ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT FOR LISTED PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

ISSUER IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

End date of the reporting period: 31/12/2025

Tax Identification Number (CIF): A95034856

Company name:

GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS, S.A.

Registered office:

PLAZA PIO BAROJA 3, 1st floor (BILBAO) VIZCAYA

A. OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1. Please complete the following table regarding the share capital and the voting rights attached thereto, including, where applicable, those relating to shares with loyalty-based voting rights, as at the end of the financial year:

Indicate whether the company's articles of association provide for double loyalty voting rights:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

Date of last amendment	Share capital (€)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
1 August 2023	18,892,502.60	151,140,021	151,140,021

Please indicate whether there are different classes of shares with different rights attached:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

A.2. Please provide details of the direct and indirect holders of significant shareholdings as at the end of the financial year, including directors who hold a significant shareholding:

Name or company name of the shareholder	% of voting rights attributed to the shares		% of voting rights held through financial instruments		% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
Mr Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui	0.00	6.13	0.00	0.00	6.13
Mr Mikel Barandiarán Landín	0.02	5.79	0.00	0.00	5.81
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LIMITED	0.00	4.17	0.00	0.00	4.17
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	0.00	5.61	0.00	0.00	5.61
ACEK DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT INDUSTRIAL, S.L.	3.09	12.11	0.00	0.00	15.20
INDUMENTA PUERI, S.L.	0.00	7.25	0.00	0.00	7.25

Name or company name of the shareholder	% of voting rights attributed to the shares		% of voting rights held through financial instruments		% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
ELIDOZA PROMOCIÓN DE EMPRESAS, S.L.	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61
ADDVALIA CAPITAL, S.A.	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00

Details of indirect shareholding:

Name or company name of the indirect holder	Name or company name of the direct holder	% of voting rights attached to the shares	% of voting rights through financial instruments	% of total voting rights
Mr Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui	INVERSIONES ESTRATEGIA Y CONOCIMIENTO GLOBAL CYP, S.L.	3.28	0.00	3.28
Mr Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui	INSSEC INVESTMENTS GROUP, S.L.	2.85	0.00	2.85
Mr Mikel Barandiarán Landín	BLASTER PORTFOLIO AND INVESTMENTS, S.L.	5.79	0.00	5.79
MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LIMITED	MAHINDRA OVERSEAS INVESTMENT COMPANY (MAURITIUS) LIMITED	4.17	0.00	4.17
CORPORACIÓN FINANCIERA ALBA, S.A.	ALBA EUROPE SARL	5.61	0.00	5.61
ACEK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, S.L.	RISTEEL CORPORATION NV	6.50	0.00	6.50
ACEK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, S.L.	SECTORAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESSES DOS, S.A.	5.61	0.00	5.61
INDUMENTA PUERI, S.L.	GLOBAL PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS, S.L.	7.25	0.00	7.25

Please indicate the most significant changes in the shareholding structure that occurred during the financial year:

Most significant changes

- Addvalia Capital, S.A. announced on 3 November 2025 that the shares in the Company held by it had exceeded 3 per cent of the shares representing the Company's share capital. For further information, please refer to the notification of significant shareholdings submitted to the CNMV by the aforementioned shareholder, registration number 2025135426.

- For information purposes, it is hereby noted that, on 23 January 2026, the shareholder Mahindra Overseas Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited notified the sale of all its shares in the Company. For further information, please refer to the notification of significant shareholdings submitted to the CNMV by the aforementioned shareholder, bearing registration number 2026010623. The purchasers of these shares were the significant shareholders ACEK DESARROLLO Y GESTION INDUSTRIAL S.L. (3,150,979 shares), GRUPO INVERSIONES INSSEC, S.L. (1,575,489 shares) and CARTERA E INVERSIONES BLASTER, S.L. (1,575,489 shares).

A.3. Please provide details, regardless of the percentage, of the shareholdings at the end of the financial year held by members of the board of directors who hold voting rights attached to the company's shares or through financial instruments, excluding the directors identified in section A.2 above:

Name or company name of the director	% of voting rights attached to shares (including loyalty votes)		% of voting rights through financial instruments		Total % of voting rights	Of the total % of voting rights attached to shares, indicate, where applicable, the % of additional votes attributed that correspond to shares with loyalty votes	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
Mr José María Bergareche Busquet	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
Mr Jorge Álvarez Aguirre	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00

Total percentage of voting rights held by members of the board of directors	12.04

Details of the indirect shareholding:

Name or company name of the director	Name or company name of the direct holder	% of voting rights attached to the shares (including loyalty votes)	% of voting rights via financial instruments	Total % of voting rights	Of the total % of voting rights attached to the shares, indicate, where applicable, the % of additional votes attributed that correspond to shares with loyalty votes
Mr JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	TANSALAIN, S.L.	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Mr Jorge Álvarez Aguirre	ALBATROS MANAGEMENT & INVESTMENT, S.L.	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00

Please specify the total percentage of voting rights represented on the board:

Total percentage of voting rights represented on the board of directors	32.85

A.4. Please indicate, where applicable, any family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships between holders of significant shareholdings, to the extent that these are known to the company, unless they are of negligible significance or arise from ordinary business dealings, except for those reported in section A.6:

Related name or company name	Type of relationship	Brief description
No information		

A.5. Please indicate, where applicable, any commercial, contractual or corporate relationships between holders of significant shareholdings and the company and/or its group, unless they are of negligible significance or arise from the ordinary course of business:

Related name or company name	Type of relationship	Brief description
No data		

A.6. Describe the relationships – unless they are of negligible relevance to both parties – that exist between significant shareholders or those represented on the board and the directors, or their representatives, in the case of directors that are legal entities.

Explain, where applicable, how significant shareholders are represented. In particular, indicate those directors who have been appointed to represent significant shareholders, those whose appointment was proposed by significant shareholders, or those who are linked to significant shareholders and/or entities within their group, specifying the nature of such links. In particular, mention should be made, where applicable, of the existence, identity and position of members of the board, or representatives of directors, of the listed company who are, in turn, members of the management body
or their representatives, in companies holding significant shareholdings in the listed company or in entities belonging to the group of such significant shareholders:

Name or company name of the director or representative, with a connection	Name or company name of the with whom they are linked	Company name of the group entity of the significant shareholder	Description of relationship/position
MISS PAULA ZALDUEGUI EGAÑA	ELIDOZA PROMOCIÓN DE EMPRESAS, S.L.	ELIDOZA PROMOCIÓN DE EMPRESAS, S.L.	She is a member of the Internal Investment Portfolio Management Committee of Elidoza Promoción de Empresas.
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	ACEK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, S.L.	ACEK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, S.L.	Juan María Riberas Mera is the individual representative of one of the joint directors of ACEK Desarrollo y Gestión Industrial, S.L.
MR ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	ACEK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, S.L.	INSTITUTO SECTORIAL DE PROMOCIÓN Y GESTIÓN DE EMPRESAS DOS, S.A.	Antonio María Pradera Jauregui is the sole director of Instituto Sectorial de Promoción y Gestión de Empresas Dos, S.A.
MR ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	INVERSIONES ESTRATEGIA Y CONOCIMIENTO GLOBAL CYP, S.L.	INVERSIONES ESTRATEGIA Y CONOCIMIENTO GLOBAL CYP, S.L.	Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui is the chairman and chief executive officer of Inversiones, Estrategia y Conocimiento Global CYP, S.L.
MR ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	INSSEC INVESTMENTS GROUP, S.L.	INSSEC INVESTMENTS GROUP, S.L.	Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui is the sole director of Grupo Inversiones Inssec, S.L.

Name or company name of the director or representative, with a connection	Name or company name of the significant shareholder	Registered name of the group company of the significant shareholder	Description of relationship/position
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	CARTERA E INVERSIONES BLASTER, S.L.	Mikel Barandiarán Landín is an authorised representative of Cartera e Inversiones Blaster, S.L.

A.7. Please state whether any shareholders' agreements affecting the company have been disclosed to the company in accordance with Articles 530 and 531 of the Companies Act. Where applicable, please describe them briefly and list the shareholders bound by the agreement:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

Please state whether the company is aware of any concerted action amongst its shareholders. If so, please describe it briefly:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If, during the financial year, there has been any amendment to or termination of such agreements or concerted actions, please state this explicitly:

N/A

A.8. Please state whether there is any natural or legal person who exercises or may exercise control over the company in accordance with Article 5 of the Securities Market Act. If so, please identify them:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

A.9. Complete the following tables regarding the company's treasury shares:

At the end of the financial year:

Number of direct actions	Number of shares indirect shares(*)	Total % of share capital
1,157,168		0.77

(*) Via:

Name or company name of the direct holder of the shareholding	Number of direct shares
No data	

Explain any significant changes that have occurred during the financial year:

Explain any significant changes

Global Dominion Access, S.A. has entered into a liquidity agreement with Banco Sabadell, S.A. (the "Financial Intermediary"), the sole purpose of which is to promote liquidity and regularity in the trading of Global Dominion Access, S.A. shares, within the limits set out in the applicable regulations, in particular CNMV Circular 1/2017. The Financial Intermediary must carry out the transactions covered by the liquidity agreement on regulated markets via the order book, in accordance with trading rules, during the usual trading hours of those markets and as set out in Rule 3 of CNMV Circular 1/2017.

A.10. Please set out the terms and duration of the current mandate granted by the shareholders' meeting to the board of directors to issue, repurchase or transfer own shares:

On 6 May 2025, the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Global Dominion Access, S.A. approved, by a majority of 100 per cent of the share capital present and represented, the fifth item on the agenda, the verbatim text of which is as follows:

"1. Revoking the resolution adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 23 April 2024 insofar as it has not been implemented, to authorise the Company, either directly or through any of its subsidiaries, and for a maximum period of five (5) years from the date of this General Meeting of Shareholders, to acquire, at any time and as often as it deems appropriate, shares in Global Dominion Access, S.A., by any means permitted by law, including against profits for the financial year or freely available reserves, all in accordance with Article 146 and related provisions of the Companies Act.

2. Rendering null and void the resolution adopted by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 23 April 2024 insofar as it has not been implemented, to authorise the Company to dispose of to any third parties or subsequently to cancel any own shares acquired pursuant to this authorisation or to authorisations granted by previous General Meetings, all in accordance with Article 146 and related provisions of the Companies Act, and to delegate to the Board of Directors the approval and terms of execution of the agreements for the disposal of the own shares held by the Company at any given time.

3. To approve the terms and conditions of these acquisitions, which shall be as follows: (a) That the nominal value of the shares acquired directly or indirectly, when added to that of the shares already held by the acquiring company and its subsidiaries, and, where applicable, the parent company and its subsidiaries, does not exceed ten per cent (10%) of the share capital of Global Dominion Access, S.A., whilst in all cases complying with the restrictions established for the acquisition of own shares by the regulatory authorities of the markets on which the shares of Global Dominion Access, S.A. are listed. (b) That the acquisition—including any shares that the Company, or any person acting in their own name but on the Company's behalf, had previously acquired and held in their portfolio—does not result in the net assets falling below the share capital plus the reserves that are legally or statutorily restricted. For these purposes, net equity shall be deemed to be the amount classified as such in accordance with the criteria for preparing the annual accounts, less the amount of profits directly allocated to it, and increased by the amount of uncalled subscribed share capital, as well as by the nominal value and share premium of the subscribed capital recorded in the accounts as a liability. (c) That the acquisition price is not less than the nominal value nor more than ten per cent (10 per cent) of the market value of the shares on the date of their acquisition or, in the case of derivatives, on the date of the contract giving rise to the acquisition. Transactions involving the acquisition of own shares shall comply with the rules and practices of the stock markets. (d) That a restricted reserve equivalent to the amount of the own shares recorded under assets be established within the shareholders' equity. This reserve must be maintained for as long as the shares remain in the company's possession.

4. To expressly authorise that the shares acquired by Global Dominion Access, S.A., either directly or through its subsidiaries, pursuant to this authorisation, may be allocated, in whole or in part, for distribution to the Company's workers, employees or 7 directors, where there is a recognised right, either directly or as a result of the exercise of option rights held by such persons, for the purposes set out in the final paragraph of Article 146(1)(a) of the Companies Act.

5. To reduce the share capital in order to redeem any treasury shares of Global Dominion Access, S.A. that may be held on its balance sheet, charged to profits or free reserves and in such amounts as may be deemed appropriate or necessary at any given time, up to a maximum of the number of treasury shares outstanding at any given time.

6. To delegate to the Board of Directors the implementation of the foregoing resolution on capital reduction; the Board may carry this out in one or more instalments and within a maximum period of five (5) years from the date of this General Meeting of Shareholders, undertaking all the formalities, procedures and authorisations that are necessary or required by the Companies Act and other applicable provisions and, in particular, it is delegated to the Board, within the timeframe and limits set for such implementation, to set the date or dates of the specific capital reduction or reductions, and to determine the timing and appropriateness thereof, taking into account market conditions, the share price, the Company's economic and financial situation, its cash position, reserves and business performance, and any other factor influencing such a decision; to specify the amount of the capital reduction; to determine the allocation of the amount of the reduction, either to a restricted reserve or to freely available reserves, providing, where applicable, the necessary guarantees and complying with the legally required conditions; to amend Article 6 of the Articles of Association to reflect the new share capital figure; to apply for the delisting of the redeemed securities and, in general, to adopt whatever resolutions are necessary for the purposes of said redemption and consequent capital reduction, appointing the persons authorised to formalise such actions."

A.11. Estimated working capital:

	%
Estimated working capital	46.35

A.12. Please indicate whether there are any restrictions (statutory, legislative or of any other nature) on the transferability of securities and/or any restrictions on voting rights. In particular, please disclose the existence of any restrictions that may hinder the acquisition of control of the company through the purchase of its shares on the market, as well as any authorisation or prior notification regimes applicable to the acquisition or transfer of the company's financial instruments under sector-specific regulations.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

A.13. Please indicate whether the general meeting has resolved to adopt defensive measures against a takeover bid pursuant to the provisions of Law 6/2007.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If applicable, explain the measures approved and the conditions under which the restrictions will cease to be effective:

A.14. Indicate whether the company has issued securities that are not traded on a regulated market in the European Union.

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Where applicable, please specify the different classes of shares and, for each class of shares, the rights and obligations attached to them:

Please specify the different classes of shares

During the financial year in question, the Board of Directors approved the renewal of Global Dominion Access, S.A.'s promissory note issuance programme for the issuance of promissory notes on the Alternative Fixed Income Market (MARF), as incorporated on 7 May 2024, increasing the maximum outstanding balance of the said programme to €200,000,000. The renewal of the aforementioned programme took place on 8 May 2025.

B. GENERAL MEETING

B.1. Please indicate, and where applicable provide details, whether there are any differences from the minimum requirements set out in the Companies Act (LSC) regarding the quorum for the general meeting:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.2. Please indicate and, where applicable, specify whether there are any differences from the rules set out in the Companies Act (LSC) regarding the adoption of corporate resolutions:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.3. Please indicate the rules applicable to the amendment of the company's articles of association. In particular, please state the majorities required for amending the articles of association, as well as, where applicable, the rules designed to protect shareholders' rights in relation to such amendments.

The rules applicable to amendments to the company's articles of association are set out in the Companies Act; the articles of association contain neither majorities other than those established in the Companies Act nor provisions for the protection of shareholders' rights other than those established in the Companies Act.

B.4. Please provide details of attendance at the general meetings held during the financial year to which this report relates and those of the two preceding financial years:

	Attendance figures				
Date of general meeting	% of physical attendance	% represented	% of votes cast remote		Total
			Electronic voting	Other	
26 April 2023	47.90	17.73	0.00	0.00	65.63
Of which: Working capital	15.47	12.18	0.00	0.00	27.65
23 April 2024	33.79	38.25	0.00	0.00	72.04
Of which: Working capital	15.08	26.90	0.00	0.00	41.98
6 May 2025	43.36	12.89	0.00	0.00	56.25

	Attendance figures				
Date of general meeting	% of attendees present in person	% represented	% of votes cast remote		Total
			Electronic voting	Other	
Of which Floating capital	26.06	10.88	0.00	0.00	36.94

B.5. Please indicate whether, at the general meetings held during the financial year, there was any item on the agenda which, for any reason, was not approved by the shareholders:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.6. Please indicate whether there is any restriction in the Articles of Association setting a minimum number of shares required to attend the general meeting or to vote remotely:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.7. Please indicate whether it has been stipulated that certain decisions, other than those laid down by law, involving the acquisition, disposal or contribution of essential assets to another company, or other similar corporate transactions, must be submitted for approval by the general meeting of shareholders:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.8. Please provide the address and method of access to the company's website for information on corporate governance and other information regarding general meetings that must be made available to shareholders via the company's website:

The company's websites where information on corporate governance and other information regarding general meetings can be accessed are: https://www.dominion-global.com/es/inversores/gobierno-corporativo and https://www.dominion-global.com/es/inversores/junta-general-de-accionistas.

C. STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT

C.1. Board of Directors

C.1.1 Maximum and minimum number of directors provided for in the Articles of Association and the number set by the General Meeting:

Maximum number of directors	15
Minimum number of directors	5
Number of directors set by the general meeting	11

C.1.2 Please complete the table below with the names of the board members:

Name or company name of the board member	Representative	Category of board member	Position on the board	Date of first appointment	Date of last appointment	Election procedure
MISS PAULA ZALDUEGUI EGAÑA		Shareholder representative	DIRECTOR	4 February 2022	10 May 2022	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA		Shareholder representative	DIRECTOR	18 July 2019	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MISS ARANTZA ESTEFANÍA LARRAÑAGA		Independent	DIRECTOR	6 May 2020	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MR JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET		Independent	DIRECTOR	4 April 2016	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MR JAVIER DOMINGO DE PAZ		Independent	DIRECTOR	6 May 2020	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MR ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI		Shareholder representative	CHAIRMAN	1 June 1999	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Name or company name of the director	Representative	Category of director	Position on the board	Date of first appointment	Date of last appointment	Election procedure
Mr Juan Tomás Hernani Burzaco		Independent	INDEPENDENT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR	4 April 2016	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MISS AMAYA GOROSTIZA TELLERÍA		Independent	DIRECTOR	4 April 2016	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MR JESÚS MARÍA HERRERA BARANDIARÁN		Other External	DIRECTOR	4 April 2016	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN		Executive	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	13 July 2001	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
DON JORGE ÁLVAREZ AGUIRRE		Independent	DIRECTOR	4 April 2016	23 April 2024	RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Total number of directors	11

Please indicate any departures from the board of directors during the reporting period, whether due to resignation or by resolution of the general meeting:

Name or company name of the director	Category of the director at the time of departure	Date of last appointment	Date of departure	Specialised committees of which they were a member	Please indicate whether the resignation took place before the end of the term of office
No data					

C.1.3 Please complete the following tables regarding the members of the board and their respective categories:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		
Name or company name of the director	Position in the company's organisational chart	Profile
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	Founding Member and CEO of Global Dominion Access, S.A. A graduate in Industrial Engineering, he began his professional career at Robotiker. In 1999, he joined DOMINION, where he holds the position of Director

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		
Name or company name of the director	Position within the company's organisational structure	Profile
		Managing Director since 2004. He was also CEO of ECI Telecom Iberica S.A. and, in 2010, was appointed Chief Technology Officer of the CIE Group.

Total number of executive directors	1
% of the total board	9.09

EXTERNAL PROXY DIRECTORS		
Name or company name of the director	Name or corporate name of the significant shareholder they represent or who has proposed their appointment	Profile
MISS PAULA ZALDUEGUI EGAÑA	ELIDOZA PROMOCIÓN DE EMPRESAS, S.L.	Ms Paula Zalduegui Egaña holds a degree in Business Administration and Management from the University of Deusto in San Sebastián and a Master's degree in International Industrial Project Management from the Pontifical University of Comillas in Madrid. She began her professional career at Aernnova Aerospace, in the Business Development department. In 2016, she joined Gestamp in the Investments department, where she was Head of CAPEX. She is currently part of the company's Talent team. Furthermore, since 2021, she has been a member of the Internal Investment Portfolio Management Committee at Elidoza Promoción de Empresas.
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	ACEK DESARROLLO Y GESTIÓN INDUSTRIAL, S.L.	He holds a degree in Law and in Economics and Business Studies from the Pontifical University of Comillas (ICADE E-3). He began his professional career at the Gonvarri Group in 1992, in the Business Development , before going on to take up the role of Chief Executive Officer. In 2005, he spearheaded the creation of ACEK Renovables, where he assumed the position of Executive Chairman in 2007. Since 2010, he has been Chairman of Gonvarri Steel Industries and Co-Chairman of ACEK, the family holding company. He is also a trustee of the Juan XXIII Foundation.
MR ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	MR ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	Founding Member and Chairman of Global Dominion Access, S.A. since 2004. A Civil Engineer from the Polytechnic University of Madrid, he began his professional career in 1979 as a director at Banco Bilbao, where he remained until 1985. In 1988, he was appointed Chief Executive of Nerisa, where he remained until 1993, when he moved to SEAT as Director of Strategy. He played a key role in the creation of INSSEC in 1995, serving as its Chief Executive until 2010. He has been Executive Chairman of CIE Automotive, S.A. since 2002, where he is responsible for Strategic Management and Financial Planning. Since June 2015, he has been a director of Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.

Total number of company-appointed directors	3
% of the total board	27.27

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL DIRECTORS	
Name or company name of the director	Profile
MISS ARANTZA ESTEFANÍA LARRAÑAGA	Ms Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga is a solicitor whose professional practice has focused on litigation and day-to-day advisory work, in both civil and criminal matters (particularly in the area of compliance). She spent her professional career at Uría Menéndez until January 2019, notably serving as managing partner of the Bilbao office for much of that time. Furthermore, at an organisational level, she served on the Board of Directors, the Professional Practice Management Committee and the Criminal Risk Prevention Committee. She also holds the post of Head of the Corporate Litigation, Public Law, Arbitration and Criminal Law Practice Group. In addition to her professional career, she has been an assistant lecturer in the Department of Civil Law at the University of Deusto and, since May 2019, has been a member of the group of experts at the Economic and Social Council of the Basque Country, an advisory body to the Basque Government and Parliament; she has also been Chair of its Economic Committee since December 2019. At a corporate level, her work as a non-executive non-executive director on the boards of various organisations (currently serving on the board of Bilbao Exhibition Centre, S.A.) and her membership of the Board of Directors of Repsol, S.A., as an independent director, where she sits on the Remuneration Committee and the Sustainability Committee as a member. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of CIE Automotive, S.A. She has been appointed on several occasions as an arbitrator by the Court of Arbitration of the Bilbao Chamber of Commerce. In February 2026, she was appointed as a director of Talgo, S.A.
MR JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	José María Bergareche holds a degree in Law and Business Administration from the University of Deusto. He began his professional career in 1975 at “El Correo Español – El Pueblo Vasco”, where he went on to lead the Correo Group (Vocento), first as Managing Director and later as CEO. Furthermore, throughout his career, he has served as a director of Telecinco, Banco Guipuzcoano and Zeltia, amongst others. He is currently Chairman of Diana Capital, Chairman of El Diario Vasco and a director of the newspaper El Correo.
MR JAVIER DOMINGO DE PAZ	He holds a degree in Economics and Business Studies from the University of Deusto (Bilbao). He has spent his professional career in the field of auditing, having been a partner at the audit firm PwC since 1995. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Official Register of Auditors (ROAC). He has extensive experience in both industrial and service-sector companies, as well as large groups, many of which are listed on the stock exchange. In the field of teaching, he has worked as a lecturer in advanced accounting and auditing at the Faculty of Economics and Business Studies at the University of Deusto (La Comercial).
MR JUAN TOMÁS HERNANI BURZACO	He holds a degree in Industrial Engineering from the Bilbao School of Engineering; a degree in Business Administration from the University of the Basque Country; and a Master of Science (Advanced Manufacturing) from the Cranfield Institute of Technology. Over the course of more than 30 years, he has held various roles in both the public and private sectors. He is currently CEO of Satlantis Microsats, S.A.

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL DIRECTORS	
Name or company name of the director	Profile
MISS AMAYA GOROSTIZA TELLERÍA	Amaya Gorostiza Tellería has extensive experience in the management of industrial and service companies. She is currently chair of Sociedad Deportiva Eibar, S.A.D. and a member of the Economic Committee of Elkargi SGR.
MR JORGE ÁLVAREZ AGUIRRE	He studied economics at the Universidad San Pablo CEU and at the FHW Pforzheim in Germany. He began his professional career at General Motors' European Purchasing Centre in Germany, where he held the positions of GM Spain Liaison and Platform Manager. Later, at the Volkswagen Group, he served as Executive Director of Global and Forward Sourcing, and at SEAT he was a member of the Management Committee in the role of Purchasing Director. In 2005, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Beroa Technology Group, a position he held until its integration into Dominion in 2013, where he was appointed Head of the Industry Division (now E&C) and served as a member of its Management Committee until 2021. He holds the positions of Chairman or Director at numerous companies within the division. He is also a founding partner and Chairman of Fullstep Networks, S.A.

Total number of independent directors	6
% of the total board	54.55

Please indicate whether any director classified as independent receives from the company, or from its group, any sum or benefit for a purpose other than directors' remuneration, or maintains or has maintained, during the last financial year, a business relationship with the company or with any company within its group, whether in their own name or as a significant shareholder, director or senior executive of an entity that maintains or has maintained such a relationship.

Where applicable, a reasoned statement from the board shall be included setting out the reasons why it considers that the director in question is able to perform his or her duties as an independent director.

Name or company name of the director	Description of the relationship	Reasoned statement
No information available		

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS			
The other external directors shall be identified and the reasons why they cannot be considered to be affiliated or independent shall be detailed, along with their links, whether with the company, its directors or its shareholders:			
Name or company name of the director	Reasons	Company, director or shareholder with whom they have a connection	Profile
MR JESÚS MARÍA HERRERA BARANDIARÁN	Pursuant to Article 529-duodecies of the LSC, paragraphs 3 and 4, he he may be considered a non-executive as a proprietary director or an independent director (due to	ACEK DESARROLLO Y GESTIÓN INDUSTRIAL, S.L.	Holds a degree in Business Administration and Management from the University of the Basque Country, with a Master's degree in Internationalisation

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS			
The other external directors shall be identified, and details shall be provided of the reasons why they cannot be regarded as affiliated or independent, and of their links, whether with the company, its directors or its shareholders:			
Name or company name of the director	Reasons	Company, director or shareholder with whom they have a connection	Profile
	(having been an employee or executive director of group companies), nor is he an executive director; he must therefore be classified as falling within the category of 'other external directors'.		of Euroforum. He joined CIE Automotive in 1991 as Finance and HR Director at CIE Orbelan. In 1995, he was appointed deputy manager and in 1998 he took over as managing director of the company. In 2000, he took charge of CIE Brasil; as well as CIE Plasfil in 2002. That year he was appointed global director of CIE Plástico until 2005, when he took charge of the general management of CIE América. Since 2010, he has been Chief Executive Officer of Autometal S.A. In 2011, he was appointed Chief Operating Officer of the entire group; a year later, he took up the post of Managing Director of CIE Automotive. In 2013, the Board of Directors appointed Mr Herrera Barandiarán as Chief Executive Officer of CIE Automotive.

Total number of other external directors	1
% of the total board	9.09

Please indicate any changes that may have occurred during the period in the status of each director:

Name or company name of the director	Date of change	Previous category	Current category
No data			

C.1.4 Please complete the table below with information on the number of female board members at the end of the last four financial years, as well as their categories:

	Number of female directors				% of the total number of board members in each category			
	Financial year 2025	Financial year 2024	Financial year 2023	Financial year 2022	Financial year 2025	Financial year 2024	Financial year 2023	Financial year 2022
Executive					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Proprietary	1	1	1	1	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33
Independent	2	2	2	2	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other External					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3	3	3	3	27.27	27.27	27.27	27.27

C.1.5 Please indicate whether the company has diversity policies in place regarding its board of directors in relation to matters such as, for example, age, gender, disability, or professional training and experience. Small and medium-sized entities, as defined in the Audit Act, must report, as a minimum, on the policy they have established regarding gender diversity.

[ ] Yes
[ ] No
[v] Partial policies

If so, describe these diversity policies, their objectives, the measures taken, how they have been implemented and their results during the financial year. You should also indicate the specific measures adopted by the board of directors and the appointments and remuneration committee to achieve a balanced and diverse composition of directors.

If the company does not implement a diversity policy, explain the reasons why it does not do so.

Description of the policies, objectives, measures and the way in which they have been implemented, as well as the results achieved

In carrying out its duties, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee formulates its proposals whilst ensuring that consideration is given to individuals who meet the necessary qualifications and capabilities for the post, so that the candidate selection process is free from implicit biases that might hinder the selection of individuals on the basis of their age, gender, religion or any other similar circumstance, and to ensure that the composition of the Board of Directors combines diversity of backgrounds and contexts (and, therefore, viewpoints that enrich the debate) with prior experience in the areas covered by the role's responsibilities. In this regard, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee had already proposed, in 2020, the advisability of appointing new independent directors from the professional private sector who possessed extensive knowledge and experience in two specific areas of expertise: the legal field and the accounting field — given that the business, financial and technological fields are already considered to be covered.

This review culminated in the appointments of Ms Arantza Estefanía and Mr Javier Domingo de Paz as directors on 6 May 2020. This move, on the one hand, strengthened the proportion of independent directors relative to the other external directors and, on the other hand, diversified the professional backgrounds of the members of the Board of Directors, bringing new perspectives to the debate and expert insight into two fields considered key to the running and operation of a company. Furthermore, Article 17 of the Board of Directors' Regulations was amended, and the company's appointments and remuneration committee has been expressly granted the fundamental role of setting a representation target for the under-represented gender on the Board of Directors and drawing up guidelines on how to achieve that target. In fact, the most recent member appointed to the Board of Directors was a woman.

C.1.6 Please explain the measures which, where appropriate, the appointments committee would have agreed upon to ensure that selection procedures are free from implicit biases that hinder the selection of female board members, and that the company deliberately seeks out and includes amongst potential candidates,
women who meet the required professional profile and who would enable a balanced representation of women and men to be achieved. Please also indicate whether these measures include encouraging the company to have a significant number of female senior executives:

Explanation of the measures
The Appointments and Remuneration Committee must ensure, and does ensure, that candidates of both genders who meet the necessary qualifications and capabilities for the position are taken into consideration. In any event, it should be noted that no new appointments were made during the financial year in question. Furthermore, Article 17 of the Board of Directors' Regulations was amended to expressly assign to the Appointments and Remuneration Committee the fundamental role of setting a representation target for the under-represented gender on the Board of Directors and of drawing up guidelines on how to achieve that target.

Where, despite any measures that may have been adopted, the number of female directors or senior female executives is low or non-existent, explain the reasons justifying this:

Explanation of the reasons
N/A

C.1.7 Explain the conclusions of the Appointments Committee regarding the verification of compliance with the policy aimed at promoting an appropriate composition of the Board of Directors.

Given that the target of 40 per cent female directors on the Board of Directors has not yet been met, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee has concluded that, when vacancies arise, the relevant parties will be urged to prioritise the selection of female directors until the target is met.

C.1.8 Please explain, where applicable, the reasons why proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders whose shareholding is less than 3 per cent of the share capital:

Name or company name of the shareholder	Justification
No data	

Indicate whether any formal requests for representation on the Board from shareholders whose shareholding is equal to or greater than that of other shareholders at whose request proprietary directors have been appointed have been disregarded. Where applicable, explain the reasons why they have been disregarded:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.9 Indicate, where applicable, the powers and authority delegated by the board of directors – including those relating to the ability to issue or repurchase shares – to directors or board committees:

Name or company name of the director or committee	Brief description
MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	The Chief Executive Officer has been delegated all the functions of the board of directors, except those that cannot be delegated.

C.1.10 Please identify, where applicable, those members of the board who hold positions as directors, representatives of directors or senior managers in other companies forming part of the listed company's group:

Name or company name of the director	Company name of the group entity	Position	Do they hold executive roles?
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	Mexicana de Electrónica Industrial S.A. de C.V.	Director	NO
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	Dominion Industry Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Director	NO
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	Dominion Smart Innovation, S.A. de C.V.	Director	NO
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	Dominion Perú Soluciones y Servicios, S.A.C	Managing Director on behalf of Global Dominion Access, S.A.	YES
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	Bas Project Corporation, S.L.	Chairman	NO
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	Bilcan Global Services, S.L.U.	Natural person acting as sole director	YES
MR MIKEL BARANDIARÁN LANDÍN	The Telecom Boutique, S.L.	Natural person acting as sole director	YES

C.1.11 Please detail the positions held as a director, administrator or manager, or as a representative of such persons, by the directors or representatives of directors who are members of the company's board of directors in other entities, whether or not they are listed companies:

Identification of the director or representative	Company name of the entity, whether listed or not	Position
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	Acek Desarrollo y Gestión Industrial, S.L. and its associated companies	DIRECTOR
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	ACEK Energías Renovables, S.L. and group companies	DIRECTOR
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	Agrícola La Veguilla, S.A.	DIRECTOR
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	GESTAMP 2020, S.L.	DIRECTOR
MR JUAN MARÍA RIBERAS MERA	Holding Gonvarri, S.L. and its group companies	DIRECTOR

Identification of the director or representative	Company name, whether listed or unlisted	Position
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Inmobiliaria Acek, S.L. and group companies	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Ion Ion, S.L. and its investee companies	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Q-Energy Private Equity S.G.E.I.C., S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Q-Energy Tenencia y Gestión III, S.C.R., S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Q-Energy TYG IV, S.C.R., S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Q-IMPACT INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Q-Living Asset Management SGEIC, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	Ribor Agrícola, S.L.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	TMH-TMOND HOLDING, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Juan María Riberas Mera	CIE Automotive, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Ms Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	Repsol Customer Centric, S.L.	SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR
Ms Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	Repsol Industrial Transformation, S.L.	SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR
Ms Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	CIE Automotive, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Ms Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	Repsol, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Berquert Desarrollo Empresarial, S.L.	DIRECTOR
Mr JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Diana Capital, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.	CHAIRMAN
Mr JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Diario El Correo, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Sociedad Vascongada de Publicaciones, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
MR JAVIER DOMINGO DE PAZ	Cormoran de Bilbao, S.L.	DIRECTOR
Mr Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui	Fullstep Networks, S.A.	DIRECTOR
Mr Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui	Inssec Investment Group, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
Mr Antonio María Pradera Jáuregui	Instituto Sectorial De Promoción y Gestión de Empresas Dos, S.A.	SOLE DIRECTOR

Identification of the director or representative	Company name, whether listed or unlisted	Position
Mr ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	Inversiones y Estrategia Conocimiento Global CYP, S.L.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	Other companies in which CIE Automotive, S.A. holds a stake	DIRECTOR
Mr ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	CIE Automotive, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
Mr ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A.	INDEPENDENT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR
Mr Juan Tomás Hernani Burzaco	Olituna, Sociedad Limitada Laboral	SOLE DIRECTOR
Mr Juan Tomás Hernani Burzaco	Satlantis Factory, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
Mr Juan Tomás Hernani Burzaco	Satlantis Microsats, S.A.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Ms Amaya Gorostiza Tellería	F&F Inversiones en Proyectos y Energía, S.L.	DIRECTOR
Ms Amaya Gorostiza Tellería	Geo Management, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
Ms Amaya Gorostiza Tellería	Media Ducia Industrial Invest, S.L.	JOINT DIRECTOR
Ms Amaya Gorostiza Tellería	Media Ducia, S.L.	JOINT DIRECTOR
Ms Amaya Gorostiza Tellería	Sociedad Deportiva Eibar, S.A.D.	CHAIRMAN
MR JESÚS MARÍA HERRERA BARANDIARÁN	Other companies in which CIE Automotive, S.A. holds a stake	DIRECTOR
MR JESÚS MARÍA HERRERA BARANDIARÁN	CIE Automotive, S.A.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr Jorge Álvarez Aguirre	Albatros Management Investment, S.L.	JOINT DIRECTOR
Mr Jorge Álvarez Aguirre	Fullstep Networks, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
Mr Jorge Álvarez Aguirre	Part By Part, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
Mr Jorge Álvarez Aguirre	Spirit Adventures, S.L.	JOINT DIRECTOR
Ms Arantza Estefanía Larrañaga	Talgo, S.A.	DIRECTOR

Please state, where applicable, any other remunerated activities carried out by directors or their representatives, whatever their nature, other than those indicated in the table above.

Identification of the director or representative	Other remunerated activities
MR JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Member of the Regional Advisory Board of Banco de Sabadell, S.A.

C.1.12 Please state and, where applicable, explain whether the company has established rules regarding the maximum number of company boards on which its directors may sit, specifying, where applicable, where these are set out:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.13 Please state the amounts relating to the following items of the board of directors' total remuneration:

Remuneration accrued during the financial year in respect of the board of directors (thousands of euros)	2,235
Amount of funds accumulated by current directors through long-term savings schemes with vested economic rights (thousands of euros)	
Amount of funds accumulated by current directors through long-term savings schemes with unvested economic rights (thousands of euros)	
Amount of funds accumulated by former directors through long-term savings schemes (thousands of euros)	

C.1.14 Identify the members of senior management who are not also executive directors, and state the total remuneration accrued in their favour during the financial year:

Name or company name	Position(s)
MRS BEGOÑA MAESTRO LOBO	DIRECTOR OF INNOVATION
MR YAGO BARANDIARAN PÉREZ-YARZA	DIRECTOR OF RISK AND COMPLIANCE
Ms PATRICIA BERJÓN	DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT
Ms Arantza Rodríguez San Vicente	DIRECTOR OF AUDIT AND CONSOLIDATION
Ms LEIRE GANDARIAS ZAPIRAIN	HEAD OF LEGAL ADVISORY SERVICES
Ms Carmen Gómez Mayor	HEAD OF HUMAN RESOURCES
MR FRANCISCO JOSÉ RIONEGRO LORENZO	HEAD OF THE 360º DIVISION
Mr Mikel Uriarte Albaina	FINANCE DIRECTOR
Mr Roberto Tobillas Angulo	MANAGING DIRECTOR AND HEAD OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY DIVISION
MR GERMÁN PRADERA LANZA	HEAD OF THE MULTITECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Number of women in senior management	5
Percentage of the total number of senior management members	50.00

Total remuneration of senior management (in thousands of euros)	2,262

C.1.15 Please indicate whether there have been any amendments to the board's rules of procedure during the financial year:

[ ] Yes
[v] No

C.1.16 Please set out the procedures for the selection, appointment, re-election and removal of board members. Please specify the competent bodies, the procedures to be followed and the criteria to be applied in each of these procedures.

The appointment of members of the board of directors is the responsibility of the company's general meeting, without prejudice to the board of directors' power to appoint members by co-optation in the event of vacancies arising.

To this end, Article 35 of the Articles of Association provides:

"1. The Board of Directors shall consist of a number of members not fewer than five nor more than fifteen, to be determined by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

2. The General Meeting of Shareholders is responsible for determining the number of Directors. To this end, it shall act either directly, by setting that number by means of an express resolution, or indirectly, by filling vacancies or appointing new Directors, within the maximum limit set out in the preceding paragraph.

3. The Board of Directors, in exercising its powers to make proposals to the General Meeting of Shareholders and to co-opt members to fill vacancies, shall ensure that, as far as possible, external or non-executive directors constitute a majority of the Board, whilst ensuring that the number of independent directors represents at least one third of the total number of members of the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the number of executive directors shall be the minimum necessary, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the executive directors' shareholding in the Company's capital.

4. The foregoing is without prejudice to the shareholders' right to proportional representation in accordance with the terms set out in the applicable regulations.

5. The definitions of the different categories of Directors shall be those set out in the regulations in force applicable to the Company at any given time.

6. The status of each director must be explained by the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of Shareholders responsible for appointing or ratifying their appointment. Should there be any non-executive director who cannot be classified as either a proprietary director or an independent director, the Company shall explain this circumstance and their links, whether with the Company or its directors, or with its shareholders.

7. Should the Chair of the Board of Directors be an executive director, the Board of Directors, with the executive directors abstaining, must appoint a coordinating director from amongst the independent directors, who shall be specifically authorised to:
(i) To request the Chair of the Board of Directors to convene the Board whenever he or she deems it appropriate.
(ii) To request the inclusion of items on the agenda for meetings of the Board of Directors.
(iii) To coordinate and convey the concerns and views of external Directors.
(iv) To oversee the appraisal of the Chair of the Board of Directors.
(v) To chair the Board of Directors in the absence of the Chair and the Vice-Chairs.
(vi) To maintain contact with investors and shareholders in order to ascertain their views and form an opinion on their concerns, where so agreed by the Board of Directors.
(vii) To coordinate the Chairman's succession plan.

8. Should the Chairman of the Board of Directors not be an executive director, the Board of Directors may also, at its discretion, appoint an independent coordinating director in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 above."

In addition to the above, Article 22 of the Board of Directors' Rules of Procedure provides:

"1. Directors shall be appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders or by the Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions of the law.

2. Proposals for the appointment and re-election of Directors submitted by the Board of Directors for consideration by the General Meeting of Shareholders, and decisions on appointments adopted by the Board of Directors by virtue of its
, must be preceded by the relevant proposal from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, in the case of independent directors, or by the report of that Committee, in the case of the other directors. Where the Board departs from the report of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, it must give reasons for its decision and record those reasons in the minutes.

3. The proposals and reports of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee must expressly assess the candidates' integrity, suitability, financial soundness, competence, experience, qualifications, training, availability and commitment to their role. To this end, the

Appointments and Remuneration Committee shall determine the estimated time commitment, in terms of hours per year, for non-executive directors, and shall record this in the relevant report or proposal.
4. The Appointments and Remuneration Committee must, in each case, propose or report on the classification of the Director within one of the categories set out in these Regulations and review this classification annually.
5. Upon the appointment of a new Director, that Director must undertake an induction programme for new Directors established by the Company, so that they may quickly acquire sufficient knowledge of the Company and its corporate governance rules."

C.1.17 Explain to what extent the annual assessment of the board has led to significant changes in its internal organisation and in the procedures applicable to its activities:

Description of changes

In light of the results of the annual assessment of the board of directors, it has not been necessary to make any significant changes to its internal organisation or to the procedures governing its activities.

Describe the assessment process and the areas assessed by the board of directors, assisted, where applicable, by an external consultant, with regard to the functioning and composition of the board and its committees, and any other area or aspect that has been subject to assessment.

Description of the assessment process and areas assessed

For the 2025 assessment, no external consultant was engaged; instead, the assessment was carried out internally. In this regard, the assessment was conducted through individual interviews between the directors and the Chair of the Board of Directors. Subsequently, the conclusions of the annual assessment are presented to the full board of directors so that the board, or the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, may assess the need to adopt corrective measures or propose improvements.

C.1.18 A breakdown, in those financial years in which the assessment was assisted by an external consultant, of the business relationships that the consultant or any company within their group maintains with the company or any company within its group.

No external consultant was engaged to assist with the assessment for the year 2025.

C.1.19 Please indicate the circumstances in which directors are required to resign.

Article 25 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides as follows:

"1. The removal of Directors, or of any of them, shall take place in accordance with the applicable legislation in force at any given time.

2. Directors must tender their resignation to the Board of Directors and, if the Board deems it appropriate, formally submit the corresponding resignation in the following cases:

(a) In the case of a shareholder-appointed Director, where the Director, or the shareholder whom they represent, transfers their shareholding in the Company.

(b) In the case of an executive director, whenever the Board deems it appropriate and, in any event, when they cease to hold an executive position within the Company and/or companies within its Group.

(c) Where they find themselves in any of the situations of incompatibility or prohibition provided for by law.

(d) Where they are charged with an alleged criminal offence or are the subject of disciplinary proceedings for serious or very serious misconduct brought by the supervisory authorities.

(e) In the case of Chief Executive Officers, they shall cease to hold such posts upon reaching the age of 65, but may continue as Directors, subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (b) above.

(f) Where they are severely reprimanded by the Board of Directors, following a report from the Audit and Compliance Committee, for having breached their duties as Directors.

(g) Where their continued membership of the Board may jeopardise or harm the interests, credit or reputation of the Company, or where the reasons for their appointment no longer apply.

3. Should a Director cease to hold office before the end of their term, whether through resignation or for any other reason, they must explain the reasons in a letter to be sent to all members of the Board, and the reason for their departure shall be disclosed in the annual corporate governance report.

4. The Board of Directors may only propose the removal of an independent Director before the expiry of the term laid down in the Articles of Association where there is just cause, as determined by the Board of Directors. In particular, just cause shall be deemed to exist where the Director has failed to fulfil the duties inherent in their office or has subsequently fallen foul of any of the disqualifying circumstances described in the definition of an independent Director as set out in current legislation or, failing that, in the corporate governance recommendations applicable to the Company at any given time."

C.1.20 Are reinforced majorities, other than those required by law, required for any type of decision?:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If so, please describe the differences.

C.1.21 Explain whether there are any specific requirements, other than those relating to directors, for appointment as chair of the board of directors:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.22 Please indicate whether the articles of association or the board's rules of procedure set any age limit for board members:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

	Age limit
Chairperson	N/A
Chief Executive	65
Director	N/A

C.1.23 Please indicate whether the articles of association or the board's rules of procedure establish a limited term of office or other stricter requirements for independent directors, in addition to those provided for by law, other than those set out in the regulations:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.24 Please indicate whether the articles of association or the board's rules of procedure set out specific rules for the delegation of votes on the board of directors to other directors, the procedure for doing so and, in particular, the maximum number of delegated votes a director may hold, as well as whether any restrictions have been imposed on the categories to which votes may be delegated, beyond those imposed by law. If applicable, briefly outline these rules.

Article 41.2 of the Articles of Association provides:

"Proxy shall be granted in writing, necessarily in favour of another Director, with precise voting instructions wherever possible and specifically for each meeting, and shall be communicated to the Chairman. In particular, non-executive Directors may only be represented by another non-executive Director."

Article 21.2 of the Board Regulations states:

"Directors must attend meetings of the Board of Directors and, where they are unable to do so in person, must delegate their representation to another Director, together with the relevant instructions, and notify the Chairman of the Board of Directors accordingly. Non-executive Directors may only delegate to another non-executive Director. Representation may not be delegated in relation to matters concerning which
the Director finds themselves in any situation involving a conflict of interest. The power of attorney shall be granted on a case-by-case basis for each meeting of the Board of Directors, and may be communicated by any of the means provided for the convening of meetings."

C.1.25 State the number of meetings held by the Board of Directors during the financial year. Also indicate, where applicable, the number of times the Board has met without its Chairperson being present. For the purposes of this calculation, attendance shall include instances where a director has been represented in accordance with specific instructions.

Number of board meetings	6
Number of board meetings held without the chairperson being present	0

Please state the number of meetings held by the coordinating director with the other directors, without the attendance or representation of any executive director:

Number of meetings	1

Please state the number of meetings held during the financial year by the various board committees:

Number of meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee	5
Number of meetings of the Sustainability Committee	1
Number of meetings of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee	3

C.1.26 Please state the number of meetings held by the board of directors during the financial year and details of attendance by its members:

Number of meetings attended in person by at least 80 per cent of the directors	6
% of in-person attendance out of the total number of votes during the financial year	96.96
Number of meetings attended in person, or where proxies were appointed with specific instructions, by all directors	6
Percentage of votes cast in person and by proxy with specific instructions, out of the total number of votes cast during the financial year	100.00

C.1.27 Please indicate whether the individual and consolidated annual accounts submitted to the board for approval have been previously certified:

[ ] Yes
[v] No

Please identify, where applicable, the person(s) who has/have certified the company's individual and consolidated annual accounts for adoption by the board:

C.1.28 Explain, where applicable, the mechanisms established by the board of directors to ensure that the annual accounts presented by the board of directors to the general meeting of shareholders are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations.

Article 16.1.4(iv) of the Board of Directors' Regulations establishes that one of the core functions of the Audit and Compliance Committee is to oversee the process of preparing and presenting regulated financial and non-financial information.

In the same vein, Article 16.5(i)(a) entrusts the Audit and Compliance Committee, in addition to the aforementioned supervision of the company and the group, with reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate definition of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting standards, to ensure that the annual accounts presented by the Board of Directors to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations.

Furthermore, Article 45.3 stipulates that the Board of Directors shall endeavour to prepare the annual accounts in such a way that the auditor has no grounds for making reservations or qualifications.

C.1.29 Does the company secretary hold the position of a director?

[ ] Yes
[v] No

If the secretary is not a director, please complete the following table:

Name or company name of the secretary	Representative
Mr José Ramón Berecibar Mutiozábal	

C.1.30 Please set out the specific mechanisms established by the company to safeguard the independence of external auditors, as well as, where applicable, the mechanisms to safeguard the independence of financial analysts, investment banks and credit rating agencies, including how the relevant legal provisions have been implemented in practice.

Article 16 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, within the description of the functions of the Audit and Compliance Committee, assigns the following functions to this committee:

"To establish appropriate relations with the statutory auditors in order to receive information on any matters that may jeopardise their independence, for examination by the Audit and Compliance Committee, and any other matters relating to the conduct of the statutory audit, as well as any other communications required under statutory audit legislation and other auditing standards. In all cases, the Committee must receive annual written confirmation from the auditors of their independence from the Company or entities directly or indirectly linked to it, as well as information on any additional services of any kind provided to these entities by the said auditors, or by persons or entities linked to them in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on auditing.

To issue annually, prior to the audit report, a report expressing an opinion on the independence of the statutory auditors. This report must, in all cases, address the provision of the additional services referred to in the preceding paragraph, considered both individually and as a whole, other than the statutory audit, and in relation to the independence regime or the regulations governing auditing.

To ensure the independence of the external auditor and, to this end: (i) that the Company notifies the National Securities Market Commission of any change of auditor as a material announcement, accompanied by a statement regarding any disagreements with the outgoing auditor and, if any existed, their content; (ii) ensure that the Company and the auditor comply with the regulations in force regarding the provision of non-audit services and, in general, with the other rules established to ensure the independence of auditors; (iii) in the event of the external auditor's resignation, examine the circumstances that led to it; and (iv) ensure that the external auditor's remuneration for their work does not compromise its quality or independence.

"To ensure that the company and the external auditor comply with the regulations in force regarding the provision of non-audit services, the limits on the concentration of the auditor's business and, in general, the other regulations on auditor independence."

C.1.31 Please state whether the Company has changed its external auditor during the financial year. If so, please identify the incoming and outgoing auditors:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If there were any disagreements with the outgoing auditor, please explain the nature of these:

Yes
No
[ ]
[√]

C.1.32 Please state whether the audit firm carries out any work for the company and/or its group other than audit work and, if so, state the amount of the fees received for such work and the percentage that this amount represents of the fees invoiced for audit work to the company and/or its group:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

	Company	Group companies	Total
Amount of non-audit work (thousands of euros)	113	65	178
Value of non-audit work / Value of audit work (as a percentage)	45.56	8.31	17.28

C.1.33 Please state whether the audit report on the annual accounts for the previous financial year contains any qualifications. If so, please state the reasons given to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting by the chair of the audit committee to explain the content and scope of those qualifications.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.34 State the number of financial years for which the current audit firm has been auditing the company's separate and/or consolidated annual accounts without interruption. Also state the percentage that the number of financial years audited by the current audit firm represents out of the total number of financial years in which the annual accounts have been audited:

	Individual	Consolidated
Number of consecutive financial years	27	27

	Stand-alone	Consolidated
No. of financial years audited by the current audit firm / No. of financial years in which the company or its group has been audited (as a percentage)	100.00	100.00

C.1.35 Please indicate, and where applicable provide details, whether there is a procedure in place to ensure that directors have the necessary information to prepare for meetings of the governing bodies in good time:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Details of the procedure

In accordance with Article 19 of the Board of Directors' Rules of Procedure, notice of ordinary meetings shall be given in accordance with the time limits set out in the Articles of Association and shall always include the agenda for the meeting and, where possible, be accompanied by relevant information.

Furthermore, Article 27 of the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors states that a Director may request any information they reasonably require concerning the Company, provided that this is necessary for the performance of their duties.

Furthermore, Article 28 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides that, in order to be assisted in the performance of their duties, any Director may request the engagement, at the Company's expense, of legal, accounting, financial, technical, commercial or other experts if they consider this necessary for the proper performance of their duties. The engagement must necessarily relate to specific issues of particular complexity.

C.1.36 Please indicate, and where applicable provide details, whether the company has established rules requiring directors to report and, where appropriate, to resign when situations arise that affect them – whether or not related to their conduct within the company itself – which may harm the company's credit and reputation:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Explain the rules

Article 25.2.(g) of the Board of Directors' Regulations requires a director to tender their resignation to the Board of Directors when "their continued membership of the Board may jeopardise or harm the interests, credit or reputation of the Company, or when the reasons for their appointment no longer apply".

C.1.37 Please state, unless special circumstances have arisen which have been recorded in the minutes, whether the Board has been informed or has otherwise become aware of any situation affecting a director, whether or not related to their conduct within the Company itself, which could harm the Company's credit and reputation:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.38 Please provide details of any significant agreements entered into by the company which would come into force, be amended or terminate in the event of a change of control of the company following a takeover bid, and their effects.

N/A

C.1.39 Identify individually, where directors are concerned, and in aggregate in all other cases, and set out in detail the agreements between the company and its directors, senior management or employees that provide for compensation, guarantee clauses or golden parachutes, where such persons
resign or are unfairly dismissed, or if the contractual relationship comes to an end as a result of a takeover bid or other types of transactions.

Number of beneficiaries	1
Type of beneficiary	Description of the agreement
Chief Executive Officer	Chief Executive Officer's contract containing a severance payment clause in the event of early termination, which complies with the quantitative criteria set out in Recommendation 64.

Indicate whether, in addition to the cases provided for by the regulations, these contracts must be disclosed and/or approved by the governing bodies of the company or its group. If so, specify the procedures, the circumstances provided for and the nature of the bodies responsible for their approval or for making the disclosure:

	Board of Directors	General Meeting
Body authorising the clauses	√	

	Yes	No
Is the general meeting informed about the clauses?		√

C.2. Board committees

C.2.1 Please provide details of all the committees of the board of directors, their members and the proportion of executive, shareholder-representative, independent and other external directors on each committee:

Audit and Compliance Committee		
Name	Position	Category
MISS ARANTZA ESTEFANÍA LARRAÑAGA	CHAIR	Independent
Mr José María Bergareche Busquet	MEMBER	Independent
Mr Javier Domingo de Paz	MEMBER	Independent
Mr Juan Tomás Hernani Burzaco	MEMBER	Independent
MISS AMAYA GOROSTIZA TELLERÍA	MEMBER	Independent

Percentage of executive directors	0.00
% of shareholder-appointed directors	0.00
% of independent directors	100.00
% of other external directors	0.00

Explain the functions—including, where applicable, those in addition to those provided for by law—assigned to this committee, and describe its organisational and operational procedures and rules. For each of these functions, outline its most significant actions during the financial year and how it has, in practice, carried out each of the functions assigned to it, whether by law, the articles of association or other corporate resolutions.

Article 16 of the Board of Directors' Regulations sets out the full range of functions assigned to the committee, as well as the procedures and rules governing its organisation and operation.

With regard to the core functions assigned to it under the Board of Directors' Regulations, the committee's main activities in relation to the financial year ended 31 December 2025 were as follows:

(i) To report to the Annual General Meeting on matters raised by shareholders at the meeting within its remit and, in particular, on the results of the audit, explaining how this has contributed to the integrity of the financial and non-financial information and the role that the Audit and Compliance Committee has played in that process.

(ii) To oversee the effectiveness of the Company's and its Group's internal control, as well as their risk management systems, including tax-related risks.

(iii) To analyse, together with the statutory auditors, any significant weaknesses in the internal control system identified during the audit.

(iv) To oversee the process of preparing and presenting regulated financial and non-financial information.

(v) To propose to the Board of Directors, for submission to the Annual General Meeting, the appointment, re-election or replacement of the auditors, in accordance with the applicable regulations, as well as the terms of their engagement, and to regularly obtain information from them regarding the audit plan and its implementation, whilst safeguarding their independence in the performance of their duties.

(vi) To supervise the Company's internal audit function, which shall report functionally to the Audit and Compliance Committee.

(vii) To establish appropriate relations with the statutory auditors in order to receive information on any matters that may jeopardise their independence, for examination by the Audit and Compliance Committee, and any other matters relating to the audit process.
relating to the audit of the accounts, as well as any other communications provided for in the legislation on the audit of accounts and in other auditing standards. In any event, it must receive annual written confirmation from the auditors of their independence from the Company
or entities directly or indirectly linked to it, as well as information on any additional services of any kind provided to these entities by the said auditors, or by persons or entities linked to them in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on auditing.

(viii) To issue annually, prior to the audit report, a report expressing an opinion on the independence of the statutory auditors. This report must, in all cases, address the provision of the additional services referred to in the preceding paragraph, considered both individually and as a whole, other than the statutory audit, and in relation to the independence regime or the regulations governing auditing.

(ix) To report in advance to the Board of Directors on all matters provided for by law, the Articles of Association and the Board of Directors' Rules of Procedure and, in particular, on: (i) the financial and non-financial information which the Company is required to disclose periodically; (ii) the creation or acquisition of shareholdings in special purpose entities or in entities domiciled in countries or territories considered to be tax havens; and (iii) transactions with related parties.

During the financial year in question, it undertook the following key activities:

(a) Analysing the Periodic Public Information prior to its submission to the CNMV and the governing bodies of the Bilbao and Madrid stock exchanges.

(b) Reviewing the annual accounts (balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity and notes to the accounts) and the management report of the company and its consolidated group for the previous financial year.

(c) Monitor the external audit procedures.

(d) To analyse the internal audit procedures and, in particular, those relating to the Internal Control System over the preparation of financial information (SCIIF).
(e) To analyse the company's risk map.

(f) To report on the items on the agenda of the general meeting falling within its remit and, in particular, the item concerning the re-election of the external auditor.

(g) To report on the Dominion Group's tax policy.

(h) To report on related-party transactions.

(i) To monitor the internal compliance system and the various compliance and ethical policies.

Identify the directors who are members of the audit committee and who have been appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in accounting, auditing or both, and state the date on which the Chair of this committee was appointed to the post.

Names of directors with relevant experience	MISS ARANTZA ESTEFANÍA LARRAÑAGA / MR JAVIER DOMINGO DE PAZ
Date of appointment of the Chair to the post	06/05/2025

Sustainability Committee		
Name	Position	Category
MISS ARANTZA ESTEFANÍA LARRAÑAGA	MEMBER	Independent
Ms Amaya Gorostiza Tellería	CHAIR	Independent
MR JORGE ÁLVAREZ AGUIRRE	MEMBER	Independent

Percentage of executive directors	0.00
Percentage of company-appointed directors	0.00
% of independent directors	100.00
% of other external directors	0.00

Explain the functions delegated to or assigned to this committee, other than those already described in section C.1.9, and describe the procedures and rules governing its organisation and operation. For each of these functions, outline its most significant actions during the financial year and how it has, in practice, carried out each of the functions assigned to it, whether by law, the articles of association or other corporate resolutions.

Article 18 of the Board of Directors' Regulations sets out the full range of functions assigned to the committee, as well as the procedures and rules governing its organisation and operation.

The main functions are as follows:

(i) To periodically review corporate governance policies and propose to the Board of Directors, for approval or submission to the Annual General Meeting, any amendments and updates that contribute to their development and continuous improvement.

(ii) To drive the Company's corporate governance and sustainability strategy.

(iii) To oversee compliance with legal requirements and corporate governance standards.

(iv) To understand, promote, guide and oversee the Company's performance in the area of sustainability (environmental, social and corporate governance) and to report on this to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, as appropriate.

(v) To assess and review the Company's plans for implementing sustainability policies and to monitor the extent to which they are being complied with.

(vi) To report on the implementation by the Group's affiliated charitable organisations of the activities of general interest and sustainability entrusted to them.

(vii) To report, prior to its approval, on the Company's annual corporate governance report, obtaining for this purpose the reports of the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee in relation to those sections of the report falling within their respective remits, and, should it be published, the Non-Financial Information Statement or equivalent sustainability report.

(viii) To promote the existence of a Code of Ethics within the Company, to propose its approval to the Board of Directors and any subsequent amendments thereto, and to promote any matters relevant to raising awareness of and ensuring compliance with the Code of Ethics.

(ix) To review the Company's internal policies and procedures to assess their effectiveness in preventing inappropriate conduct and to identify any policies or procedures that may be more effective in promoting the highest ethical standards.

(x) Any other functions that may be agreed by the Company's Board of Directors.

During the financial year in question, the Sustainability Committee carried out the following functions:

(i) Reporting on corporate governance policies and providing updates on these;

(ii) Monitoring trends in the field of sustainability, particularly with regard to taxonomy and forthcoming legislative changes relating to sustainability;

(iii) Approving the Dominion Group's social action plan for the financial year in question and the development of the BQUO programme, as a professional talent accelerator.

Appointments and Remuneration Committee		
Name	Position	Category
Mr JOSÉ MARÍA BERGARECHE BUSQUET	CHAIRMAN	Independent
Mr ANTONIO MARÍA PRADERA JÁUREGUI	MEMBER	Shareholder
MR JUAN TOMÁS HERNANI BURZACO	MEMBER	Independent

% of executive directors	0.00
% of shareholder-appointed directors	33.33
% of independent directors	66.67
% of other external directors	0.00

Explain the functions—including, where applicable, those in addition to those provided for by law—assigned to this committee, and describe its organisational and operational procedures and rules. For each of these functions, outline its most significant actions during the financial year and how it has, in practice, carried out each of the functions assigned to it, whether by law, the articles of association or other corporate resolutions.

Article 17 of the Board of Directors' Rules of Procedure sets out the range of functions assigned to the committee, as well as the procedures and rules governing its organisation and operation:

With regard to the core functions assigned to it under the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the committee's main activities during the financial year in question were as follows:

(a) Analysing the IAGC, the IARC and the Annual Financial Report within the scope of its remit.

(b) Periodically reviewing the remuneration policy for senior executives and proposing amendments and updates to the Board of Directors.

(c) To assess the skills, knowledge and experience required of the Board of Directors. To this end, it shall define the roles and aptitudes required of candidates to fill each vacancy and assess the time and commitment needed for them to carry out their duties effectively.

(d) Set a representation target for the under-represented gender on the Board of Directors and draw up guidelines on how to achieve that target.

(e) To establish and oversee an annual programme for the ongoing assessment and review of directors' qualifications, training and, where applicable, independence, as well as their continued fulfilment of the conditions necessary to hold the office of director and serve on a specific committee, and to propose to the Board of Directors any measures it deems appropriate in this regard.

(f) To take part in the annual performance appraisal process for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer.

In relation to the core functions assigned to it under the Board of Directors' Regulations, the committee's main activities in respect of the financial year in question were as follows:

(a) Analysing the IAGC, the IARC and the Annual Financial Report within the scope of its remit.

(b) Reporting on the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and the Company's senior management.

(c) Monitoring the assessment of the members of the Board of Directors.

(d) Reporting on the profile of each member of the Board of Directors.

C.2.2 Please complete the following table with information regarding the number of female directors serving on the Board of Directors' committees at the end of the last four financial years:

	Number of female directors							
	Financial year 2025		Financial Year 2024		Financial year 2023		Financial year 2022	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Audit and Compliance Committee	2	40.00	2	40.00	2	40.00	1	20.00
Sustainability Committee	2	66.66	1	33.33	1	25.00	1	25.00
Appointments and Remuneration Committee	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

C.2.3 Please indicate, where applicable, whether there are regulations governing the Board's committees, where these are available for consultation, and any amendments made during the financial year. Please also indicate whether any annual report on the activities of each committee has been drawn up on a voluntary basis.

The Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, which include the regulations governing the Board's committees, are available on the company's website (https://www.https://www.dominion-global.com/files/documentos/pdf/consejo-administracion/Dominion_-_Reglamento_Consejo_de_Administracion.pdf).

It is hereby noted that the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee have drawn up the relevant reports on their activities during the 2025 financial year.

D. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND INTRA-GROUP TRANSACTIONS

D.1. Explain, where applicable, the procedure and competent bodies for the approval of transactions with related parties and intra-group transactions, indicating the entity's internal criteria and general rules governing the abstention obligations of the directors or shareholders concerned and detailing the procedures
internal information and periodic monitoring procedures established by the company in relation to those related-party transactions for which approval has been delegated by the board of directors.

The procedure approved by the Board of Directors in February 2023 establishes a system for the periodic monitoring of related-party transactions, based on the framework defined in July 2021 by the Corporate Reporting Unit and the Corporate Risk and Compliance Unit, which submitted to the Audit and Compliance Committee a detailed analysis of the existing related parties within the company, including significant shareholders, directors and companies in which they serve as directors, associated companies and their shareholders, as well as investee companies and minority shareholders. Based on this information, instances of related-party transactions were identified, and the general typology of standard transactions in each case was presented and approved.

The periodic monitoring system is based on the following: prior to each meeting of the Audit and Compliance Committee, the Corporate Reporting Unit and the Corporate Risk and Compliance Unit will verify whether there have been any changes to related parties or to the types of related-party transactions previously approved. Should any new related-party transactions be identified, this will be reported
to the Audit and Compliance Committee, following an analysis of the types of transactions carried out with the relevant related party, for assessment and approval.
Similarly, for types of transactions that have already been approved, the list of approved transactions will be updated with data from the last twelve months, in order to confirm whether any of the reporting thresholds have been exceeded
as defined in the regulations. Should these thresholds be exceeded, the Corporate Reporting Unit and the Corporate Risk and Compliance Unit shall submit a proposal to the Audit and Compliance Committee, for its approval, containing at least the following information: the nature of the transaction and of the relationship with the related party; the identity of the related party; the date of the transaction and the value or amount of the consideration, as well as any other information that may be necessary to assess whether the transaction is fair and reasonable from the perspective of the company and of shareholders who are not related parties.

D.2. Provide a detailed breakdown of any transactions, whether significant in terms of their value or relevant in terms of their nature, carried out between the company or its subsidiaries and shareholders holding 10 per cent or more of the voting rights or represented on the company's board of directors, stating which body was responsible for approving them and whether any affected shareholder or director abstained. Where the matter fell within the remit of the general meeting, state whether the proposed resolution was approved by the board without a majority of the independent directors voting against it:

	Name or company name of the shareholder or any of its subsidiaries	% Shareholding	Name or company name of the subsidiary or entity	Amount (thousands of euros)	Body that approved it	Identification of the significant shareholder or director who may have abstained	The proposal to the general meeting, where applicable, has been approved by the board without any votes against from the majority of independent directors
No data available							

	Name or company name of the shareholder or any of its subsidiaries	Nature of the relationship	Type of transaction and other information necessary for its assessment
No data available			

D.3. Provide a detailed breakdown of transactions that are significant in terms of their value or relevant in terms of their nature, carried out by the company or its subsidiaries with the company's directors or senior managers, including those transactions carried out with entities controlled or jointly controlled by the director or senior manager, and indicate which body was responsible for approving them and whether any affected shareholder or director abstained. Where the matter fell within the competence of the general meeting, state whether the proposed resolution was approved by the board without a vote against by the majority of the independent directors:

	Name or company name of the directors or senior managers or of their controlled entities or entities under their joint control jointly	Name or company name of the company or subsidiary	Relationship	Amount (thousands of euros)	Body that approved it	Identification of the significant shareholder or director who may have abstained	The proposal to the general meeting, where applicable, has been approved by the board without any votes against from the majority of independent directors
(1)	EXECUTIVES OF THE GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS GROUP	Executive of the Global Dominion Access Group	Senior Management of the Company	150	Board of Directors		NO
(2)	EXECUTIVES OF THE GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS GROUP	Executive of Global Dominion Access	Senior Management of the Company	100	Board of Directors		NO

	Name or company name of the directors or executives or of their controlled entities or entities under their control collectively	Nature of the transaction and other information necessary for its assessment
(1)	EXECUTIVES OF THE GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS GROUP	Global Dominion Access has transferred 46,875 of the company's own shares to an executive, in fulfilment of the commitments made to that executive.
(2)	EXECUTIVES OF THE GLOBAL DOMINION ACCESS GROUP	Global Dominion Access has acquired 31,250 of the company's own shares from a director, in fulfilment of the commitments made to that director.

D.4. Report, on an individual basis, any intra-group transactions that are significant in terms of their value or relevant in terms of their nature, carried out by the company with its parent company or with other entities belonging to the parent company's group, including the listed company's own subsidiaries, unless
no other related party of the listed company has an interest in such subsidiaries or they are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by the listed company.

In any event, any intra-group transaction carried out with entities established in countries or territories considered to be tax havens must be reported:

Name of the group entity	Brief description of the transaction and other information necessary for its assessment	Amount (thousands of euros)
No data		

D.5. Provide a detailed breakdown of transactions that are significant in terms of their value or relevant in terms of their nature, carried out by the company or its subsidiaries with related parties as defined in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the EU, which have not been reported under the previous headings.

Name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction and other information necessary for its assessment	Amount (thousands of euros)
MEDBUYING GROUP TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.	Sales from the provision of services.	40,691
MEDBUYING GROUP TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.	Consumables and supplies.	97,056
GESTAMP GROUP COMPANIES	Sales from the provision of services.	53
GONVARRI GROUP COMPANIES	Sales from the provision of services.	269
COMPANIES IN THE REPSOL GROUP	Sales from the provision of services.	12,857
SALUD SIGLO XXI HOSPITAL CONCESSION COMPANY	Sales from the provision of services.	16,922
Italian solar farms with	Sales from the provision of services.	21,382

Company name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction and other information necessary for its assessment	Amount (thousands of euros)
significant influence.		
Italian photovoltaic parks with significant influence.	Contract liabilities.	2,082
GROUP COMPANIES DOMCMISOLAR 22	Revenue from the provision of services.	11,690
GROUP COMPANIES DOMCMISOLAR 22	Financial income.	2,213
AMPLIFFICA MEXICO	Trade and other receivables.	14
AMPLIFFICA MEXICO	Revenue from the provision of services.	210
SOCIEDAD CONCESIONARIA HOSPITAL SALUD SIGLO XXI	Other non-current liabilities.	669
COMPANIES OF THE CIE AUTOMOTIVE GROUP	Trade and other receivables.	130
GESTAMP GROUP COMPANIES	Trade and other receivables.	144
GONVARRI GROUP COMPANIES	Trade and other receivables.	5
MEDBUYING GROUP TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.	Suppliers and other accounts payable.	108,944
MEDBUYING GROUP TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.	Trade and other receivables.	15,946
REPSOL GROUP COMPANIES	Trade and other receivables.	879
MEDBUYING GROUP	Finance costs.	1,096

Name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction and other information necessary for its assessment	Amount (thousands of euros)
TECHNOLOGIES, S.L.		
COMPANIES OF THE CIE AUTOMOTIVE GROUP	Sales from the provision of services.	833

D.6. Please set out the mechanisms in place to identify, assess and resolve any potential conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group, and its directors, senior managers, significant shareholders or other related parties.

Article 33 of the Board of Directors' Regulations states that:

"1. Directors must take the necessary measures to avoid finding themselves in situations of conflict of interest in accordance with the provisions of the law.

2. A conflict of interest shall be deemed to exist in situations where the interests of the Company and the personal interests of a Director clash, either directly or indirectly. A Director shall be deemed to have a personal interest where the matter affects the Director themselves or a Related Person or, in the case of a non-executive Director, the shareholder or shareholders who proposed or appointed them, or persons directly or indirectly related to them.

For the purposes of these Regulations, the following shall be regarded as Persons Related to the Director:

(a) The Director's spouse or persons with a similar emotional relationship.
(b) The ascendants, descendants and siblings of the Director or of the Director's spouse.
(c) The spouses of the Director's ascendants, descendants and siblings.
(d) Companies in which the Director, either directly or through an intermediary, finds themselves in any of the situations set out in Article 42 of the Commercial Code.

In the case of a Director that is a legal entity, the following shall be deemed to be Related Parties:

(a) Members who, in relation to the Director (a legal person), find themselves in any of the situations set out in Article 42 of the Commercial Code.
(b) De facto or de jure directors, liquidators and authorised representatives with general powers of attorney of the legal person acting as a director.
(c) Companies forming part of the same group, as defined in Article 42 of the Commercial Code, and their partners.
(d) Persons who, in relation to the representative of a Director who is a legal entity, are regarded as Persons Associated with Directors, in accordance with this paragraph.

3. The following rules shall apply to situations of conflict of interest:

(a) Disclosure: a Director must disclose to the Board of Directors and the Audit and Compliance Committee, via the Chair or the Secretary, any conflict of interest in which they find themselves.

(b) Abstention: Directors must abstain from attending and participating in the deliberations and voting on matters in which they have a conflict of interest. In the case of shareholder-appointed Directors, they must abstain from voting on matters that may give rise to a conflict of interest between the shareholders who proposed their appointment and the Company.

(c) Transparency: the Company shall report, where required by law, on any conflict of interest in which Directors have found themselves during the financial year in question and of which it is aware either through notification by the Director concerned or by any other means."

D.7. Please state whether the company is controlled by another entity within the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether or not that entity is listed, and whether it has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business dealings with that entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than those of the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

E. CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

E.1. Explain the scope of the company's financial and non-financial risk management and control system, including those of a tax nature.

Dominion is exposed to various risks inherent in the different countries, markets and businesses in which it operates, and to the activities it carries out in each of them. Aware of the importance of properly managing these risks, Dominion has adopted a Risk Management Policy, approved by the Board of Directors and overseen by the Audit and Compliance Committee.

The process of identifying and assessing risks relating to financial and non-financial information forms part of Dominion's comprehensive Corporate Risk Management and Control System. The identification process involves analysing material risks and issues arising from various sources, using the ISO 31000 standard as a reference and applying a continuous cycle comprising five phases:

I. Identify the key risks, including those arising from error or fraud, which may affect the achievement of the organisation's objectives, including all financial reporting control objectives – such as those of a tax nature – as well as those relating to sustainability (non-financial) reporting.

II. Assess them on the basis of their likelihood of occurrence and their impact on the organisation, always taking into account existing controls.

III. Determine the response for each of them.

IV. Follow up on the agreed actions.

V. Report the results of the analysis carried out.

E.2. Identify the company bodies responsible for the development and implementation of the financial and non-financial risk management and control system, including the auditor.

Risk management is a process driven by the Board of Directors, supported by the Audit and Compliance Committee, which identifies, assesses and manages potential events that may affect DOMINION and their impact on the achievement of its strategy.

Responsibility for managing the various risks lies with different individuals within DOMINION, at both corporate and operational levels, coordinated by the Corporate Risk, Compliance and Sustainability Department. Reports are submitted periodically to the Corporate Management Committee, the Audit and Compliance Committee and the Board. Both the Committee and the Board include members with expertise in the field of risk management.

Dominion's Risk Management Policy requires all heads of business units, as well as those in other corporate departments, to participate in identifying and assessing the risks they face in achieving their business objectives, in order to identify, sufficiently in advance, the appropriate mitigating measures that reduce or eliminate the probability of the risk occurring and/or its potential impact on the objectives should it materialise.

E.3. Please set out the main risks, both financial and non-financial, including tax risks and, to the extent that they are significant, those arising from corruption (the latter being understood within the scope of Royal Decree-Law 18/2017), which may affect the achievement of business objectives.

In the course of its business, Dominion is exposed to a variety of risks, whether inherent in the different activities carried out by its business areas, in the countries where these activities take place, or in the economy in general.

Furthermore, the varying degrees of uncertainty in the markets in which Dominion operates may give rise to new risk factors – currently unknown or not considered relevant – which could ultimately affect the company's business, results, reputation and/or financial position. For this reason, risk management and identification is an ongoing process, enabling the company to maintain a constantly updated list of risks and to define tolerance levels and objectives for mitigation and remediation.

The main risks facing Dominion in the pursuit of its business objectives are briefly outlined below: Corporate risks:

- Regulatory risks: arising from securities market regulations, data protection legislation, changes to tax regulations (both national and international) and criminal and civil liability.

- Financial risks: level of indebtedness, liquidity risk, risks arising from exchange rate fluctuations, risks arising from interest rate fluctuations, risks arising from the use of financial derivatives, and investment risks.
- Information risks: these include both reputational risks that may affect Dominion's image, and risks relating to transparency and relations with analysts and investors.

Business risks: these are risks that specifically affect each business unit and vary according to the unique nature of each activity.
- Operational risks: risks relating to contracting and customer relations; those relating to the supply chain; the quality of implementation of solutions and services; the technological vitality of Dominion's offering and its ability to capitalise on opportunities; corruption and bribery; and those relating to the integration of companies and teams.

- Non-operational risks: risks relating to prevention, health and safety at work; those relating to talent and human resources management; those arising from data management and security; diversity; compliance with specific legislation and tax regulations applicable to the business; the reliability of accounting and financial information; the management of financial resources and debt, as well as sustainability risks (environmental, social and governance), including those relating to climate change, whether physical – that is, direct impacts of climate change on a company's operations, assets and supply chain, which may be chronic or acute – or transition risks, i.e. those related to changes in policies, regulations, technologies and market expectations arising in response to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

E.4. Identify whether the organisation has risk tolerance levels in place, including fiscal risk.

The Compliance Department periodically follows the methodology described above, identifying the risks that threaten the achievement of business objectives – including tax risks and those linked to climate change – assessing them in terms of their potential impact on results and their probability of occurrence, and establishing a hierarchy amongst them.

The results of this update are presented to the Corporate Management Committee, which validates them and designs the measures to be implemented in order to mitigate or rectify the risks identified.

Finally, the Compliance Department submits the outcome of this process to the Audit and Compliance Committee so that it may carry out its supervisory role.

E.5. Please indicate which risks, both financial and non-financial, including tax risks, have materialised during the financial year.

In a year marked by geopolitical volatility, the global economy has shown remarkable resilience, closing 2025 with growth of 3.2 per cent. This figure, which exceeded initial consensus forecasts, has been driven by the strength of emerging markets and robust consumption in advanced economies, although the traditional industrial centres of Europe remain sluggish.

This financial year has seen a profound reshaping of the global economic order and a fragmentation of markets that will have implications for the future which cannot yet be quantified. From a financial perspective, interest rates and inflation have been gradually falling, in a soft-landing process that has enabled central banks to focus their efforts on safeguarding growth. Furthermore, the current geopolitical situation has had a significant impact on exchange rate fluctuations during the 2025 financial year.

Furthermore, this year has seen the introduction of the Omnibus Directive, forcing the market to take a fresh look at sustainability, particularly with regard to the value chain. Finally, Artificial Intelligence has moved beyond being a disruptive trend to become an underlying driver of efficiency.

Dominion has monitored these processes at all times and has updated its risk assessment accordingly. The situation described has not given rise to any new specific risks, but has instead highlighted the significance of risks already under consideration.
Following the latest review, these are the most significant risks:

- Risk of failing to capitalise sufficiently on ESG and environmental/climate change opportunities.

- Risk of poor management of service projects.

- Risk of poor management of 360 projects in terms of economic and sustainability aspects.

- Risk of bribery, corruption and anti-competitive practices.

- Risks relating to regulatory matters, data protection, consumer protection and safety.

- Supply chain risk (human rights and environmental issues).

- Risks relating to occupational health and safety (OHS).

- Risk of failing to manage talent: attracting and retaining human capital.
- Cybersecurity risk.
- Risk of a lack of flexibility in direct and overhead costs.
- Interest rate risk.

E.6. Explain the response and monitoring plans for the organisation's main risks, including tax risks, as well as the procedures followed by the company to ensure that the board of directors responds to new challenges as they arise.

Dominion's geographical and business diversification, combined with the high degree of operational decentralisation that characterises the organisation, are defining features of the company and key to its resilience in the face of the changes described. However, they necessitate a robust risk control and monitoring system, such as that described above. This corporate risk management system—covering both financial and non-financial risks—is complemented by the systems in place within each business unit, where each level of management is responsible for compliance with the applicable internal rules and procedures.

The Compliance Department periodically assesses and verifies the effectiveness of the system. Any alerts, recommendations and conclusions generated are communicated to Dominion's Management Committee.

Among the various measures taken in 2025 to address the risks identified, the following are particularly noteworthy:

- Significant progress in the modernisation of project management systems, particularly in the services sector.
- Roll-out of new cash management tools and a culture of cash flow management.
- Continuous improvement of social and environmental due diligence measures for planned and ongoing projects.
- Strengthening the ethical framework through a significant focus on training and the renewal of ISO 37001 certification.
- Progress on projects aimed at ensuring the organisation is aware of and trained in accident prevention.
- Strengthening of strategic priorities and internal regulations in the area of compliance (policy, standards, procedures and manuals).
- Renewal of ISO 14064 certification (Scopes 1 and 2) and calculation of Scope 3 emissions with the support of external experts.
- Certification by the SBT Institute that decarbonisation targets are in line with the Paris Agreement.
- Strengthening initiatives and measures to attract and retain the right talent.
- New impetus for the sustainable procurement project.
- Continuous improvement of IT security systems and training and awareness-raising activities, renewing ISO 27001 and National Security Scheme (high level) certifications.

F. INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS (SCIIF)

Describe the mechanisms that make up your organisation's control and risk management systems in relation to the financial reporting process (SCIIF).

F.1. The organisation's control environment.

Report on, highlighting the main characteristics of, at least:

F.1.1 Which bodies and/or functions are responsible for: (i) the existence and maintenance of an adequate and effective SCIIF; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its supervision.

Dominion's Board of Directors is the body responsible, amongst other matters, for the ongoing updating and improvement of the Company's Corporate Governance System, within the framework of current legislation and the most widely recognised recommendations on good corporate governance, adopting, within the scope of its powers, or proposing to the General Meeting, any resolutions that may be necessary or appropriate. These functions are deemed to include its responsibility for the existence and maintenance of the Internal Control System for Financial Information (SCIIF).

Dominion's Audit and Compliance Committee is the body responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the Company's SCIIF, the Internal Audit function and the corporate risk management process, as well as for discussing with the statutory auditors or audit firms any weaknesses in the internal control system that may have been identified during the course of the audit.

The Audit and Compliance Committee relies on Dominion's Compliance Department to carry out these functions; the latter is responsible for the implementation of the SCIIF and, more generally, for the Group's entire Internal Control System, ensuring the definition and design of the internal control procedures to be implemented in the Group's operations, as well as compliance with legal regulations, internal policies and established procedures.

F.1.2 Where applicable, particularly in relation to the financial reporting process, the following elements:

- Departments and/or mechanisms responsible for: (i) designing and reviewing the organisational structure; (ii) clearly defining lines of responsibility and authority, with an appropriate distribution of tasks and functions; and (iii) ensuring that sufficient procedures are in place for their proper dissemination within the organisation:

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for defining and periodically reviewing Dominion's organisational structure at the highest level, and delegates to senior management the responsibility for ensuring that subordinate structures have sufficient human and material resources. With regard to the financial reporting process, there is a global finance department, which reports to the Management Control department.

Within the framework of Dominion's internal policies and procedures, the responsibilities and functions of all those directly involved in the preparation and review of financial information are defined and communicated in a timely manner. Internal protocols are in place to ensure that any changes relating to the preparation of financial information are communicated to the appropriate staff in a timely and appropriate manner. Furthermore, controls are in place to identify any incidents in this regard.

- Code of conduct, approving body, extent of dissemination and training, principles and values included (indicating whether there are specific references to the recording of transactions and the preparation of financial information), body responsible for analysing breaches and proposing corrective actions and sanctions:

Dominion currently has a "Fiscal Policy", a "Code of Conduct" and "Internal Rules of Conduct on Matters Relating to the Securities Markets", which include a specific section on the reliability of financial information, setting out a series of specific rules aimed at all those involved in the process of preparing financial information. The first two are

published on Dominion's website, and all three documents are distributed to all relevant staff via the communication channels established for this purpose.

- • A whistleblowing channel, which enables financial and accounting irregularities to be reported to the audit committee, in addition to any breaches of the code of conduct and irregular activities within the organisation, specifying, where applicable, whether the matter is confidential and whether anonymous reports are permitted, whilst respecting the rights of both the whistleblower and the person against whom the complaint is made.

Dominion has an Ethics Channel, available to employees and stakeholders, as a means of raising queries regarding the interpretation of the Ethics Framework, as well as for reporting, in good faith, any conduct that is irregular or contrary to the provisions set out in the Ethics Framework (including matters relating to accounting and finance). This channel allows for anonymous reports and provides various means of access, the main one being the website. All Dominion staff have a duty to report immediately any irregular practices, unlawful or unethical behaviour of which they are aware or which they witness.

- Training programmes and regular refresher courses for staff involved in the preparation and review of financial information, as well as in the assessment of the SCIIF, covering at least accounting standards, auditing, internal control and risk management:

In addition to offering a range of training programmes on this subject for its staff, Dominion has the following additional sources of training and support for staff involved in the preparation and review of financial information and in the assessment of the SCIIF.

- The existence of a Dominion Accounting Policies Manual, which is updated periodically.

- A SCIIF Policy is in place.

- A Management Control department is in place, responsible for resolving any queries regarding the interpretation of the Accounting Policies Manual, as well as for advising on the treatment of any complex transactions.

- Involvement of divisional/regional controllers in supporting all members of the finance function across all Group companies, through ongoing internal assessment and training.

- Where new companies join the Group, support strategies are developed to train new employees in accordance with the Group's regulations and criteria.

- Involvement of external advisers in keeping up to date with accounting, legal and tax matters that may affect the company.

In the specific area of risk management, Dominion has carried out a number of communication and training initiatives. On the one hand, to promote awareness and understanding of the Ethics Framework, both the Chief Executive Officer and the Audit and Compliance Committee have emphasised, through various letters and posts on the corporate intranet, the importance of all Dominion employees and other related parties being familiar with Dominion's Ethics Framework and acting in accordance with it.

Furthermore, as part of its Compliance System, it runs a Training Programme to ensure that the entire organisation strengthens its understanding of the various elements of the Ethical Framework. A key component is the DOMINION University, a tool accessible via the corporate intranet that provides online access to various training options offered by DOMINION, covering topics such as Human Rights, Money Laundering, Anti-Corruption, Competition Law, Confidentiality, Sustainability and IT Security, using training material developed in-house for this purpose.

F.2. **Risk assessment of financial information.**

Report on, at least:

F.2.1 What are the main characteristics of the risk identification process, including those relating to error or fraud, in terms of:

- Whether the process exists and is documented:

The process for identifying and assessing financial information risks forms part of Dominion's overall Corporate Risk Management and Control process. It is modelled on the ISO 31000 methodology and is based on a continuous cycle comprising five phases:

I. Identify the key risks, including those arising from error or fraud, which may affect the achievement of the organisation's objectives, including all financial reporting control objectives, such as those relating to tax matters.

II. Assess them on the basis of their likelihood of occurrence and their impact on the organisation, always taking into account existing controls.

III. Determine the response for each of them.

IV. Monitor the agreed actions.

V. Report the results of the analysis carried out.

The process of identifying and assessing financial risks, and the way in which they impact the reliability of the reported information, falls to the heads of the various divisions and the Management Control department, who assess the risks as part of a process coordinated by the internal auditor. The outcome of this work is incorporated into the Risk Map and presented to the Audit and Compliance Committee, together with a list of actions to be undertaken to ensure appropriate risk management. This is complemented by follow-up measures regarding the management of specific risks, which are carried out by the Compliance Department.

- Whether the process covers all the objectives of financial reporting (existence and occurrence; completeness; measurement; presentation, disclosure and comparability; and rights and obligations), whether it is updated and, if so, how frequently:

In accordance with the procedure, the identification and analysis of risks covers all aspects of financial reporting that could materially affect its reliability.

The Risk Map is updated periodically. However, should circumstances arise during the financial year that require specific actions to manage a potential risk, the appropriate measures would be taken.

- The existence of a process for identifying the scope of consolidation, taking into account, amongst other aspects, the possible existence of complex corporate structures, special-purpose entities or special-purpose vehicles:

The risk identification and assessment process takes into account all processes, the Group's companies and their various structures, the specific characteristics of each country and business line, and pays particular attention to the risks arising from those transactions which, due to their complexity or anticipated significance, require specialised management. In particular, it should be noted that this analysis is carried out in detail at the half-yearly and annual financial statement dates, and, in any event, whenever there are additions or disposals or complex corporate agreements with third parties.

- Whether the process takes into account the effects of other types of risk (operational, technological, financial, legal, tax, reputational, environmental, etc.) to the extent that they affect the financial statements:

As indicated above, the model is based on the ISO 31000 methodology, which, building on the organisation's objectives, results in a Risk Map that is updated periodically, monitoring, amongst other things, financial, tax and legal risks, as well as risks of various other types (operational, strategic, compliance, sustainability, fraud, etc.)

- Which of the organisation's governing bodies oversees the process:

This entire process is reviewed and validated by the Audit and Compliance Committee, which is ultimately responsible for determining whether the process for identifying, assessing and monitoring the company's risks – and, in particular, the measures designed to identify material risks relating to financial reporting – is appropriate and adequate.

F.3. Control activities.

Please report, setting out their main characteristics, whether you have at least the following:

F.3.1 Procedures for the review and authorisation of financial information and the description of the SCIIF, to be published on the stock markets, specifying those responsible, as well as documentation describing the workflow and controls (including those relating to fraud risk) for
the various types of transactions that may materially affect the financial statements, including the accounting close-out procedure and the specific review of relevant judgements, estimates, valuations and projections

The Board of Directors is the highest body responsible for approving and supervising the Group's financial statements.

The Group regularly discloses information to the stock market. This information is prepared by the Management Control department, which carries out a series of control activities during the financial close to ensure the reliability of the financial information.

In addition to the financial close procedure itself, and prior to the process of preparing and reviewing financial information, Dominion has control procedures and activities in place in other key areas of the company, designed to ensure the proper recording, valuation, presentation and disclosure of transactions, as well as to prevent and detect fraud, and consequently to cover all transactions that may materially affect Dominion's financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with a reporting schedule and submission deadlines, which are known to all those involved in the process, taking into account the statutory filing deadlines.

Throughout 2025, Dominion has continued the process of adapting its management systems, which is being followed, as planned, by the expansion of the SCIIF, incorporating new processes and updates.

Furthermore, with regard to the review of judgements, estimates, valuations and projections, the Accounting Policies Manual sets out the criteria applied at Dominion.

The review of relevant transactions is carried out by Dominion's Board of Directors through various procedures (review, approval and monitoring of the Strategic Plan and the Budget, as well as the review of the most significant accounting estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial information), once the Audit and Compliance Committee has confirmed that the information is adequate.

F.3.2 Internal control policies and procedures relating to information systems (including, amongst others, access security, change control, system operation, business continuity and segregation of duties) that support the organisation's relevant processes in relation to the preparation and publication of financial information.

Dominion has internal control policies and procedures in place for the information systems that support the organisation's relevant processes, including the process of preparing and reviewing financial information. This policy and the associated regulatory framework are based on the ISO 27000 series of international standards, for which Dominion renewed its certification in 2025.

Dominion uses information systems to maintain proper records and control over its operations and is therefore highly dependent on their correct functioning.

As part of the process of identifying risks of error in financial reporting, Dominion identifies which systems and applications are relevant to each of the areas or processes considered significant. The systems and applications identified include both those directly used in the preparation of financial reporting and those that are relevant to the effectiveness of the controls that mitigate the risk of errors occurring in such reporting.

The aim is to put in place the relevant organisational, technical and documentation measures required to ensure the desired level of security. In this regard, work is being carried out in the following areas:

- Access control and user management.
- Change management.
- Backup and recovery.

- Physical security and cybersecurity.
- Subcontractor control.
- Resource allocation, risk mitigation and business continuity.

Dominion's critical business processes are supported by various organisational and technological solutions that ensure business continuity.

F.3.3 Internal control policies and procedures designed to oversee the management of activities subcontracted to third parties, as well as those aspects of assessment, calculation or valuation entrusted to independent experts, which may materially affect the financial statements.

In general, Dominion does not outsource any activities considered key that could have a material impact on financial reporting.

Based on the analysis carried out, it is considered that, during the 2025 financial year, the only partially outsourced area with a potential material impact on Dominion's financial reporting is the Information Systems department, specifically in the area of IT infrastructure.

In this context, Dominion has verified that the service providers hold certifications demonstrating an adequate control environment, and that these certifications are periodically validated by an external party.

Furthermore, Dominion carries out regular control activities (included in the risk and control matrices mentioned above), which help to validate the control environment in this area.

With regard to other services relating to significant transactions for which independent experts are engaged (such as tax advice, dealings with actuaries and the management of derivatives), Dominion retains responsibility, requiring specific control measures to ensure the reliability of such services, and the Audit and Compliance Committee also authorises all actions undertaken by the external financial auditor to thereby guarantee its independence.

F.4. Information and communication.

Please report, highlighting their main characteristics, whether you have at least the following:

F.4.1 A specific function responsible for defining and keeping accounting policies up to date (accounting policies unit or department) and resolving queries or disputes arising from their interpretation, whilst maintaining open communication with those responsible for operations within the organisation, as well as maintaining an up-to-date accounting policies manual and ensuring it is communicated to the units through which the organisation operates.

Dominion's Accounting Policy Function is carried out by the Management Control Department, which reports directly to Dominion's Chief Executive.

In carrying out this function, the department assumes the following responsibilities:

- Maintaining and disseminating the Accounting Policies Manual to the other Dominion companies (continuously updated).
- Updating Dominion's finance function staff on any changes to the applicable accounting standards.
- Resolving any conflicts that may arise (at individual or consolidated level) regarding the interpretation of the standards to be applied.
- Design and management of mechanisms for the collection and preparation of financial information in a standardised manner.

F.4.2 Mechanisms for the collection and preparation of financial information in standardised formats, to be implemented and used by all units of the organisation or group, supporting the main financial statements and notes, as well as the information detailed in the SCIIF.

Dominion has a specific system for financial reporting and consolidation, which is used across all units of the Group and enables financial information to be captured in a standardised manner. In addition, it has a system for aggregating and consolidating the reported data. Furthermore, the company has fully adapted its processes for the presentation of accounts in XBRL format, as required by current regulations.

F.5. Monitoring of the system's operation.

Report, highlighting the main characteristics of at least the following:

F.5.1 The SCIIF oversight activities carried out by the audit committee, as well as whether the entity has an internal audit function whose remit includes supporting the committee in its oversight of the internal control system, including the SCIIF. Furthermore
report on the scope of the SCIIF assessment carried out during the financial year and the procedure by which the person responsible for conducting the assessment communicates the results, whether the entity has an
action plan setting out any corrective measures, and whether their impact on the financial reporting has been considered.

The Audit and Compliance Committee has the following supervisory responsibilities in relation to the SCIIF:

- Oversight of periodic financial reporting.

- Monitoring and evaluating the operation of the SCIIF.

- To understand the financial reporting process and the internal control systems associated with the Company's material risks.

- To periodically review the internal control and risk management systems to ensure that key risks are properly identified, managed and disclosed.

Dominion has an Internal Audit department, which forms part of the Compliance department and reports to the Audit and Compliance Committee. The Internal Audit department oversees the internal control system, which includes aspects such as monitoring the correct implementation of the risk management system—including fraud risk—and controls aimed at ensuring the reliability of financial reporting. Thus, based on the results of the risk assessment, the Internal Audit department draws up Dominion's SCIIF assessment plan annually, which is shared with the Audit and Compliance Committee, as the body responsible for overseeing the SCIIF.

The information to be provided to the market or stakeholders regarding the SCIIF is annual in nature and relates to the financial year covered by the financial report; it is subject to review by the external auditor.

F.5.2 If there is a discussion procedure in place whereby the statutory auditor (in accordance with the provisions of the NTA), the internal audit function and other experts can report to senior management and the audit committee or directors of the entity any significant internal control weaknesses identified during the review of the annual accounts or any other
that have been entrusted to them. It shall also report on whether an action plan is in place to correct or mitigate the weaknesses observed.

The statutory auditor actively participates in the meetings of the Audit and Compliance Committee. Furthermore, the statutory auditor issues an annual report on significant internal control weaknesses, should any be detected, which is submitted to the Audit and Compliance Committee so that the measures deemed appropriate may be adopted.

Furthermore, Dominion has a procedure in place which enables any external adviser who, in the course of their work, detects the existence of internal control weaknesses to report the incidents identified to the Audit and Compliance Committee via the Compliance Department for discussion, analysis and assessment.

F.6. **Other relevant information.**

N/A

F.7. **External auditor's report.**

Report on:

F.7.1 Whether the SCIIF information submitted to the markets has been reviewed by the external auditor; in which case, the entity should include the relevant report as an annex. Otherwise, it should state its reasons.

In accordance with existing recommendations and best practices, which are designed to enhance the transparency and quality of public information provided to the market, Dominion has submitted this information relating to the Internal Control System for Financial Reporting for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 to the External Auditor for review.

A copy of the External Auditor's report is attached.

G. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Please indicate the extent to which the company has complied with the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance for Listed Companies.

Where any recommendation is not followed or is only partially followed, a detailed explanation of the reasons must be provided so that shareholders, investors and the market in general have sufficient information to assess the company's actions. General explanations will not be accepted.

1. The articles of association of listed companies must not limit the maximum number of votes that may be cast by a single shareholder, nor contain any other restrictions that hinder the acquisition of control of the company through the purchase of its shares on the market.

   Complies [X] Explain [ ]

2. Where the listed company is controlled, within the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, by another entity, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relationships with that entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than those of the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them, it must publicly disclose, in detail:

   a) The respective areas of activity and any business relationships between, on the one hand, the listed company or its subsidiaries and, on the other, the parent company or its subsidiaries.

   b) The mechanisms put in place to resolve any conflicts of interest that may arise.

   Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

3. That, during the ordinary general meeting, in addition to the written distribution of the annual corporate governance report, the chair of the board of directors should verbally inform shareholders, in sufficient detail, of the most relevant aspects of the company's corporate governance and, in particular:

   a) Any changes that have taken place since the previous ordinary general meeting.

   b) The specific reasons why the company does not follow any of the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code and, where applicable, the alternative rules it applies in this regard.

   Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

4. That the company define and promote a policy regarding communication and contacts with shareholders and institutional investors in the context of their involvement in the company, as well as with proxy advisors, which fully complies with the rules against market abuse and treats shareholders in the same position equally. And that the company publishes this policy on its website, including information on how it has been implemented and identifying the contacts or persons responsible for carrying it out.

   And that, without prejudice to the legal obligations regarding the disclosure of inside information and other types of regulated information, the company also has a general policy regarding the communication of economic, financial, non-financial and corporate information through the channels it deems appropriate (the media, social media or other channels), which helps to maximise the dissemination and quality of the information available to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

   Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Explain [ ]

The company partially complies with this recommendation as it has a policy on communication and contacts with shareholders and institutional investors in the context of their involvement with the company, published on the corporate website. However, it does not currently have a policy on the disclosure of economic, financial, non-financial and corporate information. The company does not consider it necessary to have a separate policy on the communication of economic, financial, non-financial and corporate information, as it considers that this purpose is adequately covered by the policy on communication and contacts with shareholders and institutional investors and by compliance with legal obligations regarding the disclosure of inside information and other types of regulated information.

5. That the board of directors shall not submit to the general meeting a proposal to delegate powers to issue shares or convertible securities, excluding pre-emptive subscription rights, for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the share capital at the time of the delegation.

   And that, whenever the board of directors approves any issue of shares or convertible securities with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, the company shall immediately publish on its website the reports on such exclusion referred to in company law.

   Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

6. That listed companies which prepare the reports listed below, whether on a mandatory or voluntary basis, publish them on their website in good time before the ordinary general meeting is held, even if their publication is not mandatory:

   a) Report on the auditor's independence.

   b) Reports on the work of the audit committee and the appointments and remuneration committee.

   c) Report by the Audit Committee on related-party transactions.

   Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Please explain [ ]

The company has published on its website, in good time before the ordinary general meeting, the report on the auditor's independence and the reports on the functioning of the audit, appointments and remuneration committees. However, the company has not published the audit committee's report on related-party transactions.

7. The company should broadcast general meetings of shareholders live via its website.

And that the company should have mechanisms in place to allow for the delegation and casting of votes by electronic means and, in the case of large-cap companies and to the extent that this is proportionate, for attendance and active participation at the Annual General Meeting.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

8. The audit committee shall ensure that the annual accounts presented by the board of directors to the general meeting of shareholders are prepared in accordance with accounting standards. Furthermore, in those cases where the auditor has included a qualification in their audit report, the chair of the audit committee clearly explains the audit committee's opinion on its content and scope at the general meeting, and makes a summary of that opinion available to shareholders at the time of publication of the notice convening the meeting, together with the rest of the board's proposals and reports, a summary of that opinion.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

9. The company should publish on its website, on a permanent basis, the requirements and procedures it will accept for proving share ownership, the right to attend the general meeting of shareholders and the exercise or delegation of voting rights.

And that such requirements and procedures should facilitate shareholders' attendance and the exercise of their rights, and be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

10. Where a qualified shareholder has, prior to the general meeting of shareholders, exercised the right to add items to the agenda or to submit new proposals for resolutions, the company shall:

a) Shall immediately publicise such supplementary items and new proposals for resolutions.

b) Publish the model attendance card or proxy form or remote voting form with the necessary amendments so that the new items on the agenda and alternative proposals for resolutions may be voted on under the same terms as those proposed by the board of directors.

c) Put all such items or alternative proposals to a vote and apply the same voting rules to them as to those put forward by the board of directors, including, in particular, any presumptions or inferences regarding the meaning of the vote.

d) Following the general meeting of shareholders, disclose the breakdown of the votes on such supplementary items or alternative proposals.

Complies [ ] Partially meets the requirements [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

11. That, should the company intend to pay attendance fees for the general meeting of shareholders, it should establish, in advance, a general policy on such fees and ensure that this policy is consistent.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

12. The board of directors should carry out its duties with unity of purpose and independence of judgement, treat all shareholders in the same position equally, and be guided by the company's best interests, understood as the pursuit of a profitable and sustainable business in the long term, which promotes its continuity and the maximisation of the company's economic value.

And that, in pursuing the company's best interests, in addition to complying with laws and regulations and acting in good faith, ethically and in accordance with generally accepted practices and standards, it should seek to reconcile the company's own best interests with, as appropriate, the legitimate interests of its employees, suppliers, customers and other stakeholders who may be affected, as well as the impact of the company's activities on the wider community and the environment.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

13. The board of directors should be of a size that enables it to function effectively and inclusively; it is therefore advisable that it comprise between five and fifteen members.

Complies [X] Explain [ ]

14. The board of directors should adopt a policy aimed at promoting an appropriate composition of the board of directors and which:

a) Be specific and verifiable.

b) ensure that proposals for appointment or re-election are based on a prior analysis of the competencies required by the board of directors; and

c) promote diversity in terms of knowledge, experience, age and gender. For these purposes, measures that encourage the company to have a significant number of female senior executives are considered to promote gender diversity.

The results of the prior analysis of the competencies required by the board of directors shall be included in the explanatory report of the appointments committee, to be published when the general meeting of shareholders is convened to consider the ratification, appointment or re-election of each director.

The Appointments Committee shall verify compliance with this policy annually and report on this in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Explain [ ]

As a result of the fact that vacancies on the Board of Directors are rare, a formal policy for the selection of directors is not considered necessary; instead, a case-by-case analysis would be carried out to determine the most suitable candidate to fill the vacancy,

when the time comes. With regard to the second part of the recommendation, it should be noted that, during the financial year in question, no ratification, appointment or re-election was put to a vote by the shareholders.

15. That proprietary and independent directors constitute a large majority of the Board of Directors and that the number of executive directors be the minimum necessary, taking into account the complexity of the corporate group and the percentage of the company's share capital held by executive directors.

And that the number of female directors should account for at least 40 per cent of the members of the board of directors by the end of 2022 and thereafter, and should not be less than 30 per cent prior to that date.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Explain [ ]

The company complies with the first part of this recommendation, as it has a large majority of shareholder-appointed and independent directors. However, the number of female directors currently falls short of 40 per cent. Given that the 40 per cent target for female directors on the Board of Directors has not yet been met, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee has concluded that, when vacancies arise – which does not happen frequently – priority will be given to the selection of female directors until the set targets are met.

16. That the proportion of company-appointed directors out of the total number of non-executive directors should not exceed the ratio between the share capital represented by those directors and the remaining share capital.

This criterion may be relaxed:

a) In large-cap companies where there are few shareholdings that are legally classified as significant.

b) In the case of companies where there is a plurality of shareholders represented on the board of directors and who have no links with one another.

Complete [X] Explain [ ]

In line with section (b) of this recommendation and the composition of its shareholder base, the company considers the proportion of shareholder-appointed directors out of the total number of non-executive directors to be appropriate and, on that basis, the company considers that the recommendation is complied with, albeit to a limited extent.

17. That the number of independent directors should represent at least half of the total number of directors.

However, where the company is not a large-cap company or, even if it is, has one or more shareholders acting in concert who control more than 30 per cent of the share capital, the number of independent directors should represent at least one-third of the total number of directors.

Complies [X] Explain [ ]

18. Companies must publish the following information about their directors on their website and keep it up to date:

a) Professional and biographical profile.

b) Other boards of directors to which they belong, whether or not these are listed companies, as well as any other remunerated activities they undertake, whatever their nature.

c) An indication of the category of director to which they belong, specifying, in the case of shareholder-appointed directors, the shareholder they represent or with whom they have links.

d) The date of their first appointment as a director of the company, as well as any subsequent re-elections.

e) Shares in the company, and options thereon, of which they are holders.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

With regard to the information in point (e), it is noted that the director's profile states the percentage of share capital represented by the shares in question, rather than the exact number. The company considers that the manner in which this information is presented is effective in relation to the objectives pursued.

19. That the annual corporate governance report, following verification by the appointments committee, should explain the reasons why proprietary directors have been appointed at the request of shareholders whose shareholding is less than 3 per cent of the share capital; and that the reasons be set out as to why, where applicable, formal requests for representation on the board from shareholders whose shareholding is equal to or greater than that of others at whose request proprietary directors have been appointed have not been met.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

20. Proprietary directors must tender their resignation when the shareholder they represent transfers their entire shareholding. They must also do so, in the appropriate number, when that shareholder reduces their shareholding to a level that requires a reduction in the number of their proprietary directors.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

21. The board of directors shall not propose the removal of any independent director before the expiry of the term for which they were appointed, except where there is just cause, as determined by the board of directors following a report from the appointments committee. In particular, just cause shall be deemed to exist where a director takes on new positions or assumes new obligations that prevent them from devoting the necessary time to the performance of the duties inherent in the office of director, fails to fulfil the duties inherent in their office, or finds themselves in any of the circumstances that would cause them to lose their independent status, in accordance with the provisions of applicable legislation.

The removal of independent directors may also be proposed as a result of takeover bids, mergers or other similar corporate transactions involving a change in the company's capital structure, where such changes to the structure of the board of directors are brought about by the principle of proportionality set out in Recommendation 16.

Complies [X] Explain [ ]

22. Companies should establish rules requiring directors to report and, where appropriate, to resign when situations arise that affect them—whether or not related to their conduct within the company itself—which may harm the company's credit and reputation; and, in particular, requiring them to inform the board of directors of any criminal proceedings in which they are under investigation, as well as of the progress of such proceedings.

Furthermore, should the board have been informed or have otherwise become aware of any of the situations mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it should examine the case as soon as possible and, taking into account the specific circumstances, decide—following a report from the appointments and remuneration committee—whether or not to take any action, such as launching an internal investigation, requesting the director's resignation or proposing their removal. And that this matter be disclosed in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are special circumstances justifying otherwise, in which case this must be recorded in the minutes. This
is without prejudice to any information the company is required to disclose, where applicable, at the time the relevant measures are adopted.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

23. All directors should clearly express their opposition when they consider that a proposed decision submitted to the board of directors may be contrary to the company's interests. Independent directors and other directors not affected by the potential conflict of interest should do the same, in particular, when decisions are concerned that may be detrimental to shareholders not represented on the board of directors.

Furthermore, where the board of directors adopts significant or repeated decisions regarding which a director has expressed serious reservations, that director should draw the appropriate conclusions and, should they choose to resign, explain their reasons in the letter referred to in the following recommendation.

This recommendation also applies to the secretary of the board of directors, even if they do not hold the position of director.

Complies [ ] Partially meets the requirements [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

24. That when, whether by resignation or by resolution of the general meeting, a director ceases to hold office before the end of their term, they shall provide a sufficient explanation of the reasons for their resignation or, in the case of non-executive directors, their views on the reasons for their removal by the general meeting, in a letter to be sent to all members of the board of directors.

And that, without prejudice to the inclusion of all such information in the annual corporate governance report, to the extent that it is relevant to investors, the company should publish the termination as soon as possible, including sufficient reference to the reasons or circumstances provided by the director.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

25. The appointments committee should ensure that non-executive directors have sufficient time available to carry out their duties properly.

And that the board's rules of procedure set out the maximum number of company boards on which its directors may sit.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Please explain [ ]

The company complies with the first part of the recommendation. With regard to the second part, given that, to date, directors who sit on other boards of directors have been devoting the necessary time to carrying out their duties as directors of the company, the company considers that there is no need to limit the number of other boards of directors on which its directors may sit.

26. The board of directors shall meet as frequently as necessary to carry out its duties effectively and at least eight times a year, in accordance with the schedule of dates and agenda items established at the start of the financial year; individual directors may propose additional agenda items not originally included.

Complies [ ] Complies partially [X] Explain [ ]

Whilst the exact number of meetings held in the 2025 financial year does not strictly comply with the wording of the first part of Recommendation 26, the Company considers that six meetings are sufficient. This is based on the Company's accumulated operational experience, the strength of the dynamics of interaction within the Board of Directors and the Company's governance and management structure, and, in particular, the high level of fluidity in communication with the management team. The Company therefore considers that, in its specific case and on the basis of the above, this frequency enables the Board of Directors to perform its functions effectively.

In any event, and without prejudice to the above, the schedule of dates and items set out at the start of the financial year shall be followed, whilst each director may individually propose other agenda items not initially provided for.

27. Directors' absences should be limited to essential cases and quantified in the annual corporate governance report. Furthermore, where absences do occur, a proxy should be appointed with specific instructions.

Complies [ ] Complies partially [X] Explain [ ]

The company complies with the first part of the recommendation, but not with the second. In the cases where directors were absent, the absent directors did not grant proxy with specific instructions, as they considered this unnecessary in view of the agenda.

28. Where directors or the secretary express concerns regarding a proposal or, in the case of directors, regarding the running of the company, and such concerns are not resolved by the board of directors, at the request of the person who raised them, a record of these concerns should be included in the minutes.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

29. The company should establish appropriate channels to enable directors to obtain the necessary advice to carry out their duties, including, where circumstances so require, external advice at the company's expense.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

30. Regardless of the knowledge required of directors to carry out their duties, companies should also offer directors programmes to update their knowledge when circumstances so require.

Complies [X] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

31. The agenda for meetings should clearly indicate those items on which the board of directors is required to adopt a decision or resolution, so that directors may study or obtain, in advance, the information necessary for their adoption.

Where, exceptionally, for reasons of urgency, the chair wishes to submit decisions or resolutions not included on the agenda to the board of directors for approval, the prior and express consent of the majority of the directors present shall be required, and this shall be duly recorded in the minutes.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

32. That directors are regularly informed of changes in the shareholding structure and of the views held by significant shareholders, investors and rating agencies regarding the company and its group.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

33. The chair, as the person responsible for the effective functioning of the board of directors, in addition to performing the duties assigned to them by law and the articles of association, should prepare and submit to the board of directors a programme of dates and items for discussion; organise and coordinate the periodic evaluation of the board, as well as, where applicable, that of the company's chief executive; be responsible for the management of the board and the effectiveness of its operation; ensure that sufficient time is devoted to discussing strategic issues; and agree on and review knowledge-updating programmes for each director, where circumstances so require.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

34. Where there is a coordinating director, the articles of association or the rules of procedure of the board of directors should, in addition to the powers legally conferred upon them, confer the following powers: to chair the board of directors in the absence of the chair and vice-chairs, if any; to act as a channel for the concerns of non-executive directors; to liaise with investors and shareholders to ascertain their views in order to form an opinion on their concerns, in particular in relation to the company's corporate governance; and to coordinate the chairman's succession plan.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

35. The secretary to the board of directors shall take special care to ensure that, in its actions and decisions, the board of directors takes into account the recommendations on good governance contained in this Code of Good Governance that are applicable to the company.

Complies [X] Explain [ ]

36. The board of directors, sitting in full, shall assess once a year and, where appropriate, adopt an action plan to rectify any shortcomings identified with regard to:

a) The quality and efficiency of the board of directors' functioning.

b) The functioning and composition of its committees.

c) Diversity in the composition and expertise of the board of directors.

d) The performance of the chair of the board of directors and the company's chief executive.

e) The performance and contribution of each board member, with particular attention paid to those responsible for the various board committees.

The assessment of the various committees shall be based on the report they submit to the board of directors, and the assessment of the board itself shall be based on the report submitted to it by the appointments committee.

Every three years, the board of directors shall be assisted in carrying out the assessment by an external consultant, whose independence shall be verified by the appointments committee.

Any business relationships that the consultant or any company within their group may have with the company or any company within its group must be detailed in the annual corporate governance report.

The process and the areas assessed shall be described in the annual corporate governance report.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Explain [ ]

With regard to the 2025 evaluation, no external consultant was engaged, meaning that the recommended three-year interval since the last time one was engaged had elapsed.

In light of the results of the most recent evaluations and the functioning of the Board of Directors, it was not deemed appropriate to seek external assistance for the 2025 evaluation.

37. Where an executive committee exists, it must include at least two non-executive directors, at least one of whom must be independent; and its secretary must be the secretary of the Board of Directors.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

38. The board of directors must always be kept informed of the matters discussed and the decisions taken by the executive committee, and all members of the board of directors must receive a copy of the minutes of the executive committee's meetings.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

39. Members of the audit committee as a whole, and in particular its chair, should be appointed taking into account their knowledge and experience in the fields of accounting, auditing and risk management, both financial and non-financial.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

40. That, under the supervision of the audit committee, there should be a unit responsible for internal audit which ensures the proper functioning of the information and internal control systems and which reports functionally to the non-executive chair of the board or to the chair of the audit committee.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

41. The head of the unit performing the internal audit function must submit their annual work plan to the audit committee for approval by the committee or the board; report directly to the board on its implementation, including any incidents and limitations on scope that may arise during its execution; report on the results and follow-up of their recommendations; and submit an activity report to the board at the end of each financial year.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

42. That, in addition to those provided for by law, the audit committee shall have the following functions:

1. In relation to information systems and internal control:

a) To supervise and assess the preparation process and the integrity of financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and risk management systems relating to financial and non-financial risks concerning the company and, where applicable, the group — including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks, or those relating to corruption — by reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate definition of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting policies.

b) To safeguard the independence of the unit responsible for the internal audit function; to propose the selection, appointment and dismissal of the head of the internal audit department; to propose the budget for that department; to approve, or propose for approval by the board, the internal audit's policy and annual work plan, ensuring that its activities focus primarily on relevant risks (including reputational risks); receive regular reports on its activities; and verify that senior management takes account of the conclusions and recommendations set out in its reports.

c) Establish and oversee a mechanism enabling employees and other persons associated with the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, to report potentially significant irregularities, including financial and accounting irregularities,
or of any other nature, relating to the company that they become aware of within the company or its group. This mechanism must guarantee confidentiality and, in all cases, provide for circumstances in which reports may be made anonymously, whilst respecting the rights of both the whistleblower and the person against whom the report is made.

d) Ensure, in general, that the established policies and systems relating to internal control are effectively implemented in practice.

2. In relation to the external auditor:

a) In the event of the external auditor's resignation, examine the circumstances that led to it.

b) Ensure that the external auditor's remuneration for their work does not compromise the quality of their work or their independence.

c) Ensure that the company notifies the CNMV of any change of auditor and accompanies this notification with a statement regarding any disagreements with the outgoing auditor and, if such disagreements existed, their content.

d) Ensure that the external auditor holds an annual meeting with the full board of directors to report on the work carried out and on developments in the company's financial position and risks.

e) Ensure that the company and the external auditor comply with current regulations on the provision of non-audit services, the limits on the concentration of the auditor's business and, in general, all other regulations concerning auditor independence.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

43. The audit committee should be able to summon any employee or director of the company, and even require them to appear without any other director being present.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

44. That the audit committee be informed of any structural and corporate changes the company plans to undertake, so that it may analyse them and report to the board of directors in advance on their financial terms and their accounting impact and, in particular, where applicable, on the proposed exchange ratio.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

45. The risk control and management policy must identify or determine at least:

a) The various types of risk, both financial and non-financial (including, amongst others, operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks, including those related to corruption), to which the company is exposed, including, amongst the financial or economic risks, contingent liabilities and other off-balance-sheet risks.

b) A multi-tiered risk control and management model, which shall include a specialist risk committee where sector-specific regulations so provide or where the company deems it appropriate.

c) The level of risk that the company considers acceptable.

d) The measures envisaged to mitigate the impact of the identified risks, should they materialise.

e) The information and internal control systems to be used to monitor and manage the aforementioned risks, including contingent liabilities and off-balance-sheet risks.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

46. That, under the direct supervision of the audit committee or, where applicable, a specialised committee of the board of directors, there is an internal control and risk management function carried out by an internal unit or department of the company which is expressly assigned the following functions:

a) To ensure the proper functioning of the control and risk management systems and, in particular, that all significant risks affecting the company are adequately identified, managed and quantified.

b) To participate actively in the development of the risk strategy and in important decisions regarding its management.

c) Ensure that the control and risk management systems adequately mitigate risks within the framework of the policy defined by the board of directors.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

47. Ensure that members of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee – or of the Appointments Committee and the Remuneration Committee, if these are separate bodies – are appointed with a view to ensuring that they possess the knowledge, skills and experience appropriate to the duties they are required to perform, and that the majority of such members are independent directors.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

48. That large-cap companies have separate nomination and remuneration committees.

Complies [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

49. That the appointments committee should consult the chair of the board of directors and the company's chief executive, particularly on matters relating to executive directors.

And that any director may request the appointments committee to consider, if it deems them suitable, potential candidates to fill director vacancies.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

50. The remuneration committee shall carry out its duties independently and, in addition to the functions assigned to it by law, shall have the following responsibilities:

a) To propose to the board of directors the basic terms and conditions of senior executives' contracts.

b) To verify compliance with the remuneration policy established by the company.

c) Periodically review the remuneration policy applied to directors and senior executives, including share-based remuneration schemes and their implementation, and ensure that their individual remuneration is commensurate with that paid to the company's other directors and senior executives.

d) Ensure that any conflicts of interest do not compromise the independence of the external advice provided to the committee.

e) To verify the information on the remuneration of directors and senior executives contained in the various corporate documents, including the annual report on directors' remuneration.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

With regard to the role of ensuring that any potential conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of the external advice provided to the committee, Article 17.10 of the Board of Directors' Regulations provides for the possibility of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee seeking advice from external experts whenever it deems this necessary for the proper performance of its duties. In this regard, and regardless of whether or not this is expressly provided for in the Board of Directors' Regulations, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee — in practice, and as an intrinsic and inseparable part of the discussion regarding the possible appointment of any external expert — assesses the existence of any current or potential conflicts of interest. Such an assessment may result in the introduction of the necessary safeguards regarding the provision of the advice in question or even in the decision not to appoint the external expert concerned.
Furthermore, with regard to the function of proposing to the Board of Directors the basic terms of senior executives' contracts, in accordance with paragraphs (v) and (vii) of Article 17.3 and (v)(a) of Article 17.4 of the Board of Directors' Regulations, it is the responsibility of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee to propose the remuneration policy for senior executives, that is to say, the remuneration framework within which the financial terms of the contracts entered into with them must fall—the company considers that the financial terms of these contracts
constitute the basic terms of those contracts—. Upon the appointment of each member of senior management (or upon the amendment of each existing contract), it is the responsibility of the Chairman —in relation to the Chief Executive Officer— or the Chief Executive Officer —in relation to the

rest of senior management—to propose the specific contractual terms within the remuneration framework applicable to senior executives, with the Appointments and Remuneration Committee acting as the body to receive such proposals (and the corresponding supporting reports) and subsequently reporting on the specific contractual terms proposed, assessing in particular how they fit within the remuneration framework.

51. The Remuneration Committee shall consult the Chairman and the Chief Executive of the company, particularly on matters relating to executive directors and senior executives.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

52. That the rules governing the composition and operation of the supervisory and control committees are set out in the board of directors' rules of procedure and are consistent with those applicable to the committees required by law in accordance with the above recommendations, including:

a) That they be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, with a majority of independent directors.

b) That their chairpersons be independent directors.

c) That the board of directors appoint the members of these committees, taking into account the directors' knowledge, skills and experience and the remit of each committee; that it deliberate on their proposals and reports; and that they report on their activities at the first plenary meeting of the board of directors following their meetings and be accountable for the work carried out.

d) That the committees may seek external advice when they deem it necessary for the performance of their duties.

e) Minutes shall be taken of their meetings and made available to all directors.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

53. That the supervision of compliance with the company's environmental, social and corporate governance policies and rules, as well as with internal codes of conduct, be assigned to one or shared amongst several committees of the board of directors, which may be the audit committee, the appointments committee, a committee specialising in sustainability or corporate social responsibility, or another
specialised committee which the board of directors, in the exercise of its powers of self-organisation, has decided to establish. And that such a committee be composed solely of non-executive directors, the
the majority of whom are independent, and that it be specifically assigned the minimum functions set out in the following recommendation.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

54. The minimum functions referred to in the previous recommendation are as follows:

a) Overseeing compliance with corporate governance rules and the company's internal codes of conduct, whilst also ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.

b) Overseeing the implementation of the general policy on the disclosure of economic, financial and non-financial information, as well as corporate information, and on communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisers and other stakeholders. It shall also monitor the way in which the company communicates and engages with small and medium-sized shareholders.

c) The periodic assessment and review of the company's corporate governance system and its environmental and social policy, to ensure that they fulfil their mission of promoting the public interest and take into account, where appropriate, the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.

d) Ensuring that the company's environmental and social practices are in line with the established strategy and policy.

e) The supervision and assessment of processes relating to engagement with the various stakeholders.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

55. That sustainability policies on environmental and social matters identify and include at least:

a) The principles, commitments, objectives and strategy relating to shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, fiscal responsibility, respect for human rights and the prevention of corruption and other illegal conduct

b) The methods or systems for monitoring compliance with the policies, the associated risks and their management.

c) Mechanisms for monitoring non-financial risk, including that relating to ethical and corporate conduct issues.

d) Channels for communication, engagement and dialogue with stakeholders.

e) Responsible communication practices that prevent the manipulation of information and protect integrity and reputation.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

56. That directors' remuneration should be sufficient to attract and retain directors with the desired profile and to reward the commitment, qualifications and responsibility required by the role, but not so high as to compromise the independence of judgement of non-executive directors.

Complies [X] Explain [ ]

57. Variable remuneration linked to the company's performance and personal performance, as well as remuneration in the form of shares, options or rights over shares or instruments linked to the share price, and long-term savings schemes such as pension plans, retirement schemes or other social welfare schemes, shall be limited to executive directors.

The grant of shares as remuneration to non-executive directors may be considered provided that it is conditional upon their holding the shares until they cease to be directors. This shall not apply to shares which the director may need to dispose of, where applicable, to cover the costs associated with their acquisition.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ]

58. That, in the case of variable remuneration, remuneration policies should incorporate the necessary limits and technical safeguards to ensure that such remuneration is linked to the professional performance of the recipients and does not derive solely from general market trends, the company's sector of activity or other similar circumstances.

And, in particular, that the variable components of remuneration:

a) Be linked to predetermined and measurable performance criteria, and that such criteria take into account the risk assumed in order to achieve a result.

b) Promote the sustainability of the company and include non-financial criteria that are appropriate for the creation of long-term value, such as compliance with the company's internal rules and procedures and its policies for risk control and management.

c) Be structured on the basis of a balance between the achievement of short-, medium- and long-term objectives, allowing performance to be rewarded for sustained performance over a period
sufficient time to assess their contribution to sustainable value creation, so that the metrics used to measure that performance do not revolve solely around one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.

Complies [X] Partially meets [ ] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

59. The payment of variable remuneration components shall be subject to sufficient verification that the previously established performance or other conditions have been effectively met. Entities shall include in the annual report on directors' remuneration the criteria regarding the time required and methods for such verification, depending on the nature and characteristics of each variable component.

Furthermore, organisations should consider establishing a reduction clause ('malus') based on the deferral, for a sufficient period, of the payment of a portion of the variable components, resulting in their total or partial forfeiture should any event occur prior to the time of payment that makes this advisable.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

This recommendation is partially complied with, as the company does not currently consider it appropriate to include in the CEO's contract a reduction clause ('malus') based on the deferral, for a sufficient period, of the payment of a portion of the variable components, resulting in their total or partial forfeiture should any event occur prior to the time of payment that makes this advisable.

The company does not consider it necessary to include such provisions in the CEO's contract, given the CEO's significant shareholding and, in particular, the exposure this gives him to the company's results and performance in the medium and long term, which acts as a deterrent to actions such as those that the aforementioned contractual provisions seek to prevent.

60. That remuneration linked to the company's results should take into account any qualifications set out in the external auditor's report which may reduce those results.

Complies [ ] Partially meets the requirements [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

61. That a significant proportion of the variable remuneration of executive directors is linked to the grant of shares or financial instruments linked to their value.

Complies [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

62. Once the shares, options or financial instruments corresponding to the remuneration schemes have been granted, executive directors must not be able to transfer ownership of them or exercise them until a period of at least three years has elapsed.

An exception is made where, at the time of transfer or exercise, the director maintains a net economic exposure to fluctuations in the share price with a market value equivalent to at least twice their annual fixed remuneration through the ownership of shares, options or other financial instruments.

The foregoing shall not apply to shares that the director needs to dispose of in order to cover the costs associated with their acquisition or, subject to the approval of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, to deal with unforeseen extraordinary circumstances that so require.

Complies [ ] Partially meets the requirements [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

63. Contractual agreements should include a clause allowing the company to claim reimbursement of the variable components of remuneration where payment has not been in line with performance conditions or where it has been made on the basis of data subsequently proven to be inaccurate.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [ ] Please explain [X] Not applicable [ ]

Although the company has not expressly included the provisions set out in the recommendation in the contract with the chief executive officer — and therefore does not comply with the recommendation — this does not mean that the company waives its right to claim the reimbursement of any sums unduly paid in the circumstances provided for in the recommendation. However, the company considers that it is not essential for the reimbursement of sums unduly received that this possibility be expressly set out in the contract in question by means of a specific provision to that effect and, therefore, in the interests of simplicity and contractual clarity, it has not been included.

64. Payments made upon termination or expiry of the contract must not exceed an amount equivalent to two years' total annual remuneration and must not be paid until the company has been able to verify that the director has met the criteria or conditions established for receiving such payments.

For the purposes of this recommendation, payments upon termination or expiry of the contract shall include any payments whose accrual or obligation to pay arises as a consequence of, or in connection with, the termination of the contractual relationship between the director and the company, including amounts not previously consolidated from long-term savings schemes and sums paid under post-contractual non-competition agreements.

Complies [ ] Partially compliant [X] Please explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

The contract with the chief executive officer contains a clause setting out compensation for early termination which does not strictly comply with the provisions of the second part of the recommendation. In this regard, payments upon termination of the contract with the chief executive do not exceed the specified quantitative limit; however, the contract does not stipulate that such payments must necessarily be made once the Company has verified that the previously established performance criteria have been met. The aforementioned provision has not been included because the Company has not deemed it necessary, in view of the CEO's ties to the Company (which go beyond his role as CEO) and because nothing prevents the Company from claiming reimbursement of any sums unduly received in the hypothetical event that a failure to meet the performance criteria were to be verified after the payment of the compensation for early termination, without it being essential for the reimbursement of unduly received sums that such a possibility be expressly stated in the contract in question by means of a specific provision to that effect.

H. OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If there are any relevant aspects relating to corporate governance within the company or the group's entities that have not been covered in the other sections of this report, but which need to be included to provide a more comprehensive and reasoned account of the governance structure and practices within the company or its group, please outline them briefly.

2. This section may also include any other information, clarification or detail relating to the previous sections of the report, provided that such information is relevant and not repetitive.

   In particular, it should be stated whether the company is subject to legislation on corporate governance other than Spanish law and, where applicable, include any information it is required to provide that differs from that required in this report.

3. The company may also state whether it has voluntarily adhered to other codes of ethical principles or good practice, whether international, sector-specific or otherwise. Where applicable, the relevant code shall be identified question and the date of adherence. In particular, it shall state whether it has adhered to the Code of Good Tax Practice of 20 July 2010:

N/A

This annual corporate governance report has been approved by the company's Board of Directors at its meeting held on:

26/02/2026

Please indicate whether any directors voted against or abstained from voting on the approval of this Report.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

Global Dominion Access, S.A.

Auditor's report
Information relating to the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (SCIIF)
Financial Year 2025

Auditor's report on the information relating to the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (SCIIF)

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

In accordance with the request from the board of directors of Global Dominion Access, S.A. (hereinafter, the Company) and our letter of engagement dated 22 December 2025, we have carried out certain procedures in relation to the attached 'Information on the SCIIF', which is included in Section F of the Annual Corporate Governance Report of Global Dominion Access, S.A. for the financial year 2025, summarising the Company's internal control procedures in relation to annual financial reporting.

The directors are responsible for taking the appropriate measures to reasonably ensure the implementation, maintenance and oversight of an adequate internal control system, as well as for developing improvements to that system and for preparing and finalising the content of the attached Information relating to the SCIIF.

In this regard, it should be borne in mind that, regardless of the quality of the design and operation of the internal control system adopted by the Company in relation to annual financial reporting, this system can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the objectives it pursues, due to the limitations inherent in any internal control system.

In the course of our audit of the annual accounts and in accordance with the Technical Auditing Standards, our assessment of the Company's internal control was undertaken solely for the purpose of enabling us to determine the scope, nature and timing of the audit procedures to be carried out in relation to the Company's annual accounts. Consequently, our assessment of internal control, carried out for the purposes of that audit of the accounts, was not sufficiently comprehensive to enable us to express a specific opinion on the effectiveness of that internal control over the regulated annual financial information.

For the purposes of issuing this report, we have applied exclusively the specific procedures described below and set out in the *Practice Guide on the Auditor's Report relating to Information on the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting of Listed* Companies*,* published by the National Securities Market Commission on its website, which sets out the work to be carried out, its minimum scope, and the content of this report.
As the work resulting from these procedures is, in any event, of a limited scope and substantially narrower than that of an audit or review of the internal control system, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the system, nor on its design and operational efficiency, in relation to the Company's annual financial information for the 2025 financial year as described in the attached Information on the Internal Control System over Financial Reporting (SCIIF). Consequently, had we applied procedures in addition to those set out in the aforementioned Guide, or carried out an audit or review of the internal control system in relation to *the* regulated annual financial information, other facts or matters might have come to light which we would have reported to you.

Furthermore, as this special engagement does not constitute an audit of the financial statements nor is it subject to the regulations governing auditing activities currently in force in Spain, we do not express an audit opinion in accordance with the terms set out in the aforementioned regulations.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. Plaza de Euskadi, 5, 4 OOg Bilbao, Spain
Tel.: +s4 944 >88 8Oo / •34 9oz Out in

R. M. Madrid, sheet M-63,988, folio 75, volume 9,267, book 8,054, section 3. Registered in the R.O.A.C. under number 50242 – Tax Identification Number (NIF): B-79031290

The procedures applied are set out below:

1. Review and understanding of the information prepared by the Company in relation to the SCIIF – breakdown information included in Section F of the Annual Corporate Governance Report – and assessment of whether such information covers all the required information, which shall comply with the minimum content described in Section F, relating to the description of the SCIIF, of the IAGC model as set out in Circular 5/2013 of 12 June 2013 of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), and subsequent amendments, the most recent being Circular 3/2021 of 28 September 2021 of the CNMV (hereinafter, the CNMV Circulars).

2. Questions to the staff responsible for preparing the information detailed in point 1 above, with the aim of: (i) gaining an understanding of the process followed in its preparation; (ii) obtaining information enabling an assessment of whether the terminology used complies with the definitions in the reference framework; and (iii) obtaining information on whether the control procedures described have been implemented and are operational within the Company.

3. Review of the explanatory documentation supporting the detailed information set out in point 1 above, which shall comprise, principally, that documentation made directly available to those responsible for preparing the descriptive information on the SCIIF. In this regard, such documentation includes reports prepared by the internal audit function, senior management and other internal or external specialists in their capacity as support to the audit committee.

4. Comparison of the information detailed in point 1 above with the understanding of the Company's SCIIF obtained as a result of the procedures carried out as part of the audit of the annual accounts.

5. Review of the minutes of meetings of the board of directors, the audit committee and other committees of the Company for the purpose of assessing the consistency between the matters addressed therein in relation to the SCIIF and the information detailed in point 1 above.

6. Obtaining the representation letter relating to the work carried out, duly signed by those responsible for the preparation and formulation of the information detailed in point 1 above.

As a result of the procedures applied to the information relating to the SCIIF, no inconsistencies or issues have come to light that could affect it.

This report has been prepared exclusively in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 540 of the Consolidated Text of the Capital Companies Act and the CNMV Circulars regarding the description of the SCIIF in the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

Pricewałert useCoopers Auditores, S.L.

Antonio Velasco Ò obeitia

ASSOCIATION OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN SPAIN

PRICEWATERHOUSE COOPERS AUDITORS, S.L.

2026 No. 03/26/01900

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26 February 2026