

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A. and its subsidiaries

Auditor's report

Consolidated annual accounts as at 31 December 2025

Consolidated management report



This version of our report is a free translation from 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 consolidated annual accounts

To the shareholders of CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated annual accounts of CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A. (the Parent company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and related notes, all consolidated, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, as well as its financial performance and cash flows, all consolidated, for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 2.1 of the notes to the consolidated 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 consolidated annual accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated annual accounts of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Most relevant aspects of the audit

How our audit addressed the most relevant aspects of the audit

Measurement of Investment Property

Investment property totalizes €106,810 thousand and constituted approximately 96% of the Group's assets as of December 31, 2025.

The Group values its investment property at their cost less the corresponding accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, for impairments recorded, as set out in note 4.2 of the consolidated financial statement.

When there are indications of impairment, the Group analyses investment property with a view to determining whether their recoverable value is less than their net book value.

In order to consider the recoverable value of investment property, the Company relies on the valuation carried out by an independent expert. The valuation has been carried out in accordance with the methodology described in note 6 of the accompanying consolidated report. In the consolidated income statement for 2025, the Group has recorded approximately €5,116 thousand in respect of the reversal of the provision for impairment losses on investment property. In addition, the Group recognizes the amortization allocation of investment property on a straight-line basis and based on the estimated useful lives detailed in note 4.2 of the consolidated financial statement.

We consider the valuation of investment property to be the most relevant aspect of the audit, mainly due to its significance in relation to the annual accounts as a whole and to the fact that there is a risk associated with the valuation of these investment property.

We check that the useful life considered for investment property corresponds to the nature of the same and we carry out tests on the arithmetic calculation of the depreciation expense for the year.

With regard to potential impairment losses, we have obtained the valuation of the investment property carried out by the independent expert hired by the Parent Company, on which we have carried out, among others, the following procedures:

- Verification of the competence, capacity and independence of the expert valuer by confirming and confirming their recognised prestige in the market.
- Verification that the valuation has been carried out in accordance with an accepted methodology.
- Carrying out substantive tests to verify the accuracy of the most relevant data provided by the Parent to the valuer and which have been used in the valuation.

In addition, we have assessed the adequacy of the information disclosed in the consolidated financial statements on this aspect.

The result of the procedures carried out has made it possible to reasonably achieve the audit objectives for which these procedures were designed.

Other information: Consolidated management report

Other information comprises only the consolidated management report for the 2025 financial year, the formulation of which is the responsibility of the Parent company's directors and does not form an integral part of the consolidated annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated annual accounts does not cover the consolidated management report. Our responsibility regarding the consolidated management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to evaluate and report on the consistency between the consolidated management report and the consolidated annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated management report is consistent with that contained in the consolidated annual accounts for the 2025 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the Parent company's directors for the consolidated annual accounts

The Parent company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated annual accounts, such that they fairly present the consolidated equity, financial position and financial performance of the Group, in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, as identified in note 2.1 of the attached notes to the consolidated annual accounts, and for such internal control as the aforementioned directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated annual accounts, the Parent company's directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 aforementioned directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent company's directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Parent company's 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Parent company'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 directors of the Parent company, we determine those risks that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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)

Original in spanish signed by Gonzalo Sanjurjo Pose (18610)

29 de abril de 2026

**CORE Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. (Unipersonal Company)
and its subsidiaries**

Consolidated Financial Statements corresponding to the year ended 31 December
2025

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CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE FOR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
I. Investment property	6	106,810	102,020
1. Land		73,916	73,916
2. Buildings		32,894	28,104
II. Long-term financial investments	8	320	310
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		107,130	102,330
I. Trade debtors and other accounts receivable	8	269	256
1. Customers by sales and services		141	103
2. Other receivables		128	153
II. Cash and equivalents	9	4,352	4,520
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		4,621	4,776
TOTAL ASSETS		111,751	107,106

Notes 1 to 18 to the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
I. Capital	11	5,060	5,060
1. Authorised capital		5,060	5,060
II. Issue premium	11	82,943	85,043
III. Reserves	11	(15,244)	(15,350)
1. Other reserves		(15,244)	(15,350)
IV. Consolidated profit for the period	3	6,920	1,065
Total shareholders' equity		79,679	75,818
TOTAL NET EQUITY		79,679	75,818
I. Long-term debts	10	827	779
1. Other financial liabilities		827	779
II. Long-term debt with group companies and associates	10 and 14	30,014	30,014
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		30,841	30,793
I. Short-term provisions	10	140	105
II. Short-term debt with group companies and associates	10 and 14	3	3
1. Other debt		3	3
III. Trade creditors and other accounts payable		1,088	387
1. Miscellaneous creditors	10	783	64
2. Other debt with Public Administrations	12	32	45
3. Customer prepayments	10	273	278
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,231	495
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A + B + C)		111,751	107,106

Notes 1 to 18 to the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
I. Net business turnover	13	4,704	4,445
Provision of services		4,704	4,445
II. Other operating income	13	-	1
Non-core and other current operating revenues		-	1
III. Other operating expenses	13	(1,827)	(1,879)
Third party services		(1,546)	(1,602)
Taxes		(281)	(277)
IV. Investment property depreciation	6 and 13	(470)	(468)
V. Impairment and profit/loss on disposal of fixed assets.	6 and 13	5,116	(424)
VI. Other results		8	(5)
OPERATING INCOME		7,531	1,670
I. Finance expenses	13	(621)	(623)
Related-party debt		(621)	(623)
II. Finance income	13	10	18
NET FINANCIAL PROFIT/LOSS		(611)	(605)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		6,920	1,065
Tax on profit	12	-	-
PROFIT FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS		6,920	1,065
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		6,920	1,065
Profit attributed to Parent Company		6,920	1,065

Notes 1 to 18 to the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

**A) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR
ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**
(In thousands of Euros)

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Consolidated profit for the period	3	6,920	1,065
Total income and expense recognised directly in net equity		-	-
Total transfers to consolidated income statement		-	-
TOTAL CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENSE		6,920	1,065
Total income and expense attributed to Parent Company.		6,920	1,065
Total income and expense attributed to External shareholdings.		-	-

Notes 1 to 18 to the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

B) TOTAL CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

	Capital (Note 11)	Issue premium (Note 11)	Consolidation reserves and prior years' profit or loss (Note 11)	Profit for the period attributed to Parent Company	TOTAL
OPENING BALANCE, 2024	5,060	85,043	(2,495)	(12,855)	74,753
I. Total consolidated recognised income and expense	-	-	-	1,065	1,065
II. Transactions with shareholders or owners	-	-	(12,855)	12,855	-
1. Distribution of dividends	-	-	(12,855)	12,855	-
CLOSING BALANCE 31 DECEMBER 2024	5,060	85,043	(15,350)	1,065	75,818
I. Total consolidated recognised income and expense	-	-	-	6,920	6,920
II. Transactions with shareholders or owners	-	-	106	(1,065)	(959)
1. Distribution of dividends	-	-	-	(959)	(959)
2. Other transactions with shareholders or owners	-	-	106	(106)	-
III. Other changes in equity	-	(2,100)	-	-	(2,100)
1. Distribution of dividends	-	(2,100)	-	-	(2,100)
CLOSING BALANCE, 31 DECEMBER 2025	5,060	82,943	(15,244)	6,920	79,679

Notes 1 to 18 to the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
OPERATING CASH FLOWS			
1. Pre-tax profit for the year		6,920	1,065
2. Adjustments to profit:		(4,025)	1,515
1. Investment property depreciation (+)	6 and 13	470	468
2. Impairment losses (+)	13	(5,116)	424
3. Finance expenses (+)	6 and 13	621	623
3. Changes in working capital		723	(343)
1. Debtors and other accounts receivable (+/-)	8 and 12	(13)	(110)
2. Creditors and other accounts payable (+/-)	10 and 12	736	(233)
4. Other operating cash flow		(621)	(623)
1. Interest payment (-)		(621)	(623)
A) OPERATING CASH FLOW (1+2+3+4)		2,997	(1,614)
INVESTMENT CASH FLOW			
5. Payments for investments (-)		(154)	(393)
1. Investment property	6	(144)	(402)
2. Other financial assets	8	(10)	9
B) INVESTMENT CASH FLOW (5)		(154)	(393)
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS CASH FLOW (III)			
6. Receipts and payments from liability instruments		48	106
1. Issue (+)	10 and 4	48	106
2. Other debt (+)	10 and 4	-	-
7. Dividend payments and returns on other instruments	11	(3,059)	-
C) FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS CASH FLOW (6+7)		(3,011)	106
E) NET INCREASE/REDUCTION OF CASH AND EQUIVALENTS (A+/-B+/-C+/-D)		(168)	1,327
Cash and equivalents at start of year		4,520	3,193
Cash and equivalents at end of the year	9	4,352	4,520

Notes 1 to 18 to the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

1. COMPANY ACTIVITY

CORE Spain Holdco Socimi, S.A.U., (hereinafter, the Parent Company), was incorporated on 11 February 2022 under the name Farnon Invest, S.A. On 21 March 2022 the Parent Company changed its name to the current one. This is a company incorporated in Spain in accordance with the Capital Companies Law.

On 21 March 2022, the shareholders TMF Participations Holdings (Spain), S.L. and TMF Sociedad de Participación, S.L. of the Company sold all of their shares to the company ACEF Holding, S.C.A. the latter hence becoming the Sole Shareholder of the Parent Company. On the same date, the Administrative Body was amended, changing from having Joint and Several Administrators to adopting the figure of a Board of Directors, and the registered office was established in Madrid, at Paseo de la Castellana, number 93, 6th floor.

On 21 March 2022, the Parent Company acquires 100 % of ACEF Spain Propco, S.L. (subsidiary) pursuant to the notarised deed.

The corporate purpose of the subsidiary and its subsidiary (collectively, "the Group"), in accordance with its bylaws, is:

- a) The acquisition and development of urban real estate for lease.
- b) The holding of shares in the capital of other Real Estate Investment Trusts ("SOCIMI") or in that of other entities not resident in Spanish territory with the same corporate purpose thereof or subject to a similar regime to that established for SOCIMIs in terms of mandatory, legal or statutory profit distribution policy.
- c) The holding of shares in the capital of other entities, whether or not they are resident in Spanish territory, whose main corporate purpose is the acquisition of urban real estate for leasing purposes and are subject to the same regime to that established for SOCIMIs in terms of mandatory, legal or statutory profit distribution policy and which meet the investment criteria set forth in article 3 of Law 11/2009 of 26 October, on real estate investment trusts.
- d) The holding of stocks or shares in Real Estate Collective Investment Undertakings regulated by Law 35/2003 of 4 November, on Collective Investment Undertakings.

Any activities that should legally meet special criteria not met by the Parent Company are excluded.

Furthermore, the parent company of ACEF Spain Propco, S.L.U. is part of the AXA CoRE Europe Fund Group, whose parent company is ACEF Holding, S.C.A., which holds 100% of the shares of CORE Spain Holdco Socimi, S.A.U. The largest shareholder of the AXA Group is AXA CoRE Europe Fund S.C.A., SICAV-SIF and the ultimate parent company of the Group is AXA Real Estate Investments Managers, based in Paris, France.

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements arising from the appointment of auditors by the company. Consequently, their preparation is not optional.

SOCIMI tax regime

On 31 March 2022, the Tax Authority was asked to include the Company under the special tax regime for Real Estate Investment Trusts regulated by Law 11/2009 of 26 October, modified by Law 16/2012 of 27 December, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts, effective as of its date of incorporation.

Law 11/2009 sets forth the following investment requirements in article 3:

1. SOCIMIs must have at least 80 per cent of the assets must be leasable urban properties, land for development of leasable urban properties provided the development commences within three years of acquisition, as well as shares in the capital or equity of other entities as set forth in paragraph 1 of article 2 of said Law.

The value of the assets will be determined on the basis of the average of the individual quarterly balance sheets for the period, and to calculate this value the Company may elect between replacing the carrying value with the market value of the items in the balance sheets, which would be applied to all balance sheets in the period. To this end, any money or receivables resulting from the transfer made in that same period or previous periods of said real estate or shares, if any, will not be included in the calculation, provided that, in the latter case, the reinvestment period mentioned in article 6 of this Law has not elapsed.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

2. In addition, at least 80 per cent of the earnings of the tax period in each tax year, excluding any income arising from the sale of the shares and real estate forming part of the main corporate purpose, once the maintenance period referred to in the next paragraph has elapsed, must come from the lease of real estate and dividends or profit from such shares.

This percentage must be calculated on the consolidated profit in the event that the Company is the parent of a group according to the criteria set forth in article 42 of the Commercial Code, irrespective of residence and the obligation to submit consolidated financial statements. This group shall be exclusively made up of SOCIMIs and the rest of entities mentioned in paragraph 1 of article 2 of the regulating Law.

3. Real estate assets that make up the subsidiary's assets must remain leased for at least three years. For calculation purposes, the time that the real estate has been offered for lease, up to one year, will be added. The period shall be calculated:

- a) In the event of real estate belonging to the equity of the subsidiary prior to becoming subject to the regime, as of the start of the first tax period to which the special tax regime set forth in this Law applies, provided that the asset is leased or offered for lease at that time. Otherwise, what is set forth in the next paragraph shall apply.
- b) In the event of real estate developed or acquired after by the subsidiary, as of the date that these were leased or offered for lease for the first time.

In the event of company shares mentioned in paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Law, these must remain as subsidiary assets for at least three years since its acquisition or, as the case may be, since the start of the first tax period to which the special tax regime established in this Law is applied.

Moreover, the SOCIMI regime calls for other requirements such as the minimum share capital being 5,000 thousand euros and that the shares are admitted for trading on a regulated market or a multi-lateral trading system.

In addition, the Parent Company must pay out in the form of dividends to its Sole Shareholder, once all applicable business obligations have been met, the profit earned in the year, agreeing on its distribution within a period of six months following the end of each financial year, and paid out during the month following the date of distribution agreement.

As set forth by the First transitory provision of Law 11/2009 of 26 October, modified by Law 16/2012 of 27 December, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts, the application of the special tax regime under the terms set forth in article 8 of said Law may be invoked, even if the criteria set forth therein are not met, provided these are met within a period of two years as of the date of the decision to apply said regime.

In the event of failure to meet any of these conditions, the Group would pay tax under the general regime unless it should remedy said failure during the year following that of non-compliance.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company has a share capital of Euros 5,060 thousand. The Board of Directors' meeting held on 4 April 2022 resolved to apply for the listing of the Parent Company's shares on the Euronext market or any of its segments (Euronext Access and Euronext Access Paris). On 16 November 2022, the Parent Company was admitted to trading of ordinary shares on Euronext Access Paris through a technical admission. The initial public offering price of its shares was Euros 16.60 per share. The figures included in these Consolidated Financial Statements are expressed in thousands of euros, unless indicated otherwise.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Regulatory framework for financial information reporting applicable to the Group companies

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by the Directors in accordance with the regulatory framework for financial information reporting applicable to the Group, which is that set forth in the:

- a) General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 and its subsequent amendments, as well as sectorial adaptations for real estate companies.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

- b) The mandatory rules approved by the Spanish Accounting and Accounts Auditing Institute implementing the General Chart of Accounts and supplementary rules.
- c) Law 11/2009, of 26 October, modified by Law 16/2012, of 27 December, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (SOCIMI) in relation to the obligatory information to report in these Notes.
- d) The remaining Spanish accounting regulations of application.

2.2 True and fair view

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been obtained from the accounting records of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries included within the scope of consolidation and include the adjustments and reclassifications required for consistency in timing and valuation of the accounting criteria established by the Group.

These Consolidated Financial Statements are filed pursuant to current mercantile legislation, as laid down in the Commercial Code reformed in accordance with Law 16/2007, of 4 July, on the reform and adaptation of mercantile legislation in accounting matters for its international harmonisation on the basis of European Union regulations, Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 20 November, approving the General Chart of Accounts, and subsequent amendments, as well as Royal Decree 1159/2020, of 17 September, as well as the Rules for the Adaptation of the General Chart of Accounts to Real Estate Companies (Order of 28 December 1994), in all aspects that do not oppose the provisions of the abovementioned mercantile reform, in order to give a true and fair view of the Group's equity, consolidated financial position and results, as well as the truthfulness of the cash flows included in the consolidated statement of cash flows. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and, in particular, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein, in order to give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's equity, financial position and results of operations for the corresponding year. These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company on 31 March 2025.

The figures contained in the documents comprising these consolidated financial statements, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and these Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are expressed in thousands of euros.

2.3 Information comparison and non-obligatory accounting principles applied

Accounting principles were applied homogeneously in 2025 and 2024. Therefore, no transactions or operations were recorded according to different accounting principles that could give rise to discrepancies in the interpretation of the comparative figures for the two periods.

The information for 2024 in these notes to the consolidated annual financial statements is presented for the purposes of comparison with the information for 2025.

No non-obligatory accounting principles have been applied. In addition, the Board of Directors have prepared these Consolidated Financial Statements taking into consideration all of the accounting principles and standards of mandatory application that have a significant effect on said Consolidated Financial Statements. There are no mandatory accounting principles that have not been applied.

2.4 Critical aspects of the valuation and estimation of uncertainty

When preparing the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors have made estimates to determine the carrying value of some of the assets, liabilities, income and expense and items in contingent liabilities. These estimates have been made on the basis of the best available information at the close of the period. Nevertheless, given the uncertainty inherent thereto, future events may occur that might require these to be changed in the coming years, which shall be done, if necessary, prospectively.

The Parent Company carries out a continuous review of its estimations.

The most significant estimates and assessments are explained below:

2.4.1 – Provisions

Provisions are recognised when it is likely that a present obligation resulting from past events will result in an outflow of resources and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Significant estimates are necessary in

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

order to comply with the requirements of the accounting standard. The Board of Directors makes estimates, assessing all relevant facts and information, of the probability of occurrence of contingencies as well as the amount of the liability to be settled in the future.

2.4.2 - Useful lives of the real estate investment assets

The Board of Directors determine the estimated useful lives and pertaining depreciation costs for their investment properties and for assets subject to amortisation. Useful lives are estimated on the basis of the period over which the investments will be generating economic profit and taking its residual value into consideration. At each year end the subsidiary reviews the useful lives and, if the estimates differ from those previously made, the effect of the change is accounted for prospectively as of the financial year in which the change has occurred.

2.4.3 - Valuation of real estate investments

The best evidence of the fair value of investment properties that are used by the Directors to identify potential indicators of impairment, as stated in Note 6, are the prices of similar assets in an active market. In the absence of such information given the current market situation, the subsidiary determines fair value on the basis of fair value intervals. When making this assessment, the subsidiary uses a number of sources, including:

- a) Current prices in an active market of properties of a different nature, condition or location, adjusted to reflect any differences compared to the assets owned by the subsidiary.
- b) Recent property prices in other less active markets, adjusted to reflect changes in the economic conditions since the transaction date.
- c) Discounted cash flows based on estimates arising from both current and projected lease agreement terms and, if possible, based on market prices of similar properties in the same location, using discount rates that reflect the uncertainty of the time factor.

To this end, during the period 2025 and 2024, the subsidiary arranged for an expert appraiser to carry out the independent valuation of its assets. The method used for both years has been explained in Note 4.2 of this report.

Despite such estimates having been made on the basis of the best information available at 31 December 2025, it is possible that events taking place in the future might require these to be modified (upwards or downwards) in coming years, which would be done, if applicable, on a prospective basis, recognising the effects of the change in the estimate in the pertaining consolidated income statements.

2.4.4 - Tax on profit

The Parent Company and its subsidiary are subject to the regime set forth in Law 11/2009 of 26 October, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (SOCIMI), which in practice means that assuming certain requirements are met, the Parent Company qualifies for a Corporate Income Tax rate of 0% (Note 1).

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company monitors compliance with the requirements set forth in the legislation, in order to retain the tax advantages established therein. In this regard, the Board of Directors expects such requirements to be met in a correct and timely manner, not having to post any result connected with Corporate Income Tax.

Notwithstanding the fact that the estimation criteria are based on rational assessments that are based on objective analysis criteria, it is possible that events taking place in the future may require its modification (upwards or downwards) in the coming periods; if necessary, and in accordance with IAS 8, this will be done through the prospective recognition of the change in estimate in the consolidated income statement.

Despite such estimates having been made on the basis of the best information available at 31 December 2025 and 2024, it is possible that events taking place in the future might require these to be modified (upwards or downwards) in coming years, which would be done, if applicable, on a prospective basis, recognising the effects of the change in the estimate in the pertaining consolidated income statements.

2.5 Grouping of items

For the purposes of easing comprehension of the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated cash flow statement, these

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statements are presented in grouped form, although, insofar as it may be significant, the itemised information has been included in the pertaining Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

2.6 Elements included in several items

The attached Consolidated Financial Statements do not include any elements which, given their similar amount or nature, are recognised in two or more items of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

2.7 Correction of errors

In preparing the financial statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024, there have been no correction of previous errors.

3. APPLICATION OF PROFIT

As at 31 December 2025, the Parent Company reported a profit of Euros 6,920 thousand (a profit of Euros 1,065 thousand in 2024); however, a different dividend distribution is proposed, as this profit was generated in part as a result of reversals of impairment losses recognised in previous years.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of Law 11/2009 of 26 October, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (SOCIMI), there is no obligation to distribute dividends in respect of those items of profit arising from reversals of impairment losses which, at the time of their initial recognition, did not reduce distributable profit or the legal obligation to distribute dividends.

Consequently, the Parent Company distributes the profits as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	Thousands of Euros
	2025	2024
To legal reserve	692	106
Voluntary reserves	5,076	-
Dividends	1,152	959
Total	6,920	1,065

4. ACCOUNTING AND MEASUREMENT RULES

In accordance with Note 2, the Parent Company has applied the accounting policies in accordance with the accounting principles and standards set out in the Commercial Code, which are implemented in the General Chart of Accounts, as well as all other mercantile legislation in force at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements for 2025. In that regard, only the policies that are specific to the Group's activity and those deemed significant in light of the nature of its activities are listed below.

4.1. Subsidiaries

4.1.1. Acquisition of control

The acquisitions made by the Parent Company (or other companies in the Group) of the control of a subsidiary constitutes a business combination that is measured in accordance with the acquisition method. This method requires the measurement by the acquiring company on the date of acquisition of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, in addition to, as the case may be, the pertaining goodwill or negative difference. Its subsidiaries are consolidated as of the date on which the control is transferred to the Group, and excluded from the consolidation when the control ceases to exist.

The cost of acquisition is measured as the sum of the fair values, on the acquisition date, of the assets delivered, liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued by the acquirer and the fair value of any contingent consideration that depends on future events or fulfilment of certain conditions, that must be recognised as an asset, a liability or net equity according to its nature.

The expenses related to the issue of equity instruments or the financial liabilities delivered do not form part of the cost of the business combination, being recognised in accordance with the rules applicable to financial instruments. Fees paid to legal advisers and other professionals involved in the business combination are recognised as

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expenses as these are incurred. Any expenses generated internally by such items, or those, if any, incurred by the acquiree, are equally not included in the cost of the combination.

Any surplus, on the acquisition date, of the cost of the business combination over the proportional share of the value of the identifiable assets acquired, minus that of liabilities assumed, representing the share in the capital of the acquired company, is recognised as goodwill. In the exceptional case that this amount were higher than the cost of the business combination, the surplus will be recognised as income in the consolidated income statement.

4.1.2. Consolidation method

The assets, liabilities, income, expenses, cash flows and other items of the Group are added to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group by the full consolidation method. This method requires the following:

- Consistency in timing. The Financial Statements are established on the same date and period as those used for the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Consistency in valuation. The assets, liabilities, income and expense and other items in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group companies have been valued using uniform methods. Any assets or liabilities, or any items of income or expenses that may have been valued according to non-uniform criteria with respect to those applied in the consolidation are valued anew, making any necessary adjustments, solely for consolidation purposes.
- Aggregation. The various items of the individual financial statements that had been previously standardised are aggregated according to its nature.
- Elimination of investment-equity. Carrying values of the equity instruments of the subsidiary that are held, directly or indirectly, by the Parent Company, are offset against the proportional share of the equity items of said subsidiary attributable to such instruments, generally on the basis of the values resulting from applying the acquisition method described above. In consolidations subsequent to the year in which the control was acquired, any excess or shortfall of equity generated by the subsidiary since the acquisition date that is attributable to the Parent Company shall be presented in the consolidated balance sheet under reserves or value change adjustments, according to its nature.
- Intra-group item estimates. Credits and debits, income and expense and cash flows between Group companies are eliminated in full. Similarly, all of the results generated from internal transactions are eliminated and deferred until carried out with third parties outside of the Group. In addition, and as a result of the internal transactions that generate expenses in the heading of investment property, these have been eliminated as part of this process.
- External shareholdings. The valuation of external shareholders is carried out according to their actual share of the equity of the subsidiary once the previous adjustments have been made. Consolidation goodwill is not attributed to external shareholders. The difference between losses attributable to the external shareholders of a subsidiary and the share of the equity that proportionally belong to them is attributed to them, even if this generated a debit in said item.

4.2. Investment property

The investment property heading of the consolidated Balance Sheet includes the value of land, buildings and other constructions that are held either for lease or to obtain capital gains through sale as a result of increments happening in the future in its respective market prices.

The assets included under the heading of investment property are initially valued at cost, which is its acquisition price. In addition to the amount billed by the vendor after deducting any discount or reduction in the price, the acquisition price includes all additional and directly related expenses that are incurred until the asset is put in operating condition.

Subsequently, said investment property items are valued at acquisition price minus the accumulated depreciation and, as the case may be, the accumulated amount of recognised impairment value adjustments.

The depreciation of these assets is carried out in a systematic and rational manner according to the useful life of the assets and its residual value, taking into account the depreciation usually resulting from use, operation and enjoyment, notwithstanding the consideration of technical or commercial obsolescence that might also affect them.

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In particular, the subsidiary considers a useful life of 100 years for the investment property included under assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

Any changes that, as the case may be, could affect the residual value, the useful life and the amortisation method of an asset would be recognised as changes in accounting estimates, unless it is an error.

The maintenance or repair expenses of investment property that do not improve future cash flows of the cash generating unit they belong to, or its useful life, are debited to expense accounts included in the consolidated Income Statement of the year in which these are incurred. On the other hand, any amounts invested in improvements that help increase capacity or efficiency or to extend the useful life of such assets are recognised at the higher value thereof.

The assets subject to depreciation are tested for impairment when an event or change in circumstances indicates that the carrying value is non-recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised as the different between the asset's carrying value and its recoverable value, the latter understood as the fair value of the asset minus costs of sale or value in use, whichever is higher.

The carrying value of the subsidiary's investment properties is corrected at the end of each financial year, recognising the pertaining impairment loss in order to adjust it to the recoverable amount when its fair value minus costs of sale is lower than its carrying value.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying value of the asset is increased up to the adjusted estimation of its recoverable value, although the increased carrying value must not exceed the carrying value that would have been calculated had the impairment loss of previous years not been recognised, that is to say, that the reversal of impairment is limited to the carrying value of the asset that would have been recognised if the impairment loss had not been previously recognised. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated Income Statement when the circumstances that led to such an impairment no longer exist.

4.3 Financial instruments

4.3.1. Financial Assets

The financial assets owned by the Group are classified into the following categories:

4.3.1.1 Financial assets at amortised cost:

Includes financial assets, including those admitted to trading on an organised market, which are held by the Group companies in order to receive the cash flows arising from the execution of the trade, and the contractual conditions of the assets generate, on scheduled dates, cash flows which solely consist of receipts of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Contractual cash flows which are solely receipts of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount are inherent to an agreement in the form of an ordinary or common loan, notwithstanding the fact that the trade has been agreed at a zero interest or below market rate.

This category includes trade and non-trade receivables:

- a) Trade receivables: arising from the sale of goods or provision of services from deferred receipt business operations, and
- b) Non-trade receivables: financial assets which, not being equity instruments nor derivatives, have no trade origin and whose receivables are of a determined or determinable amount, arising from loans granted by the company.

Initial valuation

Financial assets classified in this category will be initially valued at fair value which, unless evidence to the contrary, will be the price of the transaction, which shall be equal to the fair value of the consideration received, plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

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However, trade receivables maturing under one year which do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, as well as loans granted to personnel, dividends receivable and calls on shares, expected to be received in the short-term, are valued at nominal value when the effect of not discounting the cash flows is deemed not significant.

Subsequent valuation

Financial assets included in this category shall be valued at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement, by applying the effective interest rate method.

However, loans maturing under one year, as set forth in the previous paragraph, are initially valued at nominal value, and will continue to be valued in this way unless there has been impairment.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are modified due to financial difficulties of the issuer, the company analyses whether a value impairment loss should be recognised.

Value impairment

The necessary valuation adjustments are made, at least at year end and when there is objective evidence that the value of a financial asset, or group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics that have been collectively valued, has been impaired as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition and which cause a reduction or delay in future estimated cash flows, which may be due to the debtor's insolvency.

Generally speaking, impairment loss of such financial assets is the difference between its carrying value and the present value of future cash flows, including, as the case may be, those arising from the execution of personal and *in rem* guarantees, that are estimated to be generated, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at the time of initial recognition. For financial assets at variable interest rate, the effective interest rate that pertains to the closing date of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with contractual conditions is used.

Impairment value adjustments, as well as reversal when the amount of such a loss should drop for reasons connected to a subsequent event, are recognised as income or expenses, respectively, in the consolidated Income Statement. Impairment reversal is limited to the carrying value of the asset that would be recognised on the reversal date if the value impairment had not been recognised.

4.3.1.2 Financial assets at cost:

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

- a) Hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated, unless the criteria for recognition at amortised cost are met.
- b) Any other financial asset that initially should be classified in the fair value portfolio with changes in the income statement when a reliable estimate of its fair value cannot be obtained.

Initial valuation

Investments included in this category will be initially valued at cost, which is equal to the fair value of the consideration paid plus any directly attributable transaction costs, the latter not being included in the cost of investments in Group companies.

However, in cases where an investment existed prior to the entity being classified as a group company, a multi-group company or an associate, the carrying value that the investment would have had immediately before the entity was classified as such is treated as the cost of that investment.

Pre-emption rights and similar rights that may have been acquired form part of the initial valuation.

Subsequent valuation

Equity instruments included in this category are measured at cost, less, where applicable, the accumulated amount of impairment losses.

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When it is necessary to assign a value to these assets for de-recognition on the balance sheet or any other reason, the weighted average cost by homogeneous group method is applied, with these being understood as the values that have equal rights.

In the event of sale of pre-emption rights and similar rights or segregation thereof to exercise them, the amount of the cost of the rights reduces the carrying value of the respective assets.

The contributions made as a result of a joint account or similar contract will be valued at cost, increased or reduced by the profit or loss, respectively, pertaining to the company as a non-managing participant, minus - if applicable - the accumulated amount of any impairment value adjustments.

This same criterion is applied to participative loans with interest of a contingent nature, either because a fixed rate or variable interest rate subject to fulfilment of a milestone by the borrower company (such as earning of profit) is agreed, or else because the interest is exclusively calculated on the basis of said company's performance. If in addition to contingent interest, an irrevocable fixed interest rate is agreed, the latter is recognised as finance income as it is accrued. Transaction costs are recognised in the income statement on a straight line basis over the life of the participative loan.

Value impairment

At least at the close of the period, any necessary value corrections are made provided there is objective evidence that the carrying value of an investment shall not be recoverable. The amount of the valuation adjustment is the difference between its carrying value and its recoverable amount, the latter being the higher of its 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, is calculated either by estimating the cash flows expected to be received as a result of dividends paid 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, arising both from its ordinary activities and from its disposal or derecognition.

Unless there is better evidence regarding the recoverable amount of investments in equity instruments, the estimated impairment loss on this class of assets is calculated on the basis of the investee's equity and any unrealised gains existing at the valuation date, net of the tax effect. In determining that value, and provided that the investee has in turn invested in another company, the equity included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Commercial Code and its implementing regulations is taken into account. To calculate unrealised gains, the Company has used the market value of the real estate assets of these investments in equity instruments provided by independent experts.

Impairment value adjustments and, as the case may be, its reversal, are recognised as income or expense, respectively, in the income statement. The reversal of impairment is limited to the carrying value of the investment that would be recognised on the reversal date had the impairment not been recognised.

However, where an investment in the entity was made prior to its classification as a group company, a multi-group company or an associate, and where, prior to that classification, valuation adjustments arising from such investment were recognised directly in equity, such adjustments will be retained following the classification until the disposal or derecognition of the investment, at which point they will be recognised in the income statement, or until the following circumstances arise:

- a) In the case of prior valuation adjustments for increases in value, impairment losses will be recognised against the equity item that includes the valuation adjustments previously made, up to the amount thereof; any excess will be recognised in the income statement. An impairment loss recognised directly in equity is not reversed.
- b) In the case of prior valuation adjustments for reductions in value, where the recoverable amount subsequently exceeds the carrying value of the investments, the carrying value is increased, up to the limit of the reduction in value recognised, against the item in which the prior valuation adjustments were recorded; from that point onwards, the new amount is treated as the cost of the investment. However, where there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the investment, the accumulated losses recognised directly in equity are recorded in the income statement.

4.3.2. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities assumed or incurred by the Group are classified into the following valuation categories:

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4.3.2.1 Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

This category generally includes trade and non-trade payables:

- a) Trade payables: financial liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services as part of the company's ordinary operations with deferred payment.
- b) Non-trade payables: financial liabilities which, not being equity instruments nor derivatives, have no trade origin but arise from loans granted to the company.

Participative loans that have the characteristics of an ordinary or common loan are also included in this category (notwithstanding the zero or below market interest rate agreed).

Initial valuation

Financial liabilities classified in this category will be initially valued at fair value which, unless evidence to the contrary, will be the price of the transaction, which shall be equal to the fair value of the consideration received, plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

However, trade payables maturing under one year which do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, as well as third party calls on shares, expected to be paid in the short-term, are valued at nominal value when the effect of not discounting the cash flows is deemed not significant.

Subsequent valuation

Financial liabilities included in this category shall be valued at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement, by applying the effective interest rate method.

However, debts maturing under one year that have been initially valued at nominal value, will continue to be valued as such.

4.3.2.2 Financial liabilities at cost

This category includes financial liabilities, primarily debts and loans with group companies, multi-group companies and associates, for which a reliable estimate of their fair value cannot be obtained and which, in accordance with applicable accounting standards, must be measured at cost, rather than at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

In particular, these include, among others:

- a) Participative loans: Received from group companies, multi-group companies and associates, with interest of a contingent nature, either because a fixed rate or variable interest rate subject to fulfilment of a milestone by the borrower company (such as earning of profit) is agreed, or else because the interest is exclusively calculated on the basis of said company's performance.
- b) Other hybrid financial instruments or financial liabilities: Issued by the Group to group companies, multi-group companies and associates, where the fair value cannot be determined by reference to a quoted price in an active market or cannot be reliably estimated, provided that they are not classified in another category.

Initial valuation

Financial liabilities classified in this category are initially valued at cost, which will be equal to the fair value of the consideration received, plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent valuation

Subsequently, these financial liabilities are measured at cost, less, where applicable, the accumulated amount of any valuation adjustments that need to be recognised.

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In the case of participative loans with contingent interest, the debt is carried at cost, increased or decreased, where applicable, by the profit share that must be recognised in accordance with the contractual terms. If an irrevocable fixed interest rate has also been agreed, this is recognised as a financial expense as it is accrued. Transaction costs are systematically charged to the income statement over the life of the instrument.

Value impairment

At least at the end of the year, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that the carrying value of these financial liabilities does not adequately reflect the obligations assumed. Where such evidence exists, the necessary valuation adjustments are recorded, with their effect recognised in the income statement.

4.4 Tax on profit

4.4.1. General regime

The income or expense from Tax on Profit includes the share of the income or expense from current tax and the share of the income or expense from deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount paid by the Parent Company as a result of tax payable on profit in a financial year. Deductions and other tax credits in the tax payable, excluding withholdings and payments on account, as well as tax loss carryforwards applied in this year, result in a lower amount of current tax payable.

Deferred tax income or expense pertains to the recognition and cancellation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include temporary differences, that are identified as the amounts that are expected to be payable or recoverable arising from the differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and its tax value, as well as any carryforward losses to be offset and tax credits not applied. These amounts are recognised by applying the pertaining temporary difference or credit to the tax rate at which these are expected to be recovered or paid.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or from other assets or liabilities in a transaction that does not affect either the tax result or the accounting profit and is not a business combination.

On the other hand, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is deemed likely that the Group companies will have future tax gains against which to apply them.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, arising from operations with direct debits or credits in equity, are also recognised in equity.

At each closing date, any deferred tax assets are reconsidered, making any appropriate adjustments if there are doubts as to its future recovery. Similarly, at each closing deferred tax assets not recognised in the balance sheet are valued and recognised to the extent that its recovery with future tax credits becomes likely.

4.4.2. SOCIMI tax regime

On 31 March 2023, and effective as of tax year 2023 and following, the Parent Company informed the Office of the Spanish Inland Revenue Department corresponding to its address of the choice made by the Sole Shareholder to become subject to the special SOCIMI tax regime.

In accordance with Law 11/2009 of 26 October, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (SOCIMI), entities that meet the criteria defined in the regulations and elect to be subject to the application of the special tax regime set forth in said Law, will qualify for a 0% Corporate Income Tax rate. In the event of tax loss carryforwards, article 25 of the Consolidated Text of the Corporate Income Tax Law shall not be of application. Likewise, the system of deductions and credits established in Chapters II, III and IV of said law shall not be applicable. In all other matters not considered in the SOCIMI law, what is set forth in the Consolidated Text of the Corporate Income Tax Law shall apply.

Moreover, as set forth in the modifications added to the Law 11/2021 of 9 July, the entity will be subject to a special rate of 15% on the amount of profit earned during the year that is not subject to distribution, regarding the share thereof not arising from income that have not paid tax under the general Corporate Income Tax rate, or concerning income subject to the reinvestment period regulated in letter b) of paragraph 1 of article 6 of this Law. This rate shall be considered the tax payable under Corporate Income Tax.

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The entity is subject to a special rate of 19% on the full amount of dividends or share of profits payable to shareholders whose holding in the share capital of the company is equal to or above 5%, when such dividends, payable to its Sole Shareholder, are exempt or pay tax at a rate below 10%. This rate shall be considered the tax payable under Corporate Income Tax.

The Directors of the Parent Company monitor compliance with the requirements set forth in the legislation, in order to retain the tax advantages established therein. In this regard, the Directors expect such requirements to be met in a correct and timely manner, not having to post any result connected with Corporate Income Tax.

4.5 Income and expense

Income and expense are recognised according to the accrual criterion, that is, when the actual flow of goods and services they represent actually takes place, irrespective of the time of generation of the monetary or financial flow arising therefrom.

Income is recognised when the control of the goods or services is transferred to the customers. At that time the income is recognised as the amount of consideration expected to receive for the transfer of the goods and services set out in agreements with customers, as well as other income not arising from customer contracts that constitute the ordinary activity of the Group. The recognised amount is calculated by deducting from the amount of the consideration for the transfer of goods or services agreed with customers and other income from the Group's ordinary activities, the amount of the discounts, rebates, price reductions, incentives or rights delivered to the customers, as well as value added tax and other taxes directly related thereto that must be output.

When the price agreed in customer contracts includes a variable consideration amount, the price to be recognised includes the best estimate of the variable consideration to the extent that it is highly likely that no significant reversal of the recognised income amount will take place when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The subsidiary bases its estimates on historical information, taking into account the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specific terms of each agreement.

The Group companies recognise income when the amount thereof can be reliably valued, it is likely that future economic profit will be earned by the Group companies and the specific conditions for each of the activities performed are met. Income is not considered to be reliably valued until all contingencies related to the sale have been resolved.

The subsidiary provides leasing services. The leases in which the lessor retains a significant share of the risks and benefits inherent to ownership are classified as operating leases. When a Group company is the lessor under an operating lease, the asset is added to the balance sheet according to its nature. Income arising from leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

The Group provides leasing services. The leases in which the lessor retains a significant share of the risks and benefits inherent to ownership are classified as operating leases.

When a Group company is the lessor under an operating lease, the asset is added to the consolidated balance sheet according to its nature. Income arising from leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

4.6 Provisions and contingencies

When drawing up the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Administrative Body of the Parent Company distinguishes between:

- a) Provisions: credit balances that cover current obligations stemming from past events, whose cancellation is likely to generate an outflow of funds, but the amount thereof and/or time of cancellation are indeterminate.
- b) Contingent liabilities: possible obligations arising from past events, whose future materialisation is subject to the occurrence, or not, of one or more future events that are outside of the control of the Group companies.

The Consolidated Financial Statements contain all the provisions regarding which the likelihood of having to meet the obligation is greater than the opposite. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements; instead, these are reported in the notes of the report, insofar as they are not deemed to be remote.

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Provisions are valued at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to cancel or transfer the obligation, taking into account the information available on the event and its consequences, and recognising any adjustments to be made due to present valuing such provisions as a financial expense as this is accrued.

The consideration to be received from a third party when settling the obligation, provided there are no doubts as to receiving this amount, is recognised as an asset, except in the event that there is a legal reason for having outsourced part of the risk, for which the group companies are not held responsible; in this situation, the consideration shall be taken into account to estimate the amount, as the case may be, for the provision will be recognised.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has not made provisions and does not require breakdowns of contingent liabilities.

4.7 Leases

4.7.1 Operating lease (the Group is the lessor)

When investment property is leased under an operating lease, the asset is added to the consolidated balance sheet according to its nature. Income arising from leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

The cost of acquisition of the leased asset is presented in the consolidated Balance Sheet according to its nature, along with any directly attributable costs of the contract, which are recognised as an expense over the term of the lease, applying the same criterion as that used for the recognition of lease income.

Any receipt or payment or incentive that may take place when entering into an operating lease shall be treated as a pre-receipt or pre-payment to be recognised in profit over the term of the lease, as the benefits of the leased asset are assigned or received.

4.8 Net equity

The share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

Costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are subtracted from the equity, with reduction of reserves.

When the Parent Company acquires treasury shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost, is deducted from the equity attributable to the Sole Shareholder of the Parent Company until its cancellation, reissue or disposal. When these shares are sold or subsequently reissued, any amount received, net of any directly attributable incremental cost of the transaction and the pertaining effects of tax on profit, is included in equity attributable to the shares of the Parent Company.

4.9 Functional and presentation currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in thousands of euros, which is the Group's presentation and functional currency.

4.10 Related party transactions

The Group carries all its related party transactions on an arm's length basis. Related party transactions are generally recognised at the fair value of the consideration paid or received. The difference between this value and the agreed amount is recognised in accordance with the underlying economic item.

The prices of related party transactions are properly supported, and therefore the Board of Directors of the Group companies do not consider that there are any risks of generating significant tax liabilities.

4.11 Assets of an environmental nature

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Assets of an environmental nature are those that are used in a lasting manner in the Group's activity, whose main purpose is the minimisation of the environmental impact and the protection and improvement of the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future contamination.

Given the nature of the Group's activity, it has no significant environmental impact.

4.12 Classification of balances between current and non-current

Assets and liabilities are presented in the consolidated Balance Sheet classified into current and non-current. To this end, assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are related to the normal operating cycle of the Group companies and are expected to be sold, consumed, realised or liquidated during the course thereof; they are different to the previous ones and its maturity, disposal or realisation is expected to take place within one year. They are held for trading or as cash and equivalents whose use is not restricted for a period of over one year.

4.13 Cash and equivalents

Cash and equivalents include the cash available and sight deposits in credit institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Consolidated Balance Sheet, bank overdrafts are classified as third party funds in current liabilities.

4.14. Business combinations

Mergers, spin-offs and non-monetary contribution operations between group companies are recognised in accordance with what is set forth for related party transactions.

Any merger, spin-off and non-monetary operations other than those above and business combinations arising from the acquisition of the entire equity of a company or of a part thereof constituting one or more businesses, are recognised according to the acquisition method.

4.15. Cash Flow Statement

The following expressions with the following meanings are used in the consolidated cash flow statement, prepared according to the indirect method:

- Cash flows; inflows and outflows of cash and equivalents, understood as the alterations in value of short term high liquidity investments.
- Operating activities: activities typical of the company, along with other activities that cannot be classified as investment or financing.
- Investment activities: those involving the acquisition, sale or disposal by any other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities that cause changes in the size and composition of the consolidated equity and liabilities that do not form part of the operating activities.

4.16. Financial information by segment

The information by segment is presented in accordance with the internal information provided to the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the operating segments, also responsible for making strategic decisions. The only segment of Group activity is that of residential lease, entirely within Spanish territory, which is why segmented information is not presented.

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1. Financial risk factors

The Group's activities are exposed to a number of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the uncertainty of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects thereof on its financial performance.

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Risk management is controlled by the Group's Treasury Department, responsible for identifying, assessing and hedging against financial risks in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company.

5.1.1. Market risk

Currency risk

The Group does not operate in currencies other than Euro, and is therefore not exposed to currency risk in its operations.

Price risk

The Group is exposed to real estate market risk in the sale of land, properties and developments and to the inflation risks inherent in the rental market, the latter being the Group's most important line of business. Price risk has been taken into consideration in the estimation of cash flows for the future year.

Interest rate risk in cash flows and fair value

Interest rate risk of the Group arises from financial debt. Borrowings at variable rates expose the Group to interest rate risk, in cash flows, partially offset by the cash held at variable risks. Borrowings at fixed interest rate expose the Group to risk of fair value.

5.1.2. Credit risk

The Group has no material credit risk, given that collection from its development customers is guaranteed by the asset transferred and cash placements are made with highly solvent institutions, in which there is no material counterparty risk.

5.1.3. Liquidity risk

A prudent management of liquidity risk implies keeping sufficient cash and negotiable instruments, having sufficient funding available through credit facilities on hand and having the capacity to close out market positions. Given the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Treasury Department of the Group aims to maintain financing flexibility by having credit facilities in place.

The Board of Directors monitors the Group's forecast liquidity reserves (which includes available credit and cash and equivalents) according to expected cash flows.

Most receivables pertaining to customers for the lease of investment property. Monthly payments are made as of the start of the contract. It is usual practice for the Group to charge a penalty on amounts payable by customers in the event of default.

For the purpose of meeting credit requirements and as a preliminary step before acquiring any investment property, the company generally has bank and group loans. In such agreements, the company pays interest on such funding. In all cases the company assumes liability for the validity of the receivables.

The Directors monitor the Group's forecast liquidity reserves (which includes available credit and cash and equivalents) according to expected cash flows.

5.1.4. Tax Risk

As mentioned in Note 1, the Parent Company and its dependent are subject to the special tax regime for Real Estate Investment Trusts (SOCIMI). As set forth in article 6 of Law 11/2009 of 26 October 2009, modified by Law 16/2012 of 27 December, companies who have elected to qualify for this regime are obliged to pay out the profit earned in the year by way of dividends to its Sole Shareholder, once the pertaining mercantile obligations have been met, having to agree on the payout within six months as of the close of each year and paid out within one month of the date on which the payout was agreed.

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In the event that the Sole Shareholder of such companies should not approve the dividend payout proposed by the Board of Directors, calculated as set out in said law, they would not be complying with the law and would therefore have to pay tax under the general regime instead of the special SOCIMI tax regime.

5.2. Capital management

The goals of the Group when managing capital are to protect its capacity to continue as a going concern and thus generate profit for the Sole Shareholder as well as returns to other equity holders and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce capital costs.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends to be paid out to the Sole Shareholder, return capital, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Group monitors the capital in accordance with the following ratios:

- The Leverage Ratio, calculated as the financial debt divided by equity. The debt is calculated as total debt held with both financial entities and related parties.
- The ratio between net treasury and equity is also determined.

	Balance at 31/12/2025	Balance at 31/12/2024
Related-party debt	(30,017)	(30,017)
Bank borrowings	-	-
Financial debt	(30,017)	(30,017)
Net treasury position	(25,663)	(25,497)
Net equity	79,679	75,818
% Debt/Equity	38%	40%
% Net treasury position/Equity	32%	34%

Both ratios fall within the ranges that the Board of Directors of the Parent Company considers to be acceptable.

6. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The movement that has taken place over the period ending on 31 December 2025 in the items comprising investment property is as follows:

	Balance on 01/01/2025	Additions / Transfers / Provision / Reversal 2025	Balance on 31/12/2025
Cost			
Land	73,916	-	73,916
Buildings	47,076	144	47,220
Total cost	120,590	144	121,136
Accumulated depreciation			
Buildings	(1,258)	(470)	(1,728)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,258)	(470)	(1,728)
Accumulated impairment			
	(17,714)	5,116	(12,598)
Total accumulated impairment	(17,714)	5,116	(12,598)
Net carrying value	102,020	4,790	106,810

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The movement that has taken place over the period ending on 31 December 2024 in the items comprising investment property is as follows:

	Balance on 01/01/2024	Additions / Transfers / Provision / Reversal 2024	Balance on 31/12/2024
Cost			
Land	74,118	(202)	73,916
Buildings	46,472	604	47,076
Total cost	120,145	445	120,590
Accumulated depreciation			
Buildings	(790)	(468)	(1,258)
Total accumulated depreciation	(790)	(468)	(1,258)
Accumulated impairment			
Buildings	(17,290)	(424)	(17,714)
Total accumulated impairment	(17,290)	(424)	(17,714)
Net carrying value	102,510	(490)	102,020

During the year ending on 31 December 2025, a series of expenses related to assets amounting to Euros 144 thousand (Euros 445 thousand in 2024) have been recognised as investment property.

Investment property is leased to third parties via operating leases. The income arising from such leases at 31 December 2025, belonging to the Subsidiary, amounted to Euros 4,703 thousand (Euros 4,445 thousand in 2024) and are recognised under the heading "Net business turnover" in the attached consolidated Income Statement.

a) Investment property located abroad

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group has no investment property located abroad.

b) Fully amortised assets

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group does not have fully amortised investment property items.

c) Insurance

The Group's policy is to take out all insurance policies deemed necessary to cover against potential risks that might affect the investment property.

d) Impairment losses

In reference to Valuation Standard number 2 of the General Chart of Accounts and Resolution of 18 September 2013, of the Spanish Accounting and Accounts Auditing Institute, the subsidiary, at least at the close of each period, reviews the fair value, useful life and valuation methods of the property it owns.

When the market value or an asset or any other item is lower than the amortised value, value corrections are carried out, with the pertaining provision for impairment being made.

"Market Value" is defined as the estimated amount at which an asset can be exchanged on the valuation date between a seller and a buyer by mutual agreement, after a reasonable sale period, where both parties have acted with knowledge, prudence and with no coercion whatsoever, minus the costs of the transaction.

The Group entrusts the determination of the value of all its investment property at the close of the period to independent experts, Jones Lang Lasalle, JLL. These valuations are carried out in accordance with the Professional Valuation Standards issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) in "The Red Book".

In order to calculate the value of investment property, the amount that the subsidiary expects to recover via leasing is taken into consideration. To this end, a ten year discount on the cash flow projections generated on the best estimate of lease payments is used, based on the outlook for each asset and taking into account any uncertainty that might cause a reduction in cash flow or the discount rate.

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The value in use of real estate need not be identical to its fair value insofar as the former is due to specific factors of the entity, mainly the capacity to set prices above or below market levels due to assuming various risks or reducing costs of construction or sale, in investment property in progress; reforms, maintenance, etc. other than those connected with the companies in the sector in general.

The estimated yields depend on the type and age of the building and its location. The main assumptions used by the expert appraiser in the last valuation carried out prior to the date of preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements correspond to:

31/12/2025	Exit Yield / Capitalisation rate	Discount Rate	Net Initial Yield	Gross Initial Yield	Rev. Yield	Valuation
Méndez Álvaro	4.53%	5.50%	3.32%	4.13%	4.65%	106,810
Valuation method	Discounted cash flow					

31/12/2024	Exit Yield / Capitalisation rate	Discount Rate	Net Initial Yield	Gross Initial Yield	Rev. Yield	Valuation
Méndez Álvaro	4.00%	5.50%	3.32%	4.59%	4.72%	102,020
Valuation method	Discounted cash flow					

As a result of this recoverability analysis, the Group recorded for the year a reversal of impairment loss of Euros 5,116 thousand (impairment of Euros 424 thousand in 2024).

7. LEASES

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group has agreed with tenants the following minimal operating lease payments, in accordance with current contracts in force, without taking into consideration common expenses, future CPI increments or future reviews of contractually agreed rentals:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Up to one year	4,697	4,414
Between one and five years	19,748	17,657
Over five years	10,476	8,828

The income estimate is based on the income estimates provided by the lessee, since 100% of the Group's income figure is derived from the income obtained by the operators of the property in Méndez Álvaro. This income is linked to variables such as rental income from housing, garages and commercial premises.

As a lessor, at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group has an operating lease agreement for the property included under Investment Property (Note 6).

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the consolidated income statement has recognised the following income from rentals and other ancillary services of investment property:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Méndez Álvaro	4,704	4,446
Total	4,704	4,446

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the consolidated income statement has recognised the following tax from rentals of investment property:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Méndez Álvaro	(281)	(277)
Total	(281)	(277)

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8. FINANCIAL ASSETS

a) Analysis by category

The carrying value of each of the categories of financial assets established in the recognition and measurement standards for "Financial Instruments" in thousands of Euros is as follows:

Categories	Class				Total
	Long-term financial instruments		Short-term financial instruments		
	Equity instruments	Credits and other	Equity instruments	Credits and other	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2025	31/12/2025	31/12/2025	
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	320	-	269	589
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	320	-	269	589

Categories	Class				Total
	Long-term financial instruments		Short-term financial instruments		
	Equity instruments	Credits and other	Equity instruments	Credits and other	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2024	31/12/2024	31/12/2024	
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	310	-	256	566
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	-	310	-	256	566

b) Analysis by maturity

At 31 December 2025, the amounts of financial assets with a determined or determinable maturity classified by year of maturity, in thousands of Euros, are as follows:

	Financial assets					Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	Subsequent years	
Financial investments						
Other financial assets	269	-	-	-	320	589
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	269	-	-	-	320	589

c) Breakdown of financial assets

The breakdown of financial assets at 31 December 2025 and 2024, in thousands of Euros, is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Non-current		
Financial investments		
Other financial assets	320	310
Current		
Trade receivables		
Customers by services	269	256
TOTAL NON-CURRENT	320	310
TOTAL CURRENT	269	256
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	589	566

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9. CASH AND EQUIVALENTS

The composition of the heading "Cash and equivalents" at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Treasury	4,352	4,520
Total	4,352	4,520

The Group has current accounts with financial institutions of recognised solvency like Banco Santander and CaixaBank and there is no drawdown limits thereon.

10. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a) Analysis by category

The carrying value of each of the categories of financial liabilities established in the recognition and measurement standard for "Financial Instruments" in 2025 in thousands of Euros is as follows:

Categories	Class				Total
	Long-term financial instruments		Short-term financial instruments		
	Related-party debt	Derivatives and Other	Related-party debt	Derivatives and Other	
	31/12/2025	31/12/2025	31/12/2025	31/12/2025	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	30,014	827	3	1,196	32,040
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	30,014	827	3	1,196	32,040

The carrying value of each of the categories of financial liabilities established in the recognition and measurement standard for "Financial Instruments" in 2025 in thousands of Euros is as follows:

Categories	Class				Total
	Long-term financial instruments		Short-term financial instruments		
	Related-party debt	Derivatives and Other	Related-party debt	Derivatives and Other	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2024	31/12/2024	31/12/2024	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	30,014	779	3	447	31,243
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	30,014	779	3	447	31,243

b) Analysis by maturity

At 31 December 2025, the amounts of financial liabilities with a determined or determinable maturity classified by year of maturity, in thousands of Euros, are as follows:

	Financial Liabilities					Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	Subsequent years	
Financial debt						
Other financial liabilities	140	-	-	-	827	967
Debt with group companies	3	-	-	-	30,014	30,017
Trade creditors						
Miscellaneous creditors	783	-	-	-	-	783
Customer prepayments	273	-	-	-	-	273
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	1,199	-	-	-	30,841	32,040

c) Breakdown of financial liabilities

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The breakdown of financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 2024, in thousands of Euros, is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Non-current		
Long-term debts		
Other financial liabilities	827	779
Debts with group companies and associates		
Long-term debts with group	30,014	30,014
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	30,841	30,793
Current		
Short-term provisions	140	105
Debts with group companies and associates	3	3
Short-term debts		
Miscellaneous creditors	783	64
Customer prepayments	273	278
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,199	450
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	32,040	31,243

The heading "Long-term debts" includes guarantees, deposits and sureties provided by the company's customers based on lease agreements.

The heading "Long-term debts with group companies and associates" shows a loan with the group company ACEF Holdings, S.C.A. granted on 4 April 2022, for a term of 8 years and an interest rate of 2.07% for the amount of Euros 30,014 thousand.

The heading "Short-term debts with group companies and associates" shows the balances payable to ACEF Holding, S.C.A.

The heading "Short-term debts" mainly comprises outstanding balances owed to companies providing services to group companies, as well as provisions for expenses relating to services for which invoices have not yet been received.

The carrying value of the short and long-term debts does not differ from its fair value, since the discount effect is not significant.

The Group has no debts with guarantees *in rem*.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a) Share capital and issue premium

The Parent Company was incorporated on 11 February 2022 with a share capital of Euros 60 thousand, divided into 60,000 indivisible and cumulative shares each of 1 Euro of nominal value, consecutively numbered 1 to 60,000, both included.

On 21 March 2022, the Shareholders TMF Sociedad de Participación, S.L. and TMF Participations Holdings (Spain), S.L. sold 100% of their shares to ACEF Holding, S.C.A.

On 6 April 2022, the Sole Shareholder carried out a capital increase amounting to Euros 5,000 thousand, divided into 5,000,000 indivisible and cumulative shares, each of a nominal value of 1 Euro, consecutively numbered 60,001 to 5,060,000, both included, and the issue premium amounted to Euros 85,043 thousand, equal to Euros 17,01 per every new share issued.

On 16 November 2022, the Parent Company was admitted to trading of ordinary shares on Euronext Access Paris through a technical admission. The initial public offering price of its shares was Euros 16.60 per share.

This means that, on 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Share Capital of the Parent Company amounted to Euros 5,060 thousand, represented by 5,060,000 shares each of a nominal value of 1 euro, all of the same class, fully subscribed and paid up.

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On 4 July 2025, the parent company's issue premium was refunded in the amount of Euros 1,100 thousand. In December, part of the parent company's issue premium, amounting to Euros 1,000 thousand, was refunded. At the end of 2025, the Company's issue premium stood at Euros 82,943 thousand (Euros 85,043 thousand in 2024).

b) Reserves

Legal Reserve

In accordance with the Capital Companies Law, a public limited company must earmark an amount equal to 10% of the year's profit for legal reserve until this reaches, at least, 20% of the share capital. The legal reserve can only be used to increase the share capital and, except for the purpose mentioned above, this reserve may only be used to offset losses when there are no other unrestricted reserves that suffice for this purpose.

In accordance with Law 11/2009 regulating real estate investment trusts (SOCIMI), the legal reserve for companies opting for the application of the special tax regime set forth in this law may not exceed 20% of the share capital. The company bylaws cannot establish any restricted reserve other than the one mentioned above.

Voluntary reserves

In accordance with the General Chart of Accounts, the incorporation and capital increase costs of the Group are recognised in the voluntary reserve account net of taxes.

The contribution to the Group's reserves for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is as follows:

	Euros	
	2025	2024
Reserves of the parent company:		
<u>Non-distributable reserves:</u>		
- Legal reserve	107	-
	107	-
<u>Distributable reserves:</u>		
- Voluntary reserves	-	-
	-	-
<u>Prior years' profit or loss:</u>		
- Previous years' losses	(15,351)	(15,351)
	(15,351)	(15,351)
Total reserves in Parent Company	(15,244)	(15,351)
Reserves in consolidated companies	-	1
Total reserves	(15,244)	(15,350)

12. TAX SITUATION

a) Current balances with Public Administrations

The composition of the current balances with Public Administrations at 31 December is as follows:

Credit balances

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Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Public Treasury - Personal income tax payable	1	-
Public Treasury – VAT	31	45
Total	32	45

b) Reconciliation of carrying result and taxable base

Having met the requirements set forth in Law 11/2009, modified by Law 16/2012, the Group has opted to qualify for the special SOCIMI tax regime, paying corporate income tax at a rate of 0% (Note 4.4).

The reconciliation between the net income and expense in the period and the Tax on Profit taxable base at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

Consolidated income statement	
Income and expense for the period	6,920
Corporate Income Tax	-
Income and expense for the year before Corporate Income Tax	6,920
Temporary differences	(5,116)
Permanent differences	-
Taxable base (tax result)	1,804
Tax payable (0%)	-
Taxable base deductions	-
Withholdings and payments on account	-
Corporate Income tax payable/(receivable) to Public Treasury	

The reconciliation between the net income and expense in the period and the Tax on Profit taxable base at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

Consolidated income statement	
Income and expense for the period	1,065
Corporate Income Tax	-
Income and expense for the year before Corporate Income Tax	1,065
Temporary differences	424
Permanent differences	-
Taxable base (tax result)	1,489
Tax payable (0%)	-
Taxable base deductions	-
Withholdings and payments on account	-
Corporate Income tax payable/(receivable) to Public Treasury	

The most significant amount of temporary differences generated in 2025 relates to the reversal of impairment on its investment property amounting to Euros 5,116 thousand (an impairment expense of Euros 424 thousand in 2024) as detailed in note 6, which is adjusted in the tax base in accordance with article 13.2 of the Corporate Income Tax Law.

c) Financial years pending verification and inspections performed

According to the legal provisions in force, the payment of taxes cannot be considered definitive until inspected by tax authorities or once the statute of limitations, currently set at four years, has elapsed.

As a consequence, among others, of the different potential interpretations of the current tax legislation in force, additional liabilities as a result of an inspection might arise. In any event, the Board of Directors of the Parent

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Company considers that such liabilities, should they arise, would not significantly affect the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, it has no inspections outstanding.

d) Reporting requirements due to SOCIMI status, Law 11/2009

On 29 March 2022, the Board of Directors, acting in the name and behalf of the Parent Company, agreed to apply for the SOCIMI legal and tax regime, through a public deed executed by a notary. On 5 April 2022 the AEAT (Spanish Tax Authority) was informed of its qualification under such a regime.

The information required by the legislation in force is included in the Schedules attached to this notes to the financial statements of which it forms part.

13. INCOME AND EXPENSE

a) Net business turnover and other operating income

The breakdown of the business turnover and other operating income recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement at 31 December, in thousands of Euros, is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Net business turnover	4,704	4,445
Other operating income	-	1
Total	4,704	4,446

The Group has an operating lease agreement for the building included in the heading of Investment Property (Note 6) for which it has received rental income in 2025 amounting to Euros 4,704 thousand (Euros 4,445 thousand in 2024).

The total net business turnover of financial year 2025 and 2024 has been generated in national territory.

b) Other operating expenses

The breakdown of "Other operating expenses" recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Professional services	(1,546)	(1,602)
Taxes and other duties	(281)	(277)
Total	(1,827)	(1,879)

c) Investment property depreciation

The breakdown of amortisation expenses recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Investment property depreciation - Méndez Álvaro	(470)	(468)
Total	(470)	(468)

d) Impairment and profit/loss on disposal of fixed assets

The breakdown of impairment expenses recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Investment property impairment – Méndez Álvaro	5,116	(424)
Total	5,116	(424)

e) Net financial profit/loss

Net financial profit/loss for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 is broken down as follows:

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Thousands of Euros	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Finance expenses	(621)	(623)
Finance income	10	18
Total	(611)	(605)

At 31 December 2025, the heading "Finance Expenses" in the income statement amounts to a total of Euros 621 thousand (Euros 623 thousand in 2024), which all pertain to the interest accrued by the Sole Shareholder loan. The heading "Finance income" at 31 December includes the balance of interest earned on the Group's bank deposits.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The related parties with whom the Group has carried out transactions during the period ended 31 December 2025 and the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024, as well as the nature of the relationship, is as follows:

Related party	Nature of relationship
ACEF Holdings, S.C.A.	Sole Shareholder

a) Related party transactions

During the period ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, financial interest from the loan granted by the Sole Shareholder of the Parent Company has been accrued in the amount of Euros 621 thousand and Euros 623 thousand respectively, recognised in the heading "Finance Expenses" of the attached consolidated income statement.

In addition, there are no debts with related parties that are additional to the abovementioned finance expenses.

b) Related party balances

In the heading "Long-term debts with group companies" (Note 10) the Group recognises a loan received for the acquisition of buildings shown in the Investment Property heading (Note 6) for an amount of Euros 30,014 thousand in 2025 and 2024 granted by the Sole Shareholder on 4 April 2022 and for a term of 8 years and a rate of 2.07%.

The heading "Short-term debts with group companies" shows a balance of Euros 3,000 in 2025, relating to the current account with ACEF Holding, S.C.A.

15. INFORMATION ON AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD TO SUPPLIERS

The information required by the Second Final Provision of Spanish Law 31/2014 of 3 December, which has been prepared by applying the Resolution of the Spanish Accounting and Accounts Auditing Institute dated 29 January 2016, is set out below.

	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average supplier payment period	34.44	48.22
Ratio of transactions settled	41.19	49.04
Ratio of transactions pending payment	5.44	0.00
	Amount (thousands of Euros)	Amount (thousands of Euros)
Total payments made	916	1,437
Total payments outstanding	213	25

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

Pursuant to the new regulations required by Article 9 of Law 18/2022 of 28 September, in addition to the above information, the following information is provided:

Number (units)	2025	2024
Invoices paid before complying with the legal deadline for payment to suppliers	575	691
Percentage of total invoices from suppliers	59.50%	84.89%

Volume (thousands of Euros)	2025	2024
Invoices paid before complying with the legal deadline for payment to suppliers	770	1,031
Percentage of total invoices from suppliers	68.25%	70.60%

The "Average supplier payment period" means the period from the date of the invoice to the material payment of the transaction as defined in the Resolution of the Spanish Accounting and Accounts Auditing Institute stated above.

The ratio of transactions paid is calculated as the coefficient formed in the numerator by the sum of products corresponding to the amounts paid, the number of payment days (calendar days from the beginning of the calculation of the period until the material payment of the transaction) and, in the denominator, the total amount of payments made.

Said "Average supplier payment period" is calculated as the coefficient formed in the numerator by the sum of the ratio of paid transactions by the total amount of payments made plus the ratio of transactions pending payment by the total amount of payments pending and, in the denominator, by the total amount of payments made and the total amount of payments pending.

Similarly, the ratio of transactions pending corresponds to the coefficient formulated in the numerator by the sum of the products corresponding to the amounts outstanding, by the number of days pending (calendar days from the start of the period to the last day of the period to which the financial statements refer) and, in the denominator, the total amount of payments pending.

Pursuant to the provisions of article three of the Resolution of the Spanish Accounting and Accounts Auditing Institute dated 29 January 2016, the amount of transactions accrued prior to the entry into force of Law 31/2014 of 3 December has not been taken into account.

The maximum legal payment period applicable to the Company according to Law 11/2013 of 26 July is 30 days, barring an agreement between the parties with a maximum period of 60 days.

16. ADMINISTRATION BODY AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

a) Board of Directors' and Senior Management's remuneration

During the period ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has not accrued any amount whatsoever for remuneration payable to the Board of Directors or the Parent Company by way of salaries, per diems or any other kind of remuneration, all in accordance with what is expressly set forth in the Company bylaws and the legislation in force.

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company, during the period ended on 31 December 2025 and 2024, has not earned any remuneration by way of salaries, per diems or any other kind, as well as no advances or loans, pension plans, life insurance or civil liability insurance.

The Companies have no workforce, so the Senior Management functions are performed by the Board of Directors.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

b) Information regarding situations of conflict of interest involving the Board of Directors

With a view to avoiding situations of conflict with the interests of the Company, throughout the year, the Board of Directors who have held positions on the Administrative Body have fulfilled the obligations set forth in Article 228 of the revised text of the Capital Companies Law, on the duty of information of the directors. Similarly, both the Board of Directors and the persons related to them have refrained from entering into situations of conflict of interest set out in article 229 and 231 of that Law, except in the cases for which the corresponding authorisation had been obtained.

17. OTHER INFORMATION

Information on the environment

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 there are no assets devoted to the protection and improvement of the environment, and no relevant expenses of this nature have been incurred during the period.

Furthermore, no subsidies of an environmental nature have been received during the period.

The Directors of the Parent Company believe there are no significant contingencies related to the protection and improvement of the environment, thus not deeming it necessary to make any provision for risks or expenses of an environmental nature at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Auditors' fees

The remuneration received by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. for auditing and other verification services in the current period amounts to Euros 57 thousand in 2025 (Euros 56 thousand in 2024).

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Auditing services	53	52
Other services	4	4
Final balance	57	56

No other services have been provided either by the PwC network nor other auditors for the Group during the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no events since the end of the year and up to the date of preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements which, in the opinion of the Directors, could have a material impact on these Consolidated Financial Statements.

SCHEDULE I: INFORMATION ON CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES IN 2025

Description	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1) Reserves from years prior to the application of the tax regime set forth in Law 11/2009, modified by Law 16/2012 of 27 December.	Not applicable	Not applicable
2) Reserves of every financial year to which the special tax regime established in that law has been of application.	Not applicable	Not applicable
a) Profit from income subject to general tax rate.	Not applicable	Not applicable
b) Profit from income subject to 19% tax rate.	Not applicable	Not applicable
c) Profit from income subject to 0% tax rate.	Not applicable	Not applicable
3) Dividends paid out from profits in each year in which the special tax regime established in that law has been of application.	Not applicable	Not applicable
a) Dividends from income subject to general tax rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
b) Dividends from income subject to the 18% 2009 tax rate and that of 19% 2010 to 2012	Not applicable	Not applicable
c) Dividends from income subject to 0% tax rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
4) Dividends paid out from reserves	Not applicable	Not applicable
a) Dividends paid out from reserves subject to the general tax rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
b) Dividends paid from reserves subject to the 19% tax rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
c) Dividends paid from reserves subject to the 0% tax rate	Not applicable	Not applicable
5) Date of agreement of payment of dividends to which letters a, b and c above refer	Not applicable	Not applicable
6) Date of acquisition of the buildings to be leased that generate the income subject to this special regime	Schedule II	Schedule II
7) Date of shares in the capital of companies referred to in paragraph 1 of article 2 of this Law	Not applicable	Not applicable
8) Identification of assets included within the 80% referred to in paragraph 1 of article 3 of this Law	Schedule II	Schedule II
9) Reserves from years in which the special tax regime established in this law has been of application, that have been used during the tax period for purposes other than pay out or offset of losses The year to which such reserves pertain must be identified.	Not applicable	Not applicable

**SCHEDULE II: IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS OWNED BY CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI,
S.A.U. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES IN 2025**

Assets	Location	Date of acquisition
Méndez Álvaro	Calle Mezquite 2 - 28045 Madrid- Spain	08/04/2022

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A. (UNIPERSONAL COMPANY) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

1. True and fair image of the business and main activities

CORE Spain Holdco Socimi, S.A.U. and its subsidiaries, hereinafter, "the Group", form a consolidated Group whose main activity is the management of real estate assets through the rental of residential buildings it owns in Madrid.

No significant changes in the activity of the Group companies have taken place during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As for the future outlook for the Group, its strategy is to continue to take positions in the Spanish market, taking advantage of the opportunities that might arise in order to diversify investments, adding more liquidity and profitability to the consolidated equity and increasing its portfolio value, improving and ensuring the occupancy rate of its buildings (curbing unoccupancy, negotiating with tenants instead of renewing their lease agreements), and carrying out any works required to keep assets in good condition.

The Group will also examine potential opportunities offered by the investment market in order to sell mature assets as part of asset management.

The Group is made up of CORE Spain Holdco Socimi, S.A.U. as the Group's Parent Company, and ACEF Spain Propco, S.L. as the subsidiary.

The consolidation has been performed by applying the global integration method to the subsidiary.

2. Financial figures

At 31 December 2025, the Consolidated Financial Statements of CORE Spain Holdco Socimi S.A.U. and its subsidiaries have been prepared pursuant to current mercantile legislation, as laid down in the Commercial Code reformed in accordance with Law 16/2007, of 4 July, on the reform and adaptation of mercantile legislation in accounting matters for its international harmonisation on the basis of European Union regulations, Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 20 November, approving the General Chart of Accounts, and subsequent amendments, as well as Royal Decree 1159/2020, of 17 September, as well as the Rules for the Adaptation of the General Chart of Accounts to Real Estate Companies (Order of 28 December 1994), in all aspects that do not oppose the provisions of the abovementioned mercantile reform, in order to give a true and fair view of the Group's equity, consolidated financial position and results, as well as the truthfulness of the cash flows included in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the income of the consolidated Group amounted to Euros 4,704 thousand (Euros 4,445 thousand in 2024).

The consolidated operating income during the period was Euros 7,531 thousand (operating loss of Euros 1,670 thousand in 2024).

3. Research and development

Given the Group's business activity, there is and has not been any expense incurred in research and development projects.

4. Acquisition of treasury shares

The Group companies do not hold treasury shares, having had no transactions regarding such shares during the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

5. Financial risk management

The Group's activities are exposed to a number of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the uncertainty of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects thereof on its financial performance.

As for market risk, the Group does not operate in currencies other than Euro, and is therefore not exposed to currency risk in its operations.

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A. (UNIPERSONAL COMPANY) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

As regards real estate market risk, the Group is exposed to it due to the sale of land, properties and developments and to the inflation risks inherent in the rental market, the latter being the Group's most important line of business. Price risk has been taken into consideration in the estimation of cash flows for the future year.

Interest rate risk of the Group arises from financial debt. Borrowings at variable rates expose the Group to interest rate risk, in cash flows, partially offset by the cash held at variable risks. Borrowings at fixed interest rate expose the Group to risk of fair value.

The Group has no material credit risk, given that collection from its development customers is guaranteed by the asset transferred and cash placements are made with highly solvent institutions, in which there is no material counterparty risk.

A prudent management of liquidity risk implies keeping sufficient cash and negotiable instruments, having sufficient funding available through credit facilities on hand and having the capacity to close out market positions. Given the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Treasury Department of the Group aims to maintain financing flexibility by having credit facilities in place.

The Consolidated Group is not expected to be exposed to any risks and uncertainties other than those discussed in Note 5 of the notes to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

No derivative financial instruments have been used.

6. Personnel

During the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, none of the Group companies has had employees, and no expense whatsoever has been accrued in this regard.

7. Information on the environment

The activity carried out by the Group companies is not harmful for the environment. For this reason, the Group has no liabilities, expenses, provisions or contingencies of an environmental nature that may be of significance with regard to the consolidated equity, financial situation or consolidated income of the Group.

For this reason, no specific breakdowns are included in this Notes to the consolidated financial statements on environmental matters.

8. Payment to suppliers

Pursuant to the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of the Spanish Accounting and Accounts Auditing Institute on information to be included in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in relation to the average supplier payment period for commercial transactions, the Group provides the following information:

	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average supplier payment period	34.44	48.22
Ratio of transactions settled	41.19	49.04
Ratio of transactions pending payment	5.44	0.00
	Amount	Amount
	(thousands of Euros)	(thousands of Euros)
Total payments made	916	1,437
Total payments outstanding	213	25

CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A. (UNIPERSONAL COMPANY) AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(In thousands of Euros)

Pursuant to the new regulations required by Article 9 of Law 18/2022 of 28 September, in addition to the above information, the following information is provided:

Number (units)	2025	2024
Invoices paid before complying with the legal deadline for payment to suppliers	575	691
Percentage of total invoices from suppliers	59.50%	84.89%

Volume (thousands of Euros)	2025	2024
Invoices paid before complying with the legal deadline for payment to suppliers	770	1,031
Percentage of total invoices from suppliers	68.25%	70.60%

9. Subsequent events

There have been no events since the end of the year and up to the date of preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements which, in the opinion of the Directors, could have a material impact on these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CONSOLIDATED
MANAGEMENT REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

The Board of Directors of the Group has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements of CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. and its subsidiaries and the Consolidated Management Report corresponding to the period ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the documents attached hereto.

These documents are:

- Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Income Statement corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Cash Flow Statement corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Management Report corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

Similarly, power of attorney is granted to Mr Eduardo Herranz Rodríguez to sign the abovementioned documents.

Mr Eduardo Herranz Rodríguez
Director Secretary

I, as Secretary of Core Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. hereby state that, following the preparation by the Directors, in the meeting held on 27 March 2026, of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Core Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. and its subsidiaries, for the period ended 31 December 2025, all of the Directors have signed this document on the last page, as hereby attested in Madrid (Spain) on 27 March 2026.

I similarly hereby CERTIFY that these Consolidated Financial Statements for 2025 are the same as those approved at the abovementioned meeting of the Board of Directors and, accordingly, I sign and endorse them on all pages.

**PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CONSOLIDATED
MANAGEMENT REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

The Board of Directors of the Group has prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements of CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. and its subsidiaries and the Consolidated Management Report corresponding to the period ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the documents attached hereto.

These documents are:

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- Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Cash Flow Statement corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated management report corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

Similarly, power of attorney is granted to Mr Eduardo Herranz Rodríguez to sign the abovementioned documents.

Mr Germán Fernández – Montenegro Klindworth
Chairman of the Group

I, as Secretary of Core Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. hereby state that, following the preparation by the Directors, in the meeting held on 27 March 2026, of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Core Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. and its subsidiaries, for the period ended 31 December 2025, all of the Directors have signed this document on the last page, as hereby attested in Madrid (Spain) on 27 March 2026.

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PREPARATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT CORRESPONDING TO THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The Directors of the Group have prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements of CORE SPAIN HOLDCO SOCIMI, S.A.U. and its subsidiaries and the Consolidated Management Report corresponding to the period ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the documents attached hereto.

These documents are:

- Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Income Statement corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated Cash Flow Statement corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024
- Consolidated management report corresponding to the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

Similarly, power of attorney is granted to Mr Eduardo Herranz Rodríguez to sign the abovementioned documents.

Mr Rainer Andreas Suter
Director

I, as Secretary of Core Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. hereby state that, following the preparation by the Directors, in the meeting held on 27 March 2026, of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Core Spain Holdco SOCIMI, S.A. and its subsidiaries, for the period ended 31 December 2025, all of the Directors have signed this document on the last page, as hereby attested in Madrid (Spain) on 27 March 2026.

I similarly hereby CERTIFY that these Consolidated Financial Statements for 2025 are the same as those approved at the abovementioned meeting of the Board of Directors and, accordingly, I sign and endorse them on all pages.