiary companies which the Group maintains in Argentina (See Appendix I), were retroactively restated as from the last adjustment undertaken by these companies which dates back to 2003, following the indications of the IFRIC 7 "Application of the Restatement Procedure according to the IAS 29". With regard to the restatement calculation, the indexes set forth by the Technical Resolution of the Governing Board 439/18 published by the Argentine Federation of Professional Councils were used. The effect of this restatement was not significant in 2024 and 2023.

2.4.3 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land, which is reported net of impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of tangible fixed assets transferred from equity.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The expenses made during the FY due to the works and jobs the Company carried out on its own account are charged to the corresponding expense accounts. The current tangible fixed assets will be charged for the amount of said expenses, charged to income which covers the work performed by the company.

Lands are not depreciated. Depreciation of other productive assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	Estimated Operating Life (years)
Buildings	25 - 50
Plant and machinery (including energy transition infrastructures)	10 - 20
Other fittings and furniture	6 - 15
Other fixed assets	2 - 4

The asset's residual value and useful life are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each consolidated balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 2.4.5).

Profit and loss on the sale of tangible fixed assets are calculated by comparing the revenue obtained against the carrying value and are included in the income consolidated profit and loss statement.

2.4.4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the Group's interest in the acquisition-date fair value of the net identifiable assets and contingent liabilities of the subsidiary acquired. Goodwill arising on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. The Group performs annual tests to determine whether goodwill has suffered any impairment losses and, if so, these are recorded as a reduction in cost, and this impairment cannot be reversed in the future. The calculation of profit and loss on the sale of an entity includes the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the entity sold.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying amount of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

b) Research & development expenses

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. The costs incurred in development projects (associated with the design and testing of new products or product upgrades) are recognised as an intangible asset when the success of the development is deemed probable taking into account its technical and commercial feasibility, management intends to complete the project and has the technical and financial resources to do so, has the ability to use or sell the asset and generate potential economic benefits and the costs involved may be reliably estimated. Other development expenses are recognised as costs when they are incurred. Development costs previously recognised as expenses are not recognised as an asset during subsequent FYs. Development costs with a finite useful life that have been capitalised are amortised from the start of commercial production of the product on a straight-line basis over the period in which it is expected to generate economic benefits, which does not exceed five years.

Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that are deemed likely to generate economic benefits in excess of costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Directly attributable costs include software developer costs and those overheads that are attributable to them. In FY 2024, the Group capitalised as computer applications the amount of EUR 9,896 thousand relating to the cost of work carried out internally to develop software, charged to the item "Employee benefit expenses" in the consolidated income statement for 2024 (2023: EUR 6,934 thousand) (Note 7).

In-house developed software, recognised as assets, are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed 4 years.

Any intangible assets so recognised are subject to impairment testing under IAS 36. In FYs 2024 and 2023, the relevant impairment tests were performed and no impairment was detected.

c) Trademarks and licences

Trademarks and licences acquired from third parties are reported at cost. Those acquired through business combinations are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

In 2019, the useful life of the "Phone House" brand was re-estimated as a result of the changes in the Group's strategy for its adaptation and market trend in the retail sector, where The Phone House operates predominantly. Accordingly, a defined useful life of ten years has been considered, with the "Phone House" brand starting to amortise on a straight-line basis from the middle of the 2019 FY.

In FY 2021, the company Miniso Lifestyle Spain, S.L. was taken over and when determining the purchase price of the net assets acquired at fair value, the MINISO brand name was recognised as an intangible asset with a useful life of 10 years. This asset associated with the sold business was derecognised in 2024, upon the company's sale.

In FY 2023, following the takeover of the Spanish company Gesthidro, S.L.U. and its subsidiary Recinovel, S.L.U. (Notes 1.3 and 32), activity licences were obtained for the treatment and storage of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, as well as the management of organic solvents to be recovered later, These licenses were granted for an indefinite term within a specific geographical area.

Furthermore, at 2024 and 2023 year-end, impairment tests were performed with no indications of any impairment to be recorded.

d) Customer portfolio and order backlog

Under this heading the Group includes the associated value of the customer and order backlog acquired for consideration as part of the business combinations carried out in each FY. These assets arise when the purchase price of the assets acquired is allocated and are initially carried at fair value using the "Multi-period excess earnings (MPEE)

valuation method," which is based on the present value of operating cash flows net of supporting asset charges. Following recognition, the Group amortises the customer portfolio and order backlog on a straight-line basis over the estimated period in which they will contribute cash flows to the Group, generally 4 to 10 years for the customer portfolio and 4-5 years for the order backlog.

In FYs 2024 and 2023, the relevant impairment tests were performed and no impairment was detected.

e) Computer Software

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Computer software recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives (which do not exceed 4 years).

2.4.5 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped together at the lowest level where cash flows can be separately identified (cash generation units).

Non-financial assets other than goodwill that have suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.4.6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

CLASSIFICATION

The Group has classified its financial assets in the following evaluation categories:

- Those which are evaluated subsequent to fair value (either with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss or in profit/loss), and
- those valued at their amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity business model to manage the financial assets and the contract terms of the cash flows of the assets and investments.

For assets valued at fair value, profits and losses are registered in profit/loss or in other comprehensive profits/losses. Investments in equity instruments not held for trading will depend on whether or not the Group made an irrevocable decision at the time of initial recognition for accounting for investment in equity at fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss.

The Group reclassifies the investments in financial assets when, and only when, the business model used to manage these assets changes.

RECOGNITION AND VALUATION

Financial assets

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date; the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. The Group removes financial assets when they mature or when the rights to the cash flows for the financial assets have been transferred, and the Group has performed a substantial transfer of all the risks and benefits inherent in its ownership.

At the time of initial recognition, the Group assessed financial assets at fair value and, if a financial asset is not at reasonable value with changes in results (VRR), the costs of the transaction that are directly attributable to the purchase of the financial assets. The transaction costs of financial assets registered at fair value with changes in results are recorded as expenses in profits/losses.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining if their cash flows are exclusively the payment of principal and interests.

The subsequent appraisal of financial assets depends on the business model of the Group to manage the assets and the characteristics of the cash flow of the assets. There are three evaluation categories in which the Group classifies its financial assets:

- Amortised cost: The assets maintained for contract cash flow hedges (as applicable) when these cash flows only represent the principal payments and interests are appraised at amortised cost. The interest income of these financial assets is included in financial income pursuant to the effective interest rate method. Profit or loss arising from deregistering is directly recorded in profits/losses and is included in other profits/(losses), together with the profits and losses arising from exchange rate differences, as applicable. Impairment losses are recorded in a separate section of the profit and loss account.

- Fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss: The assets maintained for contract cash flow hedges and to sell financial assets, when the cash flows of the assets only represent the payments of principal and interests. They are appraised at fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss. Book value transactions are carried over to other comprehensive profit/loss, except the recognition of profit or loss from impairment, ordinary income from interests and profit and loss from differences in exchange rates which are recorded in profit/loss. When the financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative profit or loss previously recorded under other comprehensive profit/loss is reclassified from equity to profits/losses and also recorded under other profits/(losses). Income from interest on these financial assets are included in financial income following the effective interest rate method. Profit and loss from exchange rate differences are recorded under other profits/(losses) and expenses due to impairment losses are recorded in a separate section of the profit and loss account.

- Fair value with changes in profit/loss: Assets which do not meet the criteria for amortised cost of for fair value with changes in other comprehensive profits/losses are recorded at fair value with changes in profits/losses. Profit or loss from a debt investment subsequently recognised at fair view with changes in profits/losses is recognised in profits/losses and is recorded as net under other profits/(losses) in the FY in which they arise.

Equity instruments

The Group appraises all investments in equity at fair value. When the Group Management opted to record profit and loss at fair value for investments in equity in other comprehensive profit/loss, there is no subsequent reclassification of profits and losses at fair view in profits/losses, following investment account deregistering. Dividends from these investments remain recorded as profit or loss for the FY as part of other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value with changes in profit or loss are reported in other profit/(loss) the income statement, when applicable. Loss from impairment (and reversal of losses from impairment) related to investment in equity valued at fair value with changes in other comprehensive profits (losses) are not presented separately from other changes in fair value.

IMPAIRMENT LOSS

The Group appraisal is based on the expected credit losses related to its assets at amortised cost and at fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss. The method applied for impairment losses depends of whether or not there has been a significant credit risk increase.

The value correction for losses of financial assets is based on the hypothesis on default risk and expected rates of losses. The Group exercises judgement when performing these hypotheses and selecting the variables for the calculation of the impairment loss based on past experience, the existing market conditions, as well as the probable estimates at the end of each FY on which is being reported.

2.4.7 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITY

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

a) Hedges of the fair value of recognised liabilities (fair value hedge);
b) Hedges of a particular risk associated with a recognised asset/liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge); or
c) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedge).

The Group documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, including whether changes in cash flows of the hedging instruments are expected to offset changes in cash flows of the hedged items. The Group documents its risk management goals and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments designated in hedging relations are described in Note 18. The total of the fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as asset or non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is greater than 12 months; it is classified as asset or current liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months. The business derivatives are classified as assets or current liabilities.

Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The efficient part of the changes in fair value of derivatives which are assigned and classified as cash flow hedges are recorded in the cash flow hedges reserve in equity. The profit or loss related to the inefficient part are immediately recorded in profit/loss, under other income/(expenses).

Profit or loss relating to the efficient part of the interest rate swaps which are generated by variable loans are recorded as profit/loss under the section "Financial expenses" as soon as the interest expense is accrued by the hedged loans.

When term contracts are used to cover envisaged transactions, the Group generally only assigns the change in the fair value of the term contract related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. Profit and loss relating to the efficient part of the change in component spot of term contracts are recorded in the cash flow hedges reserve in equity. A change in the forward item of the contract in relation to the hedged item ("aligned term item") is recognised under other comprehensive profit/loss in the costs of the hedging reserve under equity. In some cases, profit and loss

relating to the efficient part of the change in fair value of complete term contracts are recorded in the cash flow hedges reserve in equity.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss as follows: Gains or losses corresponding to the effective portion of interest rate swaps covering floating rate loans are recognised in profit or loss under finance cost at the time as the interest cost on hedged loans.

When a hedging instrument matures, is sold or terminates, or when hedging no longer meets the hedging accounting criteria, any accumulated deferred profit or loss of the hedging in equity at that time remains as equity until the envisaged transaction takes place, resulting in the recognition of a non-financial asset. When the envisaged transaction is no longer expected, the cumulative profit or loss and deferred hedge costs that figured in equity are immediately reclassified under profit or loss for the year.

Net investment hedge

The net investment hedges in business abroad are recorded similarly to the cash flow hedges.

Any profit or loss in the hedge instrument related with the efficient part of the hedge is recognised in comprehensive profit/loss and accumulates in reserves in equity. The profit or loss related to the inefficient part are immediately recorded in profit/loss.

The cumulative profit and loss in equity are reclassified to profit/loss when the business is partially disposed of abroad.

Derivatives which are not qualified for hedge accounting

Specific derivative instruments are not qualified for hedge accounting. The changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit / loss under "Change in fair value of assets and liabilities attributed to profit and loss".

2.4.8 INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of purchase cost and net realisable value. The purchase price is calculated in accordance with the weighted average price method. In the case of product manufacturing, production costs include the direct and indirect manufacturing costs.

When the net realisable value of inventories is less than cost, the appropriate value adjustments are made and recognised as an expense in the income statement. If the circumstances that caused the value adjustment cease to exist, the adjustment is reversed and income is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.4.9 TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets.

Furthermore, pursuant to IFRS 15, advance commission payments for the acquisition of new customers by a network of distributors in the business of providing telephone and energy supply services (Sustainable Services Segment) are recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as prepayments and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the customer's expected useful life.

Trade accounts receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For trade payable, the Group applies a simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires that the forecast lifecycle losses be recognised from the initial recognition of the

accounts payable. For the calculation, the Group considers the clients' markets for each line of activity, past experience on the percentage of default or the volumes of receivables and another series of variables (Note 3.1. c)).

Financing through the discounting of bills of exchange is not written off from trade receivables until they are collected and is reflected as bank financing.

Financing by means of non-recourse factoring or the sale of trade receivables triggers the derecognition of the receivable as all associated risks are transferred to the financial institution in question (Note 10).

2.4.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Note 12 specifies whether any of the items included in cash and cash equivalents are subject to any restrictions and consequently not available for general use.

2.4.11 NON-CURRENT ASSETS (OR DISPOSAL GROUPS) HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will primarily be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continued use and it is considered highly likely that they will be sold. They are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets from employee benefits, financial assets and real estate investments recorded at fair value and contractual rights from insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent impairment of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell an asset (or disposal group), but not above the impairment loss previously recognised. Loss or gain not previously recognised at the date of sale of a non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised on the date it is de-recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated whilst they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. Liabilities from a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities on the balance sheet.

A discontinued activity is a component of an entity that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale and which represents a business line or a significant geographical area of operation and is separate from the rest of the business, is part of an individual and coordinated plan to alienate such business line or operating area, or is a dependent entity acquired exclusively for the purpose of reselling it. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the consolidated profit and loss account.

See summarised information in Note 36.

2.4.12 SHARE CAPITAL

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

When a Group company acquires shares of the parent company (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost (net of income tax) is deducted from equity attributable to the parent's equity owners until the shares are cancelled, reissued or sold. When these shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the parent's shareholders.

2.4.13 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the consolidated income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are included in deferred income as deferred government grants and are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

The benefit of a loan at a lower rate than that of the market granted by a public entity is valued as the difference on the accounts and the amount received; a subsidy is recognised in the amount of this difference and is recorded in the consolidated income statement or in liabilities as a deferred government subsidy depending on whether the loan finances current expenses or investments in tangible fixed assets.

2.4.14 SUPPLIERS – TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Group recognises liabilities for debts to suppliers until they are due, and derecognises them on settlement according to the terms of the contract.

2.4.15 BORROWINGS

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer their settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the consolidated reporting period.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facilities will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Financial liabilities are eliminated when the specific obligation in the contract has been fulfilled, cancelled or expired. The difference between the book value of a financial liability that has been cancelled or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash or liability transferred asset assumed, is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

In the event of renegotiation of existing debts, no substantial modifications to the financial liabilities will be deemed to have taken place if the lender of the new loan is the same as the lender that granted the original loan and the current value of the cash flows, including net commissions, does not differ by more than 10% from the current value of the cash flows for the original liability on which payment is pending, calculated using the same method.

If the exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the profit or loss on the extinguishment. Otherwise, the modified cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate, with any difference with the previous carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. In addition, any costs or fees adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.4.16 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

a) Corporate income tax

Corporate Income Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax and is calculated on the basis of profit before tax, adjusted for any permanent and/or temporary differences envisaged in the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date regarding the calculation of taxable income in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The tax is also recognised in the income account except when it relates to items recognised in other global results or directly in equity. In this case this is also recognised in the other global results or directly in equity respectively.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation, and if necessary, it establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Tax credits and deductions and the tax effect of applying unused tax losses that have not been capitalised are treated as a reduction in income tax expense for the year in which they are applied or offset.

On the other hand, and as of 1 January, 2015, the regional consolidated tax group was created, being its head company Global Dominion Access, S.A. The rest of companies are the following:

- Dominion Investigación y Desarrollo, S.L.U.
- Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.
- Dominion Energy, S.A.
- Instalaciones Eléctricas Scorpio, S.A.
- Energy Renewables 8, S.L.
- Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L.
- Desarrollos Green BPD 1, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Green BPD 2, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Green BPD 3, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Green BPD 4, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Green BPD 5, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Green BPD 6, S.L.U.
- Dominion Renewable 1, S.L.U.
- Dominion Renewable 2, S.L.U.
- Dominion Renewable 3, S.L.U.

- Dominion Renewable 5, S.L.U.
- Dominion Renewable 6, S.L.U.
- Dominion Renewable 7, S.L.U.
- Linderito Solar, S.L.U.
- Pamaco Solar, S.L.U.
- Pico Magina Solar, S.L.U.
- Proyecto Solar Pico del Terril, S.L.U.
- Rio Alberite Solar, S.L.U.
- Villaciervitos Solar, S.L.U.
- Wydgreen, S.L.U.
- Kinabalu Solar Park I, S.L.U.
- Cerro Torre Solar, S.L.U.
- Basde Solar I, S.L.U.
- Jambo Renovables I, S.L.U.
- Pico Abadias Solar, S.L.U.
- Tormes Energías Renovables, S.L.U.
- Cayambe Solar Power, S.L.U.
- Cerro Bayo Renewable Energy, S.L.U.
- Cerro Galan Solar, S.L.U.
- El Pedregal Solar, S.L.U.
- Cero Lastarria, S.L.U.
- Cerro Acotango, S.L.U.
- Cerro Las Tórtolas, S.L.U.
- Cerro Juncal, S.L.U.
- Cerro Marmolejo, S.L.U.
- Cerro Vicuña, S.L.U.
- Dominion Energy Projects, S.L.U.
- Pico Ocejón Solar, S.L.U.
- Torimbia Green Energy, S.L.U.
- Bas Buelna Solar, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Green Ancón, S.L.U.
- Domwind Solar, S.L.U.
- Desarrollos Piedralaves, S.L.U.
- Vidiago Energy, S.L.U.
- Peñalara Energía Green, S.L.U.
- Rancho Luna Power, S.L.U.
- Chinchilla Green, S.L.U.
- Somontín Power, S.L.U.
- Generación Cobijeru, S.L.U.
- Generación El Turbón, S.L.U.
- Bakdor Renovables, S.L.U.
- Molares Green Renovables, S.L.U.
- Pecan Green Soluciones, S.L.U.
- Sajas Renewable Energy, S.L.U.
- Trujillo Vatios, S.L.U.
- Albala Energy, S.L.U.
- Coderland España, S.L.U.
- Greenmidco 1, S.A.
- Bas Projects Corporation, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 1, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 2, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 4, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 5, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 7, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 8, S.L.

- Bas Projects Development 9, S.L.
- Bas Projects Development 10, S.L.
- Bas Caribe 1, S.L.
- Fase 2 WCG, S.L.
- Puerto Villamil, S.L.
- Caliope Energy, S.L.
- Levitals Grupo Inversor, S.L.
- Dominion Circular Economy, S.L. (Incorporated in 2024)

The Spanish tax group was set up on 1 January 2015 with Bilcan Global Services, S.L being the controlling party and the rest:

- Dominion Centro de Control, S.L.U.
- Sur Conexión, S.L.
- Tiendas Conexión, S.L.
- Eurologística Directa Móvil 21, S.L.U.
- The Phone House Spain, S.L.U.
- Connected World Services Europe, S.L.U.
- Smart House Spain, S.A.U.
- Netsgo Market, S.L.
- Dominion Tanks Dimoin, S.L.
- The Telecom Boutique, S.L.
- Facility Management Services, S.L.
- Zwipit, S.A.
- Plataforma de Renting Tecnológico, S.L.
- Alterna Operador Integral, S.L.
- Servishop Manlogist, S.A.
- Original Distribución Spain Iberia, S.A. (Incorporated in 2024)
- Gesthidro, S.L.U. (Incorporated in 2024)
- Recinovel, S.L.U. (Incorporated in 2024)

Outside Spain it exists the following fiscal groups:

- In Germany: led by the subsidiary Beroa Technology Group GmbH and in which Dominion Deutschland GmbH, Burwitz Montage-Service GmbH and Karrena Betonanlagen und Fahrmischer GmbH (dormant) participate.
- In the USA: led by the subsidiary Global Dominion Access USA and with stakes held by Karrena USA Inc (formerly Karrena Cooling Systems Inc.), Commonwealth Constructors Inc, ICC Commonwealth Corporation and Capital International Steel Works Inc.

The other Dominion Group companies file their tax individually.

b) Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated annual financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects either accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except when the Group can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets deriving from the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the tax assets can be utilised. In the case of tax allowances in respect of investments, the tax credit is accrued as a decrease in expense over the period during which the items of tangible fixed assets that generated the tax credit are depreciated; this right is recognised with a credit to deferred income. Tax deductions in respect of R&D investment are classified, depending on the nature of the subsidy, upon recognition as operating grants so long as the R&D costs have not been capitalised (Note 2.4.13).

Deferred tax assets corresponding to utilised or recognised tax credits relating to R&D activities are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods during which the Group companies expense the costs associated with these activities, based on management's assessment that treatment as a grant best reflects the economic substance of the tax credit. Accordingly, in keeping with IAS 20, the Group treats the tax credit recognised or used as other operating income.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of the investments in business abroad when the Group is capable of controlling the date on which the temporary differences will be carried forward and it is probable that these will not be carried forward in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognised under these headings and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.4.17 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Pension commitments

The Group's plans are funded through payments to insurance companies or externally-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Group has deferred contribution of non-significant amounts and defined benefit plans. A defined benefit plan establishes the amount of benefits that an employee will receive, normally on the basis of one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

A defined benefit plan is a plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to a fund and is required to pay additional contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits related to the services provided in the current year and prior years.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in connection with defined benefit plans is the present value of defined benefit commitments at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the obligation is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity (in other comprehensive income) in the period in which they arise in the case of post-employment benefits and in the income statement in the case of long-term employee benefits.

The past-service costs are recognised immediately in the consolidated profit and loss statement.

b) Dismissal compensation

Dismissal benefits are paid to employees as a result of the Group's decision to terminate employment contracts before the retirement age or when employees voluntarily agree to resign in return for benefits offered by the Company. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of

current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or as a result of an offer of termination benefits made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

c) Bonus and profit sharing plans

The Group recognises a liability and expense for employee bonuses based on the annual achievement of objectives set for each employee, which measure their development in the company. The Group recognizes a provision when contractually obliged or when there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

The Group has also introduced a plan for senior management to participate in the share capital of the parent Company. On the basis of this plan, the Parent Company has granted loans to these executives to purchase shares in the Parent Company, which will be repaid in 2028 after publication of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2027. The discounted amount of loans granted is recorded as a non-current asset.

d) Variable remuneration plans based on the value of the Parent Company's shares payable in cash

Liabilities with regard to appreciation rights of cash-settled shares of the Group's controlling Company are recognised as expense for remuneration to employees during the corresponding service period. Liabilities are recalculated on each date on which the information is presented and they are presented as remuneration obligations to employees on the balance sheet.

These plans are not compensation or share-based payments or employee stock option plans.

2.4.18 PROVISIONS

Provisions for specific liabilities and charges are recognised when:

(i) The Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events;

(ii) It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and

(iii) The amount has been reliably estimated.

Restructuring provisions include employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the probability of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2.4.19 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable on the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group's business activities, stated net of discounts, returns and value added taxes and after the elimination of intragroup sales. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific performance

obligations have been met for each of the Group's activities. The amount of revenue cannot be reliably determined until all of the contingencies associated with the sale have been settled. Revenue is recognised as follows:

a) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when a Group company has delivered the products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for returns at the time of sale.

The Group's activity is focused on the provision of services; nevertheless, in the grouping of Commercial B2B2C Services CGUs, sales are performed of devices along with the corresponding telephone services required for the activity and which do not generate added value for the Group. As indicated in the following section the part of the sales and purchases of devices to operators whose risk does not reside with the Group, where the Group acts as agent, are not recorded as Group transactions, only recognising the commissions which correspond to it as agent.

b) Provision of services

Sustainable Services Segment:

The Group provides a wide range of services to various sectors of activity. In this segment we include activities performed by the Industrial Sustainability Services, Smart Infrastructure Services and Commercial B2B2C Services CGU clusters.

There are two types of Services provided by this segment: those that are recognised over time because the performance produces an asset controlled by the customers and with no alternative use for the Group, or those that are recognised at a point in time because they are services that are performed over a shorter period of time and are recognised by the customer in the month after execution.

This segment includes telecommunications system integration and technological consulting services in networks and automatic mechanisms, carrying out all phases of the project, including engineering, supply, installation and launch of public and private entities and companies and industrial maintenance services, controlling the entire productions process through outsourcing. These services are rendered in accordance with a specific date and materials, or a fixed price contract.

Revenues from specific dates and materials contracts, which normally relate to the rendering of telecommunications integration services, are recognised at the rates stipulated in the contract to the extent that personnel perform the hours and direct expenses are incurred.

The revenue deriving from fixed-price contracts for both engineering maintenance and network installation as well as industrial maintenance is recognized based on the degree of completion method in accordance with the services performed or the percentage completion of the agreements compared with total services or construction contracts to be fulfilled. These types of agreements are short-term in nature and normally the estimated degree of completion does not exceed a 1.5 month invoicing time horizon at the end of the year for technology services and no more than one month for industrial services.

The expected losses in these contracts are immediately recognised as FY costs provided they are known and can be quantified.

Moreover, the services grouped together in the B2B2C Commercial Services CGUs correspond, in some cases, to services where the companies act in some cases as the principle to the contract concluded with the customer and recognise all sale and purchase transactions and in other cases it acts as,, commission agent only recognising the income from the amount of the fee agreed for each transaction, whilst no risk exists for the Group on the inventory in its power and accounts receivable and it does not have the capacity to set the price of sale.

The commercial transactions income not recognised in the "net turnover" of the Group's consolidated profit and loss account as a result of acting as agent in specific service agreements amounted to EUR465M in 2024 (EUR407M in 2023) (Note 24). These operations have a residual margin.

When the Group acts some cases as principal in the contract with the operator, revenue is recognized when it is probable that the Group will receive economic benefits or income derived from the transaction and the amount of revenue and costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the counterparty received or receivable, less any discounts, sales on price and other similar items that the Company grant an, where applicable, interest included in the nominal value of the loans. The indirect taxes on transactions which can be chargeable to third parties not take of the incomes.

In addition, from the end of FY 2021, the mobile device leasing activity was incorporated in the Group, with full rate, insurance, etc. services. This activity requires investments in the devices and their associated services, which are recognised as property, plant and equipment, when the bare ownership or the right of use is acquired, and therefore depreciated over the leasing service period (24 months), except for the residual value thereof, which is recorded as inventory and recovered at the end of the service period through sales on the refurbished devices market. Revenue from this activity corresponds to the monthly instalments agreed on with the end-consumer in the leasing contract.

360 Projects Segment:

When the services rendered are offered to provide increased efficiency and competitiveness to a production process that continues to be managed by the customer, they are classified as Projects. These solutions are normally supplied based on a fixed-price agreement.

The revenue deriving from these types of projects is recognized based on the degree of completion method in accordance with the services performed or the percentage completion of the agreements compared with total services or construction contracts to be fulfilled. The contract assets of minor works does not normally represent a significant percentage of the total income due to the fact that the invoice milestones are normally linked to costs that are incurred and include an adjustment for estimated margins at any given moment. Larger projects or EPCs involve a higher degree of estimates based on the existing situation of the Project at the end of the year and for which the income associated with the costs incurred to date plus the project's estimated margin is recognized. The normal estimation time horizon for the income obtained through the degree of completion of these projects does not exceed three months of invoicing at the end of each year.

When the contracts include multiple execution obligations the transaction price will be allocated to each execution obligation based on the independent sale prices. When these are not directly observable, they are estimated on the basis of the expected cost plus the margin.

In contracts which feature variable prices, these are recognised when it is highly likely that they will not be reversed and are estimated based on the probability that the obligations or conditions determining them are met. To this end, the Group analyses the conditions and the experience from past FYs in similar contracts.

If circumstances arise that modify initial estimations of revenues, costs or degree of completion, these estimations are reviewed. Revisions could lead to increases or decreases in estimated revenues and costs, and are reflected in the income statement in the period in which the circumstances that have led to such revisions are known by client. Specifically, for contract extensions, these sales are only recorded when the income is approved by the client.

The income recognised based on the degree of completion (invoices not yet issued) at 31 December, 2024 amounted to EUR244M (Note 24.c) (2023: EUR237m) and the provisions recognised as liability related to the analysis of the degree of completion and customer prepayments in connection with these projects, total €85M (Note 24.c) (2023: EUR92M), making a net amount of EUR159M, which represents 13.7% of the consolidated net turnover for the FY (2023: EUR144M, 12.1%, on the consolidated turnover) (Note 24.c).

c) Energy Generation and Sale

With regards to revenues from energy generation and sales contracts, the Group recognises revenues when the energy is actually supplied, based on the price established in each contract.

d) Royalty income

Revenue from royalties is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

2.4.20 LEASES

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease component based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for real estate leases in which the Group is a lessee, it has decided not to separate the lease and non-lease components, counting them as a single lease component.

The terms of the lease are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide variety of terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any other covenant other than the real guarantees on the leased assets that are maintained by the lessor. Leased assets cannot be used as collateral for the purpose of financial debt.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and the corresponding liability on the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Group.

The assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including fixed payments in substance), less any lease incentive to collect
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured according to the index or rate at the start date
- amounts expected to be paid by the Group as residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a call option if the Group is reasonably certain that it will exercise that option, and
- penalty payments on termination of the lease, if the term of the lease reflects the Group's exercise of that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implied in the lease. If that rate cannot be easily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental rate of indebtedness is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds needed to obtain an asset of similar value to the asset for right of use in a similar economic environment with similar terms, guarantees and conditions.

The Group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to index or rate-based lease payments take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-to-use asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, comprising:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- any rental payments made on or before the start date, less any rental incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

The depreciation of the right-of-use assets is generally on a straight-line basis during the useful life of the asset or the term of lease, whichever is less. If the Group has reasonable certainty that a purchase option will be exercised, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying leased asset.

The payments associated with short term leases for machinery and all leasings of low value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the income statement. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Most of the extension options for office and vehicle leases have not been included in the lease liability as the group could replace the asset at no significant cost or business interruption.

2.4.21 DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

Dividend distribution to the Parent Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's consolidated annual financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the parent company's shareholders.

2.4.22 FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE

a) Financial income - interest

Financial revenue from interest is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, unless it is subsequently impaired. For impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset, after deducting impairment losses.

b) Finance costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset. All other costs relating to loans incurred during the year are recognised as expenses in the profit and loss account for the year.

These costs consist of interest and other costs that the entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. These may include: interest expense calculated using the effective interest method and exchange rate differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

2.4.23 EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of the company, excluding any cost of the service of equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares for the year, adjusted for any incentives in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

b) Diluted earnings per share

For diluted earnings per share, the figures used to determine basic earnings per share are adjusted to take into account: The effect after income tax of interest and other finance costs associated with the dilutive potential ordinary shares, and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.4.24 ENVIRONMENT

Costs incurred by the Group as part of its business activities that are intended to protect the environment and/or improve its environmental record are expensed currently. When these expenses involve incorporations into tangible fixed assets, with the aim of minimising the environmental impact and protecting and improving the environment, they are accounted for as the highest value of the fixed asset.

2.4.25 CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT BALANCES

Those amounts with longer maturity to 12 months from the closing date of the period are considered as non-current balances, assets and liabilities.

2.4.26 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between companies in the same group, regardless of how closely related the participating group companies are, are accounted for in accordance with the general regulations.

The items that are the subject of the transaction will be recognised initially at their market value. If the agreed price for a transaction differs from its fair value, the difference is recorded on the basis of the economic reality of the operation.

Details of the companies that make up the Dominion Group are provided in Appendix I of these consolidated annual financial statements.

2.4.27 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The statement of cash flows reports the origin and use of monetary assets representing cash and cash equivalents, classifying transactions by activity and indicating the net change in this amount during the FY.

Cash and cash equivalents are cash and cash equivalents, i.e. cash on hand, demand deposits and financial instruments that can be converted into cash and which, at the time of acquisition, mature in less than three months, provided that there is no significant risk of changes in value and they form part of the company's normal cash management policy.

Also, for the purposes of the statement of cash flows, occasional overdrafts may be included as a portion of cash when they form an integral part of the company's cash management.

Cash flows from operating activities:

These are primarily those arising from activities that account for the company's main source of revenue, as well as from other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities.

Cash flow variations caused by these activities will be presented on a net basis, except for cash flows corresponding to interest, dividends received and income taxes, which will be reported separately. For these purposes, the income for the FY before taxes will be adjusted to exclude expenses and income that did not result in a cash transaction and to include transactions from previous years that have been collected or paid in the current year.

Cash flows from investing activities:

These are payments arising from the acquisition of non-current assets and other assets not included in cash and cash equivalents, such as intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, investment property or financial investments, as well as receivables from their disposal or amortization at maturity.

Cash flows from financing activities:

These comprise collections from third party acquisition of securities issued by the Company or resources granted by financial institutions or third parties, in the form of loans or other financing instruments, as well as payments made for the amortization or repayment of the amounts they have made. Payments to shareholders as dividends also appear as cash flows from financing activities.

Cash flows from transactions in foreign currencies must be translated to the reporting currency at the exchange rate on the date of the cash flow in question, notwithstanding the possibility of using a weighted average which represents the exchange rate for the period for cases involving a high volume of transactions.

For discontinued transactions, the cash flows of the various activities will be reported in the corresponding note to the consolidated annual financial report.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT:

3.1. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: Market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, climate change risk and other circumstantial risks. The Dominion Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

While international market trends have affected market confidence and consumer spending patterns, the Dominion Group is still in good standing to increase ordinary income by means of ongoing innovation and the purchase and sale transactions it has entered into. The Group has reviewed their exposure to climate-related risks and other emerging corporate risks, and incorporates these variables into its asset impairment analysis and earnings forecasts with no significant effects. Furthermore, its risk analysis as of 31 December 2024 has been updated to reflect the downward trend in interest rates throughout 2024, driven by the stabilisation and reduction of inflation. On the other hand, no significant market changes that could affect the exchange rate risks have been observed. Management is monitoring these risks on an ongoing basis.

The company has sufficient margins to meet its current financial debt covenants and sufficient working capital and undrawn credit facilities to cover its ongoing operating and investment operations.

a) Market Risk

(i) Exchange rate risk

The presence of the Dominion Group in the international market requires it to arrange an exchange rate risk management policy. The basic goal is to reduce the negative impact on operations in general and on the consolidated profit and loss account in particular of the variation in interest rates such that it is possible to protect against adverse movements and, if appropriate, leverage favourable development.

In order to arrange such a policy, Dominion Group uses the concept of Management Scope. This concept encompasses all collection / payment flows in a currency other than the euro expected to materialise over a specific time period. The Management Scope includes the assets and liabilities in foreign currency and firm or highly probable commitments for purchases or sales in a currency other than the euro. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are subject to management, irrespective of timing scope, while firm commitments for purchases or sales that form part of the management scope will be subject to the same if their forecast inclusion in the balance sheet takes place in not more than 18 months.

Following the definition of Management Scope, in order to manage risks the Group uses a series of financial instruments that in some cases permit a certain degree of flexibility. These instruments will basically be as follows:

- Forward currency purchases/ sales: An exchange rate known at a specific date is fixed which may, moreover, be subject to timing adjustments in order to adapt and apply it to cash flow.

- Other instruments: Other hedging derivatives may also be used, the arrangement of which will require specific approval by the relevant management body. This body will have to be informed beforehand as to whether or not it complies with the necessary requirements to be regarded as a hedging instrument, therefore qualifying for the application of the rule on hedge accounting.

Details of open exchange rate insurance contracts for FY 2024 and 2023 are provided in Note 18. During FY 2024 and 2023, the Group used certain currency forward contracts in different currencies, the effect of which was basically recorded on the consolidated profit and loss account for each FY.

The Group protects against loss of value as a result of movements in the exchange rates other than the euro in which its investments in foreign operations are denominated by similarly denominating, to the extent possible, its borrowings in the currency of the countries of these operations if the market is sufficiently deep or in a strong currency such as the dollar, insofar as dollar correlation to the local currency is significantly higher than that of the euro. Correlation, estimated cost and depth of the debt and derivative market determine the policy in each country.

The Group has several investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are denominated in the local currency and are exposed to foreign currency risks. The translation volatility of those net assets in currencies other than Euro on equity as well as on profit or loss are detailed below.

If at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of the Euro had been reduced / increased by 10% with respect to all other functional currencies, all other variables remaining constant, equity would have been lower/higher, by EUR 10,174 thousand and EUR 10,654 thousand, respectively in 2024, (higher/lower by EUR 5,552 thousand and EUR 5,284 thousand, respectively in 2023) owing to the effect of the assets contributed by the subsidiaries operating in a functional currency different from the Euro.

If the average exchange rate of the Euro in 2024 had fallen / increased by a further 10% with respect to all functional currencies other than the Euro, all other variables being equal, profits after tax for the year would have been EUR 361 thousand and EUR 73 thousand lower/higher respectively (EUR 72 and EUR 41 thousand higher/lower in 2023), mainly as a result of the exchange gains / losses on the conversion of accounts receivable denominated in currencies other than the euro.

Sensitivity to the exchange rate of the main currencies in the conversion process for the net assets of the subsidiary companies whose operating currency is not the euro is summarised in the table attached (revaluation or devaluation of the euro with regard to other currencies):

FY 2024

	Effect on Equity		Effect on income	
	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%
Mexican peso	(2,788)	1,486	610	(745)
US Dollar	(2,998)	3,344	(18)	(296)
Saudi Riyal	(1,111)	1,507	(154)	188
Argentine peso	(72)	(583)	(429)	516
Peruvian sol	(1,045)	1,278	(123)	150
Australian Dollar	(905)	1,085	(42)	(74)
Indian Rupee (IR)	(1,378)	1,684	(95)	116
Chilean peso	(518)	633	(234)	287
Polish zloty	(95)	111	45	(55)
Arab Emirates Dirham	(240)	236	57	(69)
Danish krona	392	(479)	163	(199)
Columbian peso	104	(128)	147	(180)

FY 2023

	Effect on Equity		Effect on income	
	+10%	-10%	+10%	-10%
Mexican peso	(1,817)	1,466	109	(133)
US Dollar	700	(1,008)	(54)	66
Saudi Riyal	(1,007)	1,231	(306)	374
Argentine peso	343	(419)	931	(1,148)
Peruvian sol	(875)	1,070	(267)	326
Australian Dollar	(882)	1,078	(85)	57
Indian Rupee (IR)	(1,239)	1,514	(264)	322
Chilean peso	(305)	373	(109)	133
Polish zloty	(135)	165	(90)	46
Arab Emirates Dirham	(257)	314	98	(120)
Danish krona	229	(280)	(65)	80
Columbian peso	(39)	48	61	(75)

(ii) Price risk

The Group generally has zero exposure to share capital instrument price risk because it has no investments of this kind held by the Group and/or classified in the consolidated balance sheet for either FY 2024 or 2023 as fair value with changes in profit/loss or fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss.

(iii) Interest rates

Dominion Group's borrowings are largely benchmarked to floating rates, for one part of the financial debt, exposing the Group to interest rate risk, with a direct impact on the profit and loss account. The general objective of interest rate risk management strategy is to reduce the adverse impact of increases in interest rates and to leverage as far as possible the positive impact of interest rate cuts.

In order to attain this objective, the management strategy will be arranged through financial instruments that enable such flexibility. The possibility is expressly envisaged of arranging hedges for identifiable and measurable portions of flows, which enables, if appropriate, the completion of the efficiency test evidencing that the hedging instrument reduces the risk of the hedged component in the part assigned and is not incompatible with the established strategy and goals.

The Management Scope encompasses the borrowings recognised in the consolidated balance sheet of the Group. Circumstances may occasionally arise in which the hedges arranged cover the loans already committed in the final stage of formalization and where the principal should be protected against an increase in the interest rate.

In order to manage this risk factor, the Group uses financial derivatives that may qualify as hedging instruments and therefore hedge accounting. The relevant accounting standard (IFRS 9) does not specify the type of derivatives that may be considered hedging instruments except for options issued or sold. It does, however, specify the conditions required for such consideration. As with respect to the management of the exchange rate risk, the arrangement of any financial derivative which is suspected not to comply with the necessary conditions to be regarded as a hedge will require the express approval of the relevant management body. For reference, the basic hedging instrument will be the following:

- Interest rate swaps: Through these derivatives, these Group segments convert the variable interest rate reference of a loan to a fixed reference with respect to either all or part of the amount of the loan, affecting all or part of the life of the loan.

Sensitivity to the interest rates included in the consolidated annual financial statements is limited to the direct effect of changes in interest rates applied to financial instruments subject to recognized interest in the consolidated balance sheet. The sensitivity of the income statement to a 1% change in interest rates (considering financial instruments as hedging derivatives) would have an effect of approximately EUR 2,584 thousand on Profits before tax recorded in FY 2024 (2023: EUR 2.533 thousand), considering its impact on financial borrowings linked to variable interest rates. In addition, the Group's net financial debt amounts to over EUR 183 million (2023: over EUR75 million) which, combined with an increase in market interest rates, would entail a rise of the profitability of the financial investments contracted. This profitability will partially offset the negative impact of a higher financial cost.

b) Liquidity risk

The prudent management of the liquidity risk entails maintaining sufficient cash and available financing through sufficient credit facilities. In this respect, the Group's strategy is to maintain, through its treasury department, the necessary financing flexibility through committed credit lines. Additionally, and on the basis of its liquidity needs, Dominion Group uses liquidity financial instruments (factoring without recourse and the sale of financial assets representing receivables, through which the risks and rewards on accounts receivable are transferred) that, in accordance with Group policy, do not exceed approximately one-thirds of overdue trade and other receivable balances in order to maintain liquidity levels and the structure of working capital required under its business plans.

Management monitors the Group's liquidity reserve forecasts together with the evolution of the Net Financial Debt. To this regard, as a result of the actions undertaken in previous FYs intended to optimise liquidity possibilities in more precarious moments, as well as the implemented detailed monitoring culture, the Group still preserves solid solvency and liquidity, even taking account of the debt assumed through the activities of the until then associate company BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. And its investees, acquired at the end of the FY 2023, which, in part, is debt that is associated with renewable energy projects, each in different stages of progress, which, when "Project completion" is reached, becomes "Project finance" with no recourse to the shareholder.

The Group's liquidity reserve calculation and the Net Financial Debt at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is provided below:

	2024	2023 (*)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	232,538	225,860
Other current financial assets (Note 8)	39,483	66,562
Undrawn borrowing facilities (Note 18)	296,399	206,643
Liquidity reserve	**568,420**	**499,065**
Liabilities with credit institutions (Note 18)	451,556	363,330
Derived financial instruments (Note 18)	3,323	2,929
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	(232,538)	(225,860)
Other current financial assets (Note 8)	(39,483)	(66,562)
Net financial debt	**182,858**	**73,837**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The evolution of net debt in the FYs 2024 and 2023 is shown in the following table:

FY 2024:

	Cash and deferred credits (Note 12)	Other current financial assets (Note 8)	Borrowings (Note 18)	Derived financial instruments (Note 18)	Total
Net financial debt start (*)	**(225,860)**	**(66,562)**	**363,330**	**2,929**	**73,837**
Cash flows	(38,545)	28,151	85,172	394	75,172
Foreign exchange adjustments (**)	1,388	(120)	3,876	-	5,144
Changes in consolidated scope (Notes 1.3 and 32)	30,479	(952)	(822)	-	28,705
Net financial debt at the end of 2024	**(232,538)**	**(39,483)**	**451,556**	**3,323**	**182,858**

(*) Restated data. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) Companies with balance sheets expressed in currencies other than the euro (translation differences in equity), as well as currencies other than the currency of the country where is presented (exchange differences in profit and loss)

FY 2023:

	Cash and deferred credits (Note 12)	Other current financial assets (Note 8)	Borrowings (Note 18)	Derived financial instruments (Note 18)	Total
Net financial debt start (*)	**(183,512)**	**(54,084)**	**397,492**	**2,341**	**162,237**
Cash flows	(48,931)	(12,901)	77,925	-	16,093
Foreign exchange adjustments (**)	1,269	441	(2,591)	-	(881)
Changes in consolidated scope (Note 32)	5,346	(18)	(29,496)	-	(24,168)
Other non-monetary transactions (***)	(32)	-	(80,000)	588	(79,444)
Net financial debt at the end of 2023 (*)	**(225,860)**	**(66,562)**	**363,330**	**2,929**	**73,837**

(*) Restated data. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) Companies with balance sheets expressed in currencies other than the euro (translation differences in equity), as well as currencies other than the currency of the country where is presented (exchange differences in profit and loss).

(***) Basically includes the amounts relating to the Mexican subsidiary Eólica Cerritos, S.A.P.I. de C.V. which has been transferred to Assets and Liabilities held for sale (Note 36).

For the purposes of this calculation the Group does not consider the heading of "Other current and non-current liabilities" to be financial debt (Note 20).

The Finance Department monitors forecasts of the Group's liquidity needs in order to optimise cash while maintaining sufficient availability of credit facilities not drawn by the Group, whilst always considering the need to meet the limits and covenants set forth in financing.

There are no restrictions regarding the use of cash and cash equivalents.

As shown in the table above, the Group's net financial debt position at 31 December 2024 and 2023 includes "Project Finance" financing for projects included in the Holdings in Infrastructures segment, financing that has no corporate guarantee. The Group's net financial debt for the main business segments, Projects 360 and Sustainable Services, has turned into debt in 2024, after being negative (cash position) in the previous year.

Below is a table setting out a breakdown of the working capital reported in the Group's consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024, on a comparative basis with the figures at 31 December 2023:

	2024	2023 (*)
Inventories	133,960	128,544
Trade and other receivables	153,397	231,099
Assets per contract	244,177	237,329
Other current assets	22,641	11,771
Current tax assets	28,028	32,719
Operating current assets	**582,203**	**641,462**
Other current financial assets	39,483	66,562
Cash and other cash equivalents	232,538	225,860
CURRENT ASSETS	**854,224**	**933,884**
Trade and other payables	620,877	698,423
Contract liabilities	84,920	92,853
Current tax liabilities	29,500	37,549
Current provisions	14,118	10,015
Other current liabilities (**)	29,651	32,843
Operating current liabilities	**779,066**	**871,683**
Other current liabilities (**)	33,196	109,662
Short-term borrowed capital	177,376	176,067
Current derivative financial instruments	836	2,929
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**990,474**	**1,160,341**
OPERATING WORKING CAPITAL	**(196,863)**	**(230,221)**
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL	**(136,250)**	**(226,457)**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) Accrued wages and salaries and accruals and prepayments are included in other operating current liabilities. The other items analysed in Note 20 are carried as non-operating current liabilities.

Although the magnitude of working capital taken into consideration in an isolated manner is not a key parameter for understanding the Group's financial statements, it actively manages working capital through net operating capital and net current and non-current financial debt, based on the solidity, quality and stability of relationships with its customers and suppliers, as well as the exhaustive monitoring of its situation with financial institutions, which in many cases automatically renew loans. It should also be noted that the business covered by the activity of the group of CGU B2B2C Commercial Services in the sustainable Services segment normally operates with negative goodwill and sales that are recovered in cash, and expenses for purchases or services that have normal payment maturity dates.

One of the Group's strategic lines is to ensure the optimisation and maximum saturation of the resources devoted to the business. The Group therefore pays special attention to the net working capital invested in the business. In keeping with this and as in previous years, major efforts have been made to control and reduce the collection periods for trade and other receivables and to minimise services rendered pending invoicing. Similarly, the Company constantly optimises supplier payment terms, standardising policies and conditions throughout the Group.

In this regard, the Group uses non-recourse factoring to advance the collection of receivable invoices, transferring the risks of default and non-payment to the financial institutions, thereby avoiding further involvement with them. The amount factored or contracts for the sale of customer balances at year-end are derecognised from "Trade and other receivables", see Note 10.

Additionally, to facilitate payment from its suppliers and creditors, the Group has contracts with various financial intermediaries so that, if they wish, they can offer the option of advancing payment for their invoices. The Group settles the payments for these invoices on the due dates established with its suppliers and creditors. Therefore, they do not result in derecognition or a change in classification as trade debt. The terms and conditions of these contracts are similar regardless of the financial intermediary, allowing suppliers to advance payments without the need for the Group to provide additional guarantees to the financial intermediaries. As of year-end 2024, the amount of outstanding invoices under these contracts, recorded under "Trade and other payables" amounts to EUR 115.4 million (31 December 2023: EUR 143.6 million).

As a result of the above it may be confirmed that there are no liquidity risks at the Group.

The table below sets out an analysis of the Group's financial liabilities that will be settled, grouped together by maturity, in accordance with the time to maturity at the balance sheet date stipulated in the contract. The amounts shown in the table relate to the cash flows (including the interest that will be paid) stipulated in the contract without discounting. Balances payable in the coming 12 months equal their carrying value, given that the effect of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
At 31 December 2024			
Bank borrowings and promissory notes	192,268	248,845	59,225
Other liabilities	63,683	10,433	29,218
At 31 December 2023			
Bank borrowings and promissory notes	187,304	171,582	30,577
Other liabilities	143,514	22,345	3,489

c) Credit risk

Risk management

Credit risks are managed by customer groups. The credit risk deriving from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and bank deposits is considered immaterial in view of the credit standing of the banks with which the Group works. In certain circumstances that give rise to specific liquidity risks at these financial institutions, the appropriate provisions to cover them are allocated if necessary.

Furthermore, the Group maintains specific policies for the management of this customer credit risk, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. It should be noted that a significant part of its customers consist of companies with high credit ratings or official entities whose operations are financed through loans from international financial institutions.

In order to minimise this risk in trade receivable balances, the Group's strategy is based on the arrangement of customer credit insurance policies and the setting of customer credit limits.

Days sales outstanding is within the range of 15 days (mainly for commercial services) and 180 days. However, historically it has been considered that due to the characteristics of the Group's customers balances receivable due in between 120 and 180 days entail no incurred credit risk. It should also be noted that a portion of the sales made by the B2B2C Commercial CGU grouping are received in cash and the credit risk incurred is nearly zero. The Group continues to consider that these outstanding balances still present good credit quality.

The analysis of the age of outstanding assets that are not accountably impaired is provided in Note 10.

Safety

For some trade accounts receivable, the Group can obtain security by way of bonds, deeds of commitment or letters of credit which can be applied if the other party infringes the contract terms.

Financial asset impairment loss.

The Group has four types of financial assets which are subject to the model of expected credit losses:

- Trade accounts receivable for the sale of services.
- Assets per contract related with solutions and services the recognition of which in income is performed based on the degree of project completion.
- Loans and credits recorded at amortised cost.
- Cash and cash equivalents

Although cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the requirements of impairment loss of the IFRS 9, no impairment has been identified for them.

During FY 2024, as part of the loss forecast estimate, a review has been made of the performance of the credit risk of the different assets, adjusting the percentages for the expected loss considered in its broad spectrum and therefore eliminating a specific additional risk due to the effect of the pandemic which, to this effect, we consider to have been overcome.

Trade accounts receivable and assets per contract.

The Group applies the simplified focus of the IFRS 9 in order to evaluate the expected credit losses which uses a value adjustment due to expected losses during the entire life for the trade accounts receivable and assets per contract.

In order to evaluate the expected credit losses, the trade accounts receivable and assets per contract were regrouped based on the characteristics of the shared credit risk, geographic location and days past maturity. The assets per contract are related with the work not invoiced based on the degree of completion and fundamentally have the same risk characteristics as the trade accounts receivable for the same contract types. As such, the Group has concluded that the expected loss rates for the trade accounts receivable are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the assets per contract.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles for the sales during a period of 36 months before the end of each FY and the corresponding historical credit losses during this period. The historic loss rates are adjusted to reflect the current and prospective information on macroeconomic factors which affect the clients' capacity to settle accounts receivable. The Group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate in the countries where it sells its goods and services as the most relevant factors and, as such, adjusts the historic loss rates according to the changes expected in these factors.

On this basis, the value adjustments were determined due to losses at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 as follows, both for the trade accounts receivable (Note 10) and for assets per contract:

31 December 2024	Current	More than 60 days past maturity	More than 120 days past maturity	Total
Average expected loss rate	1% - 1.5%	5.0% - 10%	55% - 75%	
Gross carrying amount - trade accounts receivable	136,618	14,115	32,255	182,988
Gross carrying amount - assets per contract	244,177	-	-	244,177
Value adjustments for losses	(5,279)	(1,125)	(23,336)	(29,740)

31 December 2023	Current	More than 60 days past maturity	More than 120 days past maturity	Total
Average expected loss rate	1% - 1.5%	5.0% - 10%	55% - 75%	
Gross carrying amount - trade accounts receivable	178,741	22,726	45,688	247,155
Gross carrying amount - assets per contract	237,478	-	-	237,478
Value adjustments for losses	(6,780)	(1,875)	(24,004)	(32,659)

The value adjustments for losses for trade accounts receivable and assets per contract at 31 December 2024 are reconciled with the value adjustments for losses at the start as follows:

	Assets per contract	Trade accounts receivable
At 31 December 2023	**149**	**32,510**
Perimeter variations	-	538
Increase in value adjustments for losses of accounts receivable recognised in profit and loss during the FY	-	2,296
Accounts receivable eliminated during the FY for uncollectability	-	(3,598)
Carrying forward of the unused amount	-	(2,155)
At 31 December 2024	**149**	**29,591**

	Assets per contract	Trade accounts receivable
At 31 December 2022	**149**	**33,420**
Increase in value adjustments for losses of accounts receivable recognised in profit and loss during the FY	-	2,240
Accounts receivable eliminated during the FY for uncollectability	-	(2,031)
Carrying forward of the unused amount	-	(1,119)
At 31 December 2023	**149**	**32,510**

The trade accounts receivable and the assets per contract suffered impairment and are cancelled when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the fact that a debtor does not commit to a payment plan with the Group and the lack of contractual payments during a period exceeding 180 days as from the due date.

The impairment losses in the trade accounts receivable and assets per contract are presented as net impairment losses as part of operating profit. The subsequent recovery of amounts cancelled previously are credited against the same item.

d) Climate Change Risk

As part of the Sustainability Strategy and Transition Plan outlined in the consolidated statement of non-financial information and sustainability reporting (item E1-1), the Group has assessed its resilience to climate change.

To this end, it has identified and assessed climate change-related risks pursuant to IPCC guidelines, TCFD recommendations and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework.

Accordingly, it has considered potential physical climate risks, i.e. events directly related to climate change, classified according to the European Green Taxonomy as defined in Annex A of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021. It also accounts for potential chronic physical risks, related to long-term gradual changes, and transition risks, arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy. It has also considered climate opportunities, i.e. The potential benefits of addressing climate change.

A semi-quantitative methodological approach is employed for the physical risk analysis. This approach combines quantitative and qualitative tools, leveraging mathematical models based on historical data, forecasts, and both quantitative and semi-quantitative methods. In addition to this, this information has been enhanced with qualitative insights based on expert knowledge of the Group's specific characteristics. Transition risk and opportunity analysis is qualitative, drawing on expert judgement.

The analysis focused solely on risks and opportunities that could affect the assets and activities of the Group. However, given the limited information on value chain actors, the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities associated with the value chain was not included. This approach is planned to be incorporated for future analyses.

The main risks identified as a result of the work carried out were as follows:

- Physical risks
  - Injuries and/or adverse health effects to staff caused by increased temperatures and heatwaves.
  - The impact of rising temperatures and heatwaves on renewable energy production at photovoltaic power plants.

- Transition Risks

  - The transition of value chain cost resulting from the introduction of a new Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS II).

- Climate Opportunities
  - Higher demand for some specific services.

The resilience analysis concluded that none of the identified physical, transition or opportunity risks (see section SBM-3) are critical to the business' development, nor are they expected to occur in the short term. In other words, no "very high" priority risks have been identified that are expected to occur before 2040 for physical risks, or before 2028 for transition risks and opportunities. This conclusion fully aligns with the business model, which does not involve owning large assets over extended periods.

e) Other Circumstantial Risks

Global Geopolitical Situation:

The main geopolitical conflicts likely to continue to have an impact on the world in 2024 are the ongoing war in Ukraine, which began on 24 February 2022 and shows no signs of significant progress toward peace, and the war between Israel and Palestine, which began on 7 October 2023 and, as of early 2025, has seen a ceasefire and the release of hostages on both sides.

Also, in November 2024, with the US presidential election, Trump won both Congress and the Senate, resulting in his re-inauguration as President of the United States in 2025. While it is still early to assess the full effects of his appointment, based on the measures outlined so far and the current decisions on tariffs, we do not foresee any significant impacts, as the developed market in the United States is likely to remain unaffected by these measures.

However, it seems reasonable to expect that in 2025, inflation in Europe will stabilise and the ECB dropping interest rates trend, which started in June 2024, will continue.

Ultimately, the global economy is navigating a volatile and uncertain period, with its effects felt unevenly across the world's economies. However, after analysing and assessing the direct impact that these conflicts and variables could have on the continuity of the Group's business, there are no foreseeable liquidity or market risks for the Group that cannot be covered with the current existing situation.

3.2. FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurements' explains how to estimate fair value when other international accounting standards so require. This standard stipulates the fair value disclosure requirements applicable to non-financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 13 defines fair value as the value that would be received or paid, in an orderly transaction on the measurement date, for an asset or liability, regardless of whether this value is directly observable or has been estimated using valuation techniques. To this end the data used must be consistent with the assumptions that market participants would use in considering such a transaction.

Although IFRS 13 leaves the principles set down in other standards intact, it does establish the overall framework for measuring assets and liabilities at fair value when doing so is mandatory under other standards and stipulates additional fair value disclosure requirements.

The Group complies with IFRS 13 requirements in measuring its assets and liabilities at fair value when such fair value measurement is required under other international financial reporting standards.

On the basis of the contents of IFRS 13 and in accordance with IFRS 7 on financial instruments measured at fair value, the Group reports on how it estimates fair value by level using the following fair value hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Tier 1)
- Inputs other than Tier 1 quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (for example, as prices) or indirectly (for example, derived from prices) (Tier 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Tier 3).

The following table presents the assets and liabilities that are valued at fair value at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Derived financial instruments (Notes 8 and 18) (Tier 2)	837	993
Financial assets at fair value with change in profit and loss.	5,982	-
Total assets at fair value.	**6,819**	**993**
Derived financial instruments (Note 18) (Tier 2)	(3,323)	(2,929)
Other liabilities valued at fair value (Note 20) (Tier 3).	(9,863)	(17,864)
Total liabilities at fair value.	**(13,186)**	**(20,793)**

There were no transfers between the tiers during FYs 2024 and 2023.

a) Tier 2 financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods such as estimated discounted cash flows and makes assumptions based on existing market conditions at each balance sheet date. If the significant inputs that are required to calculate the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Tier 2.

The specific measurement techniques applied to financial instruments are:

- Fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.
- Fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates quoted at the date of the consolidated financial information statement.
- It is assumed that the book value of credits and debits for commercial operations is close to their fair value.
- Fair value of financial liabilities for financial reporting purposes is estimated by discounting future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

Tier 2 instruments relate to the derivative financial instruments (Note 18).

b) Financial instruments at fair value in Tier 3

If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on data observable in the market, the financial instrument is included in Tier 3.

Instruments included in Tier 3 correspond to the contingent compensation of the business combinations performed during recent FYs and with the assets arising from sales. These assets and liabilities have been valued according to the stipulations specified in the contract of purchase, which include financial parameters such as EBITDA (defined as

operating profit plus amortization in the consolidated income statement) and net financial debt, which must be estimated in the future (Notes 20 and 10b)).

The key assumption to measure these assets and liabilities is based on future expected returns to be generated by the activities/companies acquired (Notes 1 and 20). The assumptions used for these estimates match with the detailed in the impairment test of funds of trade (Note 7.a)).

The fair value was at the end of FY 2024 using an updated version of the key hypothesis for valuation, such as the forecast EBITDA and, in some cases, future cash flow generation, with no significant variations found in the updated assessment.

Modifications of 5% in EBITDA (estimated maximum variation upwards or downwards to which the EBITDA could be exposed), would imply a variation in financial liabilities to pay upwards EUR 0.3 million or downwards EUR 0.4 million, taking into account that some agreements include maximum prices to be paid (2023: EUR 0.3 million upwards and EUR 0.4 million downwards), without this implying a need to modify the consolidated goodwill.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023 the Group does not record any agreements to offset financial assets and liabilities.

3.3. SHARE CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's share capital management goals are to safeguard its capacity to continue operating on a going-concern basis in order to obtain a return for shareholders and profits for other equity instrument holders and maintain an optimal share capital structure by reducing its cost.

In order to maintain or adjust the share capital structure, the Group could adjust the dividends payable to shareholders, refunding share capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors share capital on the basis of the leverage ratio. This ratio is calculated as net financial debt divided by total capital employed by the business. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings plus current financial liabilities less cash, cash equivalents and current financial assets, all of which as shown in the consolidated annual financial statements. Total capital employed is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated annual financial statements plus net financial debt.

Leverage ratios at 31 December 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	As of 31 December	
	2024	**2023 (*)**
Borrowings (Note 18)	451,556	363,330
Derived financial instruments (Note 18)	3,323	2,929
Minus: Cash and cash equivalents and current financial assets (Notes 8 and 12)	(272,021)	(292,422)
Net financial debt (**) (Note 3.1.b) (*)	182,858	73,837
Equity	312,774	316,002
Total share capital employed in the business	495,632	389,839
Leverage index	0.37	0.19

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) For the purposes of this calculation, the Group does not consider the heading of "Other financial liabilities" to be financial debt (Note 20).

Management considers that the existing treasury and credit facilities not utilised at 31 December 2024 are sufficient to fund the Dominion Group's organic and inorganic growth that is envisaged according to the current Strategy Plan. Combined with efficient management of funds and the focus on improving business profitability, this will allow borrowings to be serviced and shareholder return expectations to be fulfilled.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group had concluded contracts for loans with financial entities subject to the obligation to comply with specific financial ratios (Note 18), which are being met at year-end.

4. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4.1. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Group makes estimates and judgements concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. In addition to this, new risks, such as climate change, are added to the equation to be taken into account in these estimates, which increase uncertainty regarding the future. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next FY are addressed below.

a) Estimated impairment of goodwill

The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.4.4.a). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates (Note 7).

Any current uncertainties in the market, as well as the climate change, which have not had a significant impact, referred to in Note 3.1, have been taken into account when estimating future financial forecasts included in the calculations.

With respect to the assumptions made to project the EBITDA (defined as Operating Profit plus Depreciation from the consolidated Income Statement) of the CGUs and their future growth, the most conservative scenario has been used according to the Management model so that underperformance is considered unlikely.

With the introduction of the device leasing business in fiscal year 2021 in the B2B2C Commercial Services CGU, involving businesses with EBITDAs well above the CGU mean but with significant requirements for investment in fixed assets (CAPEX), the key parameters for a proper understanding estimates of cash flows for this grouping are the FCF (Free Cash Flow) itself, with EBITDA and CAPEX taken as the main assumptions.

Simulations with zero growth rates (g) or 5% reductions in forecast EBITDA show no risk of impairment in FY 2024 as was the case in FY 2023.

If the estimated rate used to discount the cash flows had been 200 basic points higher than management's estimates, the Group would still not have needed to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill (Note 7).

b) Estimate of the fair value of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities associated with a business combination and effective takeover date

In business combinations, the Group classifies or designates, at the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as necessary, based on contractual agreements, financial conditions, accounting policies and operating conditions or other pertinent circumstances that exist at the acquisition date in order to subsequently measure the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including contingent liabilities, at their acquisition date fair values. It may also be necessary to use estimates in these transactions in order to value the contingent amounts (Note 20).

The measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at fair value requires the use of estimates that depend on the nature of those assets and liabilities in accordance with their prior classification and which, in general, are based on generally accepted measurement methods that take into consideration discounted cash flows associated with those assets and liabilities, comparable quoted prices on active markets and other procedures, as disclosed in the relevant notes to the annual report, broken down by nature. In the case of the fair value of property, plant and equipment, fundamentally consisting of buildings used in operations, the Group uses appraisals prepared by independent experts.

The Company's practices to modify the governing body at the companies and businesses acquired at the time the acquisition is formally concluded and obtains a majority of the members and Chairs of those bodies. From that time on it has the authority to take key decisions regarding the acquired business and the main policies to be followed, regardless of the time at which the payments agreed under the transactions are effectively made (Note 1).

c) Degree of advancement or completion of the service agreements.

The accounting of services provision contracts according to the degree of completion or progress thereof is based, in most cases, on estimations of the total of costs incurred on the total ones estimated for project completion. Changes in these estimations have impact in the recognized results of the works in accomplishment. The estimations are constantly monitored and adjusted if necessary (Note 2.4.19).

As indicated in Note 2.4.19, the Group operates, in its 360 Projects segment, in specific circumstances, via long-term contracts which may include different execution or performance obligations to be undertaken during different time periods.

The accounting recognition of the revenue derived from these contracts requires the Group's Management to apply judgement and significant estimates both in the interpretation of the contracts and in the estimate of their costs and degree of completion and, more specifically in relation with:

- Identification of the different performance obligations.
- Assignment of the individual prices for each performance obligation.
- Identification of the time periods during which the different performance obligations take place.
- Estimate of the total costs required to complete the performance obligations and, subsequently, the planned margins for each of them.
- Control of the real costs incurred.
- Estimate of the amount of revenue to be registered as the specific performance obligation is being met.
- Analysis of other possible agreements not included in the main contract.

The estimates for revenue, the costs or the degree of completion towards finalisation are reviewed if the circumstances change. Any resulting increase or decrease in the estimated revenue or costs is reflected in the FY result where the circumstances which give rise to the review are known by the Management.

d) Income tax

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. A detailed analysis is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The Group recognises deferred taxes which, in accordance with prevailing

legislation in different tax jurisdictions, result from multiple temporary differences in respect of assets and liabilities. Nonetheless, there are certain transactions and calculations with respect to which the ultimate calculation of the tax is uncertain in the ordinary course of business.

The calculation of income tax expense did not necessitate significant estimates except with respect to the amount of tax credits recognised in the year.

The recovery of these deferred tax assets is analysed by the Group on an annual basis by means of an estimate of the future tax bases which is based on the business plans for the different companies in the Group, estimates that have taken the climate change risk into account, and in the planning possibilities as permitted by the applicable legislation. Considering, in each case, the different tax consolidation groups which affect the different Group companies (Note 2.4.16).

If the actual final result differs by -10% in relation to Management estimates, then the variations in the deferred tax assets would decrease and the income tax recorded would increase by approximately EUR 3.5million (2023: EUR 4.198014218m) and if these variations develop positively, these asset deferred taxes will increase and income tax will decrease by approximately EUR 3.5 million (2023: EUR 4.198014218 million).

At those companies that still record a negative tax base, the corresponding tax credits are not recognised until the Company is making profit. There also would not be a significant impact for those companies that generated a positive tax base provided the estimated time horizon in which they may be applied is reasonable (Note 21).

e) Fair value of derivatives or other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market (e.g. OTC derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group exercises judgement in selecting a range of methods and making assumptions which are based primarily on prevailing market conditions at the consolidated financial information statement reporting date.

Note 3.2 provides a sensitivity analysis for changes to the main assumptions with regard to the measurement of principal financial instruments.

f) Pension benefits

The present value of the Group's pension obligations depends on a series of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Other key assumptions for employee benefits are based in part on current market conditions. Note 22 contains further information and a sensitivity analysis for changes to the most significant estimates.

g) Product or service warranty

Management estimates the related provision for future warranty claims based on historical warranty claim information, by considering the specific conditions of each claim as a function of technical reviews and estimations based on the experience with each of the rendered services, as well as recent trends that might suggest that past cost information may differ from future claims.

4.2. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENTS WHEN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The less significant judgements that had to be considered when applying the accounting policies outlined in Note 2 relate to:

- Estimate of the useful lives of tangible fixed assets in Note 2.4.3.
- Impairment losses of financial assets based on the indications of the IFRS 9 (Note 3.1.c))

5. SEGMENT FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Group's Management Committee, comprised of a Chief Executive Officer and the members of the Group's executive Management, has been identified as the ultimate decision-making body in the Group. The Management Committee reviews the Group's internal financial information for the purposes of evaluating performance and assigning resources to segments.

Management has determined operating segments based on the structure of the information examined by the Board of Directors. For these purposes, the Group's business is analysed from the point of view of products and services offered, and the information is also classified geographically merely for informational purposes.

As specified in Note 1, the 2023-2026 Strategic Plan introduces a new concept of the Group based on simplification, recurrence and sustainability, and considers reflecting on three types of transition: energy, industrial and digital, as the core drivers for future company growth.

This plan marks a return to the core of the Group's historical activity, comprising two main segments: Services and Projects, to which a third - Holdings in Infrastructures - can be added, looking to finance 360 sustainable projects with a global vision of the value chain that the Group focuses on.

Accordingly, we shall distinguish three different segments:

- Sustainable Services: based on two fundamental pillars: technological expertise with a sustainable approach. This segment covers all those services required to perform maintenance (O&M) on infrastructures and in-house created processes, remaining committed to efficiency in the long term. In other words, these are operation and maintenance services and process improvements that are applied to industrial sustainability ("on site" services) and intelligent infrastructures ("field" services), including sustainable services geared towards the retail market and related to commercial and logistics management. These contracts typically involve recurring revenues with adjusted margins that should come close to a contribution margin of approximately 12% and reduced investment in fixed assets.

- 360 Projects: Engineering and construction of social, industrial and energy transition infrastructures. These are comprehensive projects, with ad-hoc financial solutions to guarantee payment and to protect industrial margins. This is a portfolio-oriented segment, which comprises high-margin projects - typically in excess of 15%, that do not call for investment in fixed assets and which bring about high cash generation.

- Stake in Infrastructures: This includes those activities involving creating energy in renewable infrastructures and the profitability of investments consisting of concessions in infrastructure projects. The main features of these activities are a need for substantial investment in fixed assets, typically financed with project finance for an average of 70% of the total cost of the projects and with high cash flow generation once the

constructed infrastructures are commissioned and with the intention of rotating these assets on the balance sheet.

These activities are carried out in different areas of activity including: Industry, Energy, Telecommunications and Infrastructures.

The Management Committee manages the aforementioned operating segments relating to continued activities based, mainly, on the evolution of the most relevant figures that are defined as turnover (sales) and the contribution margin (calculated as operating profits excluding depreciation or possible impairment and general structural expenses not directly attributed to the activities of the business segments), for the "core" segments of the Group's business, its 360 Projects and Sustainable Services; and to values such as the EBITDA (Operating profit plus amortisation), net profit and cashflow, for the Stake in Infrastructures segment.

The information received by the Management Committee also includes all other income and expenses that make up the consolidated income statement, as well as investments in assets and the evolution of non-current assets, although all of these items and amounts are analysed and managed jointly and globally at the Group level.

The most significant non-current investment item focuses on goodwill that is distributed among segments as follows:

Segment	31.12.2024	31.12.2023 (*)
360 Projects (Note 7)	190,855	191,950
Sustainable Services (Note 7)	174,314	172,590
	365,169	**364,540**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

a) Segmented information

Segment information submitted to the Management Committee relates to the contribution margin and this is the indicator that is used to manage the group's segments.

	360 Projects	Sustainable Services	Stake in Infrastructures	Total
31 December 2024				
Consolidated turnover	307,480	831,197	14,283	1,152,960
Other direct operating income and expenses in the segments	(247,738)	(720,325)	(7,415)	(975,478)
Contribution margin	**59,742**	**110,872**	**6,868**	**177,482**
31 December 2023 (*)				
Consolidated turnover	362,570	824,106	17,294	1,203,970
Other direct operating income and expenses in the segments	(294,557)	(718,905)	(7,513)	(1,020,975)
Contribution margin	**68,013**	**105,201**	**9,781**	**182,995**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Transactions between the different companies making up the Group at any given time are executed at market price.

Below is a reconciliation between the contribution Margin provided by the segments and consolidated profits at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	2024	2023 (*)
Contribution margin:	177,483	182,995
- Overall unattributed structural income and expenses (1)	(26,802)	(26,611)
- Amortisations/impairment (Notes 6 and 7)	(66,410)	(67,542)
- Financial income/(expense) (Note 27)	(34,903)	(32,268)
- RV change of Financial Instruments (Note 27)	-	51
- Share in profits obtained by associates (Note 9)	158	380
- Corporate income tax (Note 28)	(7,077)	(912)
- Result after tax on discontinued operations (Note 36)	(8,952)	625
Consolidated profit/(loss)	**33,497**	**56,718**

(1) These amounts fundamentally relate to fixed and general structural expenses (indirect personnel costs and other overheads) that are not directly attributable to business segments.

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Segment assets and liabilities and investments in the year are as follows:

	360 Projects	Sustainable Services	Stake in Infrastructures	Total
31.12.2024				
Property, Plant and Equipment	28,710	88,210	55,336	172,256
Intangible assets and goodwill	197,553	215,112	-	412,665
Associate investments	180	7,774	97,853	105,807
Remaining Assets	578,844	366,005	114,897	1,059,746
Total assets	**805,287**	**677,101**	**268,086**	**1,750,474**
Total liabilities	**670,473**	**562,010**	**205,216**	**1,437,699**
Fixed asset additions (Notes 6 y 7)	4,627	68,579	-	73,206
Withdrawals of fixed assets net of depreciation (Notes 6 and 7)	(802)	(3,690)	-	(4,492)
Net investments during the year (Notes 6 y 7)	**3,825**	**64,889**	**-**	**68,714**
31.12.2023 (*)				
Property, Plant and Equipment	36,769	91,161	60,659	188,589
Intangible assets and goodwill	199,751	218,351	-	418,102
Associate investments	-	7,854	93,835	101,689
Remaining Assets	534,966	469,998	130,359	1,135,323
Total assets	**771,486**	**787,364**	**284,853**	**1,843,703**
Total liabilities	**999,112**	**317,586**	**211,003**	**1,527,701**
Fixed asset additions (Notes 6 y 7)	8,781	54,810	22,012	85,603
Withdrawals of fixed assets net of depreciation (Notes 6 and 7)	(5,985)	(38,000)	(6,050)	(50,035)
Net investments during the year (Notes 6 y 7)	**2,796**	**16,810**	**15,962**	**35,568**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Inter-segment sales are performed under market conditions and excluded from consolidation. There are no consolidation adjustments between segments, or any unassigned assets or liabilities.

The amounts presented to the Management Committee for segment assets and ordinary turnover are measured using an approach which is consistent with that used for the financial statements. Segment assets are allocated based on the segment's activities and the physical location of the asset.

b) Information regarding geographical areas

Information relating to the net revenues and non-current assets by geographic area is as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Turnover (according to final market)		
360 Projects		
Spain	15,671	28,314
The rest of Europe and Africa	90,209	86,280
America	161,166	197,587
Asia and Oceania	40,434	50,389
	307,480	362,570
Sustainable Services		
Spain	467,268	440,906
The rest of Europe and Africa	101,169	101,739
America	205,884	215,731
Asia and Oceania	56,876	65,730
	831,197	824,106
Stake in Infrastructures		
Spain	-	2,486
America	14,283	14,808
	14,283	17,294
Total	**1,152,960**	**1,203,970**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Those countries where the Group obtains a significant turnover in large geographical areas shown in the previous table are: Germany with total sales amounting to EUR 92,238 thousand (2023: EUR 90,873 thousand), Mexico with total sales of EUR 77,125 thousand (2023: EUR 69,988 thousand); the USA with total sales of EUR 71,745 thousand (2023: EUR 59,007 thousand), Argentina with total sales of EUR 24,445 thousand (2023: EUR 38,874 thousand), Chile with total sales of EUR 77,005 thousand (2023: EUR 84,423 thousand); Middle East countries (Saudi Arabia and the Arabic Gulf countries) with total sales of EUR 30,597 thousand (2023: EUR 39,111 thousand), and Peru with total sales of EUR 50,892 thousand (2023: EUR 48,468 thousand).

	2024	2023 (*)
Non-current assets (fixed tangible assets and intangible assets, by geographical location of the activity)		
Spain	379,965	390,418
The rest of Europe and Africa	157,276	168,034
America	32,158	32,049
Asia and Oceania	15,522	15,112
Total	**584,921**	**605,613**

(*) Restated data. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Excluding goodwill, those countries where a significant portion of the amount of the remaining non-current assets are concentrated would be Spain with a total of EUR 172,754 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 161,247 thousand), Germany with a total amount of EUR 12,587 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 11,455 thousand) and Mexico and Argentina EUR 3,478 thousand and EUR 50,513 thousand, respectively at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EUR 6,261 thousand and EUR 52,938 thousand, respectively).

c) Customer details

During FYs 2024 and 2023, no sales were made in excess of 10% of the consolidated turnover and the turnover for each segment, for any customer individually.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Set out below is a breakdown and movements of property, plant and equipment:

FY 2024

	Balance at 31.12.23 (*)	Change in scope (Notes 1.3 and 32)	Additions	Withdrawals	Transfer to Assets held for sale (Note 36)	Transfers and other movements (**)	Balance at 31.12.24
Cost							
Land	5,044	-	42	-	-	-	5,086
Buildings	140,913	(21,586)	24,430	(3,439)	-	5,525	145,843
Plant and machinery	275,300	(3,195)	22,025	(2,103)	-	22,232	314,259
Other Fittings and Furniture	9,258	(4,692)	4,392	(1,776)	-	(6,273)	909
Tangible assets in progress and .	8,734	-	267	(1,196)	-	(3,614)	4,191
Other fixed assets	23,361	(806)	9,915	(11,773)	-	(18,847)	1,850
	462,610	(30,279)	61,071	(20,287)	-	(977)	472,138
Depreciation							
Buildings	(96,173)	6,451	(15,599)	449	-	1,308	(103,564)
Plant and machinery	(118,297)	1,946	(31,835)	1,878	-	(31,290)	(177,598)
Other Fittings and Furniture	(20,268)	1,075	(1,715)	1,422	-	4,156	(15,330)
Other tangible fixed assets	(39,264)	419	(5,453)	12,049	-	28,859	(3,390)
	(274,002)	9,891	(54,602)	15,798	-	3,033	(299,882)
Net book value	**188,608**						**172,256**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) It includes the effect of exchange fluctuations affecting tangible fixed assets in the currency of foreign subsidiaries and other movements and other transfers between items.

FY 2023

	Balance at 31.12.22 (*)	Entries into the scope of consolidation (Note 32)	Additions	Withdrawals	Transfer to Assets held for sale (Note 36)	Transfers and other movements (**)	Balance at 31.12.23 (*)
Cost							
Land	4,829	399	-	(184)	-	-	5,044
Buildings	123,014	799	22,886	(5,392)	(267)	(127)	140,913
Plant and machinery	360,173	1,399	19,360	(40,082)	(95,596)	30,046	275,300
Other Fittings and Furniture	8,563	26	2,450	(1,781)	-	-	9,258
Tangible assets in progress and procurements	9,709	-	-	(975)	-	-	8,734
Other fixed assets	23,253	1,481	24,023	(4,001)	(5,864)	(15,531)	23,361
	529,541	4,104	68,719	(52,415)	(101,727)	14,388	462,610
Depreciation							
Buildings	(78,630)	(190)	(17,259)	11	-	(105)	(96,173)
Plant and machinery	(117,042)	(864)	(14,678)	8,288	5,469	530	(118,297)
Other Fittings and Furniture	(19,023)	(19)	(2,181)	897	-	58	(20,268)
Other tangible fixed assets	(22,934)	(740)	(15,187)	(97)	-	(306)	(39,264)
	(237,629)	(1,813)	(49,305)	9,099	5,469	177	(274,002)
Net book value	**291,912**						**188,608**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) It includes the effect of exchange fluctuations affecting tangible fixed assets in the currency of foreign subsidiaries and other movements and other transfers between items.

In fiscal year 2024, additions reflect both the impact of new leases under IFRS16 and additions as a result of investments in asset replacements related to the Group's activity. Withdrawals primarily reflects the removal of fully depreciated items.

a) Property, plant and equipment by geographical area

Set out below is a breakdown of tangible fixed assets by geographical location at 31 December 2024 and 2023 (million euro):

	EUR Million					
	2024			2023 (*)		
	Cost	Accrued depreciation	Net book value	Cost	Accrued depreciation	Net book value
Spain	252	(153)	99	217	(127)	90
The rest of Europe	105	(80)	25	87	(48)	39
America	93	(48)	45	138	(83)	55
Asia and Oceania	22	(19)	3	21	(16)	5
	472	**(300)**	**172**	**463**	**(274)**	**189**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2

b) Property plant and equipment not used in operations

At 31 December 2024 and 2023 there are no tangible fixed assets not earmarked for operations.

c) Tangible fixed assets related to guarantees

At 31 December 2024 and 2023 there were no tangible fixed assets in guarantee of debt with financial entities.

d) Insurance

The Group has taken out a number of insurance policies to cover risks relating to its tangible fixed assets. The coverage provided by these policies is considered sufficient.

e) Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The initial impact as well as changes for the year for the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are as follows:

		Right-of-use assets				Lease liabilities		
		Buildings	Other fixed assets	Accrued Depreciation	TOTAL ASSETS	Long-term	Short-term	TOTAL LIABILITIES
31 December 2023 (*)		120,267	26,577	(98,763)	**48,081**	21,118	22,114	**43,232**
Perimereter variations		(18,616)	(179)	2,485	(16,310)	-	(16,480)	(16,480)
Recognitions		24,421	6,451	-	30,872	27,656	3,216	30,872
Derecognitions		(2,557)	(140)	-	(2,697)	-	(2,853)	(2,853)
Amort expen./Payments		-	-	(20,961)	(20,961)	-	(22,215)	(22,215)
Debt revaluation costs	(Note 27)	-	-	-	-	1,091	-	1,091
Maturity transfer		-	-	603	603	(34,469)	35,380	911
Other movements		-	17,326	(1,235)	16,091	7,200	8,891	16,091
31 December 2024		123,515	50,035	(117,871)	**55,679**	22,596	28,053	**50,649**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

In line with other changes, the leasing of mobile devices has been included in FY 2024, with ownership shifting from full ownership to the right of use and, therefore, falling under the scope of IFRS 16.

		Right-of-use assets				Lease liabilities		
		Buildings	Other fixed assets	Accrued Depreciation	TOTAL ASSETS	Long-term	Short-term	TOTAL LIABILITIES
31 December 2022 (*)		103,034	17,909	(77,371)	**43,572**	26,980	11,858	**38,838**
Recognitions		22,518	9,380	-	31,898	28,596	3,302	31,898
Derecognitions		(5,285)	(712)	-	(5,997)	-	(5,452)	(5,452)
Amort expen./Payments		-	-	(22,353)	(22,353)	-	(23,297)	(23,297)
Debt revaluation costs	(Note 27)	-	-	-	-	1,364	-	1,364
Renegotiations		-	-	-	-	-	(723)	(723)
Maturity transfer and other transactions		-	-	961	961	(35,822)	36,426	604
31 December 2023 (*)		120,267	26,577	(98,763)	**48,081**	21,118	22,114	**43,232**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

f) Capitalisation of borrowing costs

The Group did not capitalise any borrowing costs in 2024 and 2023.

7. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Details and variations of the main classes of intangible assets are set out below:

FY 2024

	Balance at 31.12.23 (*)	Variation in scope (Notes 1.3 and 32)	Additions	Withdrawals	Transfers and other movements (**)	Balance at 31.12.24
Cost						
Goodwill	364,540	58	-	-	571	365,169
Development	37,245	-	9,896	(4,854)	(2,489)	39,798
Trademarks and activity licences	26,561	(3,767)	-	-	-	22,794
Computer Software	79,780	(1,223)	591	(623)	(480)	78,045
Clients portfolio	38,768	-	-	-	-	38,768
Other intangible fixed assets	6,915	(891)	1,648	(359)	(2,310)	5,003
	553,809	(5,823)	12,135	(5,836)	(4,708)	549,577
Depreciation						
Development	(19,743)	-	(4,361)	4,848	1,007	(18,249)
Trademarks and activity licences	(6,184)	1,004	(1,239)	-	-	(6,419)
Computer Software	(69,151)	557	(2,781)	626	138	(70,611)
Clients portfolio	(31,365)	-	(1,584)	-	-	(32,949)
Other intangible fixed assets	(10,360)	478	(1,843)	359	2,682	(8,684)
	(136,803)	2,039	(11,808)	5,833	3,827	(136,912)
Net book value	**417,006**					**412,665**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) It includes the effect of exchange fluctuations affecting intangible assets in the currency of foreign subsidiaries and other movements and other transfers between items.

FY 2023

	Balance at 31.12.22 (*)	Entries into the scope of consolidation (Note 32)	Additions	Withdrawals	Transfers to held-for-sale assets	Transfers and other movements (**)	Balance at 31.12.23 (*)
Cost							
Goodwill (***)	368,411	-	21	(3,929)	-	37	364,540
Development	29,600	-	6,934	(2,251)	-	-	34,283
Trademarks and activity licences	18,345	8,216	-	-	-	-	26,561
Computer Software	76,466	-	4,820	(2,590)	-	1,084	79,780
Clients portfolio	33,012	5,756	-	-	-	-	38,768
Other intangible fixed assets	7,187	-	2,147	(363)	-	(2,056)	6,915
	533,021	13,972	13,922	(9,133)	-	(935)	550,847
Depreciation							
Development	(13,286)	-	(6,457)	-	-	-	(19,743)
Trademarks and activity licences	(4,350)	-	(1,834)	-	-	-	(6,184)
Computer Software	(65,134)	(13)	(6,717)	2,051	-	662	(69,151)
Clients portfolio	(29,537)	-	(1,828)	-	-	-	(31,365)
Other intangible fixed assets	(6,709)	-	(1,401)	363	-	349	(7,398)
	(119,016)	(13)	(18,237)	2,414	-	1,011	(133,841)
Net book value	**414,005**						**417,006**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.
(**) It includes the effect of exchange fluctuations affecting intangible assets in the currency of foreign subsidiaries and other movements and other transfers between items.

(***) Withdrawals relate to the sale referred to in Note 1.3.

a) Goodwill and other intangible assets impairment testing

Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units (CGUs) or groups of CGUs established by the Group pursuant to the grouping criteria under each CGU or group of CGUs all the Group's assets and liabilities that jointly and indivisibly generate the cash flows of a business area from a technological and/or customer and/or geographical perspective, on the basis of the synergies and risks they share.

As explained in Note 1, the 2023-2026 Strategic Plan approved in May 2023 simplified how the activities carried out by the Group are explained.

The groupings of CGUs identified in FYs 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

- 360 Projects: Projects with identical management, regardless of their activity, are grouped into CGUs. This allows for a global, typically multi-year view of the entire value chain, which generally involves long development cycles. Industrial, social impact or energy transition infrastructures. This is an activity which does not call for very much CAPEX investment and its decisive factor is the project backlog at any given time, projects with a margin profile of more than 15%.

- Industrial Sustainability Services: CGU groupings that include those services performed "on site" at the customer's own premises, where establishing a position at the customer's premises is very important so as to facilitate rendering new services. The management platform that is used for this CGU grouping focuses on the customers' assets and includes activities that are eligible for compliance with mandatory sustainability standards.

- Intelligent Infrastructures Services: CGU grouping that includes offshore services that bring about improvements to customer processes and outsourcing services for certain activities performed at the customers' locations (process improvements in general), with the resource used being mobile, with a semi-fixed cost, and where achieving the utmost productivity is crucial. These are typically high-volume and extremely diversified contracts.

- B2B2C Commercial Services: Services relating to the Retail sector which are geared towards major telephone operators, utilities or financial companies, where outsourcing services are offered for logistics and marketing module activities. The new strategy of the businesses making up the former B2C CGU grouping has been modified from being businesses with their own clients to having clients in management and, therefore, these are activities which are involve another service in the scope of commercial services.

- Stake in Infrastructures: This is a CGU grouping of infrastructure projects that are in the operating phase and in which a majority or minority shareholding is held through shareholding agreements with concession partners. This is a CGU grouping and segment that protects the industrial margin of the Group's traditional business by ensuring that it is present during the entire duration of the projects. The main feature of this CGU grouping is that it is CAPEX intensive and facilitates the recurrence of other Group activities.

The distribution at the CGU group level is set out below:

	Goodwill	
Groups of Cash-Generating Units	**2024**	**2023 (*)**
360 Projects	190,855	193,051
Intelligent Infrastructures Services	46,502	46,848
Industrial Sustainability Services	48,704	46,634
B2B2C Commercial Services	79,108	79,108
	365,169	**365,641**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use cash flow projections based on five-year financial budgets approved by management. Cash flows for periods over five years are extrapolated on the basis of a prudent assumption concerning the estimated growth rates that are always lower than the average long-term growth rate for the business in which each of the CGU groups operates.

The other sections included in intangible assets, which include customer and order backlogs and trademarks, acquired through joint ventures in previous years, are amortized in accordance with their assigned useful lives and, as indicated in goodwill, there are no signs of impairment in any of these.

a.1) Key assumptions used in the calculation of value-in-use

As in prior years, the pre-tax discount rate was determined on the basis of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) plus a premium to reflect the tax effect. The WACC was determined using the "Capital Asset Pricing Model" (CAPM), which is widely used for discount rate calculation purposes. In certain instances, the discount rate calculation additionally factors in a specific risk premium to reflect the characteristics of each CGU group and the risk profile intrinsic to the cash flow projections of each CGU. The discount rate used in this model is the WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital).

The discount rates applied (WACC) to cash flow projections are as follows:

Groups of Cash-Generating Units	2024	2023
360 Projects	11.8%	13.0%
Intelligent Infrastructures Services	11.2%	12.5%
Industrial Sustainability Services	9.4%	10.3%
B2B2C Commercial Services	7.2%	6.5%
Stake in Infrastructures	11.8%	12.3%

The WACCs applicable to each group of CGUs will determine the weight of the cash flows generated in different countries with different country risk characteristics that give rise to higher WACCs in Latin America and Asia (between 10% and 15%), for example, than in Spain, the rest of Europe and the USA (between 5% and 7%).

These discount rates are after tax and reflect the specific risk related to significant CGUs and have been applied in the analysis of FYs 2024 and 2023.

EBITDA (earnings before income taxes and depreciation/amortization) is determined by Group management in the strategic plans, taking into account the overall situation in the markets in which the Group operates, their expected evolution, group operations with a similar structure to the current structure and based on prior year experience.

With respect to the assumptions made to project the EBITDA of the CGU groups and their future growth, the most likely scenario has been used according to the Management model taking account of existing uncertainties in the market such that underperformance is considered unlikely. In addition to this, account has been taken of the potential impacts that the increase in interest rates and in consumer prices could have on the assumptions, concluding that there is sufficient slack to withstand these variations which, in any case, have no significant effect.

These EBITDAs vary by type of business as follows.

	EBITDA on sales	
Groups of Cash-Generating Units	2024	2023
360 Projects	13.9% - 16.5%	14.1% - 16.5%
Intelligent Infrastructures Services	10.0% - 10.5%	10.2% - 10.5%
Industrial Sustainability Services	7% - 8%	7% - 8%
B2B2C Commercial Services	10.8% - 16%	10.7% - 16%
Stake in Infrastructures	65% - 67.37%	65% - 66.7%

The approved business plan sales forecasts indicate a generic compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of between 3.3% and 6% (overall 5%) in accordance with the expected organic growth demanded by the Group businesses, which is still being met in the last years of the forecasts used, similar to the previous FY.

Other expected net cash movements and flows related to taxes are added to these EBITDAs to reach the after tax cash generated in each year are reached.

The result of using cash flows before tax and a discount rate before tax does not differ significantly from the result of using cash flows after tax and a discount rate after tax.

Cash flows beyond five years, which is the period covered by the Group's projections, are calculated using a normalized and sustainable flow over time based on the fifth year estimate, with prudent assumptions with respect to the expected future growth rate (growth rate of 0.5%), eliminating all those extraordinary or non-recurring items and based on estimates of GDP growth and the inflation rate in the various markets, as well as evaluating the necessary level of investment for these growth rates. These flows are updated to calculate residual value, taking into account the discount rate applied in the projections, less the growth rate taken into consideration. We used this future growth rate forecast for the impairment test conducted at 31 December, 2024, as we feel that it is sufficiently restrictive, even in an uncertainty scenario like the current one.

a.2) Analysis results

The Group has verified that in FY 2024 goodwill did not suffer any impairment and there is sufficient estimated value-in-use in accordance with the assumptions indicated in the preceding paragraphs regarding the CGUs net assets, and the estimate is higher than 29%-100% (2023: 33% - 100%) in all the CGU groups.

Note 4.1 includes a sensitivity analysis of the calculation of the impairment loss on goodwill.

b) Foreign currency goodwill

Goodwill is expressed in the following currencies:

	2024	**2023 (*)**
Euro	333,041	334,059
US Dollar	16,814	15,823
Indian Rupee (IR)	7,715	7,459
Mexican peso	2,308	2,654
Columbian Peso	4,934	5,270
Chilean peso	225	239
Australian dollar	132	136
	365,169	**365,641**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

c) Clients portfolio

The “Clients portfolio” section essentially includes EUR 39 million in cost and EUR 32.9 million in accumulated amortization at 31 December 2024 (EUR 39 million of cost and EUR 31.4 million of accumulated amortization at 31 December 2023) in customer portfolio and backlog resulting from the analysis of the assignment of purchase price by business combinations.

d) Trademarks and activity licences

The "Trademarks and business licences" heading includes the fair value assigned to the "Phone House" brand in the context of the 2017 business combination, as well as Gesthidro, incorporated into the Group's scope of consolidation in 2023. The useful life for brands and activity licences has been set at 10 years.

In addition, in fiscal year 2023 it included the "MINISO" brand from the merger in fiscal year 2021, which was sold in FY 2024.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND DERIVATIVES

Movements in the Group's financial assets and derivatives relate to:

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Derived financial assets (Note 18)	Total
At 31 December 2022 (*)	**62,453**	**1,186**	**63,639**
Additions	32,604	-	32,604
Variations in the scope (Note 32)	18	-	18
Withdrawals	(18,297)	-	(18,297)
Financial income (expense)	(1,656)	(193)	(1,849)
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 36)	5	-	5
At 31 December 2023 (*)	**75,127**	**993**	**76,120**
R Additions	34,638	728	35,366
Scope variations	(2,218)	-	(2,218)
Withdrawals	(61,413)	(884)	(62,297)
Financial income (expense)	4,399	-	4,399
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 36)	143	-	143
At 31 December 2024	**50,676**	**837**	**51,513**
2024			
Non-current	12,030	-	12,030
Current	38,646	837	39,483
2023 (*)			
Non-current	8,669	884	9,553
Current	66,458	109	66,567

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

All financial assets maintained by the Group at 31 December 2024 and 2023 that have not fallen due or suffered impairment during the year are considered to be of high quality.

Financial assets at amortised cost

	2024	2023 (*)
Long term guarantee deposits	3,474	8,669
Long-term loans	8,556	-
Short term deposits and deductions	28,381	65,259
Short-term loans	10,265	1,199
	50,676	**75,127**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

In FYs 2024 and 2023, no amounts were pledged.

The average returns were between 1.0 % and 6.5% (based on regions) in FY 2024 (2023: 1.0% and 6,5% (based on countries): Spain, Europe, USA and India).

Maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date is the carrying value of assets.

9. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

a) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The changes in investments accounted for using the equity method in FYs 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**101,689**	**101,675**
Additions / Withdrawals	713	-
Perimeter variations	180	-
Other movements	9	(641)
Financial income (expense): (Note 27)		
On results	158	380
On equity – cumulative differences on exchange rate	2,990	(319)
On equity – Cash-flow hedges	68	594
Final balance	**105,807**	**101,689**

The information relating to investment on associates, equity method companies are:

	% effective interest		Value of interest		Interest in results		Total Assets (100%)		Total Liabilities (100%)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sociedad Concesionaria Salud Siglo XXI, S.A.	15%	15%	5,399	5,067	474	377	169,801	174,542	(137,580)	(144,756)
Ampliffica México, S.A. de CV	49%	49%	2,551	2,631	17	221	2,562	3,107	(1,223)	(1,636)
Medbuying Group Technologies, S.L.	45%	45%	4,500	4,500	-	-	66,590	63,453	(56,414)	(53,354)
Sociedad Concesionaria Hospital Buin Paine, S.A.	10%	10%	1,393	1,514	(10)	(22)	64,116	39,660	(51,206)	(25,534)
Domcmisolar22, S.L. And subsidiaries in the Dominican Republic	50%	50%	91,064	87,250	(323)	(196)	437,111	384,885	(256,826)	(213,844)
Ikatz, S.A.	25%	25%	720	727	-	-	11,501	9,419	12,632	8,781
Italian FTV development (*)	51%	-	180	-	-	-	26,882	-	26,529	-
			105,807	**101,689**	**158**	**380**				

(*) Composed of: Bas Italy Seconda, S.R.L., Bas Italy Terza S.R.L., P1 Solar S.R.L., T2 Energy S.R.L.

As stated in Note 1.3, in December 2024, 49% of the initial photovoltaic renewable energy development projects in Italy were sold as part of a large-scale agreement. The legal entities hosting the renewable energy development projects that were sold have been consolidated using the equity method as they are companies with significant influence in accordance with the shareholder agreements.

In FY 2023, new investments in the projects undertaken by the companies in the Dominican Republic were made through loans amounting to EUR 47,160 thousand and a total of EUR 47,801 thousand was also recovered from these companies once they had obtained the corresponding bank financing.

In addition to this, in June 2023, the trading of 25% of the shares of the Spanish company Ikatz, S.A., with whom it shares commercial agreements in the business of the B2B2C Commercial Services CGU grouping, was formalised. The acquisition price amounted to EUR 520 thousand added to the already existing credit of EUR 207 thousand.

The shares held by the Group in the Chilean company Sociedad Concesionaria Salud Siglo XXI S.A. are pledged in guarantee of a debt that this company has with a number of financial entities.

In both FY 2024 and 2023, the profit or loss of associate companies adjusted in relation to the margins that had not arisen in relation to third parties on each date was included.

The recoverability of investments accounted for using the equity method was assessed in FY 2024 and 2023 and no impairment was found.

The breakdown of assets and liabilities as current and non-current of investments in associates is as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
At 31 December 2024	**Non-Current**	**Currents**	**Non-Current**	**Currents**
Sociedad Concesionaria Chile Salud Siglo XXI, S.A.	71,529	98,273	(74,620)	(62,960)
Ampliffica México, S.A. de CV	228	2,334	-	(1,223)
Medbuying Group Technologies, S.L.	1	66,589	-	(56,414)
Sociedad Concesionaria Hospital Buin Paine, S.A.	60,370	3,746	(45,661)	(5,545)
Domcmisolar22, S.L. And subsidiaries in the Dominican Republic	428,297	8,814	(206,517)	(50,309)
Ikatz, S.A.	9,319	2,181	(4,267)	(8,365)
Italian FTV development (*)	-	26,882	(9,000)	(17,529)
	569,744	**208,819**	**(340,065)**	**(202,345)**

(*) Composed of: Bas Italy Seconda, S.R.L., Bas Italy Terza S.R.L., P1 Solar S.R.L., T2 Energy S.R.L.

	Assets		Liabilities	
At 31 December 2023	**Non-Current**	**Currents**	**Non-Current**	**Currents**
Sociedad Concesionaria Chile Salud Siglo XXI, S.A.	70,588	103,954	(102,485)	(42,271)
Ampliffica México, S.A. de CV	254	2,853	-	(1,636)
Medbuying Group Technologies, S.L.	3	63,450	-	(53,354)
Sociedad Concesionaria Hospital Buin Paine, S.A.	32,773	6,887	(20,496)	(5,038)
Domcmisolar22, S.L. And subsidiaries in the Dominican Republic	376,700	8,185	(196,056)	(17,788)
Ikatz, S.A.	8,346	1,073	(5,239)	(3,542)
	488,664	**186,402**	**(324,276)**	**(123,629)**

10. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

a) Trade and other receivables

	2024	**2023 (*)**
Customers	159,894	251,640
Minus: Provision for impairment losses on receivables (Note 3.1.c).	(29,591)	(33,361)
Trade receivables - Net	130,303	218,279
Sundry debtors	23,094	12,820
Trade and other receivables	**153,397**	**231,099**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

Trade receivable and debtor balances do not vary from their fair value on the basis of their cash flows discounted at market rates.

Since FY 2018 with the application of the IFRS 15, and as commented in the Notes 2.4.19 and 24, the number of customers by percentage of completion, which forms a part of the " Customers, outstanding invoices to be issued " balance is classified in a differentiated way on the balance sheet under the headings “Assets per contract” and “Liabilities per contract.”

At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there are no balances of customers and accounts receivable prepaid in financial entities.

Amounts factored or contracts for the sale of customer balances at year-end have been derecognised from "Trade and other receivables" as they meet the conditions to be considered as non-recourse factoring and, therefore, all risks of default and non-payment have been transferred to the financial institutions and the Group has no continuing involvement with them. At 31 December 2024 this balance amounts to EUR 120 million (2023: EUR 102.6 million).

Based on the calculation performed regarding the recovery of financial assets at amortised cost, not impaired to date, no recoverability risks were identified in relation to these balances.

There is no credit risk concentration in relation to trade receivables, as the Group has a significant number of customers worldwide.

Days sales outstanding falls within the range of 15 days (mainly for commercial services) and 180 days. However historically, it has been considered that, given the characteristics of the Group’s customers, balances receivable due in less than 120 to 180 days entail no credit risk incurred due to being within the normal collection period in the sector. For the most part, these amounts are payments related to trade discrepancies to be resolved in the short-term. It should also be noted that a portion of the sales made by the activity of group of CGUs of Commercial B2B2C Services are received in cash and the credit risk is nearly zero. The Group considers the creditworthiness of these outstanding balances to be good and understands that there has been no impairment at all and that they are not in arrears.

The analysis of the age of outstanding accounts is as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Between 2 and 4 months	13,009	20,884
Between 4 months and 12 months	10,626	13,172
Over 12 months	23,952	32,515
	47,587	66,571
(Provision)	(29,591)	(32,510)
	17,996	**34,061**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The credit quality of trade receivable balances not due or impaired may be classed as high and with no credit risk. The Group has no collateral covering the collection on outstanding amounts at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

The maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date is the carrying value of each account receivable, as broken down above.

The movement corresponding to FYs 2024 and 2023 in accordance with the requirements of the IFRS 9 are featured in Note 3.1.c).

The carrying value of current trade receivables and assets per contract (Note 24), excluding the effect of impairment provisions, are denominated in the following currencies (thousands of EUR):

	2024	2023 (*)
Euro	267,120	314,713
US Dollar	43,002	57,787
Mexican peso	9,019	11,006
Brazilian real	-	212
Pound sterling	77	248
Saudi Riyal	11,166	11,453
EAU Dirham	5,027	2,679
Argentine peso	725	2,705
Australian dollar	4,212	5,444
Polish zloty	1,827	3,366
Chilean peso	20,725	28,038
Peruvian sol	11,512	14,153
Indian Rupee (IR)	15,188	17,049
Columbian peso	11,081	10,813
Canadian dollar	220	2,668
Others	3,170	6,635
	404,071	**488,969**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

b) Other assets

	2024	2023
Non-current loans with related parties (Note 33)	8,864	-
Other non-current receivables	14,662	3,945
Non-current accruals	5,525	6,610
Other non-current assets	**29,051**	**10,555**
Other current receivables	1,369	2,568
Accruals and deferred income	8,161	7,396
Costs of current client acquisition	13,111	1,807
Other current assets	**22,641**	**11,771**

As specified in Notes 13 c) and 33, a plan prepared by the Group for its senior executives to have a stake in the share capital of the Parent Company has been implemented in 2024. As a result of the initiative, the Parent Company has granted loans to these executives for the acquisition of shares in the same. The executives involved in the plan have acquired 3,112,967 shares in the parent company through the credit granted by the latter, pledging these shares as security for repayment of the credit. This claim will be repaid after the consolidated Financial Statements at 31

December 2027 have been drawn up. The outstanding amount at 31 December 2024 is included under "Non-current receivables from related parties" in the table above the discounted value as at that date.

The Group only recognises as an asset all the costs incurred to obtain a new contract with client in those cases in which it is estimated that these costs will be recovered in the future. These client acquisition costs are those in which the Group would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained and are focused on marketing telephony and other B2B2C services. These costs are allocated to operating profit based on the expected life of customer contracts, "Life Time Value", estimated according to the type of service provided (fibre, mobile phone, etc.) in a range of between 20 and 39 months (2023: between 20 and 45 months).

11. INVENTORIES

	2024	2023 (*)
Commercial	128,374	124,169
Advance payments to suppliers	5,586	4,375
	133,960	**128,544**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The Group maintains insurance policies to cover the risks affecting its inventories and it considers that this coverage is sufficient.

The cost of assets sold breaks down as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Opening balance	**124,169**	**87,463**
Purchases/Changes in provisions	534,910	597,379
Other movements	5,467	156
Final balance	**(128,374)**	**(124,169)**
Cost of sales	**536,172**	**560,829**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The value of inventories includes the value of the following provisions for obsolescence, the movements for which are provided below:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**8,003**	**9,520**
Variations in the scope (Note 32)	1,463	-
Allowances (Note 25)	320	959
Balance write-offs/Transfers	(3,980)	(2,476)
Final balance	**5,806**	**8,003**

12. CASH AND OTHER CASH EQUIVALENTS

There are no restrictions to treasury disposals or cash equivalents.

The carrying amount of cash at Group companies is denominated in the following currencies:

	2024	2023 (*)
Euro	146,969	126,306
US Dollar	27,277	55,554
Mexican peso	402	597
Pound sterling	612	1,793
Saudi Riyal	2,575	7,267
Chilean peso	17,930	6,982
Argentine peso	184	928
Polish Zlotys	604	3,083
Peruvian sol	15,138	7,507
Indonesian Rupee	1,776	1,398
Vietnamese dong	516	1,168
Canadian dollar	9,232	4,879
Columbian peso	2,851	386
Indian Rupee (IR)	159	147
Australian dollar	3,617	4,923
United Arab Emirates Dirham	1,239	1,225
Others	1,457	1,717
	232,538	**225,860**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

13. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

	No. of shares	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury stock
At 31 December 2022	**152,666,688**	**19,083**	**194,640**	**(3,044)**
Operations with treasury shares	-	-	-	(8,397)
Share capital reduction through cancellation of treasury stock	(1,526,667)	(190)	-	5,623
Pre-dividend transfer	-	-	(115,000)	-
At 31 December 2023	**151,140,021**	**18,893**	**79,640**	**(5,818)**
Operations with treasury shares	-	-	-	1,563
At 31 December 2024	**151,140,021**	**18,893**	**79,640**	**(4,255)**

a) Share capital

As of 31 December 2024, there have been no changes in the amount of the Company's share capital compared to 31 December 2023.

On July 11, 2023, the corporate resolution to reduce share capital through the cancellation of treasury stock authorized by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 26, 2023 was made public, whereby the share capital of the Parent Company was reduced by a nominal amount of EUR 190 thousand by amortising 1,526,667 treasury shares, each with a face value of 0.125 euros. Consequently, the share capital of the Parent Company stood at EUR 18,893 thousand at the end of FY 2023.

There are no restrictions on the free transfer of the shares.

At 31 December 2024 and 2023, the following companies participated in 10% or more of the share capital:

	2024		2023	
	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage	Number of shares	Shareholding percentage
Acek Desarrollo y Gestión Industrial, S.L.	22,978,560	15.20%	22,978,560	15.20%

b) Share premium

At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 26 April 2023, prior to the distribution of a dividend out of unrestricted reserves, the shareholders approved a transfer of EUR 115,000 thousand from the unrestricted reserve Additional paid-in capital to the Voluntary reserves account in the parent company's financial statement for EUR 56,920 thousand and from Previous years' losses for EUR 58,080 thousand, respectively.

This reserve is unrestricted.

c) Treasury shares

Changes in the treasury shares in 2024 and 2023 in terms of the number of shares and in thousands of EUR were as follows:

	No. Shares	EUR Thousands
Final balance 31 December 2022	**888,464**	**3,044**
Acquisitions	2,164,870	8,397
Amortisation of shares	(1,526,667)	(5,623)
Final balance 31 December 2023	**1,526,667**	**5,818**
Acquisitions	5,778,688	21,535
Sales	(6,143,484)	(23,098)
Final balance 31 December 2024	**1,161,871**	**4,255**

At 31 December 2024, the Parent company held a total number of 1,161,871 shares representing 0.77% of the share capital at that date (2023: 1,526,667 shares representing 1.01%), whose book value on the said date amounted to EUR 4,255 thousand (2023: EUR 5,818 thousand). During FY 2024, 5,778,688 treasury stock were acquired (2023: 2,164,870 treasury stock purchased).

Pursuant to the mandate conferred by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 23 April 2024, whereby the parent company's Board of Directors is empowered to proceed with the derivative acquisition of treasury shares, directly or through Group companies, through any legal means, including a charge to profits for the year and/or to unrestricted reserves, and to subsequently sell or redeem such shares, in accordance with Article 146 and 509 and concordant articles of the Spanish Companies Act. This mandate is valid for a period of 5 years (until 23 April 2029), and nullifies the authorisation granted by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 26 April 2023.

Throughout FY 2024, the liquidity agreement has been in force, resulting in the purchase and sale of 3,178,688 and 3,030,517 treasury shares respectively, leaving a net of 148,171 treasury shares at the value of EUR 525 thousand.

Likewise, in FY 2024, a total of 2,600,000 shares were acquired at a rate of EUR 4.4856 per share. These shares, in addition to 512,967 shares acquired through the 3rd share buy-back programme announced on 2 November 2022, are intended for purchase by specific Dominion Group executives. This is part of the Group's initiative to involve its key executives in the Parent Company's share capital, which is funded by a loan from the Parent Company (Notes 10 and 33).

All of these transactions result in a cash outflow of EUR 11.7m in the current year.

Within the framework of this authorisation valid in the previous year, on 2 March 2023, the Board of Directors announced the fourth scheme to buy back its treasury stock, which ended in June 2023, to reduce the Parent s share capital through the amortization of its treasury stock, thereby contributing to the shareholder remuneration policy by increasing the profit per share. The limit established in this scheme amounted to 1% of the share capital, which corresponded to a maximum of 1,526,667 shares for a maximum cash amount of EUR 6 million.

d) Dividends

At the Parent Company's Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on 23 April 2024, the shareholders of the Company resolved to appropriate a final gross dividend of 0.09775 euros per share in the Company with entitlement to receive it, and this is recorded under unrestricted reserves. The maximum gross amount to be allocated is EUR 14,774 thousand, if all the Company's ordinary shares are allocated.

The allocations were made on 9 July 2024, for a gross amount of EUR 14,659 thousand.

At the Annual Shareholders' Meeting held on 26 April 2023, the shareholders of the Parent resolved to appropriate a final gross dividend of EUR 0.09858 per share in the Company with entitlement to receive it, and this is recorded under unrestricted reserves. The maximum gross amount to be allocated is EUR 15,050 thousand, if all the Company's ordinary shares are allocated.

The allocations were made on 5 July 2023, for a gross amount of EUR 14,749 thousand.

14. RETAINED EARNINGS

The movements in the accounts for Cumulative earnings and Cumulative exchange rate differences were as follows:

	Retained earnings and first-conversion reserves					
	Legal reserve	Reserves in consolidated companies and effect of first conversion (Note 16)	Losses and earnings	Subtotal	Cumulative exchange differences (Note 15)	Total
At 31 December 2022	**4,009**	**78,046**	**31,017**	**113,072**	**(31,365)**	**81,707**
Distribution of 2022 profit	-	16,268	(31,017)	(14,749)	-	(14,749)
Profit/(loss) attributable to parent Company shareholders	-	(2,629)	47,160	44,531	(8,578)	35,953
Share capital reduction through cancellation of treasury stock	-	(5,433)	-	(5,433)	-	(5,433)
Pre-dividend transfer	-	115,000	-	115,000	-	115,000
Changes in scope and other movements	-	(2,810)	-	(2,810)	-	(2,810)
At 31 December 2023	**4,009**	**198,442**	**47,160**	**249,611**	**(39,943)**	**209,668**
Distribution of 2023 profit	-	32,501	(47,160)	(14,659)	-	(14,659)
Profit/(loss) attributable to parent Company shareholders	-	(3,212)	31,194	27,982	(15,250)	12,732
Profit/(Loss) from the sale of treasury shares	-	(865)	-	(865)	-	(865)
Changes in scope and other movements	-	(5,841)	-	(5,841)	-	(5,841)
At 31 December 2024	**4,009**	**221,025**	**31,194**	**256,228**	**(55,193)**	**201,035**

As stated in Note 13, the share capital reduction due to the amortisation of the Parent Company's treasury stock, which was recorded on 11 July 2023, results in a reduction in the reserves of consolidated companies in said year, due to the difference between the acquisition value of the amortised treasury stock and their face value, totalling EUR 5.4 million in fiscal year 2023.

The consolidation scope changes in FYs 2024 and 2023 are explained in detail in Note 1.3 and mainly relate to changes in shareholdings with minority shareholders of subsidiaries (Note 17), including, where acquisitions are concerned, the total price paid for them.

a) Legal reserve

In accordance with the Spanish Companies Act, 10% of profits of the Parent company must be transferred to the legal reserve each year until it represents at least 20% of share capital. At 31 December 2024 and 2023, this reserve had been fully paid up.

The legal reserve may be used to increase share capital in an amount equal to the portion of the balance that exceeds 10% of share capital after the increase.

Except for the previously mentioned purpose and as long as it does not exceed 20% of the share capital, this reserve can only be allocated to the compensation of losses and providing there are no other sufficient reserves available for this purpose.

b) Proposal for profit distribution

The distribution of parent company's profits in 2024, calculated in accordance with accounting principles applicable in Spain (legislation applicable to the parent company) to be submitted to Shareholders at a General Meeting, as well as the approved distribution for 2023, are as follows:

	Under PGC criteria	
	2024	**2023**
Distribution base		
Profit/(loss) for the year	27,867	12,467
	27,867	**12,467**
Distribution		
To voluntary reserves	12,869	12,467
Dividends	14,998	-
	27,867	**12,467**

A dividend of EUR 0.10 per share has been estimated, as shown in the profit distribution above. However, the dividend will be adjusted to the number of treasury shares at the time of payment.

15. CUMULATIVE EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES

The breakdown of the cumulative exchange difference by country at the 2024 and 2023 year ends is as follows:

	2024	**2023**
Coins		
Mexican peso	(10,660)	5,361
Argentine peso	(22,062)	(18,877)
Chilean peso	(11,774)	(8,010)
Peruvian sol	(857)	(1,181)
US Dollar	(6,240)	(9,963)
Indian Rupee (IR)	(2,358)	(3,203)
Saudi Riyal	(2,846)	(1,913)
Dominican Peso	662	(2,507)
Others	942	350
	(55,193)	**(39,943)**

16. RESERVES IN CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES AND EFFECT OF FIRST CONVERSION

This heading records, in addition to the reserves in consolidated companies, the effects of the adjustments of the conversion to IFRS-EU on the date of first-time application, 1 January 2011.

Reserves and retained earnings that are subject to some kind of legal condition for use originating from fully consolidated companies classified by country relate to:

	2024	2023
Countries		
Spain	4,808	4,808
Italy	12,700	12,365
France	933	893
Poland	3,687	3,325
Others	-	60
	22,128	**21,451**

17. NON-CONTROLLING SHARES

Movements in Non-controlling interests are as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**13,619**	**14,746**
Net income/(expense) directly recognised in Equity:		
- Profit for the year	2,304	986
- Other comprehensive income for the year	419	46
Changes in the scope and other movements	2,534	(124)
Dividends	(1,415)	(2,556)
Other movements	-	521
Final balance	**17,461**	**13,619**

Dividends for FY 2024 and 2023 relate to subsidiaries in Spain, Panama and Arabia.

The changes in the scope reflected in the variation relate to the modification transactions of minority interests specified in Note 1.3. of the subsidiaries Interbox Technology, S.L. y ZH Ingenieros SAS (Annex I) (31 December 2023: Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L., Original Distribución Spain Iberia, S.A and Interbox Technology, S.L., primarily).

The distribution by groups of CGUs is set out in the table below:

	2024	2023
CGU Grouping		
360 Projects	1,916	1,960
Intelligent Infrastructures Services	8,054	6,682
Industrial Sustainability Services	2,048	2,323
B2B2C Commercial Services	5,443	2,654
	17,461	**13,619**

The breakdown of non-controlling interests by Company is as follows (thousand euro):

	Non-controlling %	Non-controlling interest	Result attributable to non-controlling interests	100% Assets	100% Liabilities	100% Result
FY 2024						
Chimneys and Refractories International S.R.L.	10.00%	1,674	142	23,236	7,501	1,422
Karrena Arabia Co.Ltd	45.00%	3,674	852	16,010	7,846	1,894
Interbox Technology, S.L.	40%	2,292	3	269,296	263,565	7
Abside Smart Financial Technologies, S.L.	49.99%	2,141	256	5,390	1,108	513
Alterna Operador Integral, S.L.	9.83%	2,835	28	31,940	3,662	284
The Phone House Spain, S.L.	2.36%	491	25	92,852	78,570	1,068
Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L. And subsidiaries	21.02%	3,344	1,210	26,747	13,717	5,703
BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. and subsidiaries	1.34%	243	(50)	269,180	228,355	(7,487)
Other minor items		767	(162)			
		17,461	**2,304**			

	Non-controlling %	Non-controlling interest	Result attributable to non-controlling interests	100% Assets	100% Liabilities	100% Result
FY 2023						
Chimneys and Refractories International S.R.L.	10.00%	1,531	162	24,212	8,898	1,616
Karrena Arabia Co.Ltd	45.00%	2,897	1,403	13,889	7,452	3,117
Abside Smart Financial Technologies, S.L.	49.99%	1,864	(47)	5,350	1,582	(94)
Alterna Operador Integral, S.L.	9.83%	2,807	(370)	37,988	9,425	(3,762)
The Phone House Spain, S.L.	2.36%	462	(293)	87,934	71,971	(12,399)
Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L. and subsidiaries	21.02%	3,050	555	31,126	20,929	2,427
BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. and subsidiaries	1.34%	428	105	285,858	228,841	9,185
Other minor items		580	(529)			
		13,619	**986**			

Positive differences on exchange generated in FY 2024 and attributable to non-controlling interests amount to EUR 419 thousand (2023: positive differences amount to EUR 46 thousand).

18. BORROWINGS

a) Bank loans and credit facilities

	2024	2023
Non-current		
Bank loans and credit facilities	274,180	187,263
	274,180	187,263
Current		
Bank loans and credit facilities	62,776	67,667
Promissory Note Programme	114,600	108,400
	177,376	176,067
	451,556	**363,330**

The Group has the policy of diversifying its financial markets and, accordingly, there is no loan/credit risk concentration with respect to balances with banks since it works with various institutions.

The following credit facilities showed variations in FY 2024:

- On 25 June 2024, a syndicated loan agreement was drawn up with three financial institutions for a maximum of EUR 265 million and USD 32 million, divided into three tranches: tranche A1, consisting of a maximum credit of EUR 125 million; tranche A2, consisting of a maximum credit of USD 32 million; and,

tranche B, consisting of a revolving credit facility for a maximum amount of EUR 140 million. Tranche A's maturity is determined by the amortisation schedule (25 June 2029), with repayment to be made through 8 semi-annual payments. Tranche B is set to mature on 25 June 2027, with the possibility of annual extensions, up to a maximum of two times, until 25 June 2029.

The new syndicated finance agreement signed in FY 2024 replaces the two syndicated loans signed in 2016 and 2023, which were previously held by the Parent Company, with balances amounting to EUR 52.7 million and EUR 50 million respectively as of 31 December 2023.

- A financing contract was signed on 30 July 2024 with the financial institution Unicaja for a total amount of EUR 20 million, comprising a EUR 10 million loan and a EUR 10 million credit line. Their maturity dates are set as 15 September 2029 and 29 July 2027, respectively.

- On 15 February 2024, a finance agreement was signed with the Official Credit Institute (ICO) for a maximum amount of EUR 30.5 million to support the "Innovative Solutions" project, focused on the design and development of technological and innovative solutions. The repayment of this loan will be made through regular half-yearly instalments starting on 15 August 2027, and ending on 15 February 2034.

In 2024, the Group maintained its other credit facilities with financial institutions under the same conditions as set out in the financial statements for fiscal year 2023:

- A loan agreement was entered into with the European Investment Bank (EIB) on 9 November 2023 for up EUR 30.5 million to support the "Innovative Solutions" project for the design and development and technological solutions. This loan will be amortized in regular annual instalments starting in December 2027 and ending in 2033.

- A promissory note issuance programme was introduced by the Parent Company in May 2019 with a ceiling of EUR 75 million which has been extended in subsequent years to the ceiling of EUR 175 million.

- In 2023, the subsidiary of Dominion Energy, S.A., Greenmidco 1, S.A. (Appendix I) issued simple bonds with a maturity date of 1 August 2026 for an amount of EUR 2.2 million to finance the construction of a photovoltaic project with a capacity of 3.49 MWp located in the municipality of Valdorros (Burgos).

- A loan with the European Investment Bank (EIB), entered into in November 2016, for a maximum of EUR 25 million for development funding under the "Smart Innovation" programme. This financing matures in December 2025 and is repayable at a rate of EUR 3.57 million per year from 2019 to 2025. This financing bears a fixed Euribor interest rate plus a market spread.

- Funding from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO), entered into in July 2020 for a total of EUR 25 million each to execute the "Smart Innovation 2" R&D&I investment project. Both loans are repayable over 10 years with a 3-year grace period and annual repayments.

- Loans with eight financial institutions granted in 2020 for a total of EUR 100 million granted under the extraordinary emergency measures to address the economic and social impact of Covid-19 by means of a set of guarantees managed by the ICO. These loans are repayable in monthly or quarterly instalments with maturities from 2022 to 2026. All loans bear a market interest rate - in some cases a fixed rate and in other cases a floating rate linked to Euribor plus a market difference.

- Global Dominion Access, S.A. and certain subsidiaries in France, the United States, India and Spain have lines of credit and bilateral loans in place.

- Loans assumed since the end of FY 2022 corresponding to the BAS subgroup:

    - ICO credit lines and loans covered by the Covid-19 guarantees scheme for a total amount of EUR 2.2 million.
    - A syndicated loan contract in Argentina for a total of USD 43.2 million to finance the project executed by the Argentinian subsidiary Genergiabio Corrientes, S.A.

Outstanding and/or drawn down balances that the Group held at 31 December 2024 relating to the aforementioned credit facilities were as follows:

- Syndicated loan finance 2024: EUR 125 million from Tranche A1 and USD 32.3 million from Tranche A2 (equivalent to EUR 31 million).

- ICO 2024 financing: 30.5 million Euros

- Loan - BEI 2023: EUR 30.5 million (31 December 2023: EUR 10 million).

- Loan - BEI 2016: EUR 3.6 million (31 December 2023: EUR 7.1 million).

- EIB and ICO 2020 financing: EUR 25 million from the EIB loan and EUR 21.4 million from the ICO loan (31 December 2023): EUR 25 million from both loans).

- Covid ICO loan: EUR 25.3 million (31 December 2023: EUR 43.2 million).

- Unicaja funding: 10 million Euros

- Promissory Note Programme: EUR 114.6 million, all maturing in less than 12 months (31 December 2023:. EUR 108.4 million maturing in less than 12 months).

- Debenture issue of the subsidiary Dominion Energy, S.A. Greenmidco 1, S.A., for a total of EUR 2.2 million (31 December 2023: EUR 2.2 million).

- Bilateral loans and lines of credit: EUR 5.5 million (31 December 2023: EUR 10.3 million).

- BAS subgroup loans:

    - ICO credit lines and loans for an amount of EUR 0.1 million (31 December 2023: EUR 1.3 million).

- Syndicated loan agreement in Argentina: USD 27.7 million, equivalent to EUR 26.6 million (31 December 2023: USD 31.2 million, equivalent to EUR 28.3 million).

Both the syndicated loan, as well as loans granted by the EIB and ICO to implement the R&D&I investment projects are secured by guarantees furnished by the following Group companies: Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.U., Bilcan Global Services, S.L., Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U. (formerly Dominion Centro de Control, S.L.U.), Dominion Investigación y Desarrollo, S.L.U., Eurologística Directa Móvil 21, S.L.U., Sur Conexión, S.L.U., Tiendas Conexión, S.L.U., The Phone House Spain, S.L.U., Dominion Deutschland GmbH, Dominion Novocos GmbH, Beroa Technology Group GmbH, Dominion Industry México S.A. de C.V., Mexicana de Electrónica Industrial S.A. de C.V., Dominion Polska Sp. Z.o.o., Dominion Perú Soluciones y Servicios SAC, ICC Commonwealth Corporation, Dominion SpA, Instalaciones Eléctricas Scorpio, S.A.U, Dominion Global Pty Limited, Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L.U., Smarthouse Spain, S.A.U., Original Distribución Iberia, S.A., Dominion Tanks Dimoin, S.A.U., Plataforma de Renting Tecnológico, S.L.U., Commonwealth Dynamics Ltd, Connected World Services Europe, S.L., Dominion Colombia S.A.S. and The Telecom Boutique, S.L.U. Additionally, the EIB loan signed in 2023 would have Dominion Denmark A/S, Dominion Smart Innovation, S.A. de C.V. and Alterna Operador Integral, S.L. as guarantors for the 2016 and 2020 EIB loans.

These credit facilities also include the commitment to comply with certain habitual market ratios which, at 31 December, 2024 and 31 December, 2023, were satisfactorily met.

In FY 2024, loans and credits were repaid for the total amount of EUR 135 million (FY 2023: EUR 70.2 million).

In FY 2024, the amortised total comprises EUR 75 million and USD 30.5 million from two syndicated loans amortised ahead of schedule with funds from the new syndicated loan agreement signed on 25 June 2024, with a total cap of EUR 265 million and USD 32.3 million.

Non-current borrowings have the following maturities:

	2024	2023
Between 1 and 2 years	39,100	31,963
Between 3 and 5 years	180,276	126,089
More than 5 years	54,804	29,211
	274,180	**187,263**

The effective interest rates at the balance sheet dates were the usual market rates (reference market rate plus a market margin) and there was no significant difference with respect to other companies of a similar size and with similar risks and borrowing levels.

Borrowings and credit facilities from credit institutions generate a market interest rate in accordance with the currency concerned plus a spread that ranges between 40 and 800 basis points (2023: between 70 and 800 basis points).

The carrying amounts and fair values of current and non-current borrowings do not differ significantly, as a large part of the debt is recent, and all amounts accrue interest at market rates, considering existing interest rate hedges. The carrying amount of the Group's borrowings is denominated in the following currencies:

	2024	2023
Euro	390,633	298,639
US Dollar	60,797	62,693
Indian Rupee (IR)	126	999
Columbian peso	-	999
	451,556	**363,330**

At 31 December 2024 the Group has drawn down balances from lines of credit from financial institutions amounting to EUR 2,115 thousand (2023: EUR 4,894 thousand).

The Group has the following unused credit facilities:

	2024	2023
Floating rate:		
- maturing in less than one year	146,399	111,143
- maturing in more than one year	150,000	95,500
	296,399	**206,643**

The total amount of undrawn credit facilities at 31 December 2024 comprises EUR 140 million from Tranche B of the syndicated loan formalised on 25 June 2024, EUR 60.4 million from the promissory note scheme in the MARF and EUR 96 million in available balances in credit lines with financial institutions.

The total amount of undrawn credit facilities at 31 December 2023 consisted of EUR 50 million from Tranche B of the 2016 syndicated loan, EUR 41.6 million from the promissory note scheme on the MARF, EUR 20.5 million from the 2023 financing agreement with the EIB, EUR 25 million from the 2023 syndicated financing agreement and EUR 69.5 million of available balances on credit lines with financial institutions.

There are no collateral guarantees for this financing, except for the acquired BAS subgroup's incorporated debt, which is related to the projects it undertakes.

b) Derived financial instruments

	2024		2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps				
- Cash flow hedges	-	(3,323)	884	-
Exchange rate hedges				
- Cash flow hedges	-	-	109	-
- no hedging	837	-	-	-
Equity Swap	-	-	-	(2,929)
	837	**(3,323)**	**993**	**(2,929)**

At 31 December 2024 the derivative liabilities are classified as long-term and short-term derivatives of EUR 2,487 thousand and EUR 836 thousand, respectively. (2023: EUR 2,929 thousand in the short-term).

Swaps (interest rate)

As of 30 June 2024, the settlement of the four interest rate swap derivatives was carried out, with a settlement amount totalling EUR 876 thousand. As of 31 December 2023, the interest rate swap derivatives had a positive valuation of EUR 884 thousand, corresponding to 4 IRS for a total notional amount of EUR 25 million at an interest rate of 1.445%. These derivatives were associated with the syndicated loan agreement signed in 2016, which was settled in June 2024.

On 5 July 2024, an interest rate swap was signed for the Euro tranche of the new syndicated loan for a total notional amount of EUR 125 thousand, with a final maturity date of 25 June 2029 and an interest rate of 2.988%. These derivatives are valued at EUR 3,323 thousand at 31 December 2024.

	2024		
	Notional Principal	Interest Rate	Maturity
Hedging derivative 1	35,567	2.988%	2029
Hedging derivative 2	17,066	2.988%	2029
Hedging derivative 3	15,645	2.988%	2029
Hedging derivative 4	40,593	2.988%	2029
Hedging derivative 5	16,129	2.988%	2029
	125,000		

	2023		
	Notional Principal	Interest Rate	Maturity
Hedging derivative 1	6,250	1.445%	2027
Hedging derivative 2	6,250	1.445%	2027
Hedging derivative 3	6,250	1.445%	2027
Hedging derivative 4	6,250	1.445%	2027
	25,000		

Exchange rate hedges

During FY 2024, currency hedging operations were undertaken for certain transactions made in a currency other than that of the company in question. At 31 December, 2024 and 31 December, 2023, the following open transactions are in progress:

FY 2024:	Notional Principal (thousands of USD)	Maturity date	Value (thousands of EUR)	As hedge accounting
USD purchase – transaction 1	16,000	15/01/2024	837	No
	16,000			

FY 2023:	Notional Principal (thousands of USD)	Maturity date	Value (thousands of EUR)	As hedge accounting
USD purchase – transaction 1	20,000	15/03/2024	109	Yes
	20,000			

Transactions that do not qualify as hedge accounting recognise their valuation variations in the consolidated profit and loss account, and those that qualify as hedge accounting in reserves.

Equity swaps

In FY 2017, the controlling company entered into a derivative instrument associated with the quoted market price of the shares of Global Dominion Access, S.A. and settled in cash. The subject of the transaction amounted to 2.6 million shares (Note 33). On 28 March 2024, it was settled, with its valuation at that time amounting to a negative value of EUR 2.9 million, which was recorded in the liability section of the consolidated balance sheet under "Current Derivative Financial Instruments".

19. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023 (*)
Suppliers	605,876	678,494
Sundry creditors	15,001	19,929
	620,877	**698,423**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The fair value of these amounts payable does not differ from their carrying value.

The breakdown of the average term of Spanish trade payables settlement during 2024 in relation to the legally-permitted payment terms stipulated in Spanish Law 18/2022 of 28 of September, which amends the provisions in the previous Law on the average payment period, is as follows (days and thousands of euros):

	2024	2023
Mean supplier payment period	61	61
Ratio of transactions settled	61	62
Ratio of transactions not yet settled	62	61

	2024	Thousands of euros 2023
Total payments made	627,941	758,055
Total payments outstanding	174,791	187,349
Monetary volume	627,941	758,055
No. invoices paid for periods shorter than the maximum period set out by regulations	48,270	73,739
% of the total number of invoices	73%	61%
% of the monetary total of payments to suppliers	67%	60%

In FY 2024 and 2023, the mean supplier payment period for Dominion Group companies operating in Spain was calculated based on the criteria established in the single additional provision of the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of the Spanish Institute of Accounting and Financial Statements Auditing and amended by Law 18/2022, of 28 September, amounting to 61 days (61 days in 2023).

Although some of the Group companies exceeded the domestic supplier deadline set out in Law 15/2010, the Group has implemented a series of measures essentially focused on identifying any deviations by regularly monitoring and analysing accounts payable to suppliers, reviewing and improving internal supplier management procedures, as well as complying with and, where applicable, updating the conditions established in the transactions defined in commercial transactions subject to applicable regulations.

The payments to suppliers during FY 2024 that have exceeded the legal deadline are derived from circumstances outside the established policy payments, among which are mainly: delay in issuing invoices (legal obligation of the supplier), closing agreements with suppliers for the delivery of goods or the provision of services, or timely processing operations.

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024	2023 (*)
Non-current		
Suppliers of fixed assets	173	1,026
Non-current debts from company acquisitions	9,549	7,980
Other non-current debts	27,442	26,497
	37,164	**35,503**
Current		
Suppliers of fixed assets	2,259	5,057
Salaries, wages and commissions payable	29,093	31,812
Accruals and prepayments	558	573
Current debts from company acquisitions	422	11,917
Other current debts	30,515	93,146
	62,847	**142,505**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36

The fair value of these assets does not differ significantly from carrying value.

Balances with asset suppliers at 31 December 2024 and 2023 basically relate to the outstanding balance is payable for the acquisitions of intangible and material assets (Notes 6 and 7).

Details of the debts from company acquisitions between one period and another is as follows (Notes 1.3 and 32):

	2024	2023
Non-current		
Bygging India Ltd	2,461	-
Gesthidro S.L.U.	6,508	7,400
Original Distribución Spain Iberia S.A.	580	580
	9,549	**7,980**
Current		
Cri Enerbility, SRL (previously Chimneys and Refractories Intern. SRL)	-	513
Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L.	249	1,661
Servishop Manlogist, S.A.	153	153
Bygging India Ltd	-	9,570
Original Distribución Spain Iberia S.A.	20	20
	422	**11,917**

The transactions made during the years in relation to these headings are as follows:

	2024	2023
Debts from company acquisitions: Opening balance	**19,897**	**14,431**
Additions and financial updating	-	15,155
Derecognitions	-	(1,340)
Payments and asset clearing	(9,926)	(7,336)
Re-estimation of the liabilities at FV with effect on income (Note 27)	-	(636)
Translation differences and transfers	-	(377)
Debts from company acquisitions: Final balance	**9,971**	**19,897**

Debts from company acquisitions:

Most of the liabilities for company purchases are derived from the best estimate at the time of the contingent payments for business combinations made in previous years based on envisaged future returns from the purchased companies over the course of FY 2024 and previous FYs.

In FY 2024, the call option on Bygging India Ltd was exercised by paying out EUR 7.1 million corresponding to 39% of the remaining 49% of the shares on that date. Additionally, a call option on the remaining 10%, maturing in 2028, was closed, which is registered on a long-term basis for a value of EUR 2.5 million.

Other current and non-current liabilities:

These sections primarily cover:

- The amount pending of loans received from public bodies at subsidised interest rates, amounting to approximately EUR 0.7 million (2023: EUR 1.2 million).

- The debt related to the rights of use for leases relating to application of IFRS 16 "Leases", for a total of EUR 50.6 million of which EUR 22.6 million relates to non-current liabilities and EUR 28 million to current liabilities (2023: EUR 33 million, with EUR 12 million relating to non-current liabilities and EUR 21 million to current liabilities).

- The payment pending in the 2023 fiscal year for the purchase of the minority stake in the Dominion Energy, S.A. subsidiary, which was executed at the start of the 2024 fiscal year, was for EUR 66.9 million.

Other non-current liabilities have the following due dates:

	2024	2023 (*)
Between 1 and 2 years	8,347	23,389
Between 3 and 5 years	10,433	9,008
More than 5 years	18,384	3,106
	37,164	**35,503**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

21. DEFERRED TAXES

Deferred taxes are as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Deferred tax assets:		
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	57,665	61,280
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	5,250	4,047
	62,915	65,327
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- Deferred tax liabilities due after more than 12 months	(16,933)	(23,758)
- Deferred tax liabilities due within 12 months	(7,959)	(5,270)
	(24,892)	(29,028)
Net	**38,023**	**36,299**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The overall movement in the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Opening balance	**36,299**	**31,389**
(Charged) against/credited to the income statement (Note 28)	1,867	11,247
Variation in scope	(1,012)	(3,613)
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 36)	-	(4,899)
Other movements (**)	869	2,175
Final balance	**38,023**	**36,299**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) It includes the effect of exchange differences.

Movements during the year in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Deferred tax assets	Tax losses	Tax credits	Other temporary differences	Total
At 31 December 2022 (*)	**34,076**	**3,453**	**16,560**	**54,089**
(Charged) against/credited to profit and loss	7,572	-	6,432	14,004
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	(4,899)	(4,899)
Conversion differences and other movements	(2,906)	767	4,272	2,133
At 31 December 2023 (*)	**38,742**	**4,220**	**22,365**	**65,327**
(Charged) against/credited to profit and loss	(3,541)	(223)	4,583	819
Variation in scope	(186)	-	(841)	(1,027)
Conversion differences and other movements	(311)	-	(1,893)	(2,204)
At 31 December 2024	**34,704**	**3,997**	**24,214**	**62,915**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The temporary differences basically relate to book expenses, which will be deductible in subsequent years, corresponding to different tax treatment of the recognition of income in certain countries and the provisions.

Deferred tax liabilities	Unrestricted depreciation and others
At 31 December 2022 (*)	**22,700**
Charged against/(credited) to profit and loss	2,757
Entries into the scope of consolidation (Note 32)	3,613
Regularization	(42)
At 31 December 2023 (*)	**29,028**
Charged against/(credited) to profit and loss	(1,048)
Variation in scope	(15)
Regularization	(2,031)
Conversion differences and other movements	(1,042)
At 31 December 2024	**24,892**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The details of the existing tax bases and existing deductions by tax group during the year and the corresponding recognised amounts, are as follows:

		Tax credits recognised (Quota)		
	Total tax bases (Base)	Tax bases	Deductions	Total
Tax Group Biscay (*)(Note 2.19)	44,434	80	1,259	1,339
Tax Group Common Territory (*)(Note 2.19)	52,703	5,390	1,840	7,230
Tax Group Germany (Note 2.19)	19,338	5,699	-	5,699
Tax Group United States (Note 2.19)	30,182	6,338	-	6,338
The rest of the companies that are taxed individually (**)	180,847	17,197	898	18,095
Total	**327,504**	**34,704**	**3,997**	**38,701**

(*) Bases and deductions generated since the creation of the tax groups (2015).
(**) This includes the bases and deductions of individual companies prior to forming a part of tax groups.

The largest capitalized tax credits are attributable to the Group's parent company (Note 2.19). The Group has performed a recoverability analysis based on the approved business plan (Note 7). The capitalization of tax credits is limited by the recoverability of the deferred tax assets generated by each company prior to the creation of the new tax consolidation group. Based on that analysis all of the capitalized tax credits would be recoverable within 10 years. The Basque tax group's tax credits mature in 30 years.

The recoverability analysis for the tax group in the common territory was also based on the approved business plan. The capitalization of tax credits is limited by the recoverability of the deferred tax assets generated by each company prior to the creation of the new tax consolidation group. Based on that analysis all of the capitalized tax credits would be recoverable within 10 years. The tax-loss carryforwards in the common territory do not become statute barred.

The tax-loss carryforwards generated by the Tax Group in Germany do not become statute barred and those generated by the Tax Group in the United States become statute barred after 20 years.

Following the annulment of Royal Decree-Law 3/2016 for FY 2023, Law 7/2024 of 20 December ("Law 7/2024") was published in the Official State Gazette on 21 December 2024. It comes into effect, in general terms, on the day after its publication and introduces measures to reverse the effects of the partial annulment of the tax provisions established by the previous Royal Decree-Law 3/2016.

Specifically, the total amount of impairment losses that were deductible before 2013 and remain pending reversal as of 1 January 2024 must be included in the tax base. The reversal will be made in equal instalments in each of the first three FYs starting on or after 1 January 2024. In the event of a transfer of the securities, the amounts to be reversed will be included in the tax base for the tax period in which the transfer occurs.

The positive income resulting from this mandatory reversal may be offset against BIN generated in years prior to 2021, without the 25% and 50% limits mentioned above applying, though subject to the general 70% limit.

We have therefore thoroughly analysed the impact of the amendment to the Royal Decree for the taxable income generated in the Group's common territory, concluding that no changes apply.

22. OBLIGATIONS TO PERSONNEL

The breakdown of provisions for employee benefits by country is as follows:

	2024	2023
Itemisation by country		
Germany (1)	7,461	7,924
France (2)	312	263
Total (Note 23)	**7,773**	**8,187**

The commitments of post-employment plans and other long-term benefits to the personnel that the Group guarantee to certain collectives are disclosed by country, the following ones:

1. Post-employment benefit plans and other non-current employee benefits in Germany that are fully covered by an internal fund.

   - Non-current employee benefits:

     - Length of service awards
     - Supplements deriving from partial retirement agreements

   - Post-employment benefits:

     - Lifetime retirement pensions
     - Benefit plans guaranteed by the Group for its employees are defined retirement benefit commitments. The Group guarantees lifetime income starting at retirement for those employees that started working for the Company before 1 January 2001 and that have worked at the Company for 10 years at the time of retirement.

2. Post-employment benefit plans in France that are covered by an internal fund.

   - The benefit plans guaranteed by the Group for its employees.

   - The retirement benefit depends on the number of years worked at the Company.

These commitments are based on a company agreement and are not required to be externalised and secured by plan assets. Accordingly, there are no assets assigned to the pension plan in the balance sheet of these consolidated annual financial statements.

Movements in the provisions by type of plan and by country are as follows:

		Germany	France	Total
At 31 December 2022		**8,726**	**349**	**9,075**
Cost for current services		(43)	-	(43)
Interest expense/(income)	(Note 27)	238	(86)	152
(Gains) / losses due to changes in actuarial assumptions		(428)	-	(428)
Payment of benefits		(569)	-	(569)
At 31 December 2023		**7,924**	**263**	**8,187**
Cost for current services		(366)	-	(366)
Interest expense/(income)	(Note 27)	299	90	389
(Gains) / losses due to changes in actuarial assumptions		(202)	(32)	(234)
Payment of benefits		(194)	(9)	(203)
At 31 December 2024		**7,461**	**312**	**7,773**

The financial-actuarial assumptions taken into consideration in the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	Germany		France	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Interest Rate	3.21%	3.94%	3.45%	3.7%
Future growth in salaries	3.00%	3.00%	2.00%	2.0%
Future growth in pensions	2.10%	2.10%	2.30%	2.3%
Mortality table	Heubeck 2018 G	Heubeck 2018 G	INSEE 2015	INSEE 2015
Retirement age	63	63	64	62-65
Measurement method	P.U.C.	P.U.C.	P.U.C.	P.U.C.

The curve used to determine the interest rate for the most significant commitments: "IBoxx EUR Corporates AA Subindices von Markit1".

The average weighted term of the defined benefit obligations falls within the range of 6.8-8.84 years.

In the Group's most significant plans, the expected lives of men and women based on the mortality tables used are as follows:

	Germany		France	
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Life expectancy of a person retiring at year-end:				
- Men	22.27	22.27	20	23.1
- Women	25.86	25.86	24	27.7
Life expectancy of a person retiring 20 years after year-end:				
- Men	25.05	25.05	22	40.6
- Women	28.1	28.1	26	46.2

The percentage of the defined benefit commitment to changes in the main weighted assumptions is as follows:

	Germany			France		
	Change in assumptions	**Increase in assumptions**	**Reduction in assumptions**	**Change in assumptions**	**Increase in assumptions**	**Reduction in assumptions**
FY 2024						
Interest Rate	3.21%	3.71%	2.71%	3.45%	0.00%	0.00%
Commitment variation	0.00%	4.86%	4.30%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%
FY 2023						
Interest Rate	3.94%	4.44%	3.44%	3.65%	0.50%	2.30%
Commitment variation	0.00%	4.67%	4.30%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%

The preceding sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while all other assumptions remain the same.

23. PROVISIONS

Movements in the Group's provisions in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Other provisions	Obligations to personnel. (Note 22)	Total
At 31 December 2022 (*)	**34,966**	**9,075**	**44,041**
Cost for current services	-	(43)	(43)
Interest expense/(income)	-	152	152
Profits/(losses) due to changes in actuarial assumptions	-	(428)	(428)
Variations in the scope (Note 32) (**)	170	-	170
Allowances (Note 25)	8,031	-	8,031
Reversal (Note 25)	(4,459)	-	(4,459)
Payments	(3,977)	(569)	(4,546)
Transfers and other movements (**)	(7,651)	-	(7,651)
At 31 December 2023 (*)	**27,080**	**8,187**	**35,267**
Cost for current services	-	(366)	(366)
Interest expense/(income) (Note 27)	-	389	389
Profits/(losses) due to changes in actuarial assumptions	-	(234)	(234)
Variation in scope	(209)	-	(209)
Allowances (Note 25)	14,170	-	14,170
Reversal (Note 25)	(2,305)	-	(2,305)
Payments	(8,563)	(203)	(8,766)
Transfers and other movements (**)	(631)	-	(631)
At 31 December 2024	**29,542**	**7,773**	**37,315**
Non-current provisions			**23,197**
Current provisions			**14,118**

(*) Figures restated pursuant to Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) These primarily relate to the reallocation of items corresponding to provisions on other lines, as well as exchange rate variations.

The other provisions can basically be itemised as follows:

- Provisions of EUR 867 thousand (2023: EUR 1,134 thousand) corresponding to the total coverage of likely risks related to legal proceedings underway, basically, in Europe.

- Provisions of EUR 9,033 thousand (2023: EUR 4,461 thousand) corresponding to liabilities for obligations with employees, excluding post-employment benefit plan (Note 22), basically for the commitments required in the current legislation in each country (basically Spain, Italy and Saudi Arabia).

- Provisions of EUR 19,642 thousand (2023: EUR 21,485 thousand) corresponding to coverage of business operating risks, of which EUR 6,503 thousand (2023: EUR 12,726 thousand) are considered long-term liabilities and EUR 13,139 thousand (2023: EUR 8,759 thousand) short-term liabilities.

24. OPERATING INCOME

a) Breakdown of turnover

The breakdown of turnover is given below between the sale of goods and the provision of services. The reality of the Group's business is comprised of the rendering of services for projects, nevertheless, as part of the Commercial B2B2C Services CGU grouping activity, the purchase/sale of devices is included as usual operations in those contracts where the Group acts as principal.

	2024	2023 (*)
Sale of devices (Commercial Services Business)	54,520	66,129
Provision of Services	1,098,440	1,137,841
	1,152,960	**1,203,970**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

b) Breakdown of ordinary revenues from contracts with clients

The Group obtains revenues from the transfer of goods and services over time and at a specific point in time in the following service lines and activity areas:

		Sustainable Services Segment				
	360 Projects	Intelligent Infrastructures Services	Industrial Sustainability Services	B2B2C Commercial Services	Stake in Infrastructures	Total
2024						
Ordinary revenues from external clients	**307,480**	**211,770**	**364,484**	**254,943**	**14,283**	**1,152,960**
Point at which ordinary revenues are recognised:						
At a specific point in time	-	147,075	-	254,943	14,283	416,301
Over time	307,480	64,695	364,484	-	-	736,659
	307,480	**211,770**	**364,484**	**254,943**	**14,283**	**1,152,960**
2023 (*)						
Ordinary revenues from external clients	**362,570**	**225,616**	**360,444**	**238,046**	**17,294**	**1,203,970**
Point at which ordinary revenues are recognised:						
At a specific point in time	-	129,440	-	238,046	17,294	384,780
Over time	362,570	96,176	360,444	-	-	819,190
	362,570	**225,616**	**360,444**	**238,046**	**17,294**	**1,203,970**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

As stated in Note 2.4.19 b) the Sustainable Services segment does not include commercial sales transactions resulting from operating as an agent for EUR 465 million in FY 2024 (EUR 407 million in FY 2023).

Also, the ordinary revenue for the 360 Projects Segment includes EUR 30 million relating to long-term complex projects (2023: EUR 85 million).

The amount of the ordinary revenues broken down by geographical areas is described in Note 5 b) on Segmentation.

Of revenues, the invoiced amounts by currency reflected in thousand euros are as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Euro	701,427	690,099
US Dollar	152,684	190,364
Mexican peso	30,269	27,539
Pound sterling	855	4,965
Saudi Riyal	19,281	26,514
EAU Dirham	6,866	3,624
Argentine peso	11,599	19,307
Peruvian sol	50,505	49,272
Chilean peso	71,819	68,655
Polish zloty	6,157	7,214
Australian dollar	20,575	30,051
Canadian dollar	6,498	9,740
Columbian peso	42,112	37,021
Indian Rupee (IR)	23,704	22,588
Others	8,609	17,017
	1,152,960	**1,203,970**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

c) Other operating income

In FY 2024 an amount of EUR 29,262 thousand was recorded under the "Other operating income" (FY 2023: EUR 4,800 thousand). These revenues stem from operating grants, capital grants, and other miscellaneous sources, as well as capital gains from business sales detailed in Note 1.3.

d) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with clients

The Group recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with clients:

	2024	2023
Current assets for contracts	244,177	237,329
Impairment losses (Note 3.1.c))	(149)	(149)
Total assets for contracts	**244,028**	**237,180**
Liabilities for contracts	84,920	92,853
Total current liabilities for contracts	**84,920**	**92,853**

Practically the entire total for assets and liabilities for contracts relating to the previous FY were invoiced and collected throughout FY 2024 as indicated in the Note on accounting policies (Note 2.4.19). Those corresponding to FY 2024 are expected to be undertaken in 2025.

25. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

A breakdown of other operating expenses is provided below:

	2024	2023 (*)
Supplies	6,057	6,720
Transport	7,551	7,415
Repairs	6,440	8,232
Operating leases	12,057	5,583
Costs of client acquisition	2,782	5,376
Services of independent professionals	26,862	25,235
Net allowance / (Reversal) for impairment on receivables (**)	141	1,121
Net allowance / (Reversal) for obsolescence (Note 11)	320	959
Variation of other provisions (Note 23)	11,865	3,572
Communications	1,109	1,559
Travel expenses	44,476	58,610
Insurance	4,646	3,391
Taxes	2,428	4,486
Advertising and publicity	3,675	4,697
Office material	743	1,153
	131,152	**138,109**

(*) Restated figures. See Note 36.

(**) This includes the impairment allowance plus the allowance for estimated losses under IFRS 9 as stated in Note 3.1.c).

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

	2024	2023 (*)
Salaries and wages	297,619	296,400
Social Security expense	58,939	53,603
Other social expenses	3,593	7,679
Personnel restructuring costs	2,647	4,468
	362,798	**362,150**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The average number of group employees by category is as follows:

Category	Number 2024	2023 (*)
Male/Female Director	90	106
Supervisor	502	704
Technician	2,526	2,369
Skilled worker	8,384	8,461
Male/Female Clerk	958	1,006
	12,460	**12,646**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The distribution of personnel and Board members at 31 December 2024 and 2023 by gender is as follows:

	2024			2023 (*)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Category						
Members of the Board of Directors	8	3	11	8	3	11
Director (**)	82	12	94	86	15	101
Supervisor	318	111	429	376	134	510
Technician	1,880	374	2,254	1,845	394	2,239
Skilled worker	6,315	843	7,158	7,352	967	8,319
Male/Female Clerk	389	482	871	388	484	872
	8,992	**1,825**	**10,817**	**10,055**	**1,997**	**12,052**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) The Directors section includes the 11 members of Senior Management (6 men and 5 woman) in FY 2024 (2023: 11 members of Senior Management (6 men and 5 women)).

27. FINANCIAL RESULT

	2024	2023 (*)
Interest income:		
- Other financial interest and income	19,812	24,030
Financial expenses:		
- Interest on loans with credit institutions and other credit facilities	(51,282)	(46,757)
- Updating of leasing liabilities (IFRS 16) (Note 6)	(1,091)	(1,364)
- Updating of financial provisions (Note 23)	(389)	(152)
Net gains/(losses) from transactions in foreign currency	(1,953)	(8,025)
Variation in the fair value of assets and liabilities recognised in profit and loss	-	51
Stake in results obtained by associates (Note 9)	158	380
	(34,745)	**(31,837)**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The item "Financial expenses" includes EUR 13 million in costs associated with prepaid invoices and other working capital financing, as well as the cost of bank guarantees and other financial expenses (2023: EUR 12 million). The increase is due to higher working capital financing expenses.

28. TAX SITUATION

The Group's current tax balance relates to current amounts generated with respect to public entities for Value Added Tax (VAT), Personal Income tax Withholdings, Social Security and other similar taxes.

The breakdown of corporation tax for the FY is as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Current Tax	(8,944)	(12,159)
Net variation in deferred tax assets (Note 21)	1,867	11,247
	(7,077)	**(912)**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The reconciliation of reported consolidated profit and the aggregate corporate income tax base is as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Consolidated book profit for the year before taxes for continued operations	49,526	45,595
Consolidated book profit for the year before taxes for discontinued operations (Note 36)	(8,706)	2,526
Consolidation adjustments (**)	(3,386)	(48,165)
Aggregated pre-tax profit of the consolidated companies	**37,434**	**(44)**
Permanent differences (***)	(16,974)	3,843
Total tax base (Taxable income)	**20,460**	**3,799**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.
(**) Consolidation adjustments in FYs 2024 and 2023 mainly relate to the impairment of tax-deductible investments, the tax effect related to the recognition of assets at fair value in the different business combinations, as well as the tax effect associated with the application of IFRS 9 and other consolidation entries.
(***) In 2024 and 2023 permanent differences mainly correspond to the write-back of non tax-deductible provisions as well as capital gains arising from the disposal of investees.

The tax on the profits before tax of the Group differs from the theoretical amount that would have been obtained using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profit of the consolidated companies as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Profit before tax for continued operations	49,526	45,595
Profit before tax for discontinued operations	(8,706)	2,526
Consolidated profit before tax	**40,820**	**48,121**
Tax calculated on nominal tax rates of continued activities	9,797	11,549
Calculated tax for discontinued operations (Note 36)	(246)	(1,601)
Tax effect of:		
- Next tax results of associated	38	138
- Permanent differences and adjustments for consolidation	(4,886)	(12,113)
- Utilisation of unused tax loss carry forwards from previous years	2,723	1,861
- Other temporary differences	(595)	(523)
Income tax expense from continuing and discontinued operations	**6,831**	**(689)**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The reconciliation of the corporate income tax expense at nominal rates with the final expense in the income statement is as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Current tax for continued activities	8,944	12,159
(Capitalisation)/cancellation of tax credits	3,764	(7,572)
Temporary differences and other transactions	(5,631)	(3,675)
	7,077	**912**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

The net capitalization of tax credits mainly relates to the capitalisation of tax loss carryforwards in the State Tax Group, to the tax loss carryforwards offsetting mentioned above in this note.

The theoretical tax rates vary in accordance with the various locations, and the most important are as follows:

	Nominal rate	
	2024	2023
Basque Country	24%	24%
Rest of Spain	25%	25%
Mexico	30%	30%
United States of America	21% - 25%	21% - 25%
Rest of America	21% - 35%	21% - 35%
Rest of Europe (Average rate)	15% - 35%	15% - 35%

The applicable legislation for Corporation Tax settlements during FY 2024 for the Controlling Company is that corresponding to the Regional Regulation 11/2013 of 5 December for Corporation Tax.

Notwithstanding the rights of the Public Treasury with respect to the tax obligations accruing during the time it was in force. In general terms, the years not statute-barred by the various bodies of tax legislation applicable to each Group companies are open to inspection, ranging between 4 and 6 years as from the time the tax obligation falls due and the deadline for filing tax returns.

The Parent Company's Directors have calculated the amounts associated with this tax for 2024 and 2023 and those years open to inspection in accordance with legislation in force at each year end with the understanding that the final outcome of several legal procedures and appeals that have been filed in this respect will not have a significant impact on the annual financial statements taken as a whole.

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Parent Company's shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares for the year, excluding treasury shares acquired by the Product Company (Note 13).

	2024	2023 (*)
Profit attributable on continuing operations to the Company's shareholders (thousands of EUR)	40,145	43,697
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (thousand)	148,699	150,112
Basic earnings per share for continuing operations (euros per share)	**0.2700**	**0.2911**

	2024	2023
Profit/(Loss) on discontinued activities attributable to the Company's shareholders (thousands of EUR)	(8,952)	625
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (thousand)	148,699	150,112
Basic earnings per share for discontinuing operations (euros per share)	**(0.0602)**	**0.0042**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

b) Diluted

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares to reflect the conversion of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares. The Company has no potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

30. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2024	2023
Profit (loss) for the year	**33,497**	**45,308**
Adjustments for:		
- Taxes (Note 28)	7,077	794
- Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (Note 6)	54,602	49,305
- Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 7)	11,808	16,813
- Other income and expenses	(461)	(271)
- (Profit)/ loss on the sale of tangible fixed assets	1,240	2,696
- Net movements in provisions (Notes 23 y 25)	11,865	3,572
- Interest income (Note 27)	(19,812)	(24,030)
- Interest expense (Note 27)	52,762	48,061
- Exchange rate differences (Note 27)	1,953	7,994
- Translation differences transferred to profit or loss	-	(51)
- Share in losses /(gains) in associates (Note 9)	(158)	(380)
Variations in working capital (excluding the effects of the acquisition and differences in the consolidation exchange rate):		
- Inventories (Note 11)	(16,734)	(43,722)
- Trade and other receivables (Note 10)	46,086	25,740
- Other assets	(23,727)	(14,214)
- Other current liabilities	(30,533)	8,040
- Trade and other payables (Notes 2.4.c y 19)	(39,358)	(16,151)
Cash generated from operations	**90,107**	**109,504**

In the cash flow statement, proceeds from the sale of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets include:

	2024	2023
Carrying amount (Notes 6 and 7)	1,795	10,879
Gain /(loss) on the sale of fixed assets	(1,240)	(2,696)
Amount received for the sale of fixed assets	**555**	**8,183**

31. COMMITMENTS, GUARANTEES AND OTHER INFORMATION

a) Commitments for the purchase or sale of assets

There were no commitments to buy or sell assets at year-end 2024 or end of the previous year, 2023.

b) Operational leasing commitments

As from 2008 the Group has leased various offices and warehouses under non-cancellable operating lease contracts. These contracts are for terms ranging between 5 and 10 years, and are mostly renewable at expiration under market conditions. The Group also rents facilities and machinery under cancellable operating lease contracts. The Group is required to provide six months advance notice of the termination of these contracts.

Total future minimum payments for non-cancellable operational leases are shown below:

	2024	2023
Less than one year	16,607	19,977
Between one and five years	64,352	41,606
More than 5 years	780	379
	81,739	**61,962**

c) Other information (guarantees)

The Group has granted guarantees for works and services rendered to customers and commercial guarantees totalling approximately EUR 208 million (2023: EUR 208 million).

These guarantees issued by financial institutions are presented to customers primarily as a commitment to the proper performance of contracts, advanced payments received from customers, the coverage of warranty periods and the support for proposal or tenders. The failure of these commitments entail the implementation of these guarantees with cash out flow, whose probability of occurrence is considered remote.

32. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

FY 2024

a) Sustainable Services

On 31 May 2024, a wholly-owned Spanish subsidiary of the Group acquired the **Terpil production unit** which specialises in the movement of bauxites and clearing, complementing certain industrial services provided by the Group (see additional details in Note 1.3).

The movement in cash funds on the operation was as follows:

	Amount
Consideration paid during the year	300
	300

Below is a summary of the net assets acquired and the goodwill resulting from this transaction:

	Amount
Purchase price	300
Fair value of the net assets acquired	242
Goodwill (Note 7)	**58**

This goodwill was allocated to the future returns and synergies of the businesses acquired in the Group and is allocated to the Sustainable Infrastructure Services CGU grouping.

The fair values of the net assets acquired as part of this business combination are broken down below:

	Fair value
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,242
Acquired assets	**1,242**
Trade payables and Other liabilities	1,000
Liabilities acquired	**1,000**
Total Net Assets Acquired	**242**

The process for the recognition and fair value valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as the purchase price to the net assets acquired is definitive.

The turnover and EBITDA for the business combination executed and integrated in FY ending on 31 December 2024 totalled EUR 2.2 million and EUR 0.2 million respectively. If the business combination had been performed on 1 January 2024, the integrated revenue and EBITDA would have amounted to EUR 3.8 million and EUR 0.3 million, respectively.

FY 2023

Sustainable Services

On 9 March, 2023 the contract for the sale and purchase of 100% of the shares of **Gesthidro, S.L.U. Gesthidro, S.L.U. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Recinovel, S.L.U.** was placed on the public record. (Consult additional information in Note 1.3).

The movement in cash funds on the operation was as follows:

	Amount
Consideration paid during the year	5,390
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(554)
At 31 December 2023	**4,836**

Below is a abbreviated of the net assets acquired and the goodwill resulting from this transaction:

	Amount
Purchase price	12,790
Fair value of the net assets acquired	12,790
Goodwill (Note 7)	**-**

The fair values of the net assets acquired as part of this business combination are broken down below:

Fair Value	**Fair value**
Intangible fixed assets (Note 7)	13,959
Tangible fixed assets (Note 6)	2,291
Financial assets	18
Trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable	769
Cash and Cash Equivalents	554
Acquired assets	**17,591**
Borrowings	304
Deferred tax from liabilities	3,613
Current provisions	170
Trade accounts payable	714
Liabilities acquired	**4,801**
Total Net Assets Acquired	**12,790**

The process for the recognition and fair value valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed has been fully completed. At the end of FY 2023, an amount of EUR 8.2 million was allocated to the permanent business licence and an amount of EUR 5.8 million to the recurring customer portfolio, both recorded under the heading "Other intangible assets" of the non-current assets of the adjoining consolidated balance sheet (Note 7) si the same valuation was maintained.

The business licence was valued by an independent expert using the “Multiperiod Excess Earnings Method (MPEEM),” which is a variant of the DCF (Discounted Cash Flows) method analysis. The appraisal provided by the expert for the business licenses acquired amounted to EUR 8.2 million and, as this is a permanent license that does not expire, it was established that this relates to an asset with an undefined operating life. The annual discount rate used by the independent expert plus the intangible premium amounted to 11.5%.

The recurring customer portfolio was valued using the "MPEE" valuation methodology based on excess earnings over the supporting assets required for the exploitation of intangible assets. The contributory assets taken into account were the fixed assets, personnel, and investment in working capital. A service life of 10 years was estimated for the customer portfolio. An annual discount rate of 9% was used to estimate the fair value.

In addition to this, an independent expert has evaluated all the company’s material assets, allocating an additional amount of EUR 0.5 million over the book value of the machinery to be amortized over a period of 10 to 15 years.

The turnover and net result for the business combinations executed and integrated in the FY ending on 31 December 2023 totalled EUR 3.7 million and EUR 1.1 million respectively. If the business combinations would have taken place on 1 January, 2023, these would have amounted to EUR 4.2 million in sales and a profit of EUR 1 million.

33. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties are considered to be the companies forming part of the Dominion Group, as well as the Directors and key executives and close family members of the Dominion Access Group.

a) Senior management remuneration and loans

The total remuneration paid in 2024 to senior management personnel, excluding that included in Compensation paid to the members of the Board of Directors amounted to EUR 2,191 thousand (2023: EUR 2,051 thousand).

During FY 2024, a payment of EUR 16 thousand was made to pension funds or plans established for the members of Senior management (2023: EUR 16 thousand).

The Group has health insurance policies taken out that gave rise to an annual payment of EUR 27 thousand in 2024 (2023: EUR 24 thousand).

During the first half of 2024, an initiative orchestrated by the Group was set in motion to involve its main executives in the Parent Company's share capital. As a result of the initiative, the Parent Company has granted loans to these executives for the acquisition of shares in the same (Note 10 b)). For senior management, the revalued receivable amounts to EUR 5,585 thousand, which is recognised under "Other non-current assets" in the consolidated balance sheet as of 31 December 2024 (there was no balance related to transactions with these related parties as of 31 December 2023).

The annual civil liability insurance premium for all senior management and directors for any damages caused by actions or omissions whilst carrying out their duties, for FY 2024 amounted to EUR 136 thousand. (2023: EUR 95 thousand). This insurance premium additionally covers the civil liability of Group staff in positions of responsibility.

b) Balances and transactions during the year with group companies and related parties

The detail of balances is as follows:

Debtors / (Creditors)	**2024**	**2023**
Trade and other receivables	11,786	38,566
Assets per contract	28,268	46,459
Non-current credits	8,864	-
Trade and other payables	(90,459)	(74,576)
Contract liabilities	(4,702)	(9,266)
Other non-current liabilities	(642)	(623)

The details of transactions is as follows:

(Expenses) / Income	2024	2023
Net turnover	79,895	104,356
Consumption and procurement	(91,201)	(94,554)
Finance income	5,424	7,681
Finance costs	(1,579)	(1,969)

The names of related parties in the above tables refer to associate companies (Domcmisolar22, S.L. and its subsidiaries, Sociedad Concesionaria Salud Siglo XXI, for the activities carried out by the 360 Projects segment and the associate company Medbuying Group Technologies, S.L. for the activities carried out by the Commercial B2B2C Services CGUs (Appendix I)). Those companies which are associated through members of the Board of Directors are also included.

Also presented in the above balance sheet is the outstanding amount receivable relating to the loan granted by the Parent Company to executives under the Group's plan for the participation of its key executives, a group broader than the senior management, in Parent Company's share capital, amounting to EUR 8.9 million (Notes 10 and 13.c).

There are no guarantees provided in relation to these pending amounts.

c) Remuneration of the Directors of the parent company

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on 23 April 2024 resolved to set a maximum aggregate amount for the remuneration of directors in their capacity as such of EUR 1.3 million for FY 2024 (the amount corresponding to FY 2023 amounted to EUR 1.1 million).

During FY 2024 and 2023, the amount paid to the members of the Board of Directors, including the salary received by the Chief Executive Officer, is detailed in the following table and consists of the following items and amounts:

	2024	2023
Salaries and extraordinary remunerations	2,040	1,110
Other compensation	24	23
	2,064	**1,133**

On 2 January 2025, an additional amount of EUR 890 thousand was paid in addition to the amount specified in the table above, relating to remuneration accrued in 2024. Also, on 2 January 2024, an amount of EUR 850 thousand was paid included in the table above, relating to remuneration accrued in FY 2023.

Contributions totalling EUR 8 thousand were made in 2024 to pension plans or funds established for former or current members of the parent company's Board of Directors (2023: EUR 8 thousand).

As regards life insurance premiums, the Group has insurance policies covering the risk of death and permanent disability, which in 2024 amounted to an annual payment of EUR 16 thousand, of which the Chief Executive Officer is the beneficiary (2023): EUR 15 thousand).

Furthermore, the contract with the CEO contains a clause under which a severance payment equivalent to double their annual salary is established, at the time of dismissal and in accordance with the terms of the contract.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Company have not received any remuneration in the form of profit-sharing or bonuses.

As stated in section a) of this Note, the Group paid the relevant civil liability insurance premium for all senior management and Directors for damages incurred as a result of actions or failure to perform certain actions whilst performing their duties, with a single premium specified in that section.

d) Remunerations based on the evolution of the quoted market price for the controlling Company's shares

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 10 May 2022 approved a long-term additional incentive based on the increase in share value of the Parent Company for the CEO and certain executives which will be paid in cash. The number of rights shall be assigned by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Nominations and Remuneration Committee; the increase in value will have an initial share value of EUR 4.56 and the time frame will be extended to the share value at 2024 year-end. This incentive has not been formalised for any executives and no amount has been accrued for the CEO.

e) Conflicts of interest

In order to avoid conflicts of interest with the parent company, during 2024 the Directors occupying positions on the Board of Directors complied with the obligations established in Article 228 of the Spanish Companies Act. Both Directors and persons related to them have abstained from conflicts of interest as stipulated by Article 229 of that legislation, and during the year no direct or indirect conflict of interest was reported to the Controlling Company's Board of Directors.

34. JOINT OPERATIONS

The Group participates in several temporary joint ventures and other joint ventures. The amounts that are indicated below represent the Group's stake in the assets, liabilities, sales and results of the joint ventures. These amounts have been included in the consolidated balance sheet and income statement:

	2024	2023
Current assets	37,070	65,025
Current liabilities	(12,353)	(16,098)
Turnover	20,083	41,133
Total expenses	(23,201)	(38,293)
Attributed profit and loss	(2,030)	3,632

The average number of employees in the temporary joint ventures and other joint ventures approximately totals 6 people, considering them as a whole and excluding the share hold percentage of the Group (2023: 24 persons).

35. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Fees of the auditors and group or related companies

The fees charged by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. and the other firms of the PwC network for auditing the annual financial statements for 2024 total EUR 1,026 thousand (2023: EUR 1,139 thousand). Of the total fees incurred in 2024, a total of EUR 601 thousand relate to fees incurred in Spain (2023: EUR 661 thousand).

Other services provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. and other firms associated with the PricewaterhouseCoopers trademark have amounted to EUR 185 thousand (2023: EUR 140 thousand). Of these other

services, during FY 2024, the services provided to the Group by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., other than auditing the annual financial statements, totalled the amount of EUR 135 thousand (2023: EUR 63 thousand) and they essentially correspond to reports on procedures agreed on ratios tied to financing contracts, that referring to the information in relation to the Internal Control over the Financial Reporting System (ICSFR) and the review of the information included in the Non-financial Reporting Statement contained in the Director's Report for the consolidated Annual Financial Statements. The other services, amounting to EUR 50 thousand, relates to fees incurred during the FY by other companies in the PwC network as a result of tax consulting services (2023: EUR 77 thousand).

The amount of the fees incurred with other firms for auditing the Annual Financial Statements of other investee companies amounted to EUR 375 thousand in 2024 (2023: EUR 392 thousand).

b) Environmental issues

The Group bears environmental protection laws in mind when carrying out its operations. The Group believes that it substantially complies with such legislation and it implements procedures to ensure and promote compliance.

Aware of the relevance that sustainability has attained for the stakeholders it interacts with, Dominion, in its Strategic Plan, has developed a Sustainability Strategy, which sets ambitious and specific goals regarding climate change, particularly focused on environmental management with regard to reducing emissions, developing renewable energies and the circular economy. This information is expanded in section 4 of the Non-Financial Information Statement, as well as the amounts of environmental investments made in 2024. Also, is was not considered necessary to make any allowance for environmental risks or expenses since there are no contingencies relating to the protection and improvement of the environment or any environmental liabilities.

36. DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES

In the first half of 2023, the decision was made to sell the wind power project in Mexico through the Mexican legal entity Eólica Cerritos, S.A.P.I. de C.V. Since then, active efforts have been underway to find a buyer, with management expecting the sale to be secured in the next fiscal year.

Its net assets were restated to "Assets of disposable groups classified as held for sale" and "Liabilities of disposable groups classified as held for sale" since they will be recovered when this company is sold. The income statement of this company is also shown on a net basis under "Loss from discontinued operations after tax" in the consolidated income statement.

The details of the assets and liabilities of this company at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 6)	82,297	96,258
Deferred tax assets (Note 21)	4,439	4,899
Trade and other receivables	14,637	15,893
Cash and cash equivalents	152	32
Held-for-sale assets	**101,525**	**117,082**

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current Allowances (Note 23)	4,932	10,239
Trade and other payables	300	-
Borrowings	80,000	80,000
Held-for-sale liabilities	**85,232**	**90,239**

Current borrowings amounting to EUR 80 million refer to the CESCE financing contract mentioned in Note 18.

The details of income and expenses relating to this company for FY 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Operating expenses	(2,912)	(851)
Financial result	(5,599)	-
Deferred Corporate Tax	246	1,601
Profit / (Loss) for the discontinued activities	**(8,265)**	**750**

This company has no personnel.

The cash flows for this activity in both periods are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash generated from operating activities for discontinued activities	(2,612)	(851)
Cash generated from investment activities for discontinued activities	(5,599)	(3,722)
Cash generated from financing activities for discontinued activities	8,331	4,594
Net cash reduction and cash equivalents	**120**	**21**

In January 2022, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company took the decision to actively seek a buyer for its business line relating to the construction of Steel Stacks in Denmark and Slovakia in order to discontinue its activity in these countries. This activity is the Group's only manufacturing activity, representing a differentiated business niche within the Dominion group and is incorporated into the group of CGUs of 360 Projects. Subsequently, the assets and liabilities of this business line was classified under Assets/Liabilities held for sale during FY 2022 and 2023; and the income statement was presented on a net basis under "Loss from discontinued operations after tax". Notwithstanding the above, during the second half of 2024, after various failed attempts to sell the business during this period, the decision was made to continue with the construction of high steel structures (Steel Stacks). This activity was incorporated into the Group's industrial projects and centralised in the Slovakian company, with the Danish company left inactive for liquidation.

For this reason, the assets and liabilities of this business have been reclassified from "Assets of disposable groups classified as held for sale" and "Liabilities of disposable groups classified as held for sale" to their specific lines in the consolidated balance sheet, both for the figures as at 31 December 2024 and for the previous fiscal year to facilitate comparability (Note 2.2). Furthermore, the result that was presented net under "Loss from discontinued operations after tax" is now classified in the corresponding lines according to the nature of the related income and expenses.

In addition, there are discontinued operations in FYs 2024 and 2023 from the Beroa subgroup, related to Karrena Betonanlagen und Fahrmischer GmbH and the holding company Dominion Denmark, both of which are in the process of are in the process of liquidation.

The amounts in the income statement for these smaller companies included in the Loss from discontinued operations line are as follows:

	2024	2023 (*)
Turnover	770	4,087
Operating expenses	(1,484)	(4,097)
Financial result	27	(167)
Exchange rate differences (positive / (negative))	-	52
Profit / (Loss) for the discontinued activities	**(687)**	**(125)**

(*) Restated data. See Note 2.2

The flows from these activities are not very significant.

37. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

From FY 2024 until the date these consolidated annual financial statements were drawn up, no significant subsequent events occurred.

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Global Dominion Access, S.A. (*)	Bilbao	-	-	-	Holding Company / 360 Projects / Sustainable Services
Dominion Investigación y Desarrollo S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Interbox Technology S.L.	Bilbao	60.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Original Distribución Spain Iberia, S.A.	Madrid	51.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Medbuying Group Technologies, S.L.	Madrid	45.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Smart Nagusi, S.L.	Bilbao	50.01%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Abside Smart Financial Technologies, S.L.	Bilbao	50.01%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Wydgreen, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Circular Economy, S.L.U. (1)	Bilbao	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L. (*)	Bilbao	79.00%	Dominion Circular Economy, S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
TA Environmental Technologies Ltd	Israel	40.29%	Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Servicios Medioambientales Limited Liability	Azerbaijan	78.99%	Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
DSM PORTUGAL UNIPESSOAL LDA	Portugal	79.00%	Dominion Servicios Medioambientales, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Gesthidro S.L.U. (*)	Córdoba	80.00%	Dominion Circular Economy, S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Recinovel S.L.U.	Córdoba	80.00%	Gesthidro S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Servishop Manlogist, S.A.	Sevilla	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Facility Management Exchange, S.L.	Madrid	80.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Sociedad Concesionaria Salud Siglo XXI, S.A.	Chile	15.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Equity method	Stake in Infrastructures
Sociedad Concesionaria Hospital Buin del Paine, S.A.	Chile	10.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Equity method	Stake in Infrastructures
Bygging India Ltd	India	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	360 Projects
Dominion Colombia, S.A.S	Colombia	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
ZH Ingenieros, S.A.S.	Colombia	75.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Honduras SRL	Honduras	98.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Global Ampliffica Perú S.A.C.	Peru	99.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Perú Soluciones y Servicios S.A.C.	Peru	99.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Ampliffica México, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	49.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Dominion Smart Innovation S.A. de C.V	Mexico	99.84%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Mexicana de Electrónica Industrial, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	99.99%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Baires, S.A.	Argentina	95.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Global Regional Headquarters (1)	Saudi Arabia	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Holding Company
Ampliffica, S.L. (*)	Bilbao	51.01%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Ampliffica Ecuador, S.A.S.	Ecuador	51.01%	Ampliffica S.L	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Ampliffica Perú , S.A.C.	Peru	51.01%	Ampliffica S.L	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Ampliffica Chile (previously Commonwealth Power Chile)	Chile	51.01%	Ampliffica, S.L	Global integration	360 Projects
Ampliffica Panamá S.A.	Panama	51.01%	Ampliffica, S.L	Global integration	360 Projects
Ampliffica Colombia SAS (1)	Colombia	51.01%	Ampliffica, S.L	Global integration	360 Projects
AMPLIFFICA DIGITAL MARKETING ADM S.A. (1)	Costa Rica	51.01%	Ampliffica, S.L	Global integration	360 Projects
Instalaciones Eléctricas Scorpio S.A.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	B2B Services
Scorpio Energy LLC	Oman	60.00%	Instalaciones Eléctricas Scorpio, S.A.	Global integration	B2B Services
Dominion SPA (*)	Chile	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Dominion Servicios Industriales, SPA (formerly Dominion Servicios Refractarios Industriales SPA (SEREF))	Chile	90.00%	Dominion SPA	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Energy, S.A. (*)	Bilbao	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Energy Projects, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Pico Ocejón Solar, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Torimbia Green Energy, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Buelna Solar, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green Ancón, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Domwind Solar, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Piedralaves, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Vidiago Energy, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Peñalara Energia Green, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Rancho Luna Power, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Chinchilla Green, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Somontín Power, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Generación Cobijeru, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Generación El Turbón, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bakdor Renovables, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Molares Green Renovables, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Pecan Green Renovables, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Sajas Renewables Energy, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Trujillo Vatios, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Albalá Energy, S.L.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
GREENMIDCO 1 S.A. (*)	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Dominion Renewable 1, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	GREENMIDCO 1 S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Renewable 2, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Renewable 3, S.L. U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Renewable 5, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Renewable 6, S.L.U. (*)	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Posición Quintos Dos Hermanas II S.L.	Coruña	50.00%	Dominion Renewable 6, S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Renewable 7, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Energy Renewable 8, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green BPD 1, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green BPD 2, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green BPD 3, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green BPD 4, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green BPD 5, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Green BPD 6, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Proyecto Solar Pico del Terril, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Villaciervitos Solar, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Rio Alberite Solar, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Rio Guadalteba Solar, S.L.U.	Bilbao	50.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Pico Magina Solar, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Kinabalu Solar Park I, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Torre Solar I, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Basde Solar I, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Jambo Renovables I, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Tormes Energías Renovables, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Pico Abadías Solar S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cayambe Solar Power S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Bayo Renewable Energy S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Galán Solar S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
El Pedregal Solar S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Lastarria, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Acotango, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro las Tortolas, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Juncal, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Cerro Marmolejo, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Cerro Vicuña, S.L.U.	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Urcuquisolar S.A.S.	Ecuador	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion & Green Energias Renovables, S.A.S. (*)	Ecuador	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Ecuador Niec, S.A.	Ecuador	94.93%	Dominion Energy, S.A. (90%) and BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (5%)	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Global Dominicana Renovables DRDE, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	99.99%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Pamaco Solar, S.L. (*)	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Prima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Seconda, S.R.L.	Italy	51.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Terza S.R.L.	Italy	51.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Quarta S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
P1 Solar S.R.L.	Italy	51.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Sesta S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Settima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
P2 Solar S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ottava S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
T2 Energy S.R.L.	Italy	51.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Decima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Undicesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
SV Solar S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Dodicesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Tredicesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Quatordicesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Quindicesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
G7 Solar, S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Sedicesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Diciassettesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Diciottesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Diciannovesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventunesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventiduesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
SF Lidia I , SRL	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventitreesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventiquattresima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
SF Lidia II S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Venticinquesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventiseiesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
SF Lidia III S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventisettesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventotesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Ventinovesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Italy Tretesima S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Solar I S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
PVR Solar S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
RM Solar S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
AT Solar I S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
AT Solar II S.R.L.	Italy	100.00%	Pamaco Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Linderito Solar, S.L.U. (*)	Bilbao	100.00%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Inquieta Contelaçao	Portugal	100.00%	Linderito Solar, S.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Bas Projects Corporation, S.L. (*)	Bilbao	99.33%	Dominion Energy, S.A.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Biomasa Rojas, S.A.	Argentina	74.67%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50%) and Global Dominion Access, S.A. (25%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
BAS Caribe 1, S.L.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Project Dominicana, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	99.67%	BAS Caribe 1, S.L. (51%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Fase 2 WCG, S.L.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Puerto Villamil, S.L.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Caliope Energy, S.L.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 1, S.L.U.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 2, S.L.U. (*)	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Genergiabio Corrientes, S.A.	Argentina	99.33%	Bas Projects Development 2, S.L.U. (99%) and Biomasa Santa Rosa S.R.L. (1%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 4, S.L.U. (*)	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Biomasa Venado, S.A.	Argentina	74.67%	Bas Projects Development 4, S.L.U. (50%) and Global Dominion Access, S.A. (25%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 5, S.L.U.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 7, S.L.U.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 8, S.L.U.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 9, S.L.U.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Bas Projects Development 10, S.L.U.	Bilbao	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Sanersol, S.A.	Ecuador	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Saracaysol, S.A.	Ecuador	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Solsantros, S.A.	Ecuador	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Dominion Renovables & Green México, S.A.	Mexico	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos Chepo, S.A. (1)	Panama	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Eólica Cerritos, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	99.33%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de México del Centro, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de México del Noroeste, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de México de Occidente, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de México Oriental, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de la Región Maya de México, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (1)	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de la Región Zapoteca, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (1)	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de México de la Península, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (1)	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos de México Guerrero, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (1)	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos del Estado de México, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (1)	Mexico	99.66%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. (50.1%) and Dominion Energy, S.A. (49.9%)	Global integration	Stake in Infrastructures
Domcmisolar 22, S.L. (*)	Bilbao	49.76%	BAS Projects Corporation, S.L.	Equity method	Stake in Infrastructures
Koror Business, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	49.76%	Domcmisolar 22, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Desarrollos Fotovoltaicos DSS, S.A.S	The Dominican Republic	49.76%	Domcmisolar 22, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Energia Renovable BAS, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	49.76%	Domcmisolar 22, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Eterra Grupo Ecoenergetico del caribe, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	49.76%	Domcmisolar 22, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
WCGF Solar II, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	49.76%	Domcmisolar 22, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Levitals Grupo Inversor, S.L.	Bilbao	49.76%	Domcmisolar 22, S.L.	Equity method	Sustainable Services
Dominion Global France SAS	France	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Denmark A/S (*)	Denmark	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Steelcon Slovakia, s.r.o.	Slovakia	100.00%	Dominion Denmark A/S	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Labopharma, S.L.	Madrid	80.00%	Dominion Denmark A/S	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Global Pty. Ltd. (*)	Australia	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
SGM Fabrication & Construction Pty. Ltd.	Australia	70.00%	Dominion Global Pty. Ltd.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Global Dominion Access USA (*)	USA	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Holding Company
Karrena USA Inc (*)	USA	100.00%	Global Dominion Access USA	Global integration	360 Projects
Commonwealth Constructors Inc	USA	100.00%	Global Dominion Access USA	Global integration	360 Projects
Commonwealth Dynamics Limited	Canada	100.00%	Global Dominion Access USA	Global integration	360 Projects
ICC Commonwealth Corporation (*)	USA	100.00%	Global Dominion Access USA	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Capital International Steel Works, Inc.	USA	100.00%	ICC Commonwealth Corporation	Global integration	360 Projects
International Chimney Canada Inc	Canada	100.00%	ICC Commonwealth Corporation	Global integration	360 Projects
Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.U. (*)	Bilbao	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Dominion Industry México, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	99.99%	Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Dominion Industry de Argentina, SRL (*)	Argentina	100.00%	Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Biomasa Santa Rosa, S.R.L.	Argentina	100.00%	Dominion Industry de Argentina, S.R.L.	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Altac South Africa Propietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.U.	Global integration	Inactive
Dominion Global Philippines Inc.	The Philippines	100.00%	Dominion E&C Iberia, S.A.U.	Global integration	Inactive
Cri Enerbility, SRL (previously Chimneys and Refractories Intern. SRL)(*)	Italy	90.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	360 Projects

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
Chimneys and Refractories Intern. SPA (in liquidation)	Chile	90.00%	Cri Enerbility, SRL (previously Chimneys and Refractories Intern. SRL)	Global integration	Inactive
Chimneys and Refractories Intern. Vietnam Co. Ltd.	Vietnam	100.00%	Cri Enerbility, SRL (previously Chimneys and Refractories Intern. SRL)	Global integration	360 Projects
Dominion Arabia Industry LLC	Saudi Arabia	98.30%	Cri Enerbility, SRL (previously Chimneys and Refractories Intern. SRL) (17%) and Global Dominion Access, S.A. (83%)	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Beroa Technology Group GmbH (*)	Germany	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Holding Company
Karrena Betonanlagen und Fahrmischer GmbH (*) (in liquidation)	Germany	100.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	Inactive
Dominion Bierrum Ltd	United Kingdom	100.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	360 Projects
Dominion Novocos GmbH	Germany	100.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Beroa International Co LLC	Oman	70.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Beroa Refractory & Insulation LLC	United Arab Emirates	49.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Beroa Nexus Company LLC	Qatar	49.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Deutschland GmbH (*)	Germany	100.00%	Beroa Technology Group GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services/ 360 Projects
Karrena Construction Thérmique S.A.	France	100.00%	Dominion Deutschland GmbH	Global integration	Inactive
Karrena Arabia Co.Ltd	Saudi Arabia	55.00%	Dominion Deutschland GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Burwitz Montageservice GmbH	Germany	100.00%	Dominion Deutschland GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
F&S Beteiligungs GmbH	Germany	100.00%	Dominion Deutschland GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
F&S Feuerfestbau GmbH & Co KG	Germany	100.00%	F&S Beteiligungs GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Beroa Abu Obaid Industrial Insulation Company Co. WLL	Bahrain	45.00%	Dominion Deutschland GmbH	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Polska Z.o.o.	Poland	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	360 Projects
Bilcan Global Services S.L.U. (*)	Cantabria	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	Holding Company
Eurologística Directa Móvil 21 S.LU.	Cantabria	100.00%	Bilcan Global Services S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Tiendas Conexión, S.L.U.	Cantabria	100.00%	Bilcan Global Services S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Sur Conexión, S.L.U.	Cantabria	100.00%	Bilcan Global Services S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U. (formerly Dominion Centro de Control S.L.U.)	Madrid	100.00%	Bilcan Global Services S.L.U.	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Desolaba, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	98.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
El Salvador Solar 1, S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	80.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services

APPENDIX I – Subsidiary Companies, joint ventures and associate companies coming within the Scope of Consolidation

Name and address	Domicile	Shareholding / Effective Control	Holder company of the equity interest	Reason for consolidation	Activity Segment
El Salvador Solar 2, S.A. de C.V.	El Salvador	80.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Montelux, S.R.L.	The Dominican Republic	100.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion I&I Audio Visual Recording Equipment & Accessories LLC	United Arab Emirates	100.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Tanks Dimoin, S.A.U.	Madrid	100.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Dominion Uruguay, S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
DOMINION (JILIN) ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT SERVICE CO., LTD	China	100.00%	Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.U	Global integration	Sustainable Services
Connected World Services Europe, S.L. (*)	Madrid	100.00%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
Alterna Operador Integral, S.L. (*)	Madrid	90.17%	Connected World Services Europe, S.L.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
The Telecom Boutique, S.L.U.	Madrid	100.00%	Connected World Services Europe, S.L.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
Plataforma de Renting Tecnológico, S.L.U.	Madrid	100.00%	Connected World Services Europe, S.L.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
The Phone House Spain, S.L. (*)	Madrid	97.65%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
Netsgo Market, S.L.	Madrid	90.00%	The Phone House Spain, S.L.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
SmartHouse Spain, S.A.	Madrid	100.00%	The Phone House Spain, S.L.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
Ikatz, S.A.	Vitoria	25.00%	The Phone House Spain, S.L.	Equity method	B2B2C Commercial
ZWIPIT, S.A.	Madrid	99.71%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial
ZWIPIT, S.A.	Madrid	99.71%	Global Dominion Access, S.A.	Global integration	B2B2C Commercial

(*) Parent company of all investees appearing subsequently in the table.
(1) Companies included in the scope of consolidation in 2024 together with their subsidiaries.

EXHIBIT II – Joint Ventures (UTEs) and joint operations included in the Scope of Consolidation

Name	Domicile	% Shareholding	Reason for Consolidation	Activity
Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L.; Comsa Instalaciones, S.L.; Isolux Ingeniería, S.A.; Intalaciones Inabensa, S.A.; Elecnor, S.A. (antes Agelectric, S.A; Elecnor, S.A.; Emte S.A.; Instalaciones Inabensa, S.A. and Isolux WAT. S.A.) Temporary Business Association Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE Energía Línea 9)	Spain	20%	Proportional consolidation	Contract for project preparation and construction work on Barcelona Metro's Line 9 telecommunications, energy distribution and receiving substations system
FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas, S.A. (formerly FCC Actividades de Construcción Industrial, S.A.; FCC Servicios Industriales S.A.); Abantia Instalaciones, S.A. and Seridom, Servicios Integrados IDOM, S.A. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982, of 26 May (UTE Operadora Termosolar Guzmán)	Spain	23%	Proportional consolidation	Operation and maintenance of Guzman Energía, S.L.'s solar thermal plant
New Horizons in Infrastructure NHID I/S	Denmark	100%	Proportional consolidation	Execution of turnkey projects in emerging countries.
+Elecnor, S.A. – EHISA Construcciones y Obras, S.A. – Global Dominion Access, S.A. – Certis Obres y Servei, S.A.U.Temporary Business Association Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE Treballs Previs 1 Camp Nou)	Spain	45%	Proportional consolidation	Realisation of maintenance and safety work for future Camp Nou - Tender code UP3_085-CON
Elecnor, S.A. y Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE Obsolescencia Sistemes L9)	Spain	50.00%	Proportional consolidation	Consultancy, project planning, engineering, development, studies, execution, manufacturing, purchase and sale, marketing, assembly, management, commissioning, operation, repair and maintenance of: electrical installations, complete constructions, welding work.
Endesa X servicios, S.L. and Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982, of 26 May (UTE Endesa - Dominion)	Spain	25%	Proportional consolidation	Performing any of the activities included in the electricity and hydrocarbons sectors regulations.
ODI - Peru	Peru	35%	Proportional consolidation	Operational technical assistance in the implementation of management systems for the Talara refinery.
CONSORCIO DEPC	Peru	51%	Proportional consolidation	Multidisciplinary facilities services for the integration of the Talara Refinery Modernisation Project.
CONSORCIO CEMPROTEC SAC	Peru	55%	Proportional consolidation	Tender for the "ADJUSTMENT AND MAJOR MAINTENANCE SERVICES FOR TERMINALS AND SUPPLY PLANTS" and the service includes all metal-mechanical, civil and painting works related to tank maintenance.
Copisa Constructora Pirenaica, S.A., Elsamex gestión de Insfraestructuras, S.L. and Dominion Industry & Infrastructures, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 d of 26 May (UTE Tuneles de Malaga)	Spain	33%	Proportional consolidation	Execute the contract termed "Project to bring into line with Royal Decree 635/2006 the tunnels of Capistrano, Tablazo, Frigiliana, Lagos and Torrox. Province of Malaga
Endesa x Servicios, S.L. and Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982, of 26 May (UTE Endesa - Dominion Fase 2 Triangle)	Spain	25%	Proportional consolidation	The construction and complete installation of 37 electric charging points for buses as part of the second stage of the electrification of the Triangle de Transports de Barcelona, S.A. depot. This work is required to provide full service for 37 electric buses.
ACSA, obras e infraestructuras S.A.U. y Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Joint Venture Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE ACSA DOMINION LLUIS COMPANYS)	Spain	50%	Proportional consolidation	The fitting out and adaptation of the Lluis Companys stadium, as well as all auxiliary, complementary and accessory work that may be required, awarded by Barcelona F.C.

EXHIBIT II – Joint Ventures (UTEs) and joint operations included in the Scope of Consolidation

Name	Domicile	% Shareholding	Reason for Consolidation	Activity
ENDESA X SERVICIOS S.L. and Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE ENDESA DOMINION I&I FASE 1 ZONA FRANCA) (1)	Spain	25%	Proportional consolidation	The construction and complete installation of 41 charging points for buses as part of the first stage of the electrification of the Zona Franca depot of TRANSPORTES DE BARCELONA, S.A. This work is required to provide full service for 41 electric buses.
COMSA, S.A.U., Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. and COMSA Instalaciones y sistemas industriales, S.A.U. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE HUAV LLEIDA)	Spain	30%	Proportional consolidation	Batch 2: Work project. Outpatients health centre at the Arnau Villanova hospital, in Lleida, awarded by SERVEI CTALA DE SALUT (CATALAN HEALTH SERVICE), as well as any supplementary and accessory extensions, work and services.
GIROA, S.A.U., Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE BQHSJD - Giroa Hospital San Juan de Dios)	Spain	50%	Proportional consolidation	The execution of the contract for the refurbishment of the air-conditioning installation in the operating theatre area of the San Juan de Dios Hospital in Santurtzi (Biscay).
EXERA ENERGIA, S.L., Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE EXERA - DOMINION O&M LEBRIJA 1)	Spain	50%	Proportional consolidation	The execution of the entire group of tasks and activities required for the complete Operation and Maintenance of the facilities pertaining to the LEBRIJA I solar thermal plant in the municipality of Lebrija (Spain).
Certis obres i serveis, S.A. and Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE CONSELL DE CENT 425) (1)	Spain	50%	Proportional consolidation	The execution of the work: "refurbishment of the office building at c/Consell de cent 425-427 in Barcelona" and any extensions, complementary services and accessory work.
EBI Talleres Electrotécnicos, S.A., Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. y Tecman Servicios de valor añadido, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE DOMIBITEC) (1)	Spain	51%	Proportional consolidation	Execution of the work: "Re-engineering of EJIE's CPD and project management within the framework of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan - European Union Funding - "Next Generation EU" in the city of Bilbao, as well as any extensions, complementary services and accessory work.
Dragados, S.A., SOGESA Instalaciones Integrales, S.A. y Dominion I&I Applied Engineering, S.L. Temporary Business Association, Law 18/1982 of 26 May (UTE PROTONTERAPIA) (1)	Spain	20%	Proportional consolidation	Drafting of the project, execution of the works and work management and construction of a building for proton therapy and other care services at Parque de Salud Pere Virgili, built using lean technology. Experience number SCS-2024-64.

(1) Temporary Business Associations included within the consolidation scope in 2024.

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 2024
(Thousands of EUR)

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

1. COMPANY SITUATION

1.1. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Exhibits I and II of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements provide the details of the subsidiary companies of Global Dominion Access, S.A. included in the scope of consolidation of Dominion, in addition to the Temporary Business Associations (UTE) and joint ventures, respectively.

The Group has a transparent, effective corporate governance system oriented towards its corporate goals, which stimulates investor confidence and reconciles the interests of its stakeholders.

On the basis of prevailing legislation and in line with international best practices accepted by the markets, the system defines and limits the powers of the Group's main governing bodies (General Shareholders' Meeting, Board of Directors and Management Committee) in its By-laws and Regulations, guarantees ethical conduct by means of the Code of Conduct and regulates relations with third parties through corporate policies and internal rules.

1.2. OPERATION

The Company's core business is to help its clients improve the efficiency of their business processes, either by outsourcing them entirely, or by introducing improvements or modifying them with different technologies. As sustainability is a fundamental factor in corporate efficiency, Dominion also focuses on helping its clients become more sustainable, reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change.

The Parent Company of the Group was created in 1999 as a technology company focused on providing added value services and solutions to customers in the telecommunications industry. In this very competitive and rapidly growing environment, Global Dominion Access, S.A. was forced to adapt to growing innovation, the commoditization of technology and growingly tight margins developing an agile approximation of customer needs that allowed it to obtain positive financial results, supported by strict fiscal discipline.

The Group has experienced growth and adapted to the requirements and demands of the market, successfully transferring these skills and methods to other sectors. As a result, it has become a global services and projects company, dedicated to providing comprehensive solutions that maximise business process efficiency and environmental sustainability through sector expertise and the innovative application of technology.

As part of the process to extend its area of influence, as regards both business sectors and geographies, and in line with its strategic focus on leading the consolidation process under way in its industry, the Group has completed more than 40 mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures throughout its history.

The main movements carried out in 2024 is the divestment of the shareholdings of the Spanish subsidiary Dominion Industry & Infrastructures, S.L. following the spin-off of the projects outside the operation with the Group's subsidiary Dominion Applied Engineering, S.L.U., being the beneficiary of the spun-off business. Additionally, 85% of the shares in Miniso Lifestyle Spain, S.L., a retailer of various household goods and consumer products, have been sold. This divestment is another step towards simplifying the Group's activities. Also, 49% of the initial photovoltaic renewable energy development projects in Italy were sold as part of a large-scale agreement. See Note 1.3 of the accompanying consolidated annual report for other changes during the year.

As is explained in Note 5 to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements, the Group primarily operates in three segments: Sustainable Services, 360 Projects, Stake in Infrastructures.

Dominion's business model is based on the following fundamental principles:

Digitisation

Dominion clearly has a technological component in its DNA, since it was born in the technology and telecommunications sector, a world where finding the maximum possible technology applications was essential in order to optimise process efficiency. Over the years, almost all sectors require and apply technology and digitalisation to improve the efficiency of their processes.

Thus, a history of efficiency was born, driven by technology, with a profound knowledge of the processes and technologies used, to which it adds its capacity for execution, thus being able to propose the most efficient services and projects for its customers.

Decentralisation

As regards its team and organisational structure, Dominion focuses on flat and decentralised structures, with a common strategy, coordinated by a lean central structure.

The Division is the executive line, led by- entrepreneurial" managers, with responsibility to the contribution margin and cash flow creation, sharing the same culture and focus on efficiency, as well as multidisciplinary training in technical, economic, commercial, legal and people management aspects.

The core structure is small, thus avoiding expensive, inflexible organisations. The corporate services areas are clearly focused on serving the divisions and defining rules within their areas of responsibility. This team has demonstrated an excellent capacity to integrate new teams into Dominion's project, equipping them with the same culture and assuring there are mechanisms to make the most of potential for transversal processes and cross-selling (operational scalability).

Diversification

Dominion has over 1,100 clients in more than 35 countries, none of which account for more than 10% of its revenue.

The vast majority of Dominion's customers are leading companies in their respective industries who value the sustainable, high value-added services Dominion offers. Among other things, its equipment and technology enable it to provide services that maintain the same high standards of quality and occupational safety. Other customers value the 360 projects' complete view of the value chain that aligns its interests with the customers' long-term interests, delivering the best possible efficiencies and giving them the opportunity to maintain long-term relationships by remaining involved with the subsequent operation and maintenance service.

This diversification is also reflected in the variety of fields of activity, segments and geographies it operates in.

Financial discipline

Dominion sets and encourages demanding targets. These targets focus on business profitability, strong cash flow generation, efficient working capital management, strict Capex discipline, active R&D investment management, and inorganic growth decisions.

On the other hand, Dominion's strategic approach is to develop a business model with high revenue recurrence and low seasonal impact on sales, positioning it as a defensive company. A higher concentration of industrial maintenance can only be observed in the second half of the year, coinciding with August and December.

Sustainable Development

With the presentation of the new 2023-2026 Strategic Plan in May 2023, Dominion's fifth D was born. Dominion's goal is twofold:

On the one hand, to help its customers maximize efficiencies throughout their processes and thereby help them meet their long-term sustainability goals.

And on the other, Dominion is committed to ensuring that its processes and activities meet or exceed best practice standards for environmental, social and governance sustainability.

2. EVOLUTION AND RESULTS OF THE BUSINESSES

Note 5 of the Group's consolidated annual financial statements provides a detailed explanation of business trends in terms of revenue, contribution margin by segments, as well as a breakdown of revenue by geographic area in segments.

2024 ha been marked by geopolitical instability and numerous presidential elections in a number of countries where Dominion operates. Global economic uncertainty and instability, coupled with divergent inflation trends, have prompted central banks to slow the pace of monetary policy changes, resulting in interest rates changing less aggressively than expected.

With regards to the Group, these collateral consequences of the war have not had a significant impact on the growth of the businesses, which have continued their growth trend and have been able to manage potential cost increases and to maintain high operating margins. The cost of financing has been affected, since higher interest rates result in higher financial expenses.

That same information compared to 2024 and 2023 is set out below:

Contribution margin by business segment:

	360 Projects	Sustainable Services	Stake in Infrastructures	Total
FY 2024				
Consolidated turnover	307,480	831,197	14,283	1,152,960
Other direct operating income and expenses in the segments	(247,738)	(720,325)	(7,415)	(975,478)
Contribution margin	59,742	110,872	6,868	177,482
FY 2023 (*)				
Consolidated turnover	362,570	824,106	17,294	1,203,970
Other direct operating income and expenses in the segments	(294,557)	(718,905)	(7,513)	(1,020,975)
Contribution margin	68,013	105,201	9,781	182,995

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

All in all, the Board of Directors estimates that the results obtained this year are positive, even more so in the current climate of uncertainty.

As Note 5 to the consolidated annual financial statements illustrates, revenue amounted to EUR 1,153 million in 2024, compared to EUR 1,204 million obtained in 2023.

Similarly, the contribution margin amounted to EUR 177 million, higher than the EUR 183 million recorded in 2023 (figure restated due to the effect of the discontinued operations).

2.1 FUNDAMENTAL FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INDICATORS

The most relevant financial indicators of the Dominion business are as follows, expressed in thousands of EUR:

	2024	2023 (*)
CONSOLIDATED GROUP:		
Consolidated turnover	1,152,960	1,203,970
Gross operating profit (EBITDA) (**)	150,681	144,974
Operating profit (EBIT)	84,271	77,432
Profit before tax (EBT)	49,526	45,595
CONSOLIDATED GROUP:	33,497	45,308
Profit/(loss) attributed to minority interests (profit)	2,304	986
Profit/(loss) attributed to parent company	31,193	44,322

(**) EBITDA= Operating profit + depreciations and amortization expenses.

The aforementioned financial indicators are generally known and accepted. The calculation has been done in accordance with generally accepted practices and no adjustment has been made to the accounting information taken into consideration and broken down directly in the Group's Consolidated Annual Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IFRS-EU (International Financial Reporting Standards adapted by the European Union).

The Group's management mainly uses EBITDA as a decision-making measure, as it is considered to be a generally accepted indicator recognised by investors and financial institutions.

Given the wide variety of activities carried out by the Company, the estimation is that there are no industry indicators or alternative performance measures that are sufficiently significant.

2.2 MATTERS RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND PERSONNEL

Dominion's Strategic Plan is built on three key factors, one of which is Sustainability. The other two are recurrence and simplification.

The Group understands Sustainability in two ways or dimensions, both closely linked to its business model. On the one hand, as part of its mission to help its customers become more efficient and sustainable by supporting them in navigating the three major transitions of our time: energy, industrial and digital; and on the other hand, as part of a commitment rooted in the belief that sustainability is a responsibility the company owes its stakeholders.

Accordingly, the Group has developed a sustainability that sets out the specific approach to be followed across the various areas of sustainability, based on the two aforementioned dimensions: making and being sustainable

Regarding climate change and its impacts, this strategy is set out in a transition plan, which is approved and overseen by the Group's management bodies and divided into three main areas:

- Maximising the opportunities arising from the transition to a more sustainable economy for its customers and society.
- Mitigating climate change through a decarbonisation plan aligned with SBT targets, including effective waste and supply chain management.
- Ongoing monitoring of the company's resilience to climate change risks, as well as ongoing monitoring of emerging opportunities in the climate transition process.

The first lever is directly related to actions derived from the climate transition plans of both their customers and society. The Group is a partner providing an expanding range of sustainable services and projects that help companies and society to become more efficient and sustainable.

Regarding climate change mitigation, Dominion, as a predominantly service-based group, maintains a low carbon footprint, which it has been tracking for years. This footprint is primarily derived, from direct sources (scopes 1 and 2), including the fossil fuel consumption of its vehicle fleet and the electricity consumed at its offices and warehouses. Scope 3 is primarily associated with the procurement of goods and the logistics related to the purchasing process. Dominion is committed to mitigating climate change by reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. To this end, it has developed a short- to medium-term decarbonisation plan that covers all its activities and will lead to a 42% reduction in the Group's carbon footprint for scopes 1 and 2 and a 25% reduction for scope 3 by 2030, compared to 2023 levels. These GHG reduction targets are scientifically based, in line with the Group's SBTi commitment, and are fully aligned with the Paris Agreement-aligned benchmarks and the limitation of global warming to 1.5ºC.

Finally, to assess the company's resilience, physical risks, transition risks and opportunities related to climate change were analysed during the fiscal year. The results have confirmed that significant risks can be ruled out in the short term. The company is committed to repeating and updating this action on a regular basis.

On an individual level, as part of its materiality analysis, it has identified both positive and negative impacts, as well as risks and opportunities, on which it has developed its action plans, within the framework of a strategy focused on talent development, workplace safety, and the creation of a diverse and ethical culture that ensures the achievement of its Strategic Plan and mission.

The internal communication of its strategic plan is based on 8 basic pillars, each with specific actions implemented in 2024:

- Reduction of emissions: assisting customers in achieving more efficient and sustainable processes, while Dominion implements its decarbonisation plan based on SBT targets and calculates its certified carbon footprint. Related to SDG 7, 9, 11 and 13.
- Renewable energies: to continue making progress towards becoming a key player in the development of renewable energy generation infrastructures, while also significantly increasing the percentage of renewable energy used at its own facilities. Related to SDG 7 and 13.
- Circular economy: providing global and innovative solutions for waste assessment and management, also helping to extend the useful life of customers' facilities, while internally encouraging waste recycling at all our own facilities, endeavouring to limit the use of raw materials and the water footprint. Related to SDG 6 and 12.
- Human rights drive: striving to become a reliable and proactive partner in respecting human rights and adhering to the principles of the Global Compact in all its projects, while actively working with the supply chain to do so, using tools such as Achilles, implemented in 2024. Related to SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 16 and 17.
- Equality, diversity and talent: to also be a reliable and proactive partner with regards to equality, diversity and respect for a reasonable wage, understanding talent and diversity as key factors in the future of corporate sustainability, carrying out internal awareness campaigns and training. Related to SDG 4, 5 and 8.
- Occupational safety: continuing to emphasise the strategic importance of completely eliminating accidents by incorporating technology, conducting internal awareness and training campaigns, and developing specific occupational welfare policies and programmes. Related to SDG 3.
- Ethical and governance framework: Ethical culture is a key factor in Dominion's service and project offer, committed to zero tolerance of corruption that extends across the entire organisation and supply chain, through awareness and training actions and policies. The renewal of the 37001 and 27001 certificates, as well as obtaining ENS. ODS 16 are significant in this regard.
- Supply chain: to be a partner with a reliable and responsible supply chain, applying sustainability criteria in supplier certification and audits, ensuring respect for human rights and environmental issues, including the reduction of scope 3 emissions. Integrating the Achilles tool in 2024 represents a significant step forward. Related to SDG 8, 12 and 13.

2.2.1 THE ENVIRONMENT

This information is covered in Note 3.1 d) of the consolidated financial statements, as well as in the document "Consolidated statement of non-financial information and sustainability information", section 5 "Other aspects relating to Law 11/2018 on non-financial information".

2.2.2. PERSONNEL

This information is extensively covered in the document "Consolidated statement of non-financial information and sustainability information" point 5 "Other aspects relating to Law 11/2018 on non-financial information".

3. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to certain risks which it manages by means of a risk management system whereby a risk map is drawn up to contemplate and assess risks that are specific to countries as well as to the company's internal operations.

3.1. OPERATING RISKS

Regulatory risk

Notwithstanding the various environmental and safety regulations that affect all activities with which Dominion endeavours to strictly comply, the Company's business is not generally characterised by being subject to regulations the change of which could give rise to a direct and relevant loss of business for Dominion. The changes that may affect the Company's clients and, indirectly, Dominion, are adequately covered in the contracts signed and mitigated by the Company's broad diversification in terms of industries and countries.

However, the Group pays particular attention to new activities that were launched under the 2019-2023 Strategy Plan, including those related to renewables, environmental services and B2B2C services. Risks arising in connection with new activities are assessed separately before they are included in Dominion's Risk System.

Furthermore, and also in the regulatory area, the Group is aware of the need to properly protect its clients and employees' personal data. Throughout 2024, it has continued its cyclical review process of its activities, assisted by external experts.

Operational risk

As explained in section 5 "Other aspects relating to Law 11/2018 on non-financial information" of the "Consolidated statement of non-financial information and sustainability information", the Group draws up a list of risks. This is constantly kept up to date and is used to identify all the company's tolerance levels and mitigation and elimination goals, assigning responsibilities and closely monitoring them. All the factors described in this section form a part of The Group's risk management system.

Section E of the Annual Corporate Governance Report expands on the information regarding the risk management system. Among the strategic risks, it should be noted that tax risk, corruption-related risks, anti-competitive practices and money-laundering risks, risks related to respect for human rights and also those arising from climate change are analysed, considering both the impact they may have on the Group's activities and the impact these activities have on the environment and the various stakeholders Environmental and social sustainability risks, including those related to occupational safety, are covered at length in the "Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information and Sustainability Information."

From an operational perspective, the very limited existence of the Group in production transformation processes means that the main risks lie in potential project management inadequacies, whether these be financial, technical or time-related.

Dominion attempts to minimise these risks by ensuring the quality and integrity of its processes, certifying and maintaining them under continuous review, adequately training its teams both technically and in project management and, fundamentally, supporting its activity in platforms in which business knowledge and management control resides.

Customer concentration

Dominion has a broad customer base, the majority of which are leaders in their respective sectors, showing great diversification in terms of geographical location and sector. For this reason, Note 10 of the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements explains that there is no credit risk concentration with regard to trade accounts receivable.

3.2. FINANCIAL RISK

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: Market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, climate change risk and other circumstantial risks. The Dominion Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

While international market trends have affected market confidence and consumer spending patterns, the Dominion Group is still in good standing to increase ordinary income by means of ongoing innovation and the purchase and sale transactions it has entered into. The Group has reviewed their exposure to climate-related risks and other emerging corporate risks, and incorporates these variables into its asset impairment analysis and earnings forecasts with no significant effects. Furthermore, its risk analysis as of 31 December 2024 has been updated to reflect the downward trend in interest rates throughout 2024, driven by the stabilisation and reduction of inflation. On the other hand, no significant market changes that could affect the exchange rate risks have been observed. Management is monitoring these risks on an ongoing basis.

The company has sufficient margins to meet its current financial debt covenants and sufficient working capital and undrawn credit facilities to cover its ongoing operating and investment operations.

Market risk

The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

While international market trends have affected market confidence and consumer spending patterns, the Group is still in good standing to increase ordinary income by means of ongoing innovation and the purchase and sale transactions it has entered into. The Group has reviewed its exposure to climate-related risks and other emerging corporate risks, but did not detect any risks that might affect its financial standing or performance in FY 2024.

(i) Exchange rate risk

The presence of the Dominion Group in the international market requires it to arrange an exchange rate risk management policy. The basic goal is to reduce the negative impact on operations in general and on the consolidated profit and loss account in particular of the variation in interest rates such that it is possible to protect against adverse movements and, if appropriate, leverage favourable development.

In order to arrange such a policy, Dominion Group uses the concept of Management Scope. This concept encompasses all collection / payment flows in a currency other than the euro expected to materialise over a specific time period. The Management Scope includes the assets and liabilities in foreign currency and firm or highly probable commitments for purchases or sales in a currency other than the euro. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are subject to management, irrespective of timing scope, while firm commitments for purchases or sales that form part of the management scope will be subject to the same if their forecast inclusion in the balance sheet takes place in not more than 18 months.

Following the definition of Management Scope, in order to manage risks the Group uses a series of financial instruments that in some cases permit a certain degree of flexibility. These instruments will basically be as follows:

- Forward currency purchases/ sales: An exchange rate known at a specific date is fixed which may, moreover, be subject to timing adjustments in order to adapt and apply it to cash flow.

- Other instruments: Other hedging derivatives may also be used, the arrangement of which will require specific approval by the relevant management body. This body will have to be informed beforehand as to whether or not it complies with the necessary requirements to be regarded as a hedging instrument, therefore qualifying for the application of the rule on hedge accounting.

Details of open exchange rate insurance contracts for FYs 2024 and 2023 are provided in Note 18. During FYs 2024 and 2023, the Group used certain currency forward contracts in different currencies, the effect of which was basically recorded on the consolidated profit and loss account for each FY.

The Group protects against loss of value as a result of movements in the exchange rates other than the euro in which its investments in foreign operations are denominated by similarly denominating, to the extent possible, its borrowings in the currency of the countries of these operations if the market is sufficiently deep or in a strong currency such as the dollar, insofar as dollar correlation to the local currency is significantly higher than that of the euro. Correlation, estimated cost and depth of the debt and derivative market determine the policy in each country.

The Group has several investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are denominated in the local currency and are exposed to foreign currency risks. The translation volatility of those net assets in currencies other than Euro on equity as well as on profit or loss are detailed below.

If at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the value of the Euro had been reduced / increased by 10% with respect to all other functional currencies, all other variables remaining constant, equity would have been lower/higher, by EUR 10,174 thousand and EUR 10,654 thousand, respectively in 2024, (higher/lower by EUR 5,552 thousand and EUR 5,284 thousand, respectively in 2023) owing to the effect of the assets contributed by the subsidiaries operating in a functional currency different from the Euro.

(i) Price risk

The Group generally has zero exposure to equity instrument price risk because it has no investments of this kind held by the Group and/or classified in the consolidated balance sheet for 2024 as fair value with changes in profit/loss or fair value with changes in other comprehensive profit/loss.

(ii) Interest rates

Dominion Group's borrowings are largely benchmarked to floating rates, for one part of the financial debt, exposing the Group to interest rate risk, with a direct impact on the profit and loss account. The general objective of interest rate risk management strategy is to reduce the adverse impact of increases in interest rates and to leverage as far as possible the positive impact of interest rate cuts.

In order to attain this objective, the management strategy will be arranged through financial instruments that enable such flexibility. The possibility is expressly envisaged of arranging hedges for identifiable and measurable portions of flows, which enables, if appropriate, the completion of the efficiency test evidencing that the hedging instrument reduces the risk of the hedged component in the part assigned and is not incompatible with the established strategy and goals.

The Management Scope encompasses the borrowings recognised in the consolidated balance sheet of the Group. Circumstances may occasionally arise in which the hedges arranged cover the loans already committed in the final stage of formalization and where the principal should be protected against an increase in the interest rate.

In order to manage this risk factor, the Group uses financial derivatives that may qualify as hedging instruments and therefore hedge accounting. The relevant accounting standard (IFRS 9) does not specify the type of derivatives that may be considered hedging instruments except for options issued or sold. It does, however, specify the conditions required for such consideration. As with respect to the management of the exchange rate risk, the arrangement of any financial derivative which is suspected not to comply with the

necessary conditions to be regarded as a hedge will require the express approval of the relevant management body. For reference, the basic hedging instrument will be the following:

- Interest rate swaps: Through these derivatives, these Group segments convert the variable interest rate reference of a loan to a fixed reference with respect to either all or part of the amount of the loan, affecting all or part of the life of the loan.

Sensitivity to the interest rates included in the consolidated annual financial statements is limited to the direct effect of changes in interest rates applied to financial instruments subject to recognized interest in the consolidated balance sheet. The sensitivity of the income statement to a 1% change in interest rates (considering financial instruments as hedging derivatives) would have an effect of approximately EUR 2,584 thousand on Profits before tax recorded in FY 2024 (2023: EUR 2.533 thousand), considering its impact on financial borrowings linked to variable interest rates. In addition, the Group's net financial debt amounts to over EUR 183 million (2023: over EUR75m) which, combined with an increase in market interest rates, would entail a rise of the profitability of the financial investments contracted. This profitability will partially offset the negative impact of a higher financial cost.

Liquidity risk

The prudent management of the liquidity risk entails maintaining sufficient cash and available financing through sufficient credit facilities. In this respect, the Group's strategy is to maintain, through its treasury department, the necessary financing flexibility through committed credit lines. Additionally, and on the basis of its liquidity needs, Dominion Group uses liquidity financial instruments (factoring without recourse and the sale of financial assets representing receivables, through which the risks and rewards on accounts receivable are transferred) that, in accordance with Group policy, do not exceed approximately one-thirds of overdue trade and other receivable balances in order to maintain liquidity levels and the structure of working capital required under its business plans.

Management monitors forecasts of liquidity needs of the company in order to optimise cash and undrawn credit facilities.

The following table details the Working Capital Fund:

	2024	2023 (*)
Inventories	133,960	128,544
Trade and other receivables	153,397	231,099
Assets per contract	244,177	237,329
Other current assets	22,641	11,771
Current tax assets	28,028	32,719
Operating current assets	**582,203**	**641,462**
Other current financial assets	39,483	66,562
Cash and other cash equivalents	232,538	225,860
CURRENT ASSETS	**854,224**	**933,884**
Trade and other payables	620,877	698,423
Contract liabilities	84,920	92,853
Current tax liabilities	29,500	37,549
Current provisions	14,118	10,015
Other current liabilities (**)	29,651	32,843
Operating current liabilities	**779,066**	**871,683**
Other current liabilities (**)	33,196	109,662
Short-term borrowed capital	177,376	176,067
Current derivative financial instruments	836	2,929
CURRENT LIABILITIES	**990,474**	**1,160,341**
OPERATING WORKING CAPITAL	**(196,863)**	**(230,221)**
TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL	**(136,250)**	**(226,457)**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

(**) Accrued wages and salaries and accruals and prepayments are included in other operating current liabilities. The other items analysed in Note 20 are carried as non-operating current liabilities.

Although the magnitude of working capital taken into consideration in an isolated manner is not a key parameter for understanding the Group's financial statements, it actively manages working capital through net operating capital and net current and non-current financial debt, based on the solidity, quality and stability of relationships with its customers and suppliers, as well as the exhaustive monitoring of its situation with financial institutions, which in many cases automatically renew loans. It should also be noted that the business covered by the activity of the group of CGU B2B2C Commercial Services in the sustainable Services segment normally operates with negative goodwill and sales that are recovered in cash, and expenses for purchases or services that have normal payment maturity dates.

One of the Group's strategic lines is to ensure the optimisation and maximum saturation of the resources devoted to the business. The Group therefore pays special attention to the net working capital invested in the business. In keeping with this and as in previous years, major efforts have been made to control and reduce the collection periods for trade and other receivables and to minimise services rendered pending invoicing. Similarly, the Company constantly optimises supplier payment terms, standardising policies and conditions throughout the Group.

As a result of the above it may be confirmed that there are no liquidity risks at the Group.

Management monitors the Group's liquidity reserve forecasts together with the evolution of the Net Financial Debt. To this regard, as a result of the actions undertaken in previous FYs intended to optimise liquidity possibilities in more precarious moments, as well as the implemented detailed monitoring culture, the Group still preserves solid solvency and liquidity, even taking account of the debt assumed through the activities of the until then associate company BAS Projects Corporation, S.L. And its investees, acquired at the end of the FY 2023, which, in part, is debt that is associated with renewable energy projects, each in different stages of progress, which, when "Project completion" is reached, becomes "Project finance" with no recourse to the shareholder.

The Group's liquidity reserve calculation and the Net Financial Debt at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is provided below:

	2024	2023 (*)
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	232,538	225,860
Other current financial assets (Note 8)	39,483	66,562
Undrawn borrowing facilities (Note 18)	296,399	206,643
Liquidity reserve	**568,420**	**499,065**
Liabilities with credit institutions (Note 18)	451,556	363,330
Derived financial instruments (Note 18)	3,323	2,929
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 12)	(232,538)	(225,860)
Other current financial assets (Note 8)	(39,483)	(66,562)
Net financial debt	**182,858**	**73,837**

(*) Restated figures. See Notes 2.2 and 36.

As a result of the above it may be confirmed that there are no liquidity risks at the Group.

Credit risk

Credit risks are managed by customer groups. The credit risk deriving from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and bank deposits is considered immaterial in view of the credit standing of the banks with which the Group works. In certain circumstances that give rise to specific liquidity risks at these financial institutions, the appropriate provisions to cover them are allocated if necessary.

Furthermore, the Group maintains specific policies for the management of this customer credit risk, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. It should be noted that a significant part of its customers consist of companies with high credit ratings or official entities whose operations are financed through loans from international financial institutions.

In order to minimise this risk in trade receivable balances, the Group's strategy is based on the arrangement of customer credit insurance policies and the setting of customer credit limits.

Days sales outstanding is within the range of 15 days (mainly for commercial services) and 180 days. However, historically it has been considered that due to the characteristics of the Group's customers balances receivable due in between 120 and 180 days entail no incurred credit risk. It should also be noted that a portion of the sales made by the B2B2C Commercial CGU grouping are received in cash and the credit risk incurred is nearly zero. The Group continues to consider that these outstanding balances still present good credit quality.

The analysis of the age of outstanding assets that are not accountably impaired is provided in Note 10.

The Group has four types of financial assets which are subject to the model of expected credit losses:

- Trade accounts receivable for the sale of services.
- Assets per contract related with solutions and services the recognition of which in income is performed based on the degree of project completion.
- Loans and credits recorded at amortised cost.
- Cash and cash equivalents

Although cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the requirements of impairment loss of the IFRS 9, the impairment loss identified is immaterial.

During FY 2024, as part of the loss forecast estimate, a review has been made of the performance of the credit risk of the different assets, adjusting the percentages for the expected loss considered in its broad spectrum and therefore eliminating a specific additional risk due to the effect of the pandemic which, to this effect, we consider to have been overcome.

The Group applies the simplified focus of the IFRS 9 in order to evaluate the expected credit losses which uses a value adjustment due to expected losses during the entire life for the trade accounts receivable and assets per contract.

In order to evaluate the expected credit losses, the trade accounts receivable and assets per contract were regrouped based on the characteristics of the shared credit risk, geographic location and days past maturity. The assets per contract are related with the work not invoiced based on the degree of completion and fundamentally have the same risk characteristics as the trade accounts receivable for the same contract types. As such, the Group has concluded that the expected loss rates for the trade accounts receivable are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the assets per contract.

The impairment losses in the trade accounts receivable and assets per contract are presented as net impairment losses as part of operating profit. The subsequent recovery of amounts cancelled previously are credited against the same item.

3.2. OTHER RISKS

- **Climate Change Risk**

As part of the Sustainability Strategy and Transition Plan outlined in the consolidated statement of non-financial information and sustainability reporting (item E1-1), the Group has assessed its resilience to climate change.

To this end, it has identified and assessed climate change-related risks pursuant to IPCC guidelines, TCFD recommendations and the COSO Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework.

Accordingly, it has considered potential physical climate risks, i.e. events directly related to climate change, classified according to the European Green Taxonomy as defined in Annex A of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021. It also accounts for potential chronic physical risks, related to long-term gradual changes, and transition risks, arising from the transition to a low-carbon economy. It has also considered climate opportunities, i.e. The potential benefits of addressing climate change.

A semi-quantitative methodological approach is employed for the physical risk analysis. This approach combines quantitative and qualitative tools, leveraging mathematical models based on historical data, forecasts, and both quantitative and semi-quantitative methods. In addition to this, this information has been enhanced with qualitative insights based on expert knowledge of the Group's specific characteristics. Transition risk and opportunity analysis is qualitative, drawing on expert judgement.

The analysis focused solely on risks and opportunities that could affect the assets and activities of the Group. However, given the limited information on value chain actors, the identification and assessment of risks and opportunities associated with the value chain was not included. This approach is planned to be incorporated for future analyses.

The main risks identified as a result of the work carried out were as follows:

- Physical risks
  - Injuries and/or adverse health effects to staff caused by increased temperatures and heatwaves.
  - The impact of rising temperatures and heatwaves on renewable energy production at photovoltaic power plants.

- Transition Risks
  - The transition of value chain cost resulting from the introduction of a new Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS II).

- Climate Opportunities
  - Higher demand for some specific services.

The resilience analysis concluded that none of the identified physical, transition or opportunity risks (see section SBM-3) are critical to the business' development, nor are they expected to occur in the short term. In other words, no "very high" priority risks have been identified that are expected to occur before 2040 for physical risks, or before 2028 for transition risks and opportunities. This conclusion fully aligns with the business model, which does not involve owning large assets over extended periods.

- **Other circumstantial risk**

The main geopolitical conflicts likely to continue to have an impact on the world in 2024 are the ongoing war in Ukraine, which began on 24 February 2022 and shows no signs of significant progress toward peace, and the war between Israel and Palestine, which began on 7 October 2023 and, as of early 2025, has seen a ceasefire and the release of hostages on both sides.

Also, in November 2024, with the US presidential election, Trump won both Congress and the Senate, resulting in his re-inauguration as President of the United States in 2025. While it is still early to assess the full effects of his appointment, based on the measures outlined so far and the current decisions on tariffs, we do not foresee any significant impacts, as the developed market in the United States is likely to remain unaffected by these measures.

However, it seems reasonable to expect that in 2025, inflation in Europe will stabilise and the ECB dropping interest rates trend, which started in June 2024, will continue.

Ultimately, the global economy is navigating a volatile and uncertain period, with its effects felt unevenly across the world's economies. However, after analysing and assessing the direct impact that these conflicts and variables could have on the continuity of the Group's business, there are no foreseeable liquidity or market risks for the Group that cannot be covered with the current existing situation.

5. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS FOLLOWING YEAR-END

From 31 December 2024 to the date these consolidated annual financial statements were drawn up, no significant subsequent events occurred.

6. INFORMATION REGARDING THE ORGANISATION'S FORESEEABLE EVOLUTION

The Group strives to achieve its business goals by strategically combining organic growth, a policy of investments and divestments and increasing the operating profitability of its activities.

The Group has a Strategic Plan for 2023-2026, setting targets for organic growth in turnover, EBITDA and operating cash flow, with the goal of distributing a dividend to its shareholders equivalent to one third of its net profit. The company also plans to continue its leading role in the sector's concentration process in the various sectors is operates in.

In order to carry out this Strategic Plan and achieve the aforementioned goals, the Group will concentrate on continuing to play a leading role in the digital, industrial and energy transitions and on developing sustainability as a key factor in defining the type of company the Group aspires to be. The pillars of this plan are as follows:

- **Recurrence**

The Group is convinced that, at this time of uncertainty, it makes more sense than ever to strengthen the recurrence of the income statement and, above all, of cash flow generation. The Strategic Plan establishes that it will promote maintaining a high visibility on future revenues and profitability through stable service contracts and a healthy project backlog, allowing it to be prepared for uncertain environments.

The group has high visibility in the Sustainable Services segment, with approximately 85% of its services being recurrent.

It has a particularly conservative backlog in the 360 Projects segment, which only includes the projects that are closest to being executed, and which, at current levels, offers visibility for approximately two years. This is why they consider this segment to be quasi-recurrent.

The group has added a new segment in the presentation of its 2023-2026 Strategic Plan: Stake in Infrastructures. This segment was created on a temporary basis, with the purpose of contributing to the traditional business, the Services and Projects, and to perfect its intention to be present across the entire value chain. These holdings are extremely liquid and will allow the company not only to maximise its industrial margins, but also to increase the recurrence of its traditional business.

Sustainability

The Strategic Plan places particular emphasis on sustainability. The Group's mission is to help its clients streamline their business processes and make them more sustainable, as both of these aspects are now fundamental for the development and survival of any business activity in a competitive environment, so much so that it can be argued that sustainability equates to efficiency in the long term.

The Group must be able to create innovative proposals that allow its customers to meet the challenges of moving towards a more efficient world and a sustainable environment. Infrastructures and communities need to adapt and this is a great opportunity for customers and also for the company.

Nowadays, companies, institutions and societies are experiencing the rapid transformation of their surrounding environments, a world that is striving to combat climate change and is making strong headway towards creating an extremely electrified society, where renewable resources will become increasingly predominant; towards an increasingly automated and environmentally friendly industry in terms of rational use of all resources, reusing materials used in circular economy schemes, comprehensive control of emissions and commitment towards their elimination; towards a responsible supply chain that is respectful of human rights and is also environmentally friendly; and towards a society that is increasingly connected, in which proper data management is the key to efficiency and also the basis for new business models, as well as new risks that must be prevented.

The Group aspires to become the leading player in facilitating this transformation, helping companies, institutions and society with their requirements in this process: providing services and implementing projects that will ensure that its customers become increasingly competitive and sustainable.

In the case of Sustainable Services, the company is convinced that industrial activity is undergoing a transformation to become more efficient and sustainable, and has therefore focused its strategy on strengthening these activities.

The Group will continue its "Tier 1" approach, focused on improving production process efficiency, and helping its customers to reduce their environmental impact. This will be achieved by combining different elements such as selective digitization, based on extensive experience in the relevant processes, or a "One Stop Shop" or "Comprehensive" offer, which innovatively groups together different services that are typically provided separately.

In the case of 360 Projects, the Group will strengthen the 360 quality of its offer, i.e. being present throughout the entire value chain, so as to maximise its customers' efficiency, helping them to become more sustainable in the long term.

In the Stake in Infrastructures segment, the Group contributes to the transition to greener energy by generating energy using the photovoltaic plants it holds a stake in.

Simplification

The Group is convinced that it must maintain the essence of the company focused on its traditional businesses, which are Sustainable Services and 360 Projects, and which account for more than 90% of its net turnover. To this end, the required restructuring and operations to simplify the business, structures and messages conveyed to the market will be carried out during the duration of the plan.

The 2023-2026 Strategic Plan must include development of the accompanying organisational structure. In turn, it must also ensure the continuity of its 5Ds model: digitisation, diversification, decentralisation, financial discipline and sustainable development - all key aspects which define Dominion and which must apply to everyone in the organisation.

In this regard, and in line with the pillars of Sustainability and Simplification, the Group has made progress in organising its activities to support the strong growth - both current and anticipated - in sustainable industrial transition, grouping the various activities under a single corporate structure and divesting those that fall outside the company's strategic focus, either due to their economic and financial characteristics or because they lack the same growth dynamics and value proposition for customers.

7. R&D&I ACTIVITIES

Innovation is a strategic activity for the Group's activities and a key element for its strength and market consolidation. The concept of technological dynamism, the ability of the Group team to be permanently up-to-date in technological innovation and competitive intelligence, is closely related to its capacity to take part in R&D&I projects, to compare new ideas and designs.

In order to maintain an adequate level of technological dynamism, so as to bring efficiency to internal and external customers alike, a number of teams at the Group are taking part in R&D&i projects, organised around research lines defined by the Group and guided by a corporate team which, apart from offering support throughout the process, also helps to organise collaboration with third parties and to coordinate the efforts of the various areas of the Group in order to achieve innovative products and services in the future.

The amount recorded under the heading of Expenses for Research, Development and Innovation does not provide an accurate reflection of the effort actually which is in actual fact far greater, given the fact that the process to innovate and to adapt the new designs to the market is mostly directly supported by the accounts of the actual divisions of the Group, focussed on offering responses to their customer's needs.

The main lines of research in 2024 were Smart Industry, Energy and networks, environmental services (automation of cleaning, waste management, recycling, etc.), logistics and management of fleets, Smart House, Artificial Vision applied to various water management sectors, e-commerce and Fintech. R&D&I projects are developed based on Dominion's own knowledge, technological progress, our skills in industrial research, development capacity and collaboration with universities, reputable technological centres and other companies that are leaders in their respective industries.

8. ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS OF TREASURY STOCKS

At 31 December 2024, the Parent company held a total number of 1,161,871 shares representing 0.77% of the share capital at that date (2023: 1,526,667 shares representing 1.01%), whose book value on the said date amounted to EUR 4,255 thousand (2023: EUR 5,818 thousand). During FY 2024, 5,778,688 treasury stock were acquired (2023: 2,164,870 treasury stock purchased).

Pursuant to the mandate conferred by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 23 April 2024, whereby the parent company's Board of Directors is empowered to proceed with the derivative acquisition of treasury shares, directly or through Group companies, through any legal means, including a charge to profits for the year and/or to unrestricted reserves, and to subsequently sell or redeem such shares, in accordance with Article 146 and 509 and concordant articles of the Spanish Companies Act. This mandate is valid for a period of 5 years (until 23 April 2029), and nullifies the authorisation granted by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 26 April 2023.

Throughout FY 2024, the liquidity agreement has been in force, resulting in the purchase and sale of 3,178,688 and 3,030,517 treasury shares respectively, leaving a net of 148,171 treasury shares at the value of EUR 525 thousand.

Likewise, in FY 2024, a total of 2,600,000 shares were acquired at a rate of EUR 4.4856 per share. These shares, in addition to 512,967 shares acquired through the 3rd share buy-back programme announced on 2 November 2022, are intended for purchase by specific Dominion Group executives. This is part of the Group's initiative to involve its key executives in the Parent Company's share capital, which is funded by a loan from the Parent Company (Notes 10 and 33).

Within the framework of this authorisation valid in the previous year, on 2 March 2023, the Board of Directors announced the fourth scheme to buy back its treasury stock, which ended in June 2023, to reduce the Parent s share capital through the amortization of its treasury stock, thereby contributing to the shareholder remuneration policy by increasing the profit per share. The limit established in this scheme amounted to 1% of the share capital, which corresponded to a maximum of 1,526,667 shares for a maximum cash amount of EUR 6 million.

9. MEAN SUPPLIER PAYMENT PERIOD

The breakdown of the average term of Spanish trade payables settlement during 2024 in relation to the legally-permitted payment terms stipulated in Spanish Law 18/2022 of 28 of September, which amends the provisions in the previous Law on the average payment period, is as follows (days and thousands of euros):

	2024	2023
Mean supplier payment period	61	61
Ratio of transactions settled	61	62
Ratio of transactions not yet settled	62	61

	2024	2023
Total payments made	627,941	758,055
Total payments outstanding	174,791	187,349
Monetary volume	627,941	758,055
No. invoices paid for periods shorter than the maximum period set out by regulations	48,270	73,739
% of the total number of invoices	73%	61%
% of the monetary total of payments to suppliers	67%	60%

In FY 2024 and 2023, the mean supplier payment period for Dominion Group companies operating in Spain was calculated based on the criteria established in the single additional provision of the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of

the Spanish Institute of Accounting and Financial Statements Auditing and amended by Law 18/2022, of 28 September, amounting to 61 days (61 days in 2023).

Although some of the Group companies exceeded the domestic supplier deadline set out in Law 15/2010, the Group has implemented a series of measures essentially focused on identifying any deviations by regularly monitoring and analysing accounts payable to suppliers, reviewing and improving internal supplier management procedures, as well as complying with and, where applicable, updating the conditions established in the transactions defined in commercial transactions subject to applicable regulations.

The payments to suppliers during FY 2024 that have exceeded the legal deadline are derived from circumstances outside the established policy payments, among which are mainly: delay in issuing invoices (legal obligation of the supplier), closing agreements with suppliers for the delivery of goods or the provision of services, or timely processing operations.

10. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

10.1. STOCK MARKET INFORMATION

A continuation of 2023 in terms of ongoing political and geopolitical instability, as well as significant shifts in monetary policy.

On the one hand, gridlock in the governments of the main Eurozone economies, France and Germany, alongside the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia, compounded by the war in Gaza between Israel and Hamas. On the other hand, in 2024, an unusually strong divergence emerged between the monetary policies of the two major central banks, with the ECB adopting a much more accommodative policy, primarily due to the deficit and zero-growth challenges of its historical drivers. Finally, 2024 ended with the election of Trump as the new president of the United States, marking the potential beginning of a trade war between the different economic blocs.

Interest rates remain high, something which continues to hinder the shift from fixed income to equities, particularly affecting the liquidity of small and medium-sized companies. Additionally, it is evident that the American stock market is overvalued compared to the European stock market, due to the concentration of technology stocks in the former, which has been significantly fuelled by the 2024 boom in artificial intelligence and the chips required for its future operation. This continues to drain liquidity from company stocks, creating a disparity between companies and sectors.

The IBEX 35 closed 2024 with a 15% gain, largely driven by the large weight of banking, the main beneficiaries of the high interest rate environment, while Spanish Small & Mid Cap closed with a 12% gain.

For Dominion, the company experienced 17% depreciation over the year, which can be attributed to various environmental factors, including the aforementioned liquidity issues and the undervaluation of European small-cap companies. Additionally, the company's performance was impacted by the divergence between the growth in turnover and EBITDA versus net profit, with the latter being affected by an increase in financial expenses during the period.

The company has launched a liquidity contract for 2024, with the aim of contributing to the increase in the daily trading volume of the stock. This measure, along with other events throughout the year - such as the entry of new shareholders with significant positions - has resulted in the average daily trading volume nearly doubling compared to the previous year.

At 31 December 2024, Dominion shares were listed at EUR 2.80, which translates into a market capitalisation of EUR 423,192 thousand.

10.2. DIVIDEND POLICY

The 2023-2026 Strategy Plan introduced in May 2023 includes dividend distribution of one third of ordinary profit as one of its strategic goals.

To align shareholder remuneration with the company's recurring performance, the distribution of the parent company's 2024 results will be submitted to the Annual General Meeting for approval, at an amount equal to the previous year's distribution of approximately 15 million euros.

11. ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The path to the Annual Corporate Governance Report drawn up by Global Dominion Access, S.A. for FY 2024 and published on the CNMV is provided below.

See: https://cnmv.es/portal/Consultas/ee/informaciongobcorp.aspx?TipoInforme=1&nif=A95034856

12. ANNUAL REPORT ON BOARD MEMBER REMUNERATION

The path to the Annual Board Member Remuneration Report drawn up by Global Dominion Access, S.A. for FY 2024 and published on the CNMV is provided below.

See: https://cnmv.es/portal/Consultas/ee/informaciongobcorp.aspx?TipoInforme=6&nif=A95034856

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DRAFTING OF THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR FY 2024

In compliance with Article 253 of the current Spanish Companies Act the Board of Directors of GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A., hereby prepares the consolidated annual financial statements and consolidated Directors' Report for the years ended 31 December 2024.

Also, the members of the Board of Directors of the Company declare that, to the best of their knowledge, the consolidated annual financial statements prepared in accordance with applicable accounting principles present fairly the financial position and results of the issuer and that the consolidated Directors' Report includes a fair analysis of the performance and results of the businesses, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties which they face.

For all pertinent purposes and as an introduction to the aforementioned accounts and report, they hereby sign this document:

In Bilbao, on 25 February 2025

SIGNATORIES

Mr **Antón Pradera Jaúregui**
(Chair) ______________________________

Mr **José Ramón Berecibar Mendizabal**
(Non-board Secretary) ______________________________

Mr **Mikel Felix Barandiaran Landin**
(CEO) ______________________________

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Mr. **Juan María Riberas Mera**
(Voting member) ________________________

Mr **Jesús María Herrera Barandiaran**
(Voting member) ________________________

Ms. **Paula Zalduegui Egaña**
(Voting member) ________________________

Mr. **Jorge Álvarez Aguirre**
(Voting member) ________________________

Ms. **Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga**
(Voting member) ________________________

Mr. **Francisco Javier Domingo de Paz**
(Voting member) ________________________

Ms. **Amaya Gorostiza Tellería**
(Voting member) ________________________

Mr. **Juan Tomás Hernani Burzaco**
(Voting member) ________________________

Mr. **Jose María Bergareche Busquet**
(Voting member)