

Audit report, Annual Accounts and management report as of December 31, 2024



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

Independent auditor's report on the annual accounts

To the shareholders of Corretaje e Información Monetaria y de Divisas, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Corretaje e Información Monetaria y de Divisas, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and related notes for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 2 of the notes to the annual accounts), and in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria included therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the annual accounts in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it has been compromised.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Most relevant aspects of the audit

The most relevant aspects of the audit are those that, in our professional judgment, were considered to be the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the annual accounts of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

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Most relevant aspects of the audit

How our audit addressed the most relevant aspects of the audit

Recognition of income from brokerage commissions

The recording of brokerage commissions for the purchase and sale of financial instruments is the Company's main source of income.

The processing of orders in foreign and national markets where European public debt operations stand out is especially relevant.

The Company's business is focused on the intermediation of the following products: deposits, repos, public debt, derivatives, and OTCs.

The Company's clients are institutional clients, so the applied rates are agreed between the parties. These commissions vary depending on the type of product, as well as the volume of intermediated operations.

We consider the recognition of income from brokerage commissions to be the most relevant aspect of the audit due to the representativeness of the balance of the heading on the profit and loss account.

See Note 19 of the Annual Accounts as of December 31, 2024

Our work has focused on the analysis, evaluation and verification of internal control, as well as on detailed tests.

Regarding the internal control system, we have proceeded to understand the intermediation process of the main types of financial operations with which the Company works.

Additionally, we have carried out detailed tests consisting of:

- Confirmation of the balances held in cash accounts in financial entities.
- Verification of bank reconciliations prepared by Management for cash accounts related to own and customer activity.
- Verification of the correct accounting record of income for a sample of transactions, verifying the accuracy, existence and accrual of these.
- Verification of settlement for a sample of invoices issued.
- Re-execution of the calculation of provisions for insolvency of those clients that present defaults.

Our work also included checking the absence of unusual entries on the accounting accounts in which this income is recorded.

No differences, above a reasonable range, have been identified in the tests described above, regarding the recognition of brokerage income in the Company.

Other information: Management report



of which is the responsibility of the Company's directors and does not form an integral part of the annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management report. Our responsibility regarding the management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to evaluate and report on the consistency between the management report and the annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the entity obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of the management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described in the previous paragraph, the information contained in the management report is consistent with that contained in the annual accounts for the 2024 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the directors for the annual accounts

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts, such that they fairly present the equity, financial position and financial performance of the Company, in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the entity in Spain, and for such internal control as the aforementioned directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
 opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the entity's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the significant risks communicated with the entity's directors, we determine those risks that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and are, therefore, considered to be the most significant risks.

We describe these risks in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

Javier Pato Blázquez (22313)

10 April 2025

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

ASSETS	Notes	2024	2023(*)
1.Treasury (Note 5)	5	35 237.15	23 384.09
1.1. Cash	_	35 237.15	23 384.09
1.2. Banco España and other central banks c/a.			
2. Loans to financial intermediaries	7	5 678 033.48	1 943 014.13
2.1. Overnight deposits	_	4 205 613.05	476 781.61
2.2. Claims on own-account operations to be settled		-	-
2.3. Deposits with agreed maturity		100 554.60	122 182.47
2.4. Reverse repurchase agreements		-	-
2.5. Other claims		1 188 591.25	1 240 138.74
2.6. Doubtful assets		295 503.17	172 890.03
2.7. Valuation adjustments: (+/-)		(112 228.59)	(68 978.72)
3. Loans and advances to individuals	8	747 912.99	7 460 362.36
3.1. Cash credit for deferred spot purchases	_	-	-
3.2. Receivables and advances for securities transactions		-	-
3.3. Other loans and advances		723 062.41	7 446 197.67
3.4. Reverse repurchase agreements		-	-
3.5. Doubtful assets		25 396.88	18 194.32
3.6. Valuation adjustments: (+/-)		(546.30)	(4 029.63)
4. Debt securities		-	-
4.1. Monetary assets and government debt securities	_		-
4.2. Other debt securities domestic portfolio		-	-
4.3. Debt securities foreign portfolio		-	-
4.4. Hybrid financial instruments		-	-
4.5. Doubtful assets		-	-
4.6. Valuation adjustments: (+/-)		-	-
5. Past due investments receivable			
6. Shares and participating interests	6	2 809 827.82	4 132 059.57
6.1. Shares and participating interests domestic portfolio	_	2 809 494.72	4 131 726.47
6.2. Shares and participating interests foreign portfolio		-	
6.3. Participating interests		333.10	333.10
6.4. Impairment losses on shares and participating interests (-)		-	-
7. Derivatives		-	-
7.1. Trading derivatives	_		
7.2. Hedging derivatives		_	_
8. Pension-linked insurance contracts		-	-
9. Tangible Assets	9	373 240.47	415 015.57
9.1. For own use	_	373 240.47	415 015.57
9.2. Investment property		373 240.47	413 013.37
9.3. Property, plant and equipment held for sale		_	
9.4. Impairment of tangible fixed assets (-)		_	_
10. Intangible assets	10	630.61	74 943.62
10.1. Goodwill			
10.2. Computer software		630.61	74 943.62
10.3. Other intangible assets		-	74 545.02
10.4. Impairment of intangible fixed assets (-)		-	_
11. Tax assets		-	-
11.1. Current assets	_		
11.2. Deferred assets		_	_
12. Accruals and deferrals	12	267 711.67	242 111.12
12.1. Commissions and expenses paid but not accrued		267 711.67	235 861.12
12.2. Other accruals and deferrals			6 250.00
13. Other assets	13	73 509.47	261 332.38
13.1. Taxes receivable from public authorities	<u>.</u>	0.47	60 946.84
13.2. Shareholders for called-up capital payments		U.47 -	00 540.64
13.3. Other		73 509.00	200 385.54
13.3. Outel		, 5 505.00	200 303.34
TOTAL ASSETS		9 986 103.66	14 552 222.84
*) They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes.			
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BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	2024	2023(*)
1. Payable to financial intermediaries	11	28 911.38	282 792.83
1.1. Loans and receivables	_	-	-
1.2. Debts for own-account transactions to be settled		-	-
1.3. Reverse repurchase agreements			
1.4. Transitional balances arising from securities transactions.			
1.5. Other liabilities		28 911.38	282 792.83
1.6. Valuation adjustments: accrued interest receivable(+)		-	-
2. Debts owed to private individuals	11	13 828.19	3 320 206.42
2.1. Reverse repurchase agreements		-	-
2.2. Transitional balances relating to securities transactions		-	-
2.3. Other payables		13 828.19	3 320 206.42
2.4. Valuation adjustments: accrued interest receivable not yet due		-	-
3. Cash collateral in respect of transactions	_	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
3.1. Market lending transactions			-
3.2. Other deposits		-	-
4. Securities credit to the market for deferred spot sales	_	-	-
5. Short sales and securities borrowing liabilities	_		
5.1. Short positions arising from short sales of securities	_		
5.2. Sales of securities borrowed or lent as collateral		_	_
5.3 Valuation adjustments: accrued interest and other charges not yet due (+).		_	_
6. Other liabilities at fair value through equity		-	_
7. Derivatives	_		
7.1. Trading derivatives	_		
7.2. Hedging derivatives			-
8. Borrowings	_		
9. Subordinated liabilities	_		
10. Provisions for liabilities	_		
	_		<u>-</u>
10.1. Provisions for pensions and similar obligations		-	-
10.2. Provisions for taxes		-	-
10.3. Provisions for transactions with payments based on equity instruments 10.4. Provisions for other risks		-	-
11. Tax liabilities		-	-
11.1. Current 11.2. Deferred		-	-
12. Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale		_	_
13. Accruals and deferrals	12	1 751 526.29	2 034 149.27
13.1. Commissions and other income collected and not accrued		1751 520.25	2 034 143.27
13.2. Accrued expenses not due for payment		1 751 526.29	2 034 149.27
13.3. Other accruals and deferrals		1751520.25	2 034 143.27
14. Other liabilities	13	618 373.40	790 774.25
14.1. Taxes payable to public authorities		236 168.24	273 796.01
14.2. Outstanding disbursements on securities underwritings		230 108.24	273 790.01
14.3. Balances under finance leasing transactions			
14.4. Other liabilities not related to securities transactions		382 205.16	516 978.24
15. Capital in the nature of financial liabilities		302 203.10	310 370.24
TOTAL MARKETING		2 442 522 25	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2 412 639.26	6 427 922.77

 $^{(\}mbox{\ensuremath{^{\ast}}})$ They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	2024	2023(*)
16. Shareholders' equity	14	7 573 464.40	8 124 300.07
16.1. Share capital		3 005 000.00	3 005 000.00
16.2. Share premium		-	-
16.3. Reserves		5 119 300.07	5 076 670.62
16.4. Own securities (-)		-	-
16.5. Profit/(loss) from previous years (+/-)		-	-
16.6. Other members' contributions		-	-
16.7. Result for the year (+/-)		(550 835.67)	442 629.45
16.8. Dividends and remunerations (-)		-	(400 000.00)
16.9. Other equity instruments		-	-
17. Valuation adjustments in equity (+/-)		-	-
17.1. Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity (±)	_	-	-
17.2.Cash flow hedges (+/-)		-	-
17.3. Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (+/-)		-	-
17.4. Exchange rate differences (+/-)		-	-
17.5. Remaining valuation adjustments (+/-)		-	-
18. Grants, donations and legacies received		<u> </u>	
TOTAL EQUITY	_	7 573 464.40	8 124 300.07
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	_	9 986 103,66	14 552 222.84

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BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

RISK AND COMMITMENT ACCOUNTS	Notes	2024	2023(*)
1. Guarantees and sureties given		-	_
1.1. Participation in collective guarantees		-	
1.2. Assets assigned to own or third-party guarantees		_	_
1.3. Risks arising from derivatives contracted on behalf of third parties		_	_
1.4. Other		_	-
2. Other contingent liabilities		_	-
3. Loaned own securities		_	
3.1. Government debt securities		_	
3.2. Other fixed-income securities		_	_
3.3. Shares and participating interests		_	-
4. Forward commitments to purchase securities		-	-
4.1. Monetary assets and government debt securities		-	
4.2. Other debt securities		_	_
4.3. Shares and participating interests		_	_
5. Commitments to sell securities with agreed maturity		-	-
5.1. Monetary assets and government debt securities		-	
5.2. Other debt securities		_	-
5.3. Shares and participating interests		_	-
6. Commitments on underwriting of issues		-	-
6.1. Debt securities		-	
6.2. Shares and participating interests		_	-
7. Own orders on securities to be executed		-	
7.1. Purchase orders		-	
7.2. Sell orders		_	-
8. Financial derivatives		-	-
8.1. Forward contracts on financial assets		-	
8.2. Purchase and sale of contracted and unmatured foreign currencies		_	-
8.3. Financial Futures on securities and interest rates		-	-
8.4. Other interest rate transactions		-	-
8.5. Financial futures on foreign exchange		-	-
8.6. Options on securities or indices		-	-
8.7. Interest rate options		-	-
8.8. Currency options		-	-
8.9. Other contracts (non-financial underlying, etc.)		-	-
9. Securities lending to the market		-	
9.1. Own securities		-	-
9.2. Customer securities		-	-
10. Credit granted to customers in respect of securities transactions			
10.1. Credit drawn down		-	-
10.2. Credit available		-	-
11. Assets purchased in own name on behalf of third parties		-	
12. Other risk and commitment accounts		-	-
TOTAL RISK AND COMMITMENT ACCOUNTS			

^(*) They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

RISK AND COMMITMENT ACCOUNTS	Notes	2024	2023(*)
OTHER MEMORANDUM ACCOUNTS			_
A 11 194 1 1 1 1 194 19 19 19			
1. Unconditional cash on demand at credit institutions	_	-	-
2. Customer orders to purchase securities pending settlement	_		<u> </u>
2.1. With Sociedad de Sistemas		-	-
2.2. With MEFF		-	-
2.3. With other financial intermediaries		-	-
3. Client orders for the sale of securities pending settlement	_		<u> </u>
3.1. With the Sociedad de Sistemas		-	-
3.2. With MEFF		-	-
3.3. With other financial intermediaries		-	-
4. Deposits of financial instruments (market value)	-		-
4.1. Own		-	-
4.2. From third parties		-	-
4.3. Received from another depository institution		-	-
5. Own and third-party financial instruments held by other institutions (market			
value)		1 783 850.48	2 230 495.20
(market value)	21	1 783 850.48	2 230 495.20
5.1. Own		-	-
5.2. Third-party	-		<u> </u>
6. Securities lending received		-	-
6.1. Securities sold		-	-
6.2. Securities sold		-	-
6.3. Securities repoed	-		-
7. Managed portfolios		-	-
7.1. Invested in listed domestic equity securities		-	-
7.2. Invested in unquoted domestic equities and shares		-	-
7.3. Invested in listed domestic fixed income securities		-	-
7.4. Invested in unquoted domestic debt securities		-	-
7.5. Invested in listed external securities		-	-
7.6. Invested in unquoted foreign securities		-	-
7.7. Cash held with financial intermediaries	-	-	<u> </u>
8 Collateral posted by third parties with other financial institutions for market credit		-	-
to the market		-	-
8.1. Initial guarantees	-	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8.2. Additional guarantees	_	<u>-</u>	-
9. Regularized suspense assets	_	<u> </u>	-
10. Past-due and uncollected proceeds of doubtful assets	_	<u> </u>	-
11. Guarantees received from customers on loans and advances to individuals			
12. Other off-balance sheet items	-	1 783 850.48	2 230 495.20
TOTAL OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	_	1 783 850.48	2 230 495.20

^(*) They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

DEBIT	Notes	2024	2023(*)
1. Interest and similar charges on financial liabilities	18	0.35	349.81
1.1. Financial intermediaries	_	0.35	349.81
1.2. Resident individuals		-	-
1.3. Non-resident individuals		_	_
1.4. Borrowings and other financing		-	_
1.5. Subordinated liabilities		-	_
1.6. Adjustment of hedging costs		-	-
1.7. Pension fund interest costs		-	-
1.8. Remuneration of capital that is a financial liability		-	-
1.9. Other interest		-	-
2. Commissions and brokerage fees paid	20	620 698.26	593 608.59
2.1. Securities transactions		361 587.35	354 078.21
2.2. Derivative transactions		-	-
2.3. Underwriting and placement of issues		-	-
2.4. Fees paid to markets and clearing and settlement systems 2.5.		-	-
2.5. Guarantees corresponding to the collective guarantee to the market 2.6.		-	-
2.6. Fees and commissions paid to agents and other entities		251 972.11	222 218.83
2.7. Other fees and commissions		7 138.80	17 311.55
3. Losses on financial investments	21	380 821.77	684 734.86
3.1. Monetary assets and government bonds		-	-
3.2. Other debt securities domestic portfolio		-	=
3.3. Other fixed-income securities foreign portfolio		-	-
3.4. Shares and participating interests Domestic portfolio		112 128.08	177 312.59
3.5. Equities foreign portfolio		-	-
3.6. Trading derivatives		268 693.69	507 422.27
3.7. Negative net difference due to short sale of fixed income securities and received			
on loan		-	-
3.8. Negative net difference from the sale of shares and interests in discovered and			
received on loan		-	-
3.9. Losses on other assets at fair value		-	-
3.10. Changes on losses due to hedging operations 3.11. Other losses		-	-
4. Impairment losses on financial assets	7	80 445.54	13 263.49
4.1. Loans and receivables and other fixed-income financial assets	, –	80 445.54	13 263.49
4.1. Edans and receivables and other fixed-income financial assets 4.2. Equity instruments		80 445.54	13 203.49
5. Foreign exchange losses		32 964.30	40 304.33
6. Staff costs	22	7 987 323.90	7 410 175.21
6.1. Salaries and bonuses		6 252 652.91	6 294 123.16
		930 896.77	837 213.83
6.2. Social security contributions 6.3. Provisions to internal pension funds		930 890.77	03/ 213.03
6.4. Contributions to external pension funds		-	-
6.5. Severance payments		577 085.54	94 632.90
6.6. Training expenses		577 005.54	54 052.50
6.7. Equity-based compensation of employees		_	_
6.8. Other staff costs		226 688.68	184 205.32
7. Overheads	23	4 019 674.76	3 655 147.77
7.1. Rental of buildings and facilities		346 893.61	343 532.14
7.2. Communications		2 722 504.16	2 433 746.96
7.3. Computer systems		-	- 155 / 10150
7.4. Supplies		19 628.50	24 807.79
7.5. Maintenance and repair		199 826.74	218 961.71
7.6. Advertising and publicity			
7.7. Representation and travel		456 787.51	347 043.10
7.8. Governing bodies (per diems, allowances, etc.)		-	-
7.9. Subcontracted administrative services		-	-
7.10. Other independent professional services		110 634.76	98 343.33
7.11. Other expenses		163 399.48	188 712.74

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

DEBIT	Notes	2024	2023(*)
8. Other operating charges	23	18 400.00	39 000.00
8.1.Contributions to the Investment Guarantee Fund	_	6 400.00	30 000.00
8.2.Other items		12 000.00	9 000.00
9. Contributions and taxes		23 065.13	20 791.07
10. Depreciation	9 y 10	173 032.10	100 600.41
10.1. Buildings for own use	_	-	-
10.2. Furniture, fixtures and fittings and vehicles		123 910.78	45 837.83
10.3. Investment property		-	-
10.4. Intangible assets		49 121.32	54 762.58
11. Impairment losses on non-financial assets	7	25 191.69	-
11.1. Property, plant and equipment		-	-
11.2. Intangible assets		25 191.69	-
11.3. Other		-	-
12. Provisions for contingencies		-	-
12.1. Provisions for taxes		-	-
12.2. Other provisions		-	-
13. Other losses		<u> </u>	-
13.1. On sale of non-financial assets		-	-
13.2. On sale of equity investments		-	-
13.3. On non-current assets held for sale		-	-
13.4. On application of the collective guarantee to the market		-	-
13.5. Other losses		-	-
14. Income tax for the period	16	(183 943.17)	135 656.76
15. Profit from discontinued operations	<u> </u>	-	
16. Net result (+/-)		(550 835.67)	442 629.45

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

CREDIT	Notes	2024	2023(*)
1. Interest, dividends and similar income from financial assets	18	136 090.88	44 512.76
1.1. Bank of Spain		_	-
1.2. Financial intermediaries		-	-
1.3. Resident individuals		-	-
1.4. Non-resident individuals		-	-
1.5. Monetary assets and government debt		-	-
1.6. Other fixed income securities		-	-
1.7. Foreign fixed income portfolio		-	-
1.8. Dividends on stocks and shares		13.80	18.42
1.9. Rectification of hedging products		-	-
1.10. Proceeds from insurance contracts linked to pensions and similar obligations		-	-
1.11. Other interest and income		136 077.08	44 494.34
2. Fees and commissions received	19	11 913 662.29	12 264 282.73
2.1. Processing and execution of customer orders for the purchase and sale of securities.		11 889 062.29	12 176 682.73
2.2. Underwriting and placement of issues		-	-
2.3. Marketing of Collective Investment Institutions		-	-
2.4. Deposit and book-entry of securities		-	-
2.5. Portfolio management		-	-
2.6. Investment advisory services		-	-
2.7. Sourcing and placement of packages of securities on secondary markets 2.8.		-	-
2.8. Systematic internalisation of orders		-	-
2.9. Brokerage of derivative instruments		-	-
2.10. Fees for market lending transactions		-	-
2.11. Fees for the preparation of investment reports and financial analysis		-	-
2.12. Other fees		24 600.00	87 600.00
3. Gains on financial investments	21	514 801.72	785 145.84
3.1. Money market assets and government bonds		-	-
3.2. Other debt securities domestic portfolio		-	-
3.3. Other debt securities foreign portfolio		-	-
3.4. Shares and participating interests Domestic portfolio		394 296.33	584 366.77
3.5. Equities foreign portfolio		-	-
3.6. Trading derivatives		120 504.31	200 779.07
3.7. Negative net difference on sale of debt securities short and borrowed		-	-
3.8. Negative net difference on sale of shares and other equity securities shorted and borrowed		-	-
3.9. Gains on other assets at fair value		-	-
3.10. Adjustments to gains on hedging transactions		-	-
3.11. Other gains		1.08	-
3.12. Negative difference on business combinations		-	-
4. Write-downs of impaired financial assets	7	37 195.67	6 190.71
4.1. Loans and receivables and other fixed-income financial assets		37 195.67	6 190.71
4.2. Equity instruments		-	-
5. Foreign exchange gains		25 088.40	36 098.11
6. Other operating income			
7. Recoveries of impaired non-financial assets	7	-	-
7.1. Property, plant and equipment		-	-
7.2. Intangible assets		_	-
7.3. Other		_	-
8. Recovery of provisions for risks		_	-
8.1. Provisions for taxes			
8.2. Other provisions		-	_
9. Other gains		_	31.60
9.1. Gains on sale of non-financial assets		_	
9.2. On sale of equity investments		_	_
9.3. On non-current assets held for sale		=	-
9.4. On recovery of losses on the collective guarantee to the market		=	-
9.5. Other gains		-	31.60
10. Gains from discontinued operations		-	-
(*) They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes.			

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

a) Statement of recognized income and expense

	2024	2023(*)
Profit or loss for the year	(550 835.67)	442 629.45
Income and expenses recognized directly in equity		
From valuation of financial instruments	-	-
- Financial assets at fair value through equity	-	-
- Other income/expenses	-	-
From cash flow hedges	-	-
Grants, donations and legacies received	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments	-	-
Non-current assets and related liabilities with direct changes in equity	-	-
Translation differences	-	-
Tax effect	=	=
Total income and expenses recognized directly in equity		
Transfers to the income statement		
Valuation of financial instruments	-	-
- Financial assets at fair value through equity	-	-
- Other income/expenses	-	-
From cash flow hedges	-	-
Grants, donations and legacies received	-	-
Non-current assets and related liabilities with direct changes in equity	-	-
Translation differences	-	-
Tax effect	-	-
Total transfers to profit and loss account	-	
Total recognized incomes and expenses	(550 835.67)	442 629.45

^(*) They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

b) Total statement of changes in equity

	Equity	Share Premiu m	Reserves	Result from previous periods	Result from the period	Interim and approved dividends	Subsidies donations and legacies	Valuation adjustmen ts	Total Net Equity
	3 005 000.00		5 025 767.01		1 075 903.61	(1 025 000.00)			8 081 670.62
Balance at 2022 year end (*)									
Adjustments due to criteria changes 2021(*) and before									
Adjustments due to errors 2021(*)	3 005 000.00	-	5 025 767.01	-	1 075 903.61	(1 025 000.00)	-		8 081 670.62
Adjusted balance, beginning 2023	-	-	-	-	- 442 629.45		-	-	- 442 629.45
Total recognized income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in equity						(400 000.00)			(400 000.00)
-Increase on equity -Decrease on equity	-	-	-	-	-	(400 000.00)	-	-	(400 000.00)
-Conversion of financial liabilities into equity	-	-	-	-	-	(400 000.00)	-	-	(400 000.00)
-Dividend payment / shareholders' remuneration -Transactions with own shares and equity instruments (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in equity resulting from a business combination Other transactions with shareholders or owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			50 903.61		(1 075 903.61)	1 025 000.00			
Other variations in equity	3 005 000.00		5 076 670.62		442 629.45	(400 000.00)			8 124 300.07
Balance at 2023 year end									
Adjustments due to criteria changes 2022 and before									
Adjustments due to errors 2023(*)	3 005 000.00	-	5 076 670.62	-	442 629.45	(400 000.00)	-	-	8 124 300.07
Adjusted balance, beginning 2024	-	-	-	-	(550 835.67)	-	-	-	(550 835.67)
Total recognized income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in equity	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Increase on equity -Decrease on equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Conversion of financial liabilities into capital -Dividend payment / shareholders' remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Transactions with own shares and equity instruments (net) Increase (decrease) in equity resulting from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Other transactions with shareholders or owners -Other variations in equity	-		42 629.45		(442 629.45)	400 000.00			
Final Balance on 2024	3 005 000.00		5 119 300.07		(550 835.67)				7 573 464.40

^(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purpose

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

	Note	2024	2023(*)
Cash flows from operating activities		3 830 696.08	(4 597 962.08)
1. Profit for the year before tax	16	(734 778.84)	578 286.21
2. Adjustments to profit or loss		1 516 327.46	(14 377.53)
Depreciation of fixed assets (+)	9 y 10	173 032.10	100 600.41
Valuation adjustments for impairment (+/-)	7 y 8	(12 003.98)	-
Changes in provisions (+/-)	·	· -	-
Allocation of subsidies (-)		-	-
Gains/losses on disposal of fixed assets (+/-)	10	25 191.69	-
Gains/losses on disposal of financial instruments (+/-)	6	1 322 231.75	-
Financial income (-)		-	-
Financial expenses (+)		-	-
Exchange rate differences (+/-)		-	-
Change in fair value of financial instruments (+/-)		-	-
Other income and expenses		7 875.90	(114 977.94)
3. Changes in working capital		2 865 204.29	(5 026 214.00)
Inventories (+/-)		-	-
Accounts receivable and other receivables (+/-)	7 v 8	6 718 265.44	(5 285 610.27)
Other current assets (+/-)	12 y 13	162 222.36	266 471.75
Creditors and other accounts payable (+/-)	11	(3 560 259.68)	-
Other current liabilities (+/-)	12 y 13	(455 023.83)	-
Other non-current assets and liabilities (+/-)	•	-	(7075.48)
4. Other cash flows from operating activities		183 943.17	(135 656.76)
Interest payments (-)		-	-
Dividend receipts (+)		_	-
Interest receipts (+)		-	-
Receipts of income tax payments (+/-)	16	183 943.17	(135 656.76)
Other cash receipts and payments (+/-)		_	. ,
5. Cash flows from operating activities			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(82 135.68)	(396 640.67)
6. Payments for investments (-)		(82 135.68)	(396 640.67)
Group companies		(02 133.00)	(330 0 10.07)
Intangible assets		_	_
Property, plant and equipment	9	(82 135.68)	(396 640.67)
Investment property	J	(02 133.00)	(330 0 10.07)
Other financial assets		_	_
Non-current assets held for sale		_	_
7. Proceeds from disposals (+)		_	_
Group companies		_	_
Intangible assets		_	_
Property, plant and equipment		_	_
Investment property		_	_
Other financial assets		-	
Non-current assets held for sale		- -	_
8. Cash flows from investing activities		-	_
S. Sast. Nows it of the investing delivities			

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

	Note	2024	2023(*)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	(382 303.62)
9. Proceeds and payments for equity instruments			-
Issuance of equity instruments (+)		-	-
Redemption of equity instruments (-)		-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments (-)		-	-
Disposal of own equity instruments (+)		-	-
Grants, donations and legacies received (+)		-	-
10. Proceeds and payments for financial liability instruments		-	-
Issue		-	-
Bonds and other marketable securities (+)		-	-
Amounts owed to credit institutions (+)		-	-
Payable to group and associated companies (+)		-	-
Other debts (+)		-	-
Repayment and redemption of		-	-
Bonds and other marketable debt securities (+)		-	-
Payable to credit institutions (+)		-	-
Payable to group and associated companies (+)		-	-
Other debts (+)		-	-
11. Payments for dividends and remuneration of other equity instruments		-	(382 303.62)
Dividends (-)		-	-
Remuneration from other equity instruments (-)		-	-
12. Cash flows from financing activities			
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		(7 875.90)	4 206.22
NET INCREASE / DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS		3 740 684.50	(5 372 700.15)
Cash or cash equivalents at beginning of year		500 165.70	5 872 865.85
Cash or cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	4 240 850.20	500 165.70

^(*) They are presented, only and exclusively, for comparative purposes

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

1. Activity and general information

Corretaje e Información Monetaria y de Divisas, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. (hereinafter, CIMD, SV or the Company) was incorporated on 29 January 1988 under the name Corretaje e Información Monetaria y de Divisas, Mediador de Deuda, S.A. Following authorisation in 1990 by the Ministry of Economy and Finance for its transformation into a Securities Agency, it was entered on 2 January 1991 in the register of Investment Services Firms of the Spanish Securities Market Commission (hereinafter, CNMV), under number 125. On 23 February 2010, the Ministry of Economy and Finance resolved to authorise the transformation of the Company into a Securities Company, maintaining the number 125 in the CNMV register.

The Company has its registered office in Madrid, Calle Príncipe de Vergara, nº 131, 3rd floor.

The exclusive corporate purpose of the Company is the development of all activities permitted to investment services companies by articles 125 and 126 of Law 6/2023, of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services. The aforementioned investment services and activities and auxiliary services will be provided on the financial instruments referred to in article 2 of the aforementioned Law. Likewise, it may carry out the activities provided for above, referring to instruments not contemplated in article 2 of the aforementioned Law, or other accessory activities that involve the prolongation of your business, when this does not distort the corporate purpose. These activities can be carried out both nationally and internationally.

In particular, the Company is authorized by the CNMV to provide the following services in accordance with its program of activities:

Investment Services:

- Receiving and transmitting orders on behalf of third parties.
- Execution of these others on behalf of third parties.
- Negotiation on your own account.
- Management of organized trading facilities.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

Secondary activities:

- Receiving and transmision of orders by third and execution of that orders over bank deposits and commodities (electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and other energy fuels).
- Management of organized trading facilities on wholesale energy products that must be physically settled not admitted to trading on regulated markets or Multilateral Negotiation Systems and that, therefore, do not have the consideration of financial instruments.

The fundamental aspects of investment services companies' legal regime are defined in the following legislation:

- Law 6/2023, of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services.
- Royal Decree 813/2023, of November 8, on the legal regime of investment services companies and other entities that provide investment services.
- Royal Decree 814/2023, of November 8, on financial instruments, admission to trading, registration of negotiable securities and market infrastructures.
- Royal Decree 815/2023, of November 8, which develops Law 6/2023, of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services, in relation to the official records of the National Commission of the Securities Market, cooperation with other authorities and supervision of investment services companies.

Additionally, these companies are affected by various provisions that, among others, regulate the following aspects:

- They must take the form of public limited companies and with the sole corporate purpose
 of carrying out activities that are typical of investment services companies.
- They must have a minimum share capital of 750,000 euros.
- They must comply with minimum capital, liquidity and solvency requirements in accordance with current regulations. On 26 June 2021, Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of 27 November on prudential requirements for investment firms, which sets out the levels of own funds to be held and the criteria to be followed for their calculation, came into force.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

This Regulation repeals the application of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, for investment firms.

Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 incorporates the reserved prudential information that investment firms must periodically send to the CNMV. This information is homogeneous with that required in the framework of the single market, given that it responds to a process of convergence between the different countries of the European Union.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's solvency ratio is 306,15% (249.55% as of December 31, 2023), which represents a surplus of 5,099 thousand euros (4,798 thousand euros as of December 31, 2023). This ratio corresponds entirely to "ordinary Tier 1 capital".

• They must join an Investment Guarantee Fund (called Sociedad Gestora del Fondo General de Garantía de Inversiones, S.A.) under the terms established by Royal Decree 948/2001, of 3 August, on investor compensation schemes, which guarantees, in general terms, that all investors receive the monetary value of their global creditor position against the Company, up to a quantitative limit of 100,000 euros.

The Company belongs to CIMD Group. The parent company, Corretaje e Información Monetaria y de Divisas, S.A. (hereinafter, CIMD, SA) is set up in Madrid and holds 99.99% of the Company' shares.

a) Relevant events taking place during the year

There have been no relevant events during year 2024 or during year 2023.

b)Drawing up date

On March 21, 2025 the Company's Board of Directors prepared the annual accounts and Directors' report for the year ended December 31, 2024.

At the date of preparation of these annual accounts, the members of the Board of Directors are:

Mr. Rafael Bunzl Csonka Chairman

Mr. Iñigo Trincado Boville Member of the Board Mrs. Beatriz Senís Gilmartín Member of the Board

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

c) Staff

By categories, the average number of staff employed by the Group during the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		2024			2023		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Management Staff	2 40	- 16	2 56	2 43	- 15	2 58	
	42	16	58	45	15	60	

During the 2024 and 2023 fiscal years, there were no persons employed in the Company with a disability equal to or greater than 33%.

d) <u>Branches and Representatives</u>

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 the Company has no branches or representatives.

2. Basis of presentation of the financial statements

a) Regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company

The attached annual accounts, prepared by the Company's Directors, have been prepared from the Company's accounting records, having applied the current commercial legislation and the rules established in Circular 1/2021, of March 25, of the CNMV, on accounting standards, annual accounts and financial statements of Investment Services Companies and their consolidable groups, Management Companies of Collective Investment Institutions and Management Companies of Closed Type Entities and other mandatory regulations approved by the CNMV. In matters not provided for in the previous regulations, the General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1/2021, of January 12, in force for the years beginning on January 1, 2021, and its sectoral adaptations, have been applied, and the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted as Regulations of the European Commission in force, provided that they are not contrary to the previous standards, in order to show a true image of its assets, its financial situation and the results of the Company.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

b) True and fair view

The accompanying annual accounts have been obtained from the Company's accounting records and have been prepared in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework for financial information and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria contained therein, so that they present fairly the Company's equity and financial position at 31 December 2023 and the results of its operations, the changes in its equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

These annual accounts, prepared by the Company's Directors, will be submitted for approval by the General Shareholders' Meeting, and it is expected that they will be approved without any modification.

The figures contained in the documents comprising these annual accounts are expressed in Euros.

c) Non-mandatory accounting principles

No non-mandatory accounting principles have been applied. The directors of the Company have prepared these financial statements taking into account all the mandatory accounting principles and standards that have a material effect on the financial statements. There are no accounting principles that are mandatory but are no longer applied.

d) <u>Critical measurement issues and estimates of uncertainty</u>

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, there are no uncertainties deriving from significant risks that may entail a material change in the value of assets or liabilities in the following year.

In preparing the annual accounts estimates were occasionally made by the Company's directors in order to measure certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments reported herein. Basically, these estimates relate to:

- The useful life applied to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Notes 9 and 10).
- The assessment of possible impairment losses on certain assets (Note 3).

Although these estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at yearend 2024, future events, if any, may make it necessary to change these estimates in future years, which would be done prospectively, recognizing the effects of the change in estimate, if any, in the related income statement.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

e) Going concern principle

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as the Company's directors consider that its business will continue for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the application of the accounting rules is not intended to determine the value of the net assets for the purpose of their global or partial transfer or the resulting amount in the event of liquidation.

f) Changes in accounting estimates

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, there are no changes in accounting estimates which are significant and which affect the present year or which are expected to affect future years are reported.

g) Consolidation

The Company forms part of the CIMD Group, whose parent company is CIMD, S.A., set up in Madrid and which owns at 31 December 2024 and 2023 99.99% of the shares of the Company. The Board of Directors of CIMD, SA will draw up its consolidated financial statements at 20 March 2024. Said consolidated financial statements will be filed with the Madrid Mercantile Registry once they have been approved.

The parent company of the Group prepares its consolidated annual accounts in accordance with CNMV Circular 1/2021 of 25 March on accounting standards, annual accounts and financial statements of Investment Services Companies and their consolidable groups, Management Companies of Collective Investment Institutions and Management Companies of Closed-Ended Entities.

h) Grouping of items

Certain items of the balance sheet, the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows are presented in groups to facilitate their understanding, although, to the extent that it is significant, it has been included the ungrouped information in the corresponding notes to the annual accounts.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

i) Minimum own funds. Investment and diversification ratios.

Directive (EU) 2019/2034 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the prudential supervision of investment firms and Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on prudential requirements for investment firms, regulate the taking up of business, the supervisory framework and prudential arrangements for investment firms, as well as the minimum own funds to be held, the manner in which those own funds are determined, and the processes and reporting on capital self-assessment to be carried out by institutions.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Company's capital exceeded the requirements of the regulations in force at that date.

j) Comparativeness of information

The Directors of the Company present, for comparative purposes, for each of the items in the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement, in addition to the figures for the financial year 2023, the corresponding figures for the previous financial year.

3. Accounting criteria

The most significant accounting principles and valuation rules applied when preparing the financial statements are those set out below:

a) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified in the balance sheet as follows:

- i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- ii) Financial assets at amortized cost.
- iii) Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity.
- iv) Financial assets at cost.

i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes equity instruments that are neither held for trading nor to be measured at cost, and for which an irrevocable election was not made at initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value directly in equity.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

In any case, an entity may, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss that would otherwise be included in another category if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a valuation inconsistency or accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities on different bases.

Initial valuation

Financial assets included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration given. Transaction costs directly attributable to them are recognized in the income statement for the year.

Subsequent valuation

After initial recognition, the company shall measure financial assets in this category at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is included in this category, even when it is admitted to trading on an organized market, if the undertaking holds the investment for the purpose of receiving cash flows from the performance of the contract and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Contractual cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are inherent in an arrangement that is in the nature of an ordinary loan, notwithstanding that the transaction is arranged at a zero or below-market interest rate.

Thus, a bond with a fixed maturity date and for which a variable market interest rate is charged would be inherent in such an agreement and may be subject to a cap. By contrast, instruments convertible into equity instruments of the issuer; loans with inverse floating interest rates (i.e. a rate that has an inverse relationship to market interest rates); or those where the issuer can defer interest payments if such payment would affect its creditworthiness, without the deferred interest accruing additional interest, would not fulfil this condition.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The management of a group of financial assets to obtain their contractual cash flows does not imply that the enterprise must hold all instruments to maturity; financial assets may be considered to be managed for that purpose even if sales have occurred or are expected to occur in the future. For this purpose, the enterprise must consider the frequency, amount and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for those sales and expectations regarding future sales activity.

The company's management of these investments is a matter of fact and does not depend on its intentions for an individual instrument. An enterprise may have more than one policy for managing its financial instruments and it may be appropriate, in some circumstances, to separate a portfolio of financial assets into portfolios.

In general, this category includes trade receivables and non-trade receivables:

- a) Trade receivables: financial assets arising from the sale of goods and the rendering of services in connection with business transactions for which payment is deferred.
- b) Non-trade receivables: financial assets that are not equity instruments or derivatives and are not of a commercial origin and whose collections are of a fixed or determinable amount and which arise from loans or credit operations granted by the company.

Initial valuation

Financial assets classified in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration given, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

However, trade receivables maturing within one year that do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, as well as receivables from employees, dividends receivable and payments due on equity instruments that are expected to be received in the near term, may be measured at nominal value when the effect of not discounting cash flows is not material.

Subsequent valuation

Financial assets included in this category shall be measured at amortized cost. Accrued interest shall be taken to the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

However, loans and receivables maturing in less than one year which, in accordance with the above paragraph, are initially measured at nominal value shall continue to be measured at nominal value, unless they are impaired.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset change because of the issuer's financial difficulties, the entity shall analyses whether an impairment loss should be recognized.

<u>Impairment</u>

At least at the end of each reporting period, an impairment loss shall be recognized whenever there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or a group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics measured collectively, is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition and that result in a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows, which may be caused by the insolvency of the debtor.

The impairment loss on these financial assets is the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, including, where applicable, those from the realization of collateral and personal guarantees, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at the time of initial recognition. For floating rate financial assets, the effective interest rate applicable at the reporting date in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions shall be used. Models based on formulas or statistical methods may be used to calculate impairment losses for a group of financial assets.

Impairment losses, and their reversal when the amount of the impairment loss decreases due to a subsequent event, shall be recognized as an expense or income, respectively, in the profit and loss account. The reversal of impairment shall be limited to the carrying amount of the asset that would have been recognized at the date of reversal had no impairment loss been recognized.

iii) Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity

A financial asset shall be included in this category when the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are solely collections of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and it is not held for trading and is not classified under 'Financial assets at amortized cost'. Investments in equity instruments for which the irrevocable option for classification as 'Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' has been exercised are also included in this category.

Initial valuation

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The financial assets included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration given, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. The amount of any preemptive subscription rights and similar rights acquired shall form part of the initial valuation.

Subsequent valuation

Financial assets included in this category are measured at fair value, without deducting any transaction costs that might be incurred on disposal. Changes in fair value are recognized directly in equity until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, at which time the amount so recognized is taken to the income statement.

However, impairment losses and gains and losses arising from exchange differences on monetary financial assets denominated in foreign currencies, in accordance with the foreign currency standard, shall be recorded in the profit and loss account.

Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method and accrued dividends shall also be recorded in the profit and loss account.

Where these assets are to be valued by derecognition or otherwise, the weighted average value method for homogeneous groups shall be applied.

In the exceptional case that the fair value of an equity instrument is no longer reliable, prior adjustments recognized directly in equity shall be treated in the same way as for impairment of financial assets at cost.

In the case of the sale of pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights or the segregation of such rights for exercise, the amount of the rights shall decrease the carrying amount of the respective assets. This amount shall correspond to the fair value or cost of the rights, consistent with the valuation of the associated financial assets, and shall be determined by applying a generally accepted valuation formula.

Impairment

At least at the end of each reporting period, an impairment loss shall be recognized whenever there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of financial assets included in this category with similar collectively assessed risk characteristics, is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition and that cause:

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

- a) In the case of purchased debt instruments, a reduction or delay in estimated future cash flows, which may be caused by the insolvency of the debtor; or
- b) In the case of investments in equity instruments, a lack of recoverability of the carrying amount of the asset, as evidenced, for example, by a prolonged or significant decline in its fair value. In any case, an instrument shall be presumed to be impaired if its market price has declined by one and a half years or forty per cent without recovery of its value, notwithstanding that it may be necessary to recognise an impairment loss before that period has elapsed or the market price has declined by that percentage.

The impairment loss on these financial assets is the difference between their cost or amortized cost less any impairment loss previously recognized in the income statement and the fair value at the time of measurement.

Cumulative losses recognized in equity for decline in fair value, provided that there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the asset, shall be recognized in the profit and loss account.

If the fair value increases in subsequent periods, the impairment loss recognized in prior periods shall be reversed with a credit to the profit and loss account of the period. However, if the fair value of an equity instrument increases, the fair value adjustment recognized in prior periods shall not be reversed with a credit to the income statement and the increase in fair value shall be recognized directly in equity.

iv) Financial assets at cost

In any case, the following are included in this valuation category:

- a) Investments in the equity of group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates, as defined in Rule 13 of the General Chart of Accounts for the preparation of the annual accounts.
- b) Other investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined by reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument, or cannot be reliably estimated, and derivatives that have these investments as their underlying.
- c) Hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, unless they qualify for recognition at amortized cost.
- d) Contributions made as a result of a joint venture and similar agreements.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

- e) Participating loans whose interest is contingent either because a fixed or variable interest rate is agreed to be payable on the achievement of a milestone in the borrower company (e.g. the achievement of profits) or because it is calculated solely by reference to the performance of the borrower company's business.
- f) Any other financial asset that is initially classified in the fair value through profit or loss portfolio when it is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of its fair value.

Initial valuation

Investments included in this category are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs, applying, where appropriate, in relation to group companies, the criteria included in section 2 of the standard on transactions between group companies and the criteria for determining the cost of the combination established in the standard on business combinations.

However, if an investment existed prior to its classification as a group company, jointly controlled entity or associate, the cost of that investment shall be taken to be the carrying amount that it should have had immediately before the company's classification as a group company, jointly controlled entity or associate.

The initial valuation shall include the amount of any pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights that may have been acquired.

<u>Subsequent valuation</u>

Equity instruments included in this category shall be measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Where these assets are to be valued by derecognition or otherwise, the weighted average cost method shall be applied for homogeneous groups, i.e. securities with equal rights.

In the case of the sale of pre-emptive subscription rights and similar rights or the segregation of such rights for exercise, the amount of the cost of the rights shall decrease the book value of the respective assets. Such cost shall be determined by applying a generally accepted valuation formula.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

Contributions made as a result of a joint venture and similar agreements shall be valued at cost, increased or decreased by the profit or loss, respectively, accruing to the company as non-managing venturer, less, where applicable, any accumulated impairment losses.

The same applies to participating loans where the interest is contingent, either because a fixed or variable interest rate is agreed to be conditional on the achievement of a milestone in the borrowing company (e.g. profit), or because it is calculated solely by reference to the performance of the borrowing company's business. If irrevocable fixed interest is agreed in addition to contingent interest, it is accounted for as finance income on an accrual basis. Transaction costs shall be taken to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the life of the participating loan.

<u>Impairment</u>

At least at the end of each reporting period, an impairment loss shall be recognized whenever there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of an investment is not recoverable. The amount of the impairment loss shall be the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows arising from the investment, which in the case of equity instruments shall be calculated either either by estimating those expected to be received as a result of the distribution of dividends by the investee and the disposal or derecognition of the investment in the investee, or by estimating its share of the cash flows expected to be generated by the investee from its ordinary activities and from the disposal or derecognition of the investment.

Unless there is better evidence of the recoverable amount of investments in equity instruments, the estimate of the impairment loss on this class of assets shall be calculated on the basis of the investee's equity and the unrealised gains existing at the measurement date, net of the tax effect. In determining this value, and provided that the investee has itself invested in another investee, the net assets included in the consolidated annual accounts prepared in accordance with the criteria of the Commercial Code and its implementing rules must be taken into account.

When the investee is domiciled outside Spanish territory, the net worth to be taken into consideration shall be expressed in accordance with the rules contained in this provision. However, if there are high inflation rates, the values to be considered shall be those resulting from the financial statements adjusted in the sense set out in the rule relating to foreign currency.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

In general, the indirect method of estimation based on equity may be used where it can be used to demonstrate a minimum recoverable amount without the need for a more complex analysis when it is inferred that there is no impairment.

The recognition of valuation corrections due to impairment and, where applicable, their reversal, will be recorded as an expense or income, respectively, in the profit and loss account. The reversal of the impairment will be limited to the book value of the investment that would be recognized on the date of reversal if the impairment had not been recorded.

However, if an investment in the company had been made prior to its classification as a group company, jointly controlled entity or associate and, prior to that classification, valuation adjustments had been made and recognized directly in equity in respect of that investment, those adjustments shall be retained after classification until the investment is disposed of or derecognized, at which time they shall be recognized in the profit and loss account, or until the following circumstances occur:

- a) In the case of previous valuation adjustments for increases in value, impairment allowances shall be recorded against the equity item reflecting the previously made valuation adjustments up to the amount thereof, and the excess, if any, shall be recorded in the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognized directly in equity shall not be reversed.
- b) In the case of previous impairment losses, where the recoverable amount subsequently exceeds the carrying amount of the investments, the latter shall be increased, up to the limit of the impairment loss, against the item that included the previous impairment losses and thereafter the new amount arising shall be treated as the cost of the investment. However, where there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the investment, accumulated losses shall be recognized directly in equity in the profit and loss account.

b) Financial liabilities

The standards for classifying financial liabilities on the balance sheet are as follows:

i) Financial liabilities at amortized cost

In general, this category includes trade payables and non-trade payables:

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

- a) Trade payables: financial liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services in the ordinary course of business for which payment is deferred; and
- b) Non-trade payables: financial liabilities that are not derivative instruments and do not arise from trade transactions but arise from loans or credits received by the company.

Participating loans that have the characteristics of an ordinary or common loan are also included in this category without prejudice to the fact that the transaction is agreed at a zero or below-market interest rate.

Initial valuation

Financial liabilities included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs.

However, trade payables maturing in less than one year and not bearing a contractual interest rate, as well as disbursements required by third parties on equity investments, the amount of which is expected to be paid in the short term, may be measured at nominal value when the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not material.

Subsequent valuation

Financial liabilities included in this category shall be measured at amortized cost. Accrued interest shall be recognized in the profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

However, liabilities falling due in less than one year which, in accordance with the previous paragraph, are initially measured at nominal value shall continue to be measured at nominal value.

ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category shall include financial liabilities that meet one of the following conditions:

- a) They are liabilities that are held for trading. A financial liability is held for trading when:
 - It is issued or assumed primarily for the purpose of repurchase in the short term (e.g. bonds and other listed marketable securities issued that the firm can buy back in the short term on the basis of changes in value).

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

- Is an obligation that a short seller has to deliver financial assets that have been lent to it (i.e. a firm sells financial assets that it had borrowed and does not yet own).
- Is part, at initial recognition, of a portfolio of jointly identified and managed financial instruments for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profittaking; or
- Is a derivative financial instrument that is not a financial guarantee contract and is not designated as a hedging instrument.
- b) From initial recognition, has been designated by the entity to be carried at fair value through profit or loss. This designation, which is irrevocable, may be made only if it results in more relevant information because:
 - An inconsistency or "accounting mismatch" with other instruments at fair value through profit or loss is eliminated or significantly reduced; or
 - A group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy and information about the group is also provided on a fair value basis to key management personnel, as defined in Standard 15 on the preparation of the annual accounts of the Spanish National Chart of Accounts.
- c) Optionally and irrevocably, the hybrid financial liabilities regulated in Section 5.1 may be included in their entirety in this category, provided that the requirements set out therein are met.

Initial and subsequent valuation

Financial liabilities included in this category are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to them are recognized in the income statement for the year.

After initial recognition, the company shall measure financial liabilities in this category at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

In the case of convertible bonds, the Company determines the fair value of the liability component by applying the interest rate for similar non-convertible bonds. This amount is accounted for as a liability on an amortized cost basis until settlement upon conversion or maturity. The remaining proceeds are allocated to the conversion option which is recognized in equity.

In the case of renegotiation of existing debts, no material modification of the financial liability is deemed to exist when the lender of the new loan is the same as the initial lender and the present value of the cash flows, including net fees, does not differ by more than 10% from the present value of the outstanding cash flows of the original liability calculated under the same method.

c) Balances offsetting

The debtor and creditor balances originating in transactions that, contractually or because of a legal norm, contemplate the possibility of compensation and it is the intention to settle them by the net amount or to dispose of an asset or to pay a liability simultaneously, will be shown on the balance sheet at their net amount.

d) Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the euro. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the euro are considered denominated in foreign currency.

e) Measurement of foreign currency accounts

At year-end, foreign currency accounts will be valued by applying the closing exchange rate, understood as the average spot exchange rate existing on that date.

The exchange value in euros of the total assets and liabilities in foreign currencies held by the Company as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Euros		
2024	2023		
(218 590.19)	(279 630.10)		
9 747.33	(26 671.46)		
(208 842.86)	(306 301.56)		

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The equivalent value in euros of the assets and liabilities in foreign currency, classified by their nature, held by the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Euros		
	2024	2023	
Current accounts in foreign currency (Notes 5 and 7)	28 623.21	31 232.21	
Foreign currency customers	5 206.49	4 370.09	
Cash in foreign currency (Note 5)	9 909.16	6 482.50	
Miscellaneous suppliers (Note 13)	(252 581.72)	(348 386.36)	
	(208 842.86)	(306 301.56)	

Exchange gains and losses arising in this process, as well as those arising on settlement of these assets and liabilities, are recognized in the income statement for the year in which they arise.

In the particular case of monetary financial assets classified as at fair value through equity, exchange differences arising from changes in the exchange rate between the transaction date and the reporting date are determined as if the assets were measured at amortized cost in the foreign currency, so that the exchange differences are those resulting from changes in amortized cost due to exchange rate fluctuations, regardless of their fair value. Exchange differences so calculated shall be recognized in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise, while other changes in the carrying amount of these financial assets shall be recognized directly in equity.

f) Tangible assets

The tangible assets are registered at their acquisition costs. The provision for amortization is calculated applying the straight-line method for component of this heading, based on the estimated useful life of these assets.

The amortization rates applied in calculating the depreciation of the items included into the tangible assets are as follows:

Technical installations	11%
Data processing equipment	25%
Furniture and fittings	10% - 13%
Telephone equipment	10% - 25%

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any internal or external indication that the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment exceeds its recoverable amount. If this is the case, the Company reduces the carrying amount of the related item to its recoverable amount and adjusts future depreciation charges in proportion to its adjusted carrying amount and to its new remaining useful life, if a re-estimate of the useful life is necessary.

In addition, when there is an indication of a recovery in the value of an item, the Company records a reversal of the impairment loss recognized in prior periods and adjusts future depreciation charges. In no case may the reversal of an impairment loss on an item increase its carrying amount above that which it would have had if no impairment loss had been recognized in prior periods.

At least at the end of each year, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for own use in order to detect significant changes therein which, if any, are adjusted by recognising the depreciation charge in the income statement for future years on the basis of the new estimated useful life.

Repairs and maintenance expenses that do not imply improvements or prolongment of the useful life are charged to the consolidated profit and loss account of the year in which they were incurred.

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets (capable of being separated from other assets), albeit without physical substance, which arise as a result of a legal transaction, or which have been developed by the Company. Only intangible assets whose cost can be reliably estimated and from which it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company are recognized.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at acquisition or production cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

At year-end 2024 and 2023, all of the Company's intangible assets have finite useful lives. At least at each year end, the estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization methods of intangible assets are reviewed in order to detect significant changes which, if any, are adjusted by the corresponding adjustment of the amortization charge to the income statement for future years based on the new useful lives.

The annual amortization charge for intangible assets is recognized under "Depreciation and amortization" in the income statement and is equal to the following amortization rate (determined on the basis of the average years of estimated useful life of the various assets):

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

Software applications 25% Software license 25%

h) Leases

Leases are presented on the basis of the economic substance of the transaction irrespective of its legal form and are classified at inception as finance or operating leases.

<u>Fi</u>nance leases

A lease is considered a finance lease when a substantial portion of the risks and rewards inherent in ownership of the leased asset is transferred.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 the Company held no leases of this kind.

Operating lease

Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they accrue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) Recognition of income and expenses

Interest income, interest expense and similar items are generally recognized on an accruals basis using the effective interest method. Dividends received from other entities are recognized as income when the right to receive them arises. Revenue is recognized when the Company transfers control of the goods or services to customers.

At that time, revenue is recognized at the fair value of the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of the committed goods and services arising from contracts with customers, as well as other revenue not arising from contracts with customers that constitute the Company's ordinary course of business. The amount to be recognized is determined by deducting from the amount of the consideration for the transfer of committed goods or services to customers or other revenue from the Company's ordinary activities, the amount of discounts, rebates, price reductions, incentives or rights given to customers, as well as value added tax and other directly related taxes that must be passed on.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

Fees and commissions paid or received for financial services, irrespective of their contractual denomination, are classified in the following categories, which determine their recognition in the profit and loss account:

- Financial fees and commissions

These are those that form an integral part of the effective yield or cost of a financial transaction and are taken to the profit and loss account over the expected life of the transaction as an adjustment to the effective cost or yield of the transaction.

Non-financial fees and commissions

Non-financial fees are those arising from the provision of services and may arise in the performance of a service that is performed over a period of time and in the provision of a service that is performed in a single act.

Commission and similar fees and commission income and expenses are generally recognized in the profit and loss account in accordance with the following criteria:

- Those linked to financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value with changes in the profit and loss account and are recorded at time of collection.
- Those that relate to transactions or services which are carried out over a period of time are recorded in the period in which such transactions or services take place.
- Those that relate to a transaction or service which is carried out in a single act are recorded when the relevant act takes place.

Non-financial income and expenses are recognized on an accruals basis. Deferred receipts and payments are recognized at the amount resulting from discounting the expected cash flows at market rates.

j) Recognition of financial expenses

The financial expenses are the interests and other costs incurred by an entity in relation to financing received.

Financial expenses are registered in the profit and loss account as expenses in the period in which they accrue. However, entities will capitalise financial expenses that were accrued before the assets were put into operational condition, that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

or production of qualified assets, and are part of the carrying amount in books, when it is probable that they will generate future profits and can be valued with sufficient reliability.

k) Staff costs

Short-term retribution

They are the remunerations whose payment must be attended within the twelve months following the end of the year in which the employees have rendered their services.

They will be valued at the amount that has to be paid for the services received, registering then in the annual accounts as: a liability for the expense incurred, after deducting any amount already settled and as an expense for the period in which the employees had supplied their services.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are paid to employees as a result of the Company's decision to terminate their employment contract before the normal retirement age or when the employee agrees to voluntarily resign in exchange for such benefits. The Company recognises these benefits when it has demonstrably undertaken to terminate the employees' employment in accordance with a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that will not be paid within twelve months of the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

In accordance with current legislation, the Company is not obliged to compensate employees who are dismissed without just cause. There are no redundancy plans in place in the Company that would require a provision in this respect.

- Other post retirement obligations

The collective agreement applicable to the employees of securities firms and the Madrid Stock Market establishes certain social welfare obligations. The Company records these benefits as an expense in the fiscal year in which they are paid. Adhering to this criterion rather than an accrual criterion does not have a significant effect on the annual accounts as a whole.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

At 31 December 2023 and 2024 the Company had no significant obligations of this kind towards its employees.

- Remuneration based on equity instruments

When an entity delivers equity instruments on its own capital to its employees, as the consideration for the services received, it should apply the following accounting treatment:

- If the delivery of equity instruments is done immediately without demanding from them a specific period of services to acquire the title on these, the entity will recognize, on the concession date, an expense for the full services received, crediting the amount to net equity.
- If the employees obtain the right to receive the equity instruments once a specific period of service has expired, the expense will be recognized for the services received and the corresponding increase in net equity, in the measure that these supply services during that said period.

I) Equity

Share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

The costs of issuing new shares or options are shown directly against equity as a reduction in reserves.

In the case of the acquisition of the Company's own shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity until cancellation, reissue or disposal. When these shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any amount received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is included in equity.

m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and litigation are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions include lease cancellation penalties and employee termination payments. No provisions are recognized for future operating losses.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

Provisions associated with sales with a right of return are recorded when an estimated refund liability exists based on the amount of expected returns. The Company updates the measurement of the refund liability at the end of each reporting period for changes in expectations of the amount of returns and recognises the appropriate adjustments as an increase or decrease in revenue.

Provisions are measured at the reporting date at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. Adjustments to the provision on restatement are recognized as a finance cost as they accrue.

Provisions with a maturity of one year or less and with an insignificant financial effect are not discounted.

Where part of the expenditure required to settle the provision is expected to be reimbursed by a third party, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, provided that its receipt is virtually certain.

Contingent liabilities are defined as possible obligations arising from past events, the realisation of which is conditional on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events beyond the Company's control. Such contingent liabilities are not recognized in the accounts and are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Provisions may be determined by law, by contract or by an implicit or tacit obligation. In the latter case, they arise from a valid expectation created by the company vis-à-vis third parties that it will assume an obligation. The company's contingencies related to obligations other than those mentioned above must be reported.

n) Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income tax is considered an expense and is registered under the heading of corporate income tax on the profit and loss statement except when the tax arises as a consequence of a transaction carried directly to equity, in which case the tax is recorded directly in equity, or when the tax arises from a business combination in which case the deferred tax is recorded as just another equity item.

The expense recorded as corporate income tax is determined by the amount of tax payable on the taxable base for the year, after considering any variations arising during the year as a result of temporary difference and after deducting any tax credits, deductions, bonuses and tax loss carryforwards. The taxable base for the year may be different than the net profit (loss) for the year

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

shown on the profit and loss statements since it excludes the taxable or deductible income and expenses from other fiscal years and the items which are never tax deductible.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities correspond to those taxes that are expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases, are recognized using the balance sheet liability method and are quantified by applying to the corresponding temporary difference or credit the tax rate at which they are expected to be recovered or settled.

A deferred tax asset, such as a deferred tax asset, a credit for deductions and credits and a credit for tax loss carryforwards, is recognized if it is probable that the Company will obtain sufficient future taxable profit against which it can utilize the deferred tax asset. It is considered probable that the Company will obtain sufficient future taxable profit, among other assumptions, when, among other assumptions, the following conditions exist:

- There are deferred tax liabilities that are cancellable in the same period as that in which the
 deferred tax asset is realized or in a subsequent period in which it can offset the existing or
 anticipated tax loss carryforwards.
- The tax losses have arisen from identified causes that are unlikely to recur.

Deferred tax liabilities are always recognized, except when goodwill is recognized, if the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities are also not recognized when initially recognizing an asset or liability, other than a business combination, which at the time of recognition has not affected either accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that they are still valid, and the appropriate adjustments are made.

o) Related party transactions

As a general rule, transactions between group companies are initially recognized at fair value. If the agreed price differs from the fair value, the difference is recognized on the basis of the economic reality of the transaction. Subsequent valuation is carried out in accordance with the relevant standards.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

Notwithstanding the above, in mergers, spin-offs or non-monetary contributions of a business, the items comprising the acquired business are valued at the amount corresponding to them, once the transaction has been carried out, in the consolidated annual accounts of the group or subgroup.

When the parent company of the group or subgroup and its subsidiary do not intervene, the annual accounts to be considered for these purposes shall be those of the group or larger subgroup in which the assets and liabilities of which the parent company is Spanish are included.

In such cases, the difference that might become apparent between the net value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired company, adjusted by the balance of groupings of grants, donations and bequests received and adjustments for changes in value, and any amount of capital and share premium, if any, issued by the acquiring company is recorded in reserves.

4. Risks management

The Company, due to the activity it carries out, and its consolidable group are bound by current regulations - Law 6/2023, of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services; Royal Decree 813/2023, of November 8; and Circular 2/2014, of June 23, of the CNMV - to have adequate policies and procedures for risk management.

Consequently, the Board of Directors of CIMD, S.A. (the Group parent company) approved a Risk Management Policy (RMP) which applies to all Group companies. This policy lays down that risk management, understood as risk management, control and monitoring, is the responsibility of three bodies, each of which has independent functions: Board of Directors of CIMD, S.A., the Company's Board of Directors and the Risk Management Unit.

Risk management is based on the following:

1st. appropriate planning of equity;

2nd. identifying, assessing and measuring risks;

3rd. establishing risk tolerance limits;

4th. establishing a system of risk control and follow-up; and

5th. analyze the result on the balance between equity and risks before stress situations.

In accordance with CNMV Circular 2/2014, of June 23, and Regulation (EU) 2019/2033, concerning the level of exposure and the quality of each kind of risk, the risks identified as significant for the company are: risk to the customer (RtC), risk to the market (RtM), risk to the firm (RtF) and liquidity risk.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

For the determination of the requirements, the criteria set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 are followed, being equivalent to the higher of: (i) minimum permanent capital to carry on the business; (ii) one quarter of the structural costs; and (iii) the requirements associated with the K-factor criterion for calculating RtC, RtM and RtF.

The criteria set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 are used to assess the exposure to each of these risks and to quantify the requirements.

The tolerance level relates to the limits established by the competent bodies for each risk at individual level or for all risks as a whole.

On the basis of the nature and characteristics of each risk and the activity affected, the respective limits are determined in either absolute terms or as percentages. Where appropriate, the weightings to which such limits are subject are determined.

The following tables show an analysis of the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 that are settled by the net amount grouped by maturity in line with the pending time on the date of the balance sheet until the due date stipulated in the contract.

The amounts that are shown in the table correspond to the cash flows in the contract without discounting. The balances payable within 12 months are equivalent to the carrying cost in books of these, since the effect of discounting is not significant.

The detail of the financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

				Euros
	E	Between 1		
	Less than 1	and 2	Between 2	No set
	year	years	and 5 years	maturity
As at December 31, 2024				
Accrued personnel costs (Note 12)	1 381 700.90	-	-	-
Group companies creditors (Notes 11 and 17)	8 821.44	-	-	-
Payable to miscellaneous suppliers (Note 13)	382 205.16	-	-	-
Creditors, invoices pending to be received (Note 12)	369 825.39	-	-	-
Public Administration creditor (Note 13)	236 168.24	-	-	-
Items pending to be allocated (Note 11)	28 911.38	-	-	-
Cash advances	5 006.75			

The detail of the financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023 is as follows:

Euros			
		Between 1	
No set	Between 2	and 2	Less than 1
maturity	and 5 years	years	year

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

As at December 31, 2023				
Accrued personnel costs (Note 12)	1 766 441.12	-	-	-
Group companies creditors (Notes 11 and 17)	3 570 708.41	-	-	-
Payable to miscellaneous suppliers (Note 12)	267 708.15	-	-	-
Creditors, invoices pending to be received (Note 13)	516 978.24	-	-	-
Public Administration creditor (Note 13)	273 796.01	-	-	-
Items pending to be allocated (Note 11)	32 290.84	-	-	-

Estimation of fair value

The fair value of the financial instruments that are commercialised on active markets (such as the securities maintained to negotiate and those available for sale) are based upon market prices at the balance sheet date.

The quoted market price used for the financial assets is the current buyer price. It is assumed that the carrying cost in the accounts of the credits and debits from commercial operations approximates to their fair value.

5. Treasury

The details of the caption titled "Treasury" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Cash in foreign currency (Note 3.e) Cash in euros	9 909.16 25 327.99	6 482.50 16 901.59
	35 237.15	23 384.09

On cash flow statement effects, the heading "Cash or cash equivalents at the end of the year" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 includes:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Banks, current accounts in euros (Note 7)	4 176 989.84	445 549.40
Banks, current accounts in foreign currency (Notes 3.d and 7)	28 623.21	31 232.21
Treasury	35 237.15	23 384.09
	4 240 850.20	500 165.70

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

6. Shares and participating interests

The amounts included under the heading "Shares and participating interests" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Euro		
	2024	2023	
Shares and participating interests domestic portfolio:			
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Verde	994 455.67	1 207 529.88	
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Azul	67 738.60	1 067 282.77	
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Ocre	714 130.41	933 706.29	
Intermoney Variable Euro, FI	863 373.33	778 545.80	
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Rojo	168 891.71	143 356.73	
Sociedad Gestora del Fondo General de Garantía de Inversiones, S.A.	600.00	1 000.00	
Banco de Crédito Social Cooperativo, S.A.	305.00	305.00	
Shareholdings (Note 17)			
Intermoney Valores, S.V, S.A.	200.80	200.80	
Intermoney, S.A.	83.57	83.57	
Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A.	48.73	48.73	
	2 809 827.82	4 132 059.57	

The movements in Investment funds during the years ended as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

						Euros
	Balance at		_	Gains/ (Losses)	Gains/ (Losses)	24.42.24
	31.12.23	Increase	Decrease		(Note 21)	31.12.24
Investment Funds:						
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Verde	1 207 529.88	-	(292 562.30)	(9 437.70)	88 925.79	994 455.67
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Azul	1 067 282.77	-	(988 596.72)	(11 403.28)	455.83	67 738.60
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Ocre	933 706.29	-	(288 135.41)	(13 864.59)	82 424.12	714 130.41
Intermoney Variable Euro, FI	778 545.80	-	-	-	84 827.53	863 373.33
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Rojo	143 356.73				25 534.98	168 891.71
	4 130 421.47	-	(1 569 294.43)	(34 705.57)	282 168.25	2 808 589.72
						Euros
				Gains/	Gains/	
	Balance at			(Losses)	(Losses)	
	31.12.22	Increase	Decrease		(Note 21)	31.12.23
Investment Funds:						
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Verde	1 109 255.86	-	-	-	98 274.02	1 207 529.88
						20

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

IMDI FUNDS, FI – Azul	1 007 650.71	-	-	-	59 632.06	1 067 282.77
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Ocre	833 567.92	-	-	-	100 138.37	933 706.29
Intermoney Variable Euro, FI	647 975.74	-	-	-	130 570.06	778 545.80
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Rojo	124 917.06	-			18 439.67	143 356.73
	3 723 367.29	_	_	_	407 054 18	4 130 421.47
	3 723 307.23		_		407 034.10	4 130 421.47

The details of the value of current short-term financial investments as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

				Euros
	Number of		Market Value at 31	
	securities	Cost value	December 2023	Gains/ (Losses)
At 31 December 2024				
Investment Funds:				
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Verde	75 978.70	707 437.70	994 455.67	287 017.97
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Azul	6 088.71	11 403.28	67 738.60	56 335.32
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Ocre	48 109.05	411 864.59	714 130.41	302 265.82
Intermoney Variable Euro, FI	4 479.56	741 504.96	863 373.33	121 868.37
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Rojo	10 009.82	100 000.00	168 891.71	68 891.71
		1 972 210.53	2 808 589.72	836 379.19

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

				Euros
	Number of		Market Value at 31	
	securities	Cost value	December 2023	Gains/ (Losses)
At 31 December 2023				
Investment Funds:				
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Verde	101 468.14	1 000 000.00	1 207 529.88	207 529.88
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Azul	101 449.41	1 000 000.00	1 067 282.77	67 282.77
IMDI FUNDS, FI – Ocre	71 298.94	700 000.00	933 706.29	233 706.29
Intermoney Variable Euro, FI	4 479.56	741 504.96	778 545.80	37 040.84
IMDI FUNDS, FI - Rojo	10 009.82	100 000.00	143 356.73	43 356.73
		3 541 504.96	4 130 421.47	588 916.51

The fair value of the items included under the heading "Shares and participations in the domestic portfolio" has been calculated by referencing the net asset values of the Investment Funds in which participations are held as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The net profits obtained during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounted to 282,168.25 euros and 407,054.18 euros, respectively. This result is derived from the changes in the value of the investments recorded by the Company throughout the year in the profit and loss account.

The losses recorded monthly throughout the year are included under the heading "Losses on financial investments – Shares and participations in the domestic portfolio" amounting to 112,128.08 euros and 177,312.59 euros as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and the gains recorded monthly are included under the heading "Gains on financial investments – Shares and participations in the domestic portfolio" amounting to 394,296.33 euros and 584,366.77 euros as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively (Note 21).

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

7. Loans to financial intermediaries

The amounts included under the heading "Loans to financial intermediaries" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Overnight deposits	4 205 613.05	476 781.61
Deposits with agreed maturity	100 554.60	122 182.47
Other claims	1 188 591.25	1 240 138.74
Doubtful assets	295 503.17	172 890.03
Valuation adjustments: (+/-)	(112 228.59)	(68 978.72)
	5 678 033.48	1 943 014.13

The details of "Overnight deposits" are at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Banco Santander, S.A.	3 907 850.67	310 974.62
Banco Sabadell, S.A.	173 621.44	87 205.08
Caixabank, S.A.	55 129.95	29 198.32
Bankinter, S.A.	33 709.26	6 496.73
BBVA, S.A.	29 094.15	36 506.96
Rest	6 207.58	6 399.90
	4 205 613.05	476 781.61

Sight deposits are remunerated at a rate between 0.00% and 1.70%. During the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, these sight deposits accrued interest amounting to 31,563.39 euros and 30,493.49 euros, respectively, which are included under the heading "Other financial income" in the profit and loss account (Note 18).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the heading "Term deposits" includes an amount of 100,554.60 euros and 122,182.47 euros, respectively, corresponding to a deposit constituted with Intermoney Valores, S.V., S.A. for derivative market operations (Note 17). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the heading "Other credits" includes an amount of 1,188,591.25 euros and 1,240,138.74 euros with various clients.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The heading "Doubtful assets" includes an amount as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 of 295,503.17 and 172,890.03 euros, respectively, corresponding to doubtful receivables maintained with clients for various concepts related to brokerage operations.

The movement of the heading "Valuation adjustments" during the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

					Euros
	Balance as of 31.12.23	Increase	Decrease	(+/-) Others	Balance as of 31.12.24
Valuation adjustments	(68 978.72)	(80 445.54)	37 195.67		(112 228.59)
	(68 978.72)	(80 445.54)	37 195.67		(112 228.59)
					Euros
	Balance as of 31.12.22	Increase	Decrease	(+/-) Others	Balance as of 31.12.23
Valuation adjustments	(61 903.24)	(13 263.49)	6 190.71	(2.70)	(68 978.72)
	(61 903.24)	(13 263.49)	6 190.71	(2.70)	(68 978.72)

Additions and reversals of impairment losses on trade receivables are recognized in the profit and loss account under "Impairment losses on non-financial assets" and "Recoveries of impaired non-financial assets".

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

8. Loans and advances to individuals

The breakdown of the heading "Loans and advances to individuals" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Other loans and advances	723 062.41	7 446 197.67
Doubtful assets	25 396.88	18 194.32
Valuation adjustments	(546.30)	(4 029.63)
	747 912.99	7 460 362.36

On July 15, 2023, the Company signed the granting of a credit line in favor of its parent company (CIMD, S.A.) for a maximum amount of 10,000,000 euros. The essential conditions of this credit line were as follows:

- Duration: eighteen (18) months.
- Applicable interest rate: 2% per annum, accruing from January 1, 2024.
- Interest settlement period: quarterly.
- Late payment interest: 6% on the unpaid principal.

As of December 31, 2023, the parent company had drawn an amount of 6,967,621.23 euros, recorded under the heading "Credit to individuals" (Note 17), with no balance drawn as of December 31, 2024. This credit line was canceled on January 15, 2025.

During the fiscal year 2024, this credit line accrued interest in favor of the Company amounting to 104,513.69 euros, which are recorded under the heading "Interest, dividends, and similar income from financial assets" in the profit and loss account (Notes 17 and 18). As of December 31, 2024, there were outstanding interest receivables amounting to 3,483.33 euros, with no outstanding interest receivables as of December 31, 2023.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2023, interest amounting to 14,003.27 euros was recorded corresponding to a loan with CIMD, S.A., which was fully amortized during the fiscal year 2023.

During the fiscal year 2024, the Company proceeded to cancel a debt it had with CIMD, S.A., the parent company of the group, related to pending payments for Corporate Tax from previous years (Note 11). As a result of this cancellation, there was a reduction in the balance under the heading "Credits to Individuals" (Note 17).

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The breakdown of the heading "Valuation adjustments" as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Interest receivable Impairment of trade operations	3 483.33 (4 029.63)	(4 029.63)
	(546.30)	(4 029.63)

The movement in the heading "Impairment of trade operations" during the financial years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

					Euros
	31.12.23	Increase	Decrease	(+/-) Others	31.12.24
Impairment of trading					
operations	(4 029.63)	-	-	-	(4 029.63)
	(4 029.63)				(4 029.63)
					Euros
	31.12.22	Increase	Decrease	(+/-) Others	31.12.23
Impairment of trading					
operations	(4 032.33)	(219.77)	222.47	-	(4 029.63)
	(4 032.33)	(219.77)	222.47		(4 029.63)

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

9. Tangible assets

The breakdown of the heading "Tangible assets" as of 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
For own use:	2024	2023
Technical Installations	651.21	1 690.18
Data processing equipments	367 349.64	406 041.69
Furniture and fittings	5 239.62	7 283.70
	373 240.47	415 015.57

The movement under this heading during the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

				Euros
	31.12.23	Increase	Decrease	31.12.24
Acquisition cost				
Technical Installations	231 722.42	-	-	231 722.42
Data processing equipments	1 465 742.33	82 135.68	-	1 547 878.01
Furniture and fittings	173 245.31	-	-	173 245.31
Telephone equipments	2 012 571.33			2 012 571.33
	3 883 281.39	82 135.68		3 965 417.07
Accumulated depreciation				
Technical Installations	(230 032.24)	(1 038.97)		(231 071.21)
Data processing equipments	(1 059 700.64)	(120 827.73)		(1 180 528.37)
Furniture and fittings	(165 961.61)	(2 044.08)		(168 005.69)
Telephone equipments	(2 012 571.33)			(2 012 571.33)
	(3 468 265.82)	(123 910.78)		(3 592 176.60)
Net tangible assets	415 015.57	(41 775.10)		373 240.47

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

				Euros
	31.12.22	Increase	Decrease	31.12.23
Acquisition cost				_
Technical Installations	231 722.42	-	-	231 722,42
Data processing equipments	1 071 063.62	394 678.71	-	1 465 742,33
Furniture and fittings	171 283.35	1 961.96	-	173 245,31
Tangible assets in progress	-	-	-	-
Telephone equipments	2 012 571.33			2 012 571,33
	3 486 640.72	396 640.67	<u> </u>	3 883 281,39
Accumulated depreciation				
Technical Installations	(206 364.07)	(23 668.17)		(230 032.24)
Data processing equipments	(1 040 598.34)	(19 102.30)		(1 059 700.64)
Furniture and fittings	(162 894.25)	(3 067.36)		(165 961.61)
Telephone equipments	(2 012 571.33)			(2 012 571.33)
	(3 422 427.99)	(45 837.83)		(3 468 265.82)
Net tangible assets	64 212.73	350 802.84	<u> </u>	415 015.57

The amount of fully depreciated tangible fixed assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounts to 1,427,226.86 euros and 3,393,223.52 euros, respectively.

The Company has an insurance policy to cover the risks to which the tangible fixed assets are subject. The coverage of this policy is considered sufficient.

CIMD, S.A. (the parent company of the Group) has rented the offices in which it operates along with the rest of the Spanish subsidiaries of the Group, passing on the corresponding rental expense to them (Notes 17 and 23).

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amounts expected to be paid for rent to the parent company of the Group, according to the current contracts in force, without considering future updates of contractually agreed rents, are as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
In one year	300 133.26	296 364.69
Between 1 and 5 years	1 050 466.42	1 333 641.12
	1 350 599.68	1 630 005.81

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

10. Intangible assets

The movement under the heading "Intangible assets" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

				Euros
	31.12.23	Additions	Retirements	31.12.24
Computer software				
Acquisition cost	375 223.24	- ((169 671.15)	205 552.09
Accumulated depreciation	(300 279.62)	(49 121.32)	144 479.46	(204 921.48)
	74 943.62	(49 121.32)	(25 191.69)	630.61
				Euros
	31.12.22	Additions	Retirements	31.12.23
Computer software				
Acquisition cost	375 223.24	-	-	375 223.24
Accumulated depreciation	(245 517.04)	(54 762.58)		(300 279.62)
	129 706.20	(54 762.58)	-	74 943.62

The amount of the fully amortized intangible asset as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounts to 169,091.08 and 156,173.25 euros respectively.

11. Payable to financial intermediaries and Debts owed to private individuals

The heading "Payable to financial intermediaries" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Euros		
	2024	2023	
Items pending to be allocated Payable to Group companies (Note 17)	28 911.38	32 290.84 250 501.99	
	28 911.38	282 792.83	

The breakdown of the heading "Debts owed to private individuals" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows (Note 4 and 17):

	Euros

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

	2024	2023
Tax credit – CIMD, S.A. Payables to Group companies Cash advances	8 821.44 5 006.75	2 920 206.42 400 000.00
	13 828.19	3 320 206.42

During the fiscal year 2024, the Company proceeded to cancel a debt it had with CIMD, S.A., the parent company of the group, related to pending payments for Corporate Tax from previous years (Note 8).

Under the heading "Cash advances," expenses incurred by the Company's employees for activities related to their job performance, which will be reimbursed within a period of less than 12 months, are recorded. These amounted to 5,006.75 euros in 2024 (Note 7).

12. Asset and liability accruals and deferrals

The heading "Accruals" under assets includes accrued expenses not yet due related to the Company's operations. Under the heading "Accruals" under liabilities, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, unpaid remunerations amounting to 1,381,700.90 euros and 1,766,441.12 euros, respectively, as well as invoices pending receipt amounting to 369,825.39 euros and 267,708.15 euros, respectively, are included.

13. Other assets and Other liabilities

The breakdown of the headings "Other liabilities not related to securities transactions" and "Other liabilities" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

				Euros
		Assets		Liabilities
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Credit and advances for employees	61 007.54	196 443.79	19 229.68	-
Payable to miscellaneous suppliers (Note 4)	12 501.46	3 941.75	110 393.76	168 591.88
Payable to miscellaneous suppliers in foreign currency (Note 3.e and 4)	-	-	252 581.72	348 386.36
Taxes payable (Note 4)	0.47	60 946.84	236 168.24	273 796.01
	73 509.47	261 332.38	618 373.40	790 774.25

The heading "Advances and credits to personnel" includes, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, salary advances granted to personnel amounting to 61,007.54 euros and 164,992.74 euros,

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

respectively, as well as balances related to employee credit cards amounting to 31,451.05 euros as of December 31, 2023.

The headings "Various suppliers" and "Various suppliers in foreign currency" include, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, various amounts corresponding to services and supplies received, with the most significant balances recorded under this heading being as follows (Note 4):

		Euros
	2024	2023
Bloomberg LP	235 652.95	192 738.43
THE DERIVATIVES SERVICE BUREAU (DSB) LTD	52 409.00	50 132.00
BT GLOBAL ICT BUSINESS SPAIN SL	9 010.02	65 370.21
EUREX FRANKFURT AG	7 260.00	4 440.00
TRADITION SEF LLC	6 088.17	-
SOCIETE GENERALE AMERICAS SECURITIES LLC	4 565.73	112 753.20
DIVIGAR SL	4 094.79	4 319.85
NASDAQ OMX NORDIC OY	3 667.58	-
Others	40 227.24	87 225.39
	362 975.48	516 978.25

The details of the caption titled "Taxes payable to public authorities" as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Personal Income Tax (I.R.P.F.)	118 633.83	111 194.46
Social Security	90 215.19	93 101.31
V.A.T	27 319.22	69 500.24
	236 168.24	273 796.01

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

14. Equity

The breakdown of the Shareholder's equity as at 31 December 2024 and 2024 and movements during the year are as follows:

					Euros
		Distribution of	Other		
	31.12.23	Profit/Loss 2023	movements	Profit of the year	31.12.24
Share capital	3 005 000.00	-	-	-	3 005 000.00
	3 005 000.00	-	-	-	3 005 000.00
Legal Reserve	601 012.10	-	-	-	601 012.10
Voluntary Reserves	4 475 658.52	42 629.45	-	-	4 518 287.97
	5 076 670.62	42 629.45			5 119 300.07
Profit of the year (Note 15)	442 629.45	(442 629.45)	-	(550 835.67)	(550 835.67)
Interim dividend (Note 15)	(400 000.00)	400 000.00	-		
	8 124 300.07	-	-	(550 835.67)	7 573 464.40
					Euros
		Distribution of	Other		
	31.12.22	Profit/Loss 2022	movements	Profit of the year	31.12.23
Share capital	3 005 000.00	-	-	-	3 005 000.00
·	3 005 000.00	-	-		3 005 000.00
Legal Reserve	601 012.10	_	-	-	601 012.10
Voluntary Reserves	4 424 754.91	50 903.61	-	_	4 475 658.52
,	5 025 767.01	50 903.61	-	-	5 076 670.62
Profit of the year (Note 15)	1 075 903.61	(1 075 903.61)	-	442 629.45	442 629.45
Interim dividend (Note 15)	(1 025 000.00)	1 025 000.00		(400 000.00)	(400 000.00)
	8 081 670.62			42 629.45	8 124 300.07

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023 the share capital is represented by 50,000 shares of 60.10 euros each, fully subscribed and paid up is as follows:

	Shares number	Percentage of shares
CIMD, S.A. Intermoney, S.A.	49 999 1	99.998% 0.002%
	50 000	100.00%

The legal reserve will be registered in accordance to the article 274 of the Law on Capital Companies, which establishes that, in any case, an equal number to the 10% of the benefit of the exercise will be destined to this one, until it reaches, at least, the 20% of the share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed and if it is used to compensate losses, in case other sufficient reserves available for such aim do not exist, it must be answered with future benefits.

15. Proposed distribution of results

The distribution of results for the year ended 31 December 2024, which is subject to the approval of the General Shareholders' Meeting and the distribution of results for year ended 31 December 2023 which was approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on April 19, 2024, are as follows:

	Euros
2024	2023
(550 835.67)	442 629.45
(550 835.67)	-
-	42 629.45
	400 000.00
(550 835.67)	442 629.45
	(550 835.67) (550 835.67)

During the fiscal year 2023, based on the agreement reached by the Board of Directors held on December 29, 2023, dividends were distributed to the Company's shareholders from the results of that fiscal year amounting to 400,000 euros.

This amount did not exceed the results obtained as of December 29, 2023, after deducting the estimated Corporate Tax to be paid on those results, in line with the provisions of Article 277 of the Capital Companies Act.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The provisional financial statements prepared in accordance with legal requirements, which demonstrated the existence of sufficient liquidity for the distribution of the mentioned dividends, are presented below:

	29.12.2023
Profit or Loss	442 629.45
Interim dividends proposed previously	
Distributable results	442 629.45
Proposed dividends and remuneration	400 000.00
Liquidity Statements Banks and Cash, current accounts Temporary Financial Investiment	500 165.70 4 130 421.47
	4 630 587.17

16. Tax situation

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company pays taxes under the consolidated tax regime together with CIMD, SA, Intermoney Valores, SV, SA, Intermoney, SA, Intermoney Gestión, SGIIC, SA, Wind to Market, SA, Intermoney Valora Consulting, SA, Intermoney Titulización, SGFT, SA, and Intermoney Agency Services, SA.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The reconciliation of the differences between the consolidated profit for the years 2024 and 2023 and the books and the taxable income is as follows:

	Euros	
	2024	2023
Profits before taxes	(734 778.84)	578 286.21
Permanent differences	111 958.93	132 747.80
Taxable income	(622 819.91)	711 034.01
Tax quote	(155 704.98)	177 758.50
Deductions and rebates	(28 238.19)	(42 101.74)
Tax quote	(183 943.17)	135 656.76
Withholdings and payments on account	(35 936.78)	
Income tax (Note 17)	(219 879.95)	135 656.76

The total tax applicable, by the tax authories, applicables to the entity of the legal years, are still open to inspection.

Due to the different interpretations of which tax legislation is applicable to certain transactions, there could be contingent tax liabilities. However, in the opinion of the Parent Company's tax advisors, the likelihood of these liabilities arising is remote and, in any event, the tax debt that could arise from them would not have a significant effect on the accompanying annual accounts.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

17. Balances and transactions with related parties

The breakdown of creditor intercompany balances as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Euros	
	2024	2023
Credit to financial intermediaries	111 137.58	360 630.29
Intermoney Valores, S.V, S.A. – Overnight deposit (Note 7)	100 554.60	122 182.47
Intermoney Valores, S.V, S.A. – Nonperforming assets	10 582.98	238 347.82
Intermoney Titulización, S.G.F.T., S.A. – Nonperforming assets	-	100.00
Credit to individuals	224 835.21	6 969 587.76
CIMD, S.A. (Note 8)	3 483.33	6 967 621.23
CIMD, S.A Income Tax for the year 2024 (Note16)	219 879.95	-
Wind to Market, S.A.	159.98	1 966.53
Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A.	100.15	-
Intermoney, S.A.	1 211.80	-
Shares and stocks (Note 6)	333.10	333.10
Intermoney Valores, S.V, S.A.	200.80	200.80
Intermoney, S.A.	83.57	83.57
Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A.	48.73	48.73

The breakdown of debtor intercompany balances as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Payable with individuals (Note 4 and 11)	(8 821.44)	3 320 206.42
CIMD, S.A., - Income Tax for the year 2023	-	135 656.76
CIMD, S.A., - Income Tax for the year 2022	-	342 306.44
CIMD, S.A., - Income Tax for the year 2021	-	294 132.97
CIMD, S.A., - Income Tax for the year 2020	-	989 361.02
CIMD, S.A., - Income Tax for the year 2019	-	807 057.52
CIMD, S.A., - Income Tax for the year 2018	-	351 691.71
CIMD, S.A., - Dividends pending payment	-	399 99200
Intermoney, S.A., - Dividends pending payment	-	8,00
CIMD, S.A.	(8 821.44)	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

	Euros	
	2024	2023
Payable financial intermediaries (Notes 4 and 11)	-	250 501.99
Intermoney Valores, S.V., S.A.	-	250 501.99

The breakdown of income and expenses with Group companies as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Euros	
	2024	2023
Interest, dividends and similar income from financial assets	136 090.88	14 019.27
CIMD, S.A. (Note18)	136 077.08	14 003.27
Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A. (Note18)	13.80	16.00
Fees and Commissions received (Note 19)	3 750.50	2 693.88
Wind to Market, S.A.	3 289.12	2 693.88
Intermoney Valores, S.V., S.A.	461.38	-
Commissions and brokerage fees paid (Note 20)	36 000.00	36 000.00
Intermoney Valores, S.V., S.A.	36 000.00	36 000.00
Overheads (Note 23)	475 902.27	463 914.58
Rentals - CIMD, S.A.	350 541.77	347 481.87
Services of independent professionals - CIMD, S.A.	49 660.00	46 163.64
Communications - CIMD, S.A.	32 706.79	21 433.79
Supplies - CIMD, S.A.	19 628.50	24 807.79
Insurances - CIMD, S.A.	22 214.77	22 710.49
Other services - CIMD, S.A.	1 150.44	1 317.00

During 2024 and 2023 the Company has not carried out transactions with other related parties.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

18. Interest margin

The "Interest margin" obtained by the Company as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follow:

	Euros	
	2024	2023
Interest, dividends and similar income from financial assets	136 090.88	44 512.76
Revenue CIMD, S.A. (Notes 8 y 17)	104 513.69	14 003.27
Revenue Intermoney Valora Consulting, S.A. (Note 17)	13.80	16.00
Other financial income	31 563.39	30 493.49
Interest and similar charges on financial liabilities Banking services	(0.35) (0.35)	(349.81)
Banking Screeces	(0.55)	(343.01)
	136 090.53	44 162.95

19. Fees and commissions received

The detail of the heading "Fees and commissions received" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Fees and commissions received		Euros
	2024	2023
Transactions processed or executed	11 685 455.25	11 909 310.80
Other commissions	224 456.54	352 278.05
Group company commissions (Note 17)	3 750.50	2 693.88
	11 913 662.29	12 264 282.73

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

The details of the income earned on transactions with securities as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
On other domestic markets	7 761 590.35	8 048 596.71
On foreign markets	4 063 106.74	4 087 451.16
On official secondary markets	64 365.20	40 634.86
On other services	24 600.00	87 600.00
	11 913 662.29	12 264 282.73

20. Commissions and brokerage fees paid

The breakdown of the heading "Commissions and brokerage fees paid" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follow:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Commissions paid to representatives and other entities	251 972.11	222 218.83
Transactions with securities	325 587.35	318 078.21
Commissions paid to Group companies (Note 17)	36 000.00	36 000.00
Trading losses	7 138.80	17 311.55
	620 698.26	593 608.59

The breakdown of the heading "Trading losses" incurred by the Company during the period 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	2024			2023
Market	Number of cases	Euros	Number of cases	Euros
Derivatives	1	6 178.80	6	7 212.90
Fixed Income	1	960.00	9	10 098.65
Energy				
	2	7 138.80	15	17 311.55

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

21. Gains and losses on financial investments

The breakdown of the heading "Gains and losses on financial investments" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follow:

	Euros	
	2024	2023
Shares and participating interests Domestic portfolio (Note 6)	282 168.25	407 054.18
Profits	394 296.33	584 366.77
Losses	(112 128.08)	(177 312.59)
Trading derivatives (net) Profits Losses	(148 189.38) 120 504.31 (268 693.69)	(306 643.20) 200 779.07 (507 422.27)
	133 978.87	100 410.98

The nominal value of futures contracted by the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 amounting to 1,783,850.48 euros and 2,230,495.20 euros, respectively, is recorded under the heading "Other memorandum accounts - Own and third-party financial instruments held by other entities (market value)" in the Company's memorandum accounts.

22. Staff costs

The breakdown of the heading "Staff costs" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Salaries and bonuses	6 252 652.91	6 294 123.16
Social security contributions	930 896.77	837 213.83
Severance payments	577 085.54	94 632.90
Other staff costs	226 688.68	184 205.32
	7 987 323.90	7 410 175.21

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, variable remunerations for bonuses and extra payments amounting to 1,381,700.90 euros and 1,766,441.12 euros, respectively, are recorded under the heading "Salaries and bonuses," and are pending payment as of those dates. These pending amounts are recorded under liabilities in the balance sheet, under the heading "Accruals" (Note 12). The variable remuneration was paid during February 2025 and February 2024, respectively.

23. Overheads

The breakdown of the heading "Overheads" as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

		Euros
	2024	2023
Communications	2 722 504.16	2 433 746.96
Leases (Note 17)	346 893.61	343 532.14
Conservation and repair	199 826.74	218 961.71
Representation and displacement	456 787.51	347 043.10
Other services from independent professionals	110 634.76	98 343.33
Supplies (Note 17)	19 628.50	24 807.79
Rest of expenses	163 399.48	188 712.74
	4 019 674.76	3 655 147.77

The heading "Other operating expenses" includes, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, amounts of 12,000.00 and 9,000.00 euros, respectively, corresponding to CNMV fees, as well as the contribution during fiscal year 2024 to the guarantee fund amounting to 6,400.00 euros and 30,000.00 euros, respectively.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

24. Information on the average payment period for trade payables. Third additional provisions "Duty of information" of Law 15/2010, of 5 July 2010.

In accordance with the provisions of the second final provision of Law 31/2014, of December 3, which modifies the third additional provision of Law 15/2010, of July 5, modifying Law 3/2004, of December 29, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial operations, and in relation to the information to be incorporated in the report of the annual accounts on payment deferrals to suppliers in commercial operations calculated on the basis as established in the Resolution of January 29, 2016 of the Institute of Accounting and Audit of Accounts, the detail of the average payment period to suppliers made during the years 2024 and 2023 by the Company is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Days	Days
Average payment period for trade payables	18.94	22.51
Ratio of paid operations	19.59	24.15
Ratio of pending payment transactions	12.62	12.4
	Euros	Euros
Total payments Total pending payments	3 624 683.28 370 261.16	3 415 450.63 542 848.93

Additionally, Law 18/2022 requires the inclusion of additional information in relation to the monetary volume and number of invoices paid in a period less than the maximum established, as well as the percentage of those invoices over the total. The breakdown is shown in the following table:

Invoices paid before the limit period according to the late payment regulation

	2024	2023
Number of invoices paid before the limit period	862	817
% of invoices paid before the limit period	92.79%	87.85%
Total of invoices paid within the period limit (in euros)	2 647 335.67	2 674 319.59
% invoices amount paid before the limit period	73.04%	78.30%

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

25. Other information

The members of the Company's Board of Directors earned salaries or remunerations amounting to 304 thousand euros and 304 thousand euros during the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company paid this group, during the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, amounts of 3 thousand euros and 3 thousand euros, respectively, for life insurance premiums, and amounts of 8 thousand euros and 6 thousand euros, respectively, for civil liability insurance premiums.

The Company's senior management earned salaries or remunerations amounting to 256 thousand euros and 264 thousand euros during the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company paid this group, during the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, amounts of 5 thousand euros and 1 thousand euros, respectively, for life insurance premiums.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no advances or credits have been granted to the mentioned members of the Board of Directors and senior management.

As of December 31, 2024, the Board of Directors is composed of two men and one woman.

The fees for the external auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers for the audit of the Company for the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 amount to 35 and 32 thousand euros, respectively, in both fiscal years. Additionally, the fees accrued during the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 for other verification services provided to the Company by other companies in the PricewaterhouseCoopers network amount to 3 thousand euros and 7 thousand euros, respectively.

The Company's global operations are governed by laws related to environmental protection ("environmental laws") and worker safety and health ("occupational safety laws"). The Company's Directors believe that it substantially complies with such laws and maintains procedures designed to promote and ensure compliance.

The Company has taken appropriate measures regarding the protection and improvement of the environment and the minimization, where applicable, of environmental impact, complying with current regulations in this regard. During the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, the Company did not make significant environmental investments, nor did it consider it necessary to record any provision for environmental risks and charges.

There are no significant contingencies related to the protection and improvement of the environment.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (Expressed in Euros)

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's Directors and related persons, as described in Article 231 of the Revised Text of the Capital Companies Act, state that they have not incurred any conflict of interest situations that had to be communicated in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the aforementioned Act.

26.Client attention department

In accordance with Order ECO 734/2004 of March 11, the head of the Customer Service Department received a customer inquiry during the fiscal year 2024, which was not considered a complaint or claim, but was resolved through this Department as it was received through this channel. The Company received one inquiry during the fiscal year 2023 and no complaints or claims.

27. Subsequent events

On February 17, 2025, the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) notified the start of a routine inspection of the Company and its consolidated group with a reference date of December 31, 2024, under the supervision and inspection powers of the investment services companies' performance granted to the CNMV by Law 6/2023 of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services. As of the date of preparation of these annual accounts, the inspection is ongoing.

DRAWING UP OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 2024

Faithful exposition of the business and main activities

The fiscal year 2024 has been even more challenging for the broker of the CIMD Group than the fiscal year 2023. The volatility in interest rates did not have the expected impact on the operations of institutional clients through the Group's broker. This fact had a direct impact on the income statement, as the drop in revenue was compounded by the need to strengthen the personnel structure in response to interest rate movements. The uncertainties generated around international election periods also did not help.

Thus, in terms of revenue, we were below the levels achieved in 2023 (-2%) and ended the year with negative operating results. The year 2024 went from more to less, with some reversal towards the end of the year, allowing us to look at 2025 with a bit more hope. The objectives for this transitional year included the aforementioned hiring of qualified personnel for international clients, along with an active generational change policy to strengthen the future of the business.

We highlight the activity of our OTF, from where we aim to continue being a benchmark in institutional trading in continental Europe, and we will dedicate our efforts to this.

In this way, although we continue to have high presence quotas compared to our only national competitor, we aspire to compete more effectively with international brokers in the near future, especially considering that these brokers continue to strengthen their presence in our financial hub, Madrid.

By business areas, no area particularly stood out in this difficult year, but we are investing in each of them to ensure this situation is different in 2025.

We continue to bet on a greater presence with foreign clients. Here, the incorporation of experienced foreign personnel to try to compete at the European level remains crucial, which is not easy in some cases, as the hiring of British personnel (the main center of institutional brokerage like that done at CIMD, SV) after Brexit remains complicated in terms of timelines.

Additionally, in 2024 we continued working in our area called Business Innovation, with which we aim to be closer to our clients in terms of technological developments and support for their needs.

The result for the fiscal year 2024 after taxes was a loss of 551 thousand euros.

DRAWING UP OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 2024

Forecasts for the fiscal year 2025

For the fiscal year 2025, our expectations are ambitious, leading us to budget for significant growth compared to 2024, based on a normalization of activity, as well as the recruitment of talent that will allow us to increase our European presence. The main uncertainties remain the evolution of interest rates, as well as the trading activities of our institutional clients in secondary markets.

Treasury Shares

During the year 2024, the Company neither owns nor has conducted any business with its own shares.

Research and development and environment

During the fiscal year 2024, no environmental investments were made. Additionally, it was not considered necessary to record any provision for environmental risks and expenses as there are no contingencies related to environmental protection and improvement. We are not a company with a significant environmental impact, but at the Group level, we have voluntarily contributed to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, as we have done in recent years through the compensation of indirect emissions produced by the activities of the Group's companies and employees in the performance of their duties, from electricity and paper consumption in offices, use of transportation to and from the company, and business trips.

Risk management policies and risk exposure

The risk management policy and risk exposure are detailed in Note 4 of the notes to these annual accounts.

Information on average payment period to suppliers

During the fiscal year 2024, the Company did not make payments that accumulated deferrals exceeding the legally established limits other than those described in the notes to the annual accounts. Additionally, at the end of the fiscal year 2024, the Company has no outstanding balance that accumulates a deferral exceeding the legally established period.

Subsequent events

There have been no significant events since the end of the financial year until the date of preparation of the annual accounts that are not included in the annual accounts and that we estimate may affect the Company's activity.

DRAWING UP OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 2024

In compliance with the provisions of Article 174 "Annual report of investment services companies", of Law 6/2023, of March 17, on Securities Markets and Investment Services, this document presents the information required as of December 31, 2024.

Description: CORRETAJE E INFORMACIÓN MONETARIA Y DE DIVISAS, SOCIEDAD DE

VALORES, S.A. (CIMD, S.V., S.A.)

Nature: Investment Services Company

Location: Madrid (Spain)

Turnover: 11 914 thousand euros

Number of full-time employees ¹: 57

Gross profit before tax: - 735 thousand euros

Tax on profit: - 184 thousand euros

Subsidies or public aid received: None

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¹ Does not include interns

DRAWING UP OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 2024

The Board of Directors of Corretaje e Información Monetaria y de Divisas, Sociedad de Valores, S.A., at its meeting held on March 21 2025, and in compliance with current legislation, drew up the annual accounts and Director's report of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024, signed by the Directors, drawn up in two copies, all on Government stamped paper, numbered consecutively and printed on one side, as detailed below:

Сору	Document	Number of sheets of stamped paper
First Copy	Anual Report Director's Report	
Second Copy	Anual Report Director's Report	
Mr. Rafael Bunzl Csonka		Mr. Iñigo Trincado Boville
Mrs. Beatriz Senís Gilmar	tín	