

# Annual report

# 2025

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# Letter from the Chairman



# Dear Shareholders and Clients:

Writing to you for the first time as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Aresbank, I am privileged to do so at a landmark moment: the celebration of our 50th anniversary. This milestone provides a welcome opportunity to reflect on our journey so far, and to define the direction we wish to pursue as an institution moving forward.

Over the past half-century, Aresbank has successfully evolved with a clear vision: to be a benchmark in fostering international trade relations. This position has been built on a prudent approach to banking, deep specialisation in foreign trade, and our agility in adapting to the diverse markets and regions in which we operate.

In 2025, the bank once again demonstrated the resilience of this business model, delivering a gross margin of €40.8 million and a pre-tax profit of €21.5 million. This recurring earnings power, combined with efficient risk management, is reflected in the robust capitalisation levels that Aresbank has traditionally maintained. At the close of the 2025 financial year, our CET1 ratio stood at 39.1%, placing us among the most solvent institutions in the Spanish financial system. This strong solvency position is further reinforced by low levels of impaired assets, with zero exposure to unsecured non-performing loans.

This performance is particularly significant against a backdrop of rising geopolitical uncertainty. In recent years, this environment has prompted major international companies to show renewed interest in the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region—particularly Libya—which has traditionally been a strategic partner in energy and trade.



—  
**Aresbank has evolved with a clear vision: to become a benchmark in promoting international trade relations**

## In 2025:

### Gross margin

€ 40,8 million

### Profit before tax

€ 21,5 million

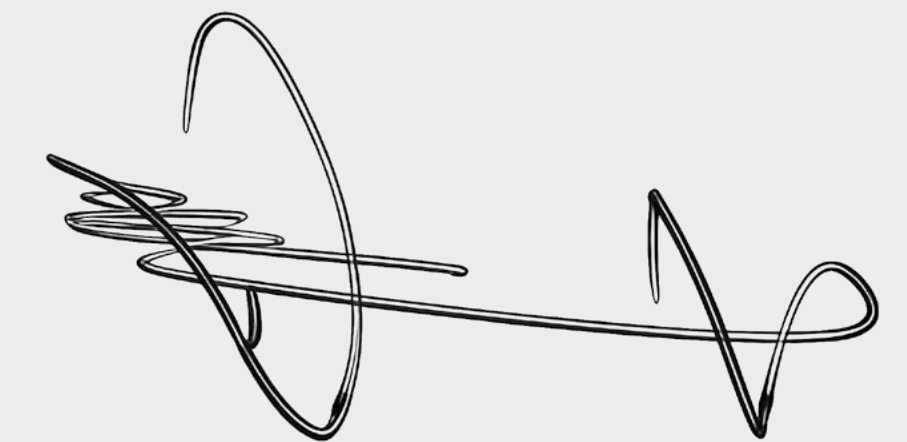
Aresbank has maintained a CET1 ratio of 39.1% at year-end, positioning itself among the most solvent institutions in the Spanish financial system

To capitalise on this regional momentum and continue strengthening our value proposition, we approved a three-year Strategic Plan in December 2025. This plan outlines the core actions designed to consolidate our business model, which is underpinned by one of the bank's primary strengths: a rock-solid financial position backed by high solvency levels that enable us to be the partner of choice in our field.

With the client at the very centre of this strategy, the plan incorporates a series of cross-cutting initiatives aimed at enhancing their experience and meeting their financial needs holistically. We have prioritised diversifying our geographic coverage, advanced a more comprehensive product and service offering tailored to each client profile, and upgraded our technological capabilities to drive digitalisation and improve operational efficiency. Crucially, we have achieved this while maintaining a sharp focus on continuously strengthening our internal governance and control systems—the bedrock of ongoing trust.

In line with this dedication, our commitment remains to place Aresbank's knowledge and expertise at the service of our clients and shareholders. We aim to keep actively contributing to the deepening of economic ties between the markets we serve and to participate in building a shared future rooted in cooperation and trust.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our shareholders for their enduring trust, and to our clients for allowing us to partner with them in their projects. I also thank the Board of Directors, the Executive Management, and all our professionals for their commitment, dedication, and excellence. It is your collective effort that enables Aresbank to move forward on a solid footing, successfully navigate industry challenges, and generate sustained value.



Saleh Amer Mohamed Edbayaa  
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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# Key Indicators 2025

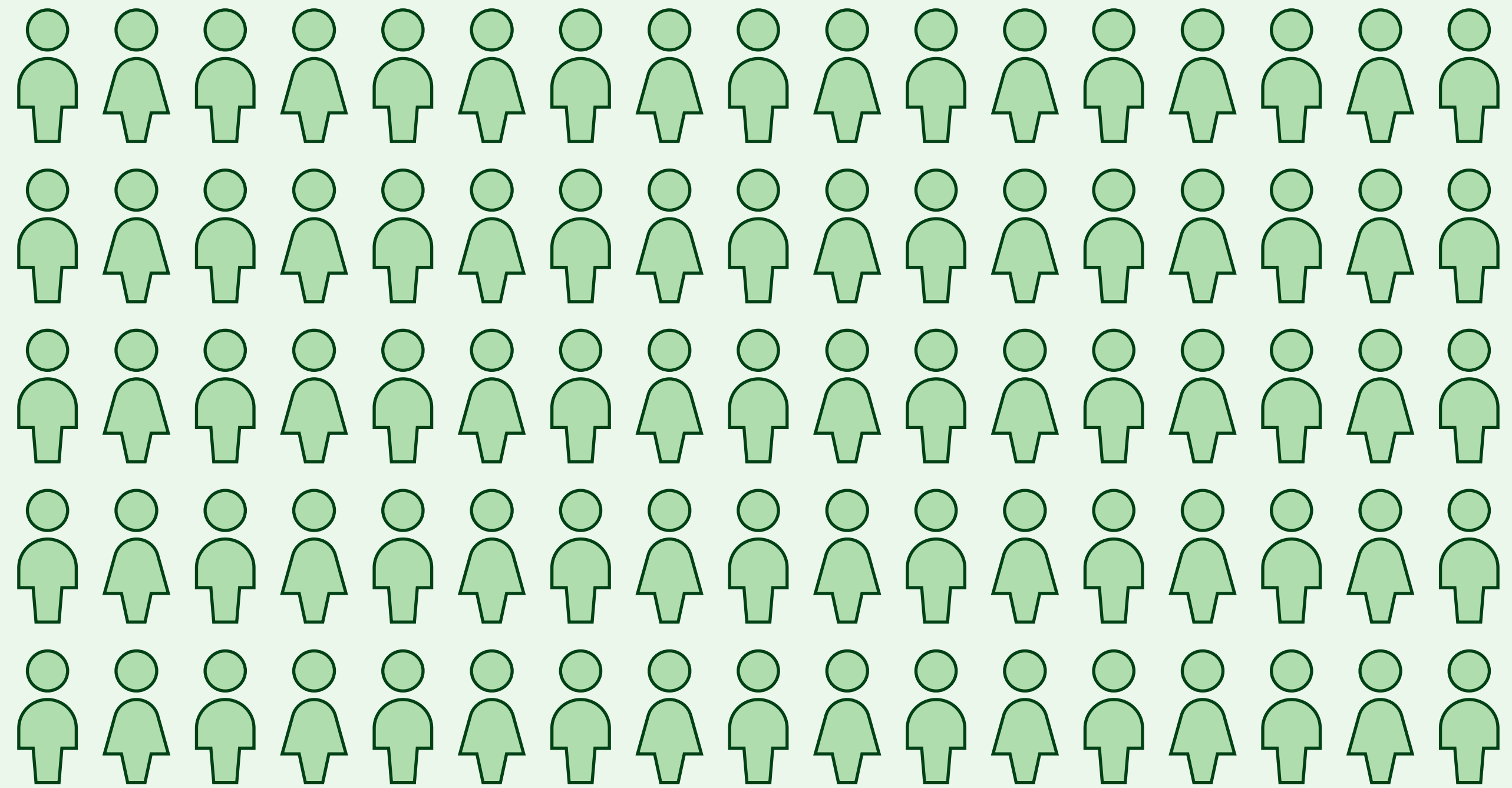


# Aresbank 2025: Key Indicators

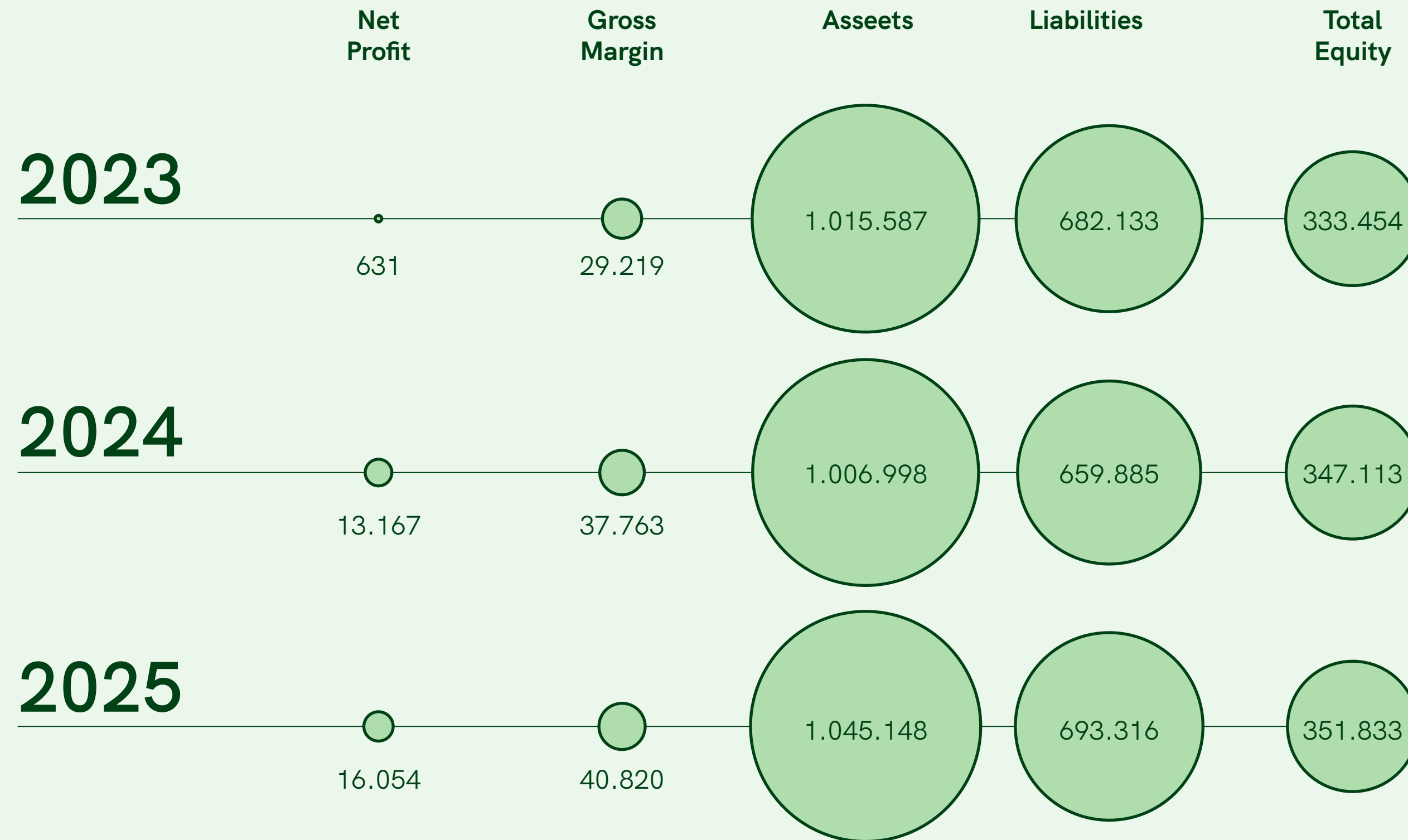
85 employees

9 different countries

Best results in the bank's  
50-year history



**Financial Highlights (in thousands of euros)**



**2025 Pre-tax Profit:**

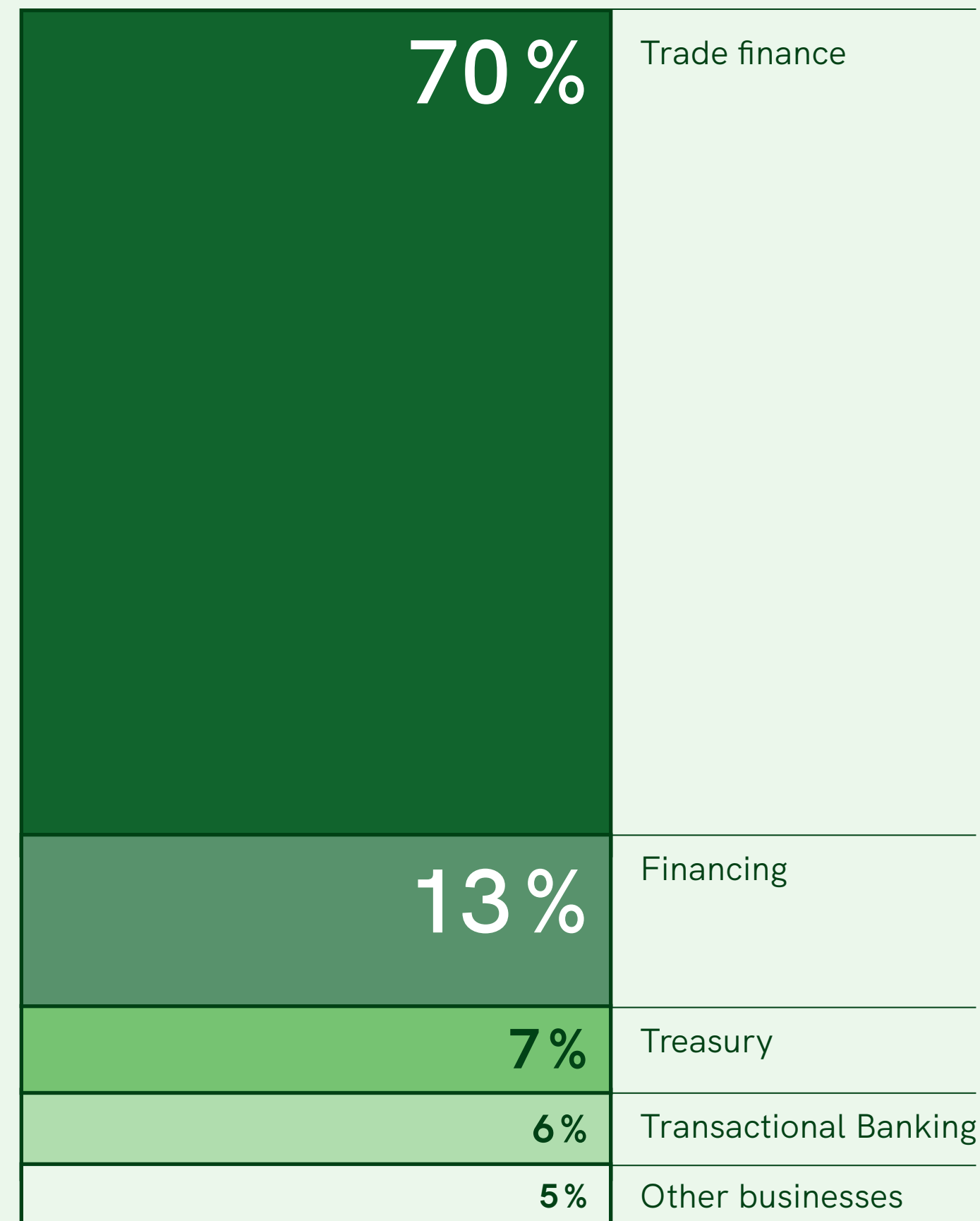
**€21,4** million

**+20,1** in relation to 2024

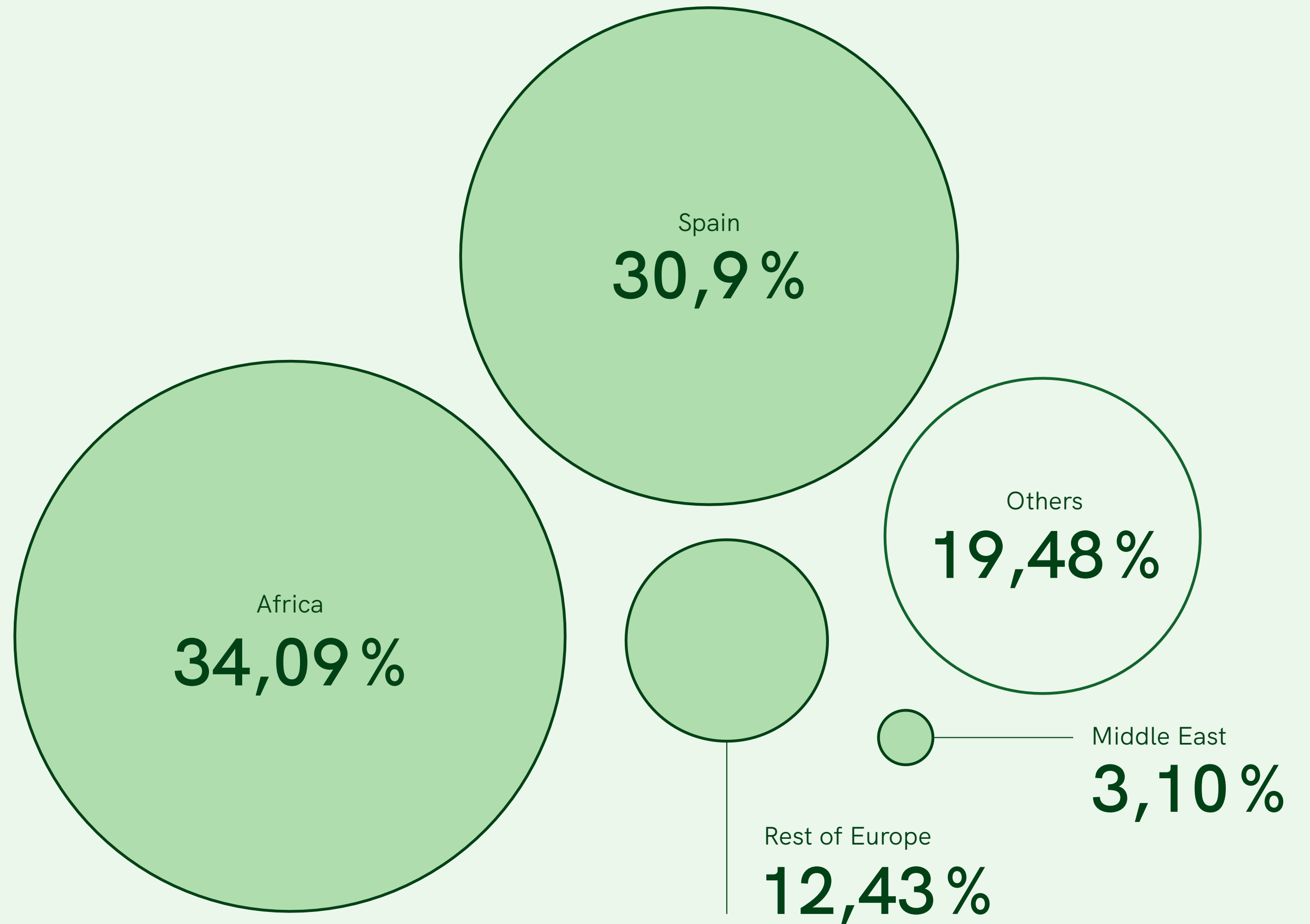
**Total Regulatory Capital**  
(as of December 31, 2025):

**€335,1** million

### A specialized model



### Geographic Exposure (in %)



# 3

# 50th Anniversary



# 50th Anniversary: Commitment, Momentum, and Opportunity

## Fifty years in the making

The history of Aresbank is a journey spanning both shores of the Mediterranean Sea that began back in 1975. Against a complex geopolitical backdrop, particularly within Spain, a financial institution was born. Over the last five decades, it has established itself as an essential link for trade between Spain and the MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region.



## A Strategic Alliance

Banco Árabe Español, S.A. (renamed Aresbank in 2006) was established on 1 April 1975 through a strategic alliance between the Libyan Foreign Bank (LFB), the Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (KFTCIC), the Spanish State—via the Official Credit Institute (ICO) and the National Institute of Industry (INI)—the Banco Exterior de España, and six private Spanish banks. Initial subscribed capital amounted to 1.5 billion pesetas, the equivalent of 25 million US dollars.

At the time, holding a European banking licence provided the credibility and assurance required to operate financially within Spain, whilst also supporting the vital import operations needed by Libya. In a short space of time, and with around 300 employees, Banco Árabe Español grew into one of the leading institutions funding exports to Libya, Algeria, and Tunisia. Shipments of footwear, food, livestock, and metallurgical products regularly left Spanish borders bound for North Africa.

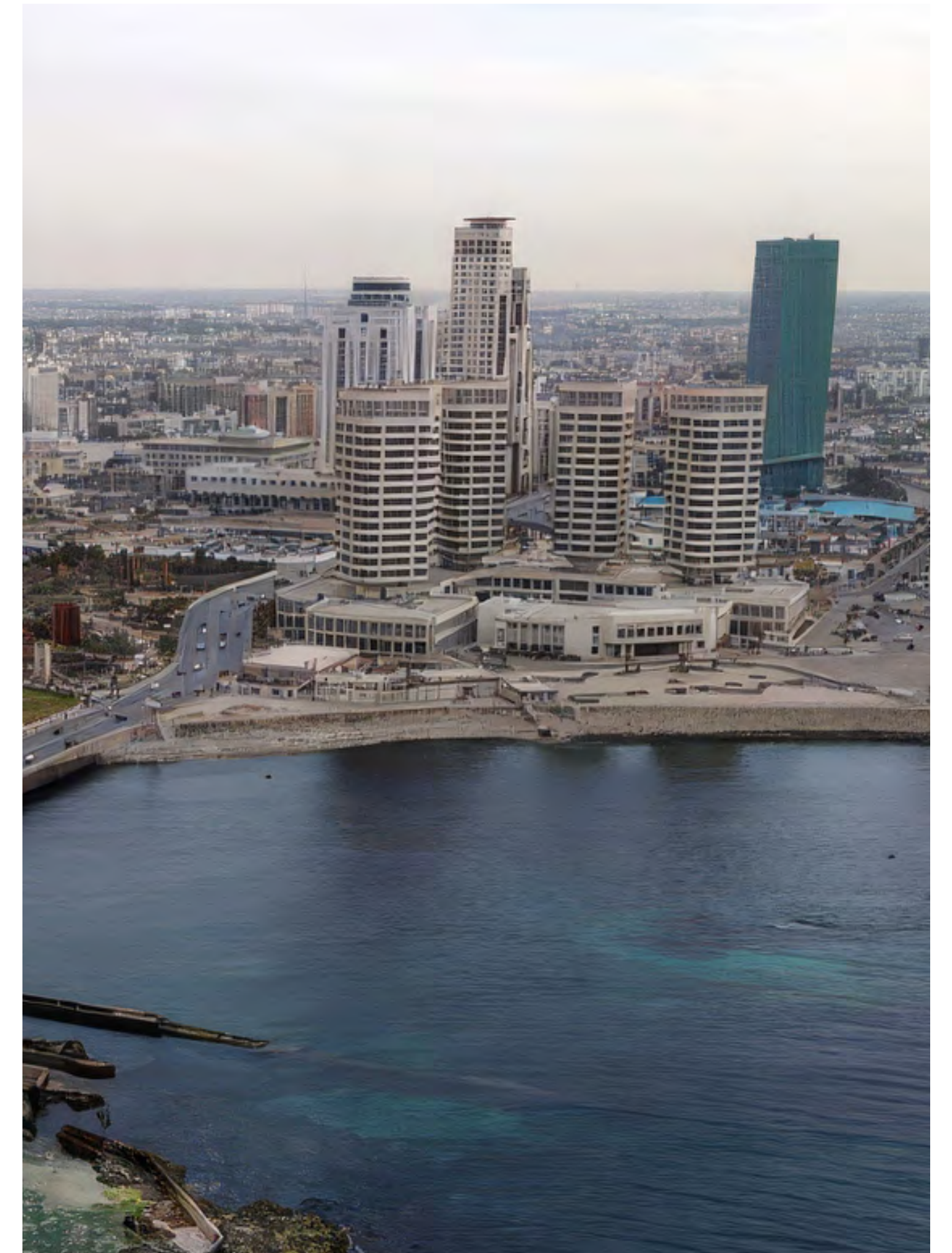
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**Subscribed capital  
amounted to 1,500 million  
pesetas, equivalent to  
25 million US dollars.**

Over the years, the bank has consolidated its position within a unique market niche, driven by a deep understanding of the cultural nuances of both regions. Following the exit of institutional and private banking shareholders at the turn of the 21st century, the institution underwent a significant restructuring, with Libya becoming the majority shareholder. Rebranded as Aresbank and backed by fresh capital injections from LFB, the bank entered a new phase of market positioning and operations. It focused heavily on documentary credits (letters of credit)—a secure, regulated international payment method that has come to underpin Aresbank's core business.

The 2008 financial crisis marked a turning point for the bank. Despite Aresbank's steady growth, the global credit crunch and mortgage crisis impacted its operations. However, its expertise in foreign trade and its extensive network across the Arab world allowed it to navigate the downturn successfully.

From its early days at number 35 Paseo de la Castellana in Madrid, where nearly everything was managed manually, to its current headquarters next to the CTBA (Cuatro Torres Business Area)—where it is fully immersed in digital transformation—Aresbank has evolved tremendously. By 2025, the bank achieved the best financial results in its history, becoming the most profitable bank within the international network of the Libyan Foreign Bank, a group operating in over 20 countries.



## Global Growth and Diversification

Today, Aresbank is the bank of opportunity and the ideal partner for companies of all sizes looking to do business in the Arab world. Recently, the bank launched a strategy for geographical expansion and client base diversification, placing digitalisation at the heart of its operations. With a young, diverse, and multicultural professional team, and in full alignment with the principles of Islamic finance, the institution sets itself apart by offering ethical, responsible solutions in an agile and tailored manner.

According to data from Aresbank and ICEX, financial modernisation and economic liberalisation in Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, and Tunisia have reaffirmed the MENA region as a priority destination for Spanish foreign trade. During the first half of last year, exports by Spanish companies to these six strategic countries grew by 52.7%, reaching a value of €9.704 billion.

In April 2025, Aresbank celebrated its 50th anniversary with a ceremony at the Teatro Real in Madrid. Ahmed A. Omar Ragib, Chairman of the bank's Board of Directors, noted at the event that the occasion commemorated not only "Aresbank's five decades of success, but also the opportunity to continue strengthening ties with clients, as well as the progress achieved so far, rooted in the certainty that the future belongs to those who know how to build shared paths forward."

The history of Aresbank is a testament to how a small, specialised bank with a global vision, adaptability, and resilience can transform itself into an industry benchmark.

Partnership formed between Libyan Foreign Bank (LFB) and Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (KFTCIC), backed by public and private Spanish institutions, to establish Aresbank.

LFB increases its stake to 64%, acquiring shares from its Spanish partners.

LFB acquires KFTCIC's 23.2% stake, bringing its total shareholding to 99%.

Joins the Madrid Business Confederation (CEIM) to support Madrid-based businesses.

1975

2006

2007

2023

2024

2025

Launches an ICO credit line facility to bolster liquidity and financing capacity.

Restructuring implemented to drive growth and reinforce the executive team.

**Achieves record-breaking financial results with a profit of €16.1 million.**

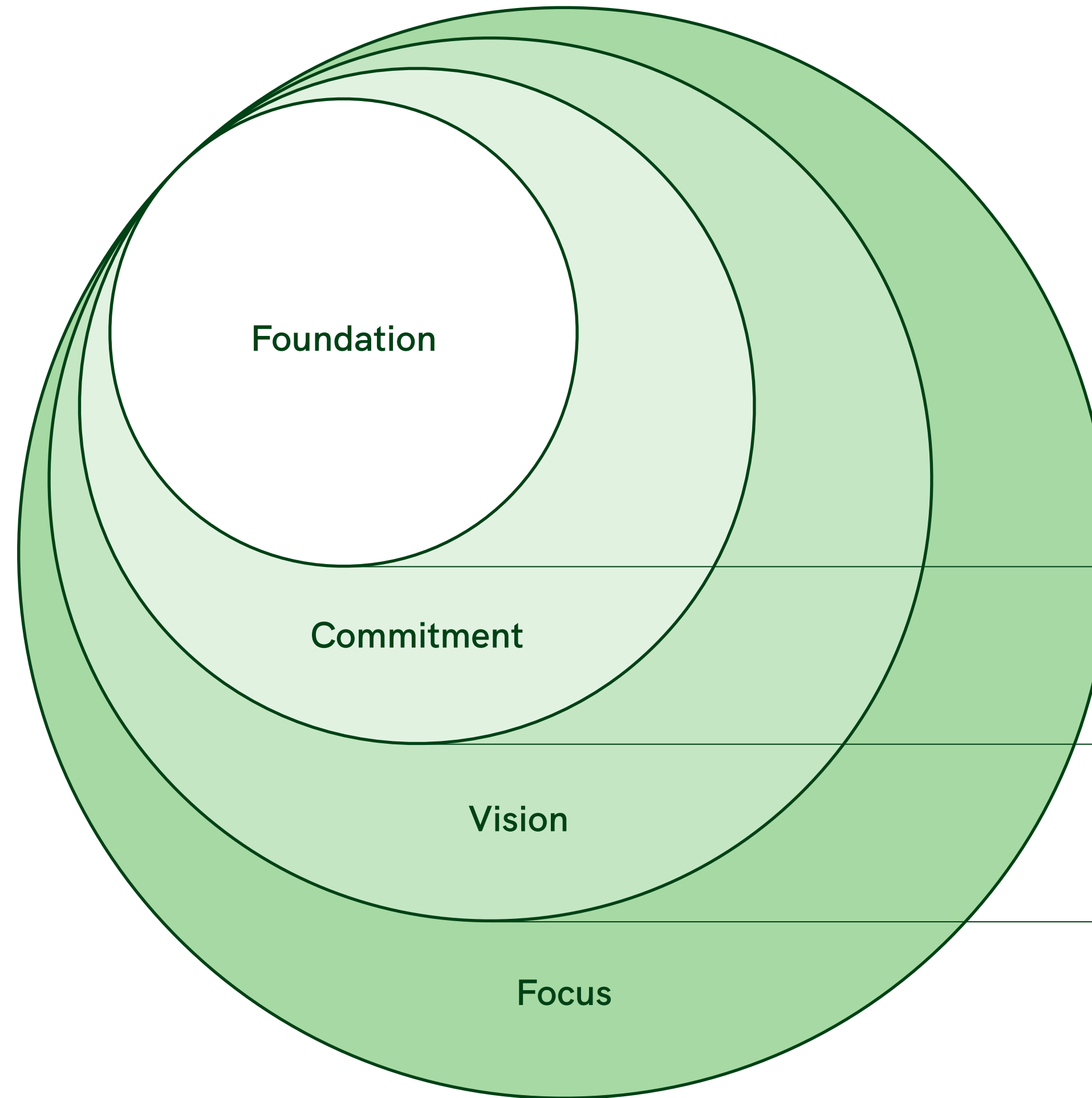
# 4

# Transformation



# Shaping Tomorrow: The Aresbank 2026–2028 Strategic Plan

At a macroeconomic level, global trade volumes have grown substantially in recent years. Despite today's complex geopolitical and economic landscape, we believe this is the ideal moment to evolve our corporate and commercial capabilities—solidifying Aresbank's position as a trusted partner for our clients and stakeholders. To achieve this, the bank is capitalising on its momentum through the Strategic Plan 2026–2028, which serves as our roadmap for shaping the future of Aresbank.



Foundation

A financial institution that supports companies in their internationalisation and growth, offering foreign trade financial solutions, with a strategic focus on the MENA region and North Africa.

Commitment

Professionalism in delivering high-value services and products for our clients. Preserving the essence and identity that have defined the Bank since 1975.

Vision

To be the leading bank in the management of financial and foreign trade operations among our target audience: national and international companies and the MENA region.

Focus

To provide the financial support needed to back commercial transactions between our clients and countries in the MENA region and North Africa.

## Strategic Plan 2026–2028

The Strategic Plan 2026–2028 is firmly focused on value creation, market expansion, and sustained commercial growth. It is structured around high-impact initiatives driven by a rigorous methodology and cross-functional collaboration across all areas of the bank:

### 1. Diversifying Our Offering

Aresbank is expanding its portfolio of products and services to strengthen its core business and meet the increasingly complex demands of international trade and corporate finance.

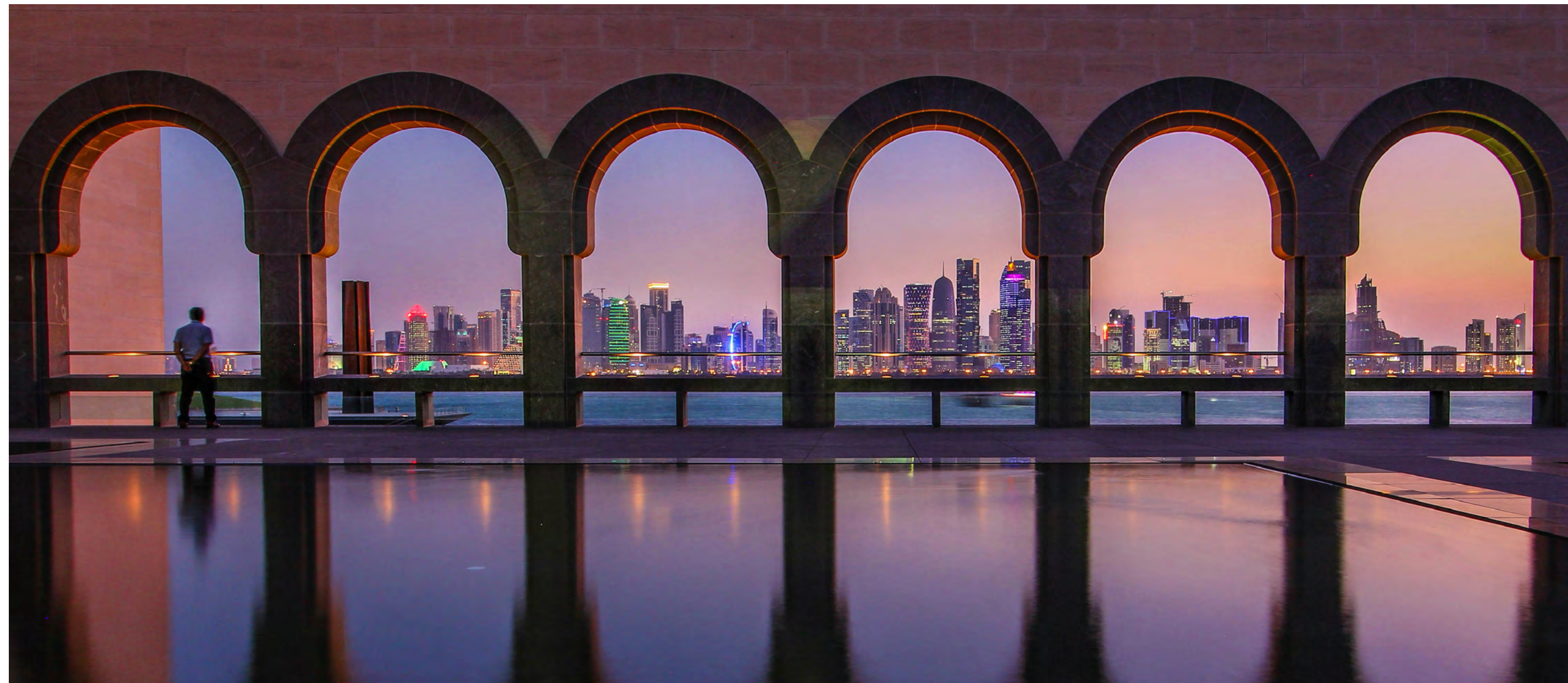
We are strategically diversifying into high-value areas such as Treasury and Capital Markets. This reduces our reliance on traditional revenue streams and positions Aresbank as a more agile, comprehensive financial institution. Additionally, establishing a strong Islamic banking offering remains one of our primary objectives.

### 2. Expanding Our Market Footprint

Aresbank is focused on growing and developing its geographic footprint. Following a thorough analysis of commercial opportunities and operational synergies, we have targeted the key territories where our medium-term efforts will be concentrated.

### 3. Developing Strategic Alliances

Aresbank is driving partnership models that enable faster access to new markets, facilitate knowledge sharing, and support the co-creation of innovative financial solutions.



#### Regiones estratégicas:

**Middle East:** Attracting capital and financing major infrastructure projects.

**Africa:** Supporting emerging markets—specifically Egypt and Algeria as our primary target countries—which offer high growth potential in foreign trade and corporate development.



#### 4. Accelerating Technological Transformation

Aresbank is committed to technological transformation as the primary engine of its new strategy. The cornerstone of this process is transitioning to a state-of-the-art core banking system—an advanced infrastructure delivering tangible benefits in operational agility, scalability, and data management.

- + operational resilience
- + cybersecurity
- + automation and AI
- + digital channels



#### 5. Empowering Our People

Aresbank has redesigned its organisational structure to be more dynamic, flat, and project-oriented. This cultural shift ensures that our workforce is fully equipped to drive change. In this new environment, talent acquisition and retention remain a top priority.

- + specialized profiles in critical areas
- + continuous learning



#### 6. Driving Sustainable Growth

Aresbank believes that growth is only truly valuable if it is sustainable. The Strategic Plan 2026–2028 embeds environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors directly into the heart of our risk matrix and decision-making framework.

##### A Model for Aresbank's Long-Term Viability

**Identifies** how climate change and the energy transition impact our portfolio.

**Clearly defines and classifies** social impacts across our operations.

**Integrates** ESG risks with the Bank's traditional prudential risks.

# 5

# ESG Initiatives



# A Strategy with Sustainable Impact

Integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria is now a cornerstone of modern banking strategy. At Aresbank, we are progressively embedding these principles into our operations, recognising that long-term commercial success and corporate sustainability are fundamentally linked to employee well-being, social responsibility, and transparent governance.

A primary focus for us is the well-being of our staff. We firmly believe that fostering a healthy work environment does more than just boost morale; it directly drives productivity and elevates the quality of our service. To support this, we have introduced a variety of engagement and team-building initiatives. These range from internal milestones like our Family Day and 50th-anniversary celebrations to active participation in corporate sports leagues, charity runs, and the Interbank Sports Games. These activities are key to building collaboration, open communication, and a genuine sense of community across the bank.

Aresbank is also deeply committed to diversity and inclusion. Our team brings together professionals from a rich variety of backgrounds, with international staff making up roughly 20% of our workforce in countries such as Libya, the Dominican Republic, Albania, Venezuela, Mexico, Italy, Romania, and Malaysia. This cultural wealth broadens our perspective and strengthens our ability to operate ethically and responsibly on a global scale.



Talent development and professional skills are another strategic pillar. Aresbank pays particular attention to continuous training in key areas, including digitalisation and financial regulation. Staff training is complemented by quarterly meetings and breakfasts with the General Management team, strengthening open communication and the recognition of achievements. This strategy reinforces the corporate culture and ensures that the team is aligned with the institution's objectives, supporting the organisation's long-term sustainability.

The integration of ESG criteria is reflected in the initiatives and actions carried out by the institution to generate a positive impact in the social and environmental spheres. Within this framework, Aresbank remains actively involved in local projects, collaborating with associations and institutions through charitable actions, financial education programmes and other initiatives aimed at community development. These include "Finance for Your Future", a programme promoted by the Spanish Banking Association (AEB), the AEB Foundation and Junior Achievement Spain, which aims to foster financial education, entrepreneurship and readiness for the workplace among students at public and state-funded private schools.

Likewise, the collaboration with the Adelas Foundation in the celebration of its 3rd Charity Festival, focused on combating loneliness and preventing youth suicide, highlights the institution's commitment to creating social value and contributing to the well-being of the communities in which it operates.

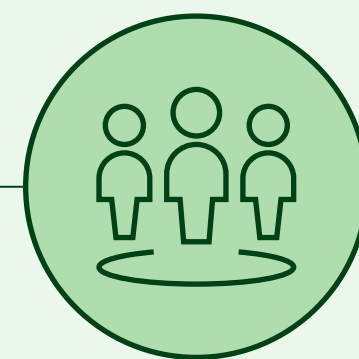
Compliance with governance criteria is also essential. The institution has established practices aimed at transparency and equal opportunities, ensuring objective and bias-free recruitment processes. Likewise, the renovation of workspaces through open-space models fosters collaboration and communication, while adapting to new ways of working and promoting employee comfort and well-being.

### Aresbank's ESG Commitments

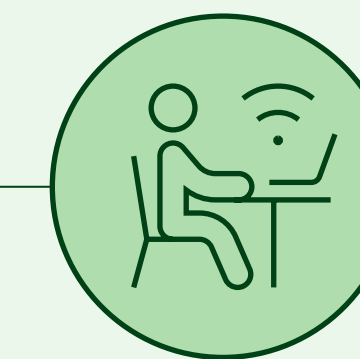
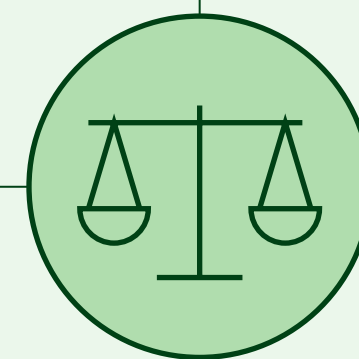
Foster transparent, two-way internal communication to facilitate seamless information sharing and feedback across all levels of the bank.



Drive talent development and professional skills, with a particular focus on key areas such as digitalisation and financial regulation.

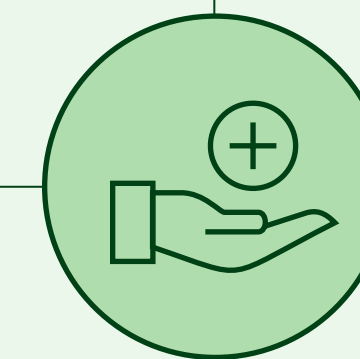


Enhance team cohesion and a sense of belonging through social and integration activities that strengthen collaboration across departments.



Modernise workspaces to prioritise comfort, well-being, and collaboration through open-plan layouts that adapt to new ways of working and improve communication.

Promote equal opportunity and diversity, ensuring all recruitment and career progression processes are objective and entirely unbiased.



# 6

# Annual accounts



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# Director's Report

## 1. Economic and financial situation

### 1.1 The international economy

The year 2025 was marked by a gradual realignment of the international economic environment, influenced by persistent geopolitical tensions, the energy transition and the reorganisation of global supply chains. Despite these factors, the global economy showed resilience in the second half of the year, supported by moderating energy prices, improving logistics conditions and greater predictability in monetary policy.

Reports issued by the Bank of Spain in December 2025 point to a progressive improvement across various international trade indicators, accompanied by a reduction in the logistical bottlenecks that had affected maritime transport in previous years.

The institution also highlights the moderation in energy price indices—particularly in gas and oil—which helped ease operating costs for key sectors of global trade.

In the monetary sphere, the US Federal Reserve continued its process of gradual interest rate cuts following the stabilisation of core inflation, while the European Central Bank decided to maintain the deposit facility at 2.0% from June 2025 onwards. According to the ECB, the stabilisation of prices and the improvement in the European labour market justified a prudent monetary policy stance aimed at consolidating the economic recovery.

In its October 2025 World Economic Outlook, the IMF revised global growth forecasts upward to 3.2%, although it cautioned that this rate remains below historical averages due to trade tensions and structural risks in advanced economies. The IMF also identified risks

associated with expansionary fiscal policies, rising public debt levels and disruptions in strategic value chains.

In international trade, moderate improvements were observed in Asia Europe and North America Asia flows, supported by a recovery in demand for industrial goods and by the reactivation of logistics corridors previously affected by geopolitical tensions. However, despite the improvement, global trade in 2025 remained vulnerable to external shocks arising from regional conflicts and fluctuations in international oil prices.

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## Global trade in 2025 remained vulnerable to external shocks arising from regional conflicts



International financial markets experienced episodes of volatility linked to revisions in earnings expectations in the technology sector and fluctuations in commodity prices. Nevertheless, the maintenance of stable monetary policies contributed to a gradual recovery in risk appetite in equity markets and to lower risk premiums in European markets.

Overall, the international landscape in 2025 can be described as a transition toward greater stability, albeit still subject to significant geopolitical, fiscal and commercial risks. While the trend points to a gradual normalisation of economic activity, uncertainty persists and continues to shape the international outlook for 2026.

## 1.2. The spanish context

The Spanish economy maintained stable growth in 2025, with quarterly increases in the range of 0.6% to 0.7%. Private consumption remained the main driver, supported by strong labour market dynamics, rising disposable income and improved consumer confidence. Investment displayed a heterogeneous pattern: continued expansion in intangible capital and capital goods, and a more moderate performance in construction due to cost pressures and sector specific regulatory factors.

Headline inflation averaged around 2.5%, with core inflation also close to 2.5%, in line with the normalisation of energy and logistics costs. The ECB's decision to maintain interest rates contributed to financial stability, improved access to credit for households and SMEs, and an extension of the growth cycle, all within a context of greater fiscal discipline on the part of the public sector.

### 1.2.1. The external sector

The external sector displayed a mixed pattern: non tourism service exports (consulting, engineering, ICT, digital content) showed robust performance, while goods exports were constrained by the moderation in European demand and episodes of increased logistics costs. In parallel, imports grew strongly, driven by durable consumer goods and capital goods, consistent with the momentum of domestic demand.

Goods exports evolved at a contained pace due to the weakness of European trading partners (with growth of approximately 1.2% according to the ECB), although capital goods, pharmaceuticals, aeronautics and chemicals showed resilience, supported by a rebound in industrial orders in the final quarter.

Imports expanded more markedly, reflecting the strength of domestic demand. Net external demand contributed negatively for much of the year, consistent with strong internal growth supported by employment and disposable income; nevertheless, the resilience of tourism and the dynamism of high value added services mitigated the impact on overall economic growth, pending a clearer recovery in European markets.

—  
**Exports of non-tourism services showed strong performance, while goods exports evolved in a subdued manner**

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## The Spanish banking system in 2025 was characterized by a strong balance between solvency, profitability, and prudent risk management

### 1.2.2. The spanish banking sector

The Spanish banking sector strengthened its position in 2025, with comfortable solvency levels, sustained profitability, and a gradual improvement in asset quality. The stabilisation of credit costs (around 3.2%-3.4% for corporates and 2.6%-2.7% for mortgages), together with the normalisation of prices, supported a gradual recovery in financing demand from households and SMEs.

The reduction in non performing loans and loans under special monitoring continued, supported by labour market dynamics and disciplined lending standards. Intense competition for deposits and clients' price sensitivity required active management of margins, funding, and ALM in order to preserve profitability in a context of stabilised interest rates.

Overall, the Spanish banking sector in 2025 was characterised by a sound balance between solvency, profitability and prudent risk management, playing a key role in the transmission of monetary policy and contributing to the growth of the national economy.

### 1.3. Libya's economic context

Libya experienced a relatively more stable environment in 2025 compared with previous years, which supported the consolidation of the economic recovery process initiated following improvements in institutional governance and the agreements reached for the coordinated management of energy resources.

Crude oil production, the country's main economic driver, recorded sustained growth during the year—an aspect widely highlighted by both international organisations and financial institutions operating in the MENA region.

The increase in oil output, together with greater stability in the management of the Central Bank of Libya, contributed to improved availability of local liquidity and facilitated the financing of public projects related to infrastructure, logistics, transport and energy network reform. These developments strengthened the country's capacity to attract foreign trade operations and financial cooperation with international institutions.

For Aresbank, the Libyan context in 2025 remained strategically relevant, benefiting from a more predictable institutional environment, the expansion of activity in the energy sector, opportunities in project financing and documentary operations, the strengthening of relationships among Libyan Foreign Bank Group subsidiaries, and the growth of intraregional trade within the MENA area.

Although Libya continues to face geopolitical risks and episodes of internal instability, the overall performance of the year was more favourable than in previous periods, enabling a greater flow of international banking transactions and a more conducive environment for the development of specialised foreign trade business.

## 2. Situation of the entity. Balance sheet and results evolution.

Aresbank closes the 2025 financial year with excellent results, driven by the implementation of the business strategy established for the 2024-2026 period. The results support the main pillars on which we seek to build a path of sustained and sustainable growth. Not only has a more than noticeable improvement been achieved in our net profit for the year (going from € 13,167 thousand at the end of 2024 to € 16,054 thousand in 2025), we have also experienced a very significant growth in gross business margin (+11.86% in year-on-year terms), which has allowed us to end the year close to the level of €42 million in terms of margin –compared to €38 million the previous year– with an outstanding cost-to-income ratio (41.30% vs. 37.2% a year earlier) and a top-quality Tier 1 capital of 39.1% –well above the 17.626% required in 2025– which denotes the bank's high solvency to develop its business.

Despite operating in an environment of declining interest rates, the outstanding performance of our foreign trade activity is key to understanding the evolution of our business and results. The increase in the number of transactions received (+22%), together with the rise in confirmation fees for documentary credits (+77%) and the higher average transaction amount (+6%), has not only enabled us to recover contribution levels that exceed those of recent years, but also to lay solid foundations for aiming to surpass our historical records in 2026. This progress is supported by our strong commitment to diversification—both geographical and in our funding sources—which remains a core pillar of our Strategic Plan for the next two years.

These activity results, which were very positive and showed steady month by month growth throughout the year, have had a significant collateral impact on our transactional banking business. We were able to leverage this momentum to—once again—achieve historic records, supported by strong relational and collaborative work with various institutions across our MENA area of influence. This has also driven our lending activity linked to the discounting of letters of credit, which reached record volumes and doubled its contribution to the income statement. Altogether, this has once again enabled us to more than offset the effects of the rate cut on our business, without impairing our risk management efficiency, reflected in a default rate consistent with prior years and supported by adequate transaction coverage, resulting in a near 2.6% rate on non guaranteed exposures, which is in line with the industry average, although the Entity's ratio is lower than that average.

All of the above positions Aresbank as one of the reference entities of the Libyan Foreign Bank Group, within which it is strongly committed to greater interaction between its different subsidiaries, in order to take advantage of its wide geographical presence, in more than 23 countries. The established strategy is based on the one hand, on maintaining our traditional strengths in foreign trade, expanding the geographies in which we operate; and on the other, exploring new business opportunities linked to our areas of expertise, seeking diversification and stable growth of our results.

### Transactions received

+22%

### Documentary credit confirmation rates

+77%

### Average transaction size

+6%

### 3. Aresbank focus in the coming year

Looking ahead to 2026, Aresbank will launch the first wave of its 2026–2028 Strategic Plan, structured around five pillars: strengthening the core business; reinforcing solvency and governance; digitalisation and operational efficiency; organisational development and internal capabilities; and the consolidation of brand positioning and sustainability. This first year serves as the foundation for the progressive implementation of the full set of strategic initiatives envisaged.

In the commercial sphere, the Bank will focus on consolidating its portfolio and activating new growth lines, including, among others, the launch of Islamic banking—becoming a pioneer in the country in this field—the diversification of treasury products, and the implementation of a more proactive customer acquisition model. In this context, the development of financial solutions under Sharia compliant principles constitutes one of the strategic pillars of the year, aimed both at the Bank's own corporate clients and at those from international partner institutions requiring investment and treasury management instruments aligned with Islamic regulations.

Islamic banking is characterized by the prohibition of interest (riba), the requirement for transactions to be linked to real assets or economic activities, and the exclusion of sectors not permitted under Sharia law, such as those related to alcohol, tobacco, weapons, gambling, pornography, or certain speculative activities. Within this framework, Aresbank has opted for the Wakalah model, a contract through which an investor (muwakkil) delegates the management of their funds to an agent (wakeel) who acts on their behalf in exchange for a pre agreed fee.

This structure, widely used in jurisdictions where Islamic banking is more developed, fits optimally within the Spanish regulatory environment and the needs of the Bank's corporate clients, enabling the design of treasury and savings products that fully comply with Sharia principles and reflect a risk allocation consistent with international market practices.

All of this is complemented by strengthening the Bank's physical presence in strategic provinces of Spain and by boosting commercial activity in priority MENA markets, in line with Aresbank's specialized positioning in cross border operations.

In terms of internal control and corporate governance, 2026 marks the effective implementation of the three lines of defense model, the update of advanced risk frameworks—including ALM, market, counterparty, and financial crime prevention—and the enhancement of due diligence procedures in international operations. These measures aim to reinforce the Bank's resilience and ensure a robust control structure aligned with its growth plans.

From a technological perspective, the year is focused on deploying the digital capabilities that enable the Plan, including the implementation of the CRM system, the development of the Process Automation Office, and the evolution of both the technological infrastructure and data model. Within this framework, the "Transformation Management Office" (TMO) is being activated, serving as the central body for coordinating, prioritizing, and monitoring all strategic initiatives.

Lastly, Aresbank is advancing on the organizational front through the identification and recruitment of key profiles, the improvement of the internal functions and processes model, and the execution of an Organizational Development Plan aimed at strengthening critical capabilities and preparing the Bank for the next phases of the Plan. Complementarily, the foundations of brand positioning and the ESG strategy are being consolidated. Overall, 2026 is shaping up to be a key year in which the Bank builds the capabilities required for even more sustainable, digital, and competitive growth.

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**In the commercial area, Aresbank will focus on consolidating its portfolio and activating new growth lines**

## 4. Corporate governance

During 2025, the Bank has continued in the process of adapting its governance bodies to the Internal Governance Guidelines of the European Banking Authority EBA/GL/2021/05 which repealed the EBA/GL/2017/11 Guideline of 26 September 2017. In addition, the Bank has at all times maintained the principle of proportionality provided for in Article 74(2) of Directive 2013/36/EU, which aims to ensure that the internal governance systems are consistent with the individual risk profile and business model of the entity, to effectively achieve the objectives of the regulatory provisions in force and comply with regulatory requirements. In this regard, per the Guidelines of the European Banking Authority and the regulations in force, the functions mentioned above are assigned to the management body.

In the case of Aresbank, the Board of Directors is the company's representative body and holds the broadest powers for its management, except for those matters that, under applicable legislation, are reserved for the General Shareholders' Meeting. Furthermore, in order to ensure a better performance of the management and supervisory duties entrusted to it, the Board is supported by delegated Committees composed of Board members, namely the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Risk, Compliance and IT Committee.

In order to ensure better performance of the management and supervisory functions entrusted to it, the Board has delegated Committees made up of members of the Board, currently the Nominations and Remuneration Committee, the Audit Committee and the Risk, Compliance and IT Committee. The name of the latter Committee (formerly the Risk and Compliance Committee) was approved by the Board of Directors on 17 March 2023, at the

proposal of the Nominations and Remuneration Committee, and as a result of the amendments made to the Internal Governance Policy, in order to include in the then Risk and Compliance Committee a matter which, for governance reasons, should be included in a delegated Committee of the entity's management body.

The main functions of the management body include, among others, the general business strategy, overall strategy, investments and risk culture; the internal governance and control framework, compliance with capital and liquidity requirements; decision-making on the periodic financial information to be made public or provided to the supervisory authorities; the operations that the entity carries out with shareholders or those represented on the Board; remuneration policies, corporate culture and values; the conflict of interest policy; the integrity of the information systems, taking the necessary measures to ensure the full functioning of the financial and operational control functions; the policy for evaluating the suitability of the members of the Board of Directors and the holders of key functions; the appointment of Directors and Assistant Directors; as well as any other powers that cannot be delegated to other bodies of the Company, as provided for in the bylaws and applicable regulations.

Regarding the composition of the Board of Directors, it should be noted that, on 5 December 2025, a change in the Chairmanship of the Board took place, with Mr. Saleh Amer Mohamed Edbayaa being appointed as Chairman. The process was conducted with full institutional normality, ensuring the continuity of the governing body and the execution of the strategic plan, while formally acknowledging the contribution made by the outgoing Chairman.

## In December 2025, Mr. Saleh Amer Mohamed Edbayaa was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors



Likewise, the Entity wishes to extend its sincere and cordial appreciation to the outgoing President, who, after nearly twelve years at the helm, has played a decisive role in ensuring its stability, development, and market positioning. His commitment, dedication, and leadership have been essential during key stages for the organization, leaving an institutional and professional legacy that is highly valued by the Board and the entire management team.

Aresbank, through its Board of Directors, has carried out an effective and prudent management of the Bank's business activity, and has exercised the management and oversight functions assigned to it under the applicable regulations. In this regard, and with the aim of facilitating the management duties of the governing body, it should be noted that, in September 2023, the Board of Directors approved the creation of an Management Committee as a delegated body of the Board. The Committee's principal role is to ensure the centralised management of the most significant aspects of the Bank's operations, and it is responsible for implementing the strategies and matters established by the Board of Directors that the latter may delegate to it in accordance with applicable legislation, the Articles of Association, or the Board of Directors' Regulations. The Management Committee is composed of the members of the Bank's General Management, in addition to the holders of key functions for each management area. The Committee operates under internal rules of procedure, the latest amendments to which were approved by the Board of Directors at its most recent meeting held on 5 December.

Without prejudice to the responsibility and functions attributed to the Management Committee, the Board of Directors has assumed, at all times, the ultimate and general responsibility of the entity and, in particular, with respect to the approval and supervision of the application of policies, management procedures and decision-making necessary to ensure faithful compliance with all regulatory requirements and legal provisions in force at national and European level.

For these purposes, and in the performance of its duties, the Board of Directors has approved and reviewed, throughout 2025, a series of policies that have facilitated the management of the Bank's activities. Within the framework of the technological and sustainable development of the Bank's operations, and in order to comply with all regulatory requirements, it should be noted that, in July 2023, the Board of Directors approved the migration of Aresbank's core banking technological platform to a new platform managed by Rural de Servicios Informáticos, S.L. This migration began to be implemented in 2024, and the definitive go live took place in July 2025.

Lastly, at the meeting held on 20 September 2024, the Entity's Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Articles of Association, unanimously approved the sale of 144 shares of Aresbank, S.A.'s share capital held by Crédit Populaire d'Algérie to Libyan Foreign Bank, although the transaction is, as of the date of issuance of this report, still pending formalisation.

## 5. Subsequent events to 31 december 2025

The Annual Accounts of the year 2025 have been formulated by Aresbank' Board of Directors in the resolution dated on 25 March 2026. No significant subsequent events have occurred that would affect the true and fair view of the financial statements or the operational continuity of the Entity.

In February 2026, an armed conflict broke out in Iran following a joint military operation by the United States and Israel, which has triggered episodes of geopolitical instability in the Middle East. Although these events have generated tensions in international markets and certain disruptions in trade and maritime transport in the area, they are not expected to have a significant impact on the Entity's financial position or operations, given its limited degree of direct exposure to the region.

## 6. Information regarding payment to suppliers. (law 15/2010, of 5 july)

Based on the Resolution dated in 29 January 2016, from the ICAC, the following information is incorporated in connection with the average payment period to suppliers in commercial operations.

	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average payment period (suppliers)	30	24
Paid transactions ratio	26	24
Pending transactions ratio	56	12

The information on invoices paid in a period less than the maximum established in the delinquency regulations is as follows:

	2025	2024
Monetary volume paid (in thousands of euros)	2.598	5.893
Percentage of total monetary payments to suppliers	89,74 %	95,48 %
Number of invoices paid	1.054	2.080
Percentage of total number of invoices paid to suppliers	95,56 %	93,19 %

## 7. Acquisition or disposal of own shares

As in previous years and due to its equity capital structure, Aresbank has not acquired, held or performed operations with its own shares during 2025, and 2024.

## 8. Research & development expenses

The Bank did not invest in projects related to R&D during 2025, and 2024.

## 9. Environmental information

The entire operative of Aresbank is subject to the legislation of protection and improvement of the environment. The Bank has adopted the appropriate measures in relation to the protection and improvement of the environment and the minimization, where appropriate, of the environmental impact, complying with current regulations in this regard. During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, no environmental investments have been made and, likewise, it has not been considered to register any provision for risks and burdens of an environmental nature as there are no contingencies related to the protection and improvement of the environment.

The Entity carries out a detailed analysis of the banking portfolio's exposure to physical risks associated with climate change, in compliance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 and the ESG prudential risk disclosure guidelines established in Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013. The work, developed

in accordance with the methodology of the European Central Bank (ECB Statistics Paper Series Climate No. 48, 2024), has assessed the portfolio's vulnerability to various physical hazards, also incorporating forward looking climate scenarios based on the IPCC's RCP 4.5 pathway.

The results of the analysis show that the Entity's portfolio is exposed to various types of physical risks, with particular emphasis on those related to chronic phenomena such as drought and water stress, as well as certain acute events such as floods and wildfires. The analysis also identifies the existence of potential expected losses associated with these risks, which are partially mitigated by the presence of collateral. The Entity continues to strengthen the integration of climate related risks into its management processes and strategic planning. Nevertheless, it is assessed that the contingency associated with climate change is not significant for the Entity's Financial Statements.

# Proposal of profit distribution

<b>Basis for distribution</b> (in thousands of euros)	<b>2025</b>
Profit (or loss) before taxes	21.497
Corporate income tax estimation	(5.443)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.054</b>

<b>Distribution</b> (in thousands of euros)	<b>2025</b>
Retained earnings (legal reserve)	1.606
Dividend payout	14.448
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.054</b>

The distribution of dividends shall be subject to the tax regime applicable on the date the payment is made. Under the regulations currently in force, distributions to shareholders resident in Libya are subject to a withholding tax rate of 19%, and those made to shareholders resident in Algeria are subject to a rate of 15%, without prejudice to any legislative changes that may occur.



## Formulation and signing of the annual accounts, directors' report and proposal of profit distribution made by the administrators

The Board of Directors of ARESBANK, S.A. in the resolution dated on 25 March 2026, has unanimously agreed to formulate the Annual Accounts, the Directors' Report and Proposal of Profit Distribution corresponding to the fiscal year 2025, stated in the ninety (92) previous pages, written by one side. Likewise, in compliance with article 253 of the Spanish Companies Act, all the administrators who attended, personally or represented, the said Board Meeting and who are listed below, signed the said Annual Accounts, the Directors' Report and the Proposal of Profit Distribution at the end of the meeting.

**Sr. D. Saleh Amer Mohamed Edbayaa**  
(Vice-chairman)

**Sr. D. Ahmed A. Otman Aldoughra**  
(Board Director)

P.P.

**Sr. D. Ahmed A. A. Elabbar**  
(Board Director)

**Sr. D. Yasin Mohamed Elabyed**  
(Board Director)

**Sr. D. Javier Iglesias de Ussel y Ordiz**  
(Board Director)

**Sr. D. Antonio del Campo de los Santos**  
(Board Director)

# Annual accounts

## Balance

### Balance sheet for the years ended 31 december 2025, and 2024

(expressed in thousands of euros)

Assets	2025	(*)2024
<b>Cash, balances with Central Banks and demand deposits (Note 7)</b>	<b>209.043</b>	<b>173.221</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8)</b>	<b>53.730</b>	<b>49.918</b>
Debt securities	53.730	49.918
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 9)</b>	<b>732.206</b>	<b>769.659</b>
Debt securities	9.199	18.378
Loans and advances	723.007	751.281
• Financial entities	536.164	494.115
• Clients	186.843	257.166
<b>Derivatives - hedge accounting (Note 10)</b>	<b>245</b>	
<b>Tangible assets (Note 11)</b>	<b>30.519</b>	<b>31.091</b>
For own use	13.064	12.597
Investment property	17.455	18.494
<b>Intangible assets (Note 12)</b>	<b>2.596</b>	<b>2.763</b>
Other intangible assets	2.596	2.763
<b>Tax assets (Note 13)</b>	<b>16.670</b>	<b>17.771</b>
Current tax assets	506	1.898
Deferred tax assets	16.164	15.873
<b>Other assets (Note 14)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>199</b>
Rest of other assets	139	199
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1.045.148</b>	<b>1.044.622</b>

Off balance sheet items	2025	(*)2024
Off balance sheet items (Note 21)		
<b>Lending commitments granted</b>	<b>16.887</b>	<b>99.603</b>
<b>Financial guarantees granted</b>	<b>63.039</b>	
<b>Other commitments granted</b>	<b>279.713</b>	<b>404.271</b>

(\*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes (see Note 3.3). Balances restated in accordance with the information disclosed in Note 3.5.

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

**Total assets were consolidated during the 2025 financial year**

Liabilities	2025	(*)2024
<b>Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 15)</b>	<b>668.112</b>	<b>691.771</b>
Deposits	580.288	651.807
• Deposits from central banks	23.956	22.040
• Deposits from credit institutions	460.118	521.290
• Deposits from other creditors	96.214	108.477
Other financial liabilities	87.824	39.964
<b>Provisions (Note 16)</b>	<b>2.326</b>	<b>2.920</b>
Taxes and other legal contingencies	106	22
Contingent exposure and commitments	2.220	2.898
<b>Tax Liabilities (Note 13)</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>319</b>
Liabilities from current tax	491	319
Deferred tax liabilities	167	-
<b>Other Liabilities (Note 14)</b>	<b>22.219</b>	<b>2.499</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>693.315</b>	<b>697.509</b>

Shareholder's net equity	2025	(*)2024
<b>Own funds</b>	<b>351.517</b>	<b>347.313</b>
Share capital / Paid up capital (Note 18)	300.001	300.001
Retained earnings (Note 19)	35.462	34.145
Profit (or loss) for the period (Note 4)	16.054	13.167
<b>Other comprehensive income (Note 20)</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>(200)</b>
Elements that can be reclassified to profit (or loss)	316	(200)
• Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	391	-
• Total net equity (Note 17)	(75)	(200)
<b>Total liabilities and net equity</b>	<b>351.833</b>	<b>347.113</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1.045.148</b>	<b>1.044.622</b>

(\*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes (see Note 3.3). Balances restated in accordance with the information disclosed in Note 3.5.

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

### Total liabilities 2025

€ 693.315 miles

### Total pasivo balance 2024

€ 697.509 miles

### Total Shareholder's net equity 2025

€ 351.833 miles

### Total Shareholder's net equity 2024

€ 347.113 miles

# Income statements

## Profit & loss account for the years ended 31 december 2025, and 2024

(in thousands of euro)	2025	(*)2024
<b>Interest income (Note 23)</b>	<b>37.280</b>	<b>44.126</b>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1.096	869
Financial assets at amortized cost	35.844	43.257
Rest of interest income	340	-
<b>(Interest expenses) (Note 24)</b>	<b>(18.961)</b>	<b>(23.298)</b>
<b>Interest margin</b>	<b>18.319</b>	<b>20.828</b>
<b>Commissions income (Note 25)</b>	<b>21.683</b>	<b>15.345</b>
<b>(Commissions expense) (Note 26)</b>	<b>(1.612)</b>	<b>(1.110)</b>
<b>Gains or (losses) on financial assets and liabilities not at fair value through profit (or loss), net</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>242</b>
Financial assets at amortised cost	(98)	-
Rest of assets and liabilities	275	242
<b>Gains or (-) losses arising from hedge accounting, net</b>	<b>(127)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Exchange differences, net (Note 5.8)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Other operating income (Note 27)</b>	<b>2.409</b>	<b>2.362</b>
<b>(Other operating expense) (Note 27)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>40.820</b>	<b>37.763</b>

(in thousands of euro)	2025	(*)2024
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>(16.368)</b>	<b>(13.538)</b>
Personnel expenses (Note 28)	(10.040)	(9.148)
Other administrative expenses (Note 29)	(6.328)	(4.390)
<b>Amortization (Note 31)</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(513)</b>
<b>Provisions or (release of provisions) (Note 16)</b>	<b>(1.531)</b>	<b>(952)</b>
<b>Impairment losses or release on financial assets not at fair value through profit (or loss): assets valued at amortized cost. (Note 32)</b>	<b>(1.009)</b>	<b>(4.845)</b>
<b>Gains or (losses) on deregistration in non-financial assets, net</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>Profit (or loss) before taxes</b>	<b>21.497</b>	<b>17.912</b>
<b>Expenses or revenues on corporate income tax (Note 22)</b>	<b>(5.443)</b>	<b>(4.745)</b>
<b>Profit (or loss) from ordinary activity</b>	<b>16.054</b>	<b>13.167</b>
<b>Profit (or loss) after taxes</b>	<b>16.054</b>	<b>13.167</b>

(\*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes (see Note 3.3). Balances restated in accordance with the information disclosed in Note 3.5.

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

**Increase in results in 2025, reaching a historic record level for the institution**

# Statement of changes in equity

## Statement of changes in equity for the years ended on 31 december 2025, and 2024

(in thousands of euro)

### a. Statement of recognized income and expense

	2025	(*)2024
Profit (or loss) for the period	16.054	13.167
Other comprehensive income	516	491
<b>Items that can be reclassified into results</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>491</b>
Gains or (-) losses through net equity	558	-
• Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 10)	558	-
Gains or (-) losses through net equity	179	687
• Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 33)	179	687
Global result of the year	221	196
<b>Resultado global total del ejercicio</b>	<b>16.570</b>	<b>13.658</b>

(\*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes (see Note 3.3). Balances restated in accordance with the information disclosed in Note 3.5.

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

### b. Changes in equity in the period

Year-end 2025	Equity(*)				Total
	Issued capital	Retained earnings	Result for the period	REVALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	
Balance Sheet as of 31/12/24	300.001	34.145	13.167	(200)	347.113
Error adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to accounting policy change	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted balance sheet</b>	<b>300.001</b>	<b>34.145</b>	<b>13.167</b>	<b>(200)</b>	<b>347.113</b>
<b>Total recognized income and expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.054</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>16.570</b>
<b>Other changes through equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.317</b>	<b>(13.167)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11.850)</b>
Dividend distribution	-	(11.850)	-	-	(11.850)
Transfers between items	-	13.167	(631)	-	-
<b>Balance Sheet as of 31/12/25</b>	<b>300.001</b>	<b>35.462</b>	<b>16.054</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>351.833</b>

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

(*)Year-end 2024	Equity				Total
	Issued capital	Retained earnings	Result for the period	REVALUATION ADJUSTMENTS	
Balance Sheet as of 31/12/23	300.001	33.513	631	(691)	333.454
Error adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to accounting policy change	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjusted balance sheet</b>	<b>300.001</b>	<b>33.513</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>(691)</b>	<b>333.454</b>
<b>Total recognized income and expense</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.167</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>13.658</b>
<b>Other changes through equity</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>(631)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between items	-	631	(631)	-	-
Other Issuances (reduction) for equity instruments	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Balance Sheet as of 31/12/24</b>	<b>300.001</b>	<b>34.145</b>	<b>13.167</b>	<b>(200)</b>	<b>347.113</b>

(\*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes (see Note 3.3). Balances restated in accordance with the information disclosed in Note 3.5.

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

# Cash statement

## Cash-flow statement for the years ended on 31 december 2025, and 2024

(expresado en miles de euros)

	2025	(*)2024
<b>A. Cash-flow from operating activities</b>	<b>35.722</b>	<b>(27.981)</b>
(+) Profit (or loss) for the period	16.054	13.167
<b>(+) Adjustments to reach the operating cash flow</b>	<b>(5.338)</b>	<b>11.195</b>
Amortization	838	513
Other adjustments	(6.176)	10.682
<b>(-) Net increase or (decrease) in operating assets</b>	<b>3.583</b>	<b>24.753</b>
Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3.938	35.047
Financial assets at amortized cost	171	(9.131)
Other operating assets	(526)	(1.163)
<b>(+) Net increase or (decrease) in operating liabilities</b>	<b>33.431</b>	<b>(23.771)</b>
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	13.965	(24.684)
Other operating liabilities	19.466	913
<b>(+) Inflows or (outflows) from Corporate Income Tax</b>	<b>(4.842)</b>	<b>(3.819)</b>

	2025	(*)2024
<b>B. Cash-flow from investing activities</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>(2.082)</b>
<b>(-) Outflows</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>2.082</b>
Tangible assets (Note 11)	403	252
Intangible assets (Note 12)	350	1.830
<b>(+) Inflows</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>-</b>
Tangible assets	875	-
<b>C. Cash-flow from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>D. Effect of the exchange rate fluctuations</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>E. Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>35.822</b>	<b>(29.962)</b>
<b>F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>173.221</b>	<b>203.183</b>
<b>G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>209.043</b>	<b>173.221</b>

### Cash components and equivalents at the end of the period

	2025	(*)2024
Cash (Note 7)	166	142
Cash equivalent balances in Central Banks (Note 7)	196.678	161.770
Other financial assets (Note 7)	12.199	11.309

(\*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes (see Note 3.3). Balances restated in accordance with the information disclosed in Note 3.5.

Notes 1 to 33 included in the accompanying Report form an integral part of the Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

# Notes

## Notes to the financial statements for the year closed 31 december 2025

### 1. General information

Aresbank, S.A. (hereinafter, "Aresbank" or the "Bank") was established by public deed dated 1 April 1975. The Bank is registered in the Mercantile Registry of Madrid, on page n° 28,537, sheet 18, 1st inscription of General Companies Volume 3,740. Since 2 April 1975, Aresbank is registered at the Bank of Spain's Special Registry for Banks and Bankers under number 0136. Its fiscal ID Bank number is A28386191.

Aresbank is a joint stock company. Its corporate purpose per Article 3 of its bylaws is as follows:

*"The main object of the Bank is to contribute to the development of the economic cooperation between the Arab countries and Spain by financing foreign trade and promoting investment and attracting funds from Arab and International Financial Markets.*

*Notwithstanding the above mentioned, the corporate object of the Bank consists of all activities relating to banking operations allowed by the Spanish legislation and not forbidden to banking entities except the reception of funds from individuals which will be limited to those who are involved in foreign trade transactions with the Bank.*

*The activities included in the company's object may be carried out by the company wholly or partly indirectly, by means of holding shares or interests in companies having identical or similar purpose."*

The share capital of Aresbank, S.A. as of 31 December 2025, amounts to 300,000,960.00 euros and it is formed of 104,167 registered shares with a nominal value of 2,880.00 euros each (Note 18).

The Bank's registered address is Paseo de la Castellana, 257, Madrid, where its Head Office is located.

The Bank is part of a Group of companies headed by Libyan Foreign Bank with head offices in Dat El Imad, Administrative Complex - Tower II - Tripoli - Libya.

### 2. General objectives

The Bank's general objectives can be summarized as follows:

- 1 To increase the economic cooperation between Spain and the Arab countries by financing foreign trade and other investments and trying to increase its resources through the fundraising of deposits from Arab and international financial markets.
- 2 To identify and evaluate investment opportunities and new projects.
- 3 To offer Spanish technical experience and know-how for the implementation of economic and industrial projects in the Arab world.
- 4 To cooperate with Spanish Banks and other institutions channeling financial resources coming from international or Arab monetary markets.
- 5 To strengthen relations and cooperation between Arab and Spanish businesses.

## 3. Basis of presentation of the annual accounts

### 3.1. Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the year 2025 were prepared from the accounting records of the Bank in conformity with the accounting criteria of the Circular 4/2017 and its subsequent amendments, issued by the Bank of Spain, and in accordance with the Commercial Law, Royal Decree 1/2010, of 2 July, and other Spanish regulation applicable, and accordingly give a true and fair view of the Bank net worth and financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of the results of its operations and of the cash flows for the years then ended.

The information in these Annual Accounts is responsibility of the Directors of Aresbank. The Annual Accounts of the year 2025 have been formulated by the Board of Directors of the Bank in the resolution dated on 25 March 2026, and they will be presented to the General Shareholders' Assembly for approval, which is expected to adopt them without any significant changes.

The information contained in these Financial Statements has been prepared and formulated by the Board of Directors, considering that the management of the Entity will continue in the future, so that the accounting rules have not been applied with the objective of determining the value of equity for the purposes of its global or partial transfer or for hypothetical liquidation.

The amounts reflected in the accompanying Annual Accounts are presented in thousands of euros, except in cases where it is more convenient to use a smaller unit. Therefore, certain items that

appear without a balance in the Annual Accounts could present some balance if smaller units have been used. To present the amounts in thousands of euros, the accounting balances have been rounded; thus, the amounts that appear in certain tables may not be the exact arithmetic sum of the figures that precede them.

### 3.2 Accounting principles

The Bank's Annual Accounts were prepared on the basis of the accounting criteria established by the Bank of Spain in its Circular 4/2017 and its amendments, as set forth in Note 5.

The annual accounts of the Bank for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 have been drawn up taking into account all the accounting principles and rules and the applicable mandatory valuation criteria in such a way as to show, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the Bank's assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2025, as well as the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting regulatory framework referred to above and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

### 3.3 Comparison of information

For comparative purposes the Governing Board of the Bank presents, for each of the captions detailed in the accompanying Annual Accounts, the figures corresponding to the previous year. All captions that present no balance as of 31 December 2025, and 2024, have been removed. The comparative information for the 2024 financial year presented in these financial statements has undergone certain non material adjustments in order to enhance comparability with the figures for the 2025 financial year. Additionally, as a result of the change in accounting policy disclosed in Note 3.5, the comparative information has been modified in accordance with the guidance set out in that note.

The information contained in these annual accounts referring to the year 2024 is presented, exclusively, for comparative purposes with the information referred to that year and, therefore, does not constitute the annual accounts of the Entity for the year 2024..

### 3.4 Accounting estimates and errors

The information included in the accompanying annual accounts is as mentioned, the responsibility of the Directors of Aresbank. In these annual accounts strictly where appropriate the use of estimates in valuing certain assets, liabilities, incomes, expenses and commitments has been made by the senior management of the Bank and ratified by the Directors. These estimates are related to:

- The losses for impairment of certain assets (see Notes 8, 9 and 32).
- The useful life adopted for tangible and intangible assets (see Notes 11 and 12).
- The estimate of the need or not to constitute provisions and the amount, if any, of the provisions to be constituted (see Note 16).
- Financial guarantees and commitments granted (see Note 21).
- Estimation of income tax expense and deferred assets and liabilities (see Note 22).

These estimates were made in accordance with the best available information about the items concerned and it is possible that future events may make it necessary to modify them in some ways in the forthcoming years. Any such modification will in any case be made prospectively recognizing the effects of that change on the related profit (or loss) account.

During the year 2025 and until the date of preparation of the annual accounts for the year 2025, there has been no error or change in accounting estimates, which due to its relative importance was necessary to include in the annual accounts authorized for issue by the Board of Directors.

The current military and geopolitical conflicts, the evolution of inflation levels and interest rates as a result of the ECB's monetary policies, among others, have generated uncertainty about the current macroeconomic situation and its future evolution, and could negatively affect the economy and business activities of the areas where the Bank operates. As of the date of preparation of these Financial Statements, the Bank has not been significantly affected, nor is it expected to be significantly affected in the future by the impact of this situation.

### 3.5 Changes in accounting and regulatory principles

Regarding the utilisation of confirmed documentary credits, as of 31 December 2024 the Entity held a portfolio amounting to €37,624 thousand, which was reported in memorandum accounts under "Other commitments granted". In 2025, the Entity changed its accounting policy, whereby this balance is no longer presented as memorandum accounts and is now recognised on the balance sheet. At 31 December 2025, the amount of this portfolio totals €72,515 thousand, recognised under assets within the heading 'Loans and advances - Financial assets at amortised cost' (see Note 9.2), with the corresponding liability recognised under the heading 'Other financial liabilities - Financial liabilities at amortised cost' (see Note 15.4). In accordance with the applicable accounting standards, the comparative information for the 2024 financial year has been restated. As indicated, this restatement affects only the balance sheet figures for that year, with no impact on the income statement.

#### Documentary credit portfolio as of 31 December 2025

€72.515  
thousands

Additionally, it should be noted that on 30 December 2025 Circular 1/2025 of the Bank of Spain entered into force. This circular introduces several amendments to Circular 4/2017 with the aim of achieving greater alignment with international NIIF standards and simplifying the financial reporting requirements of supervised entities.

Among other changes, it incorporates the most recent amendments to NIIF-UE 9 on financial instruments relating to the criteria for the classification and measurement of financial assets, including changes to contractual cash flows contingent on the occurrence of events affecting the debtor. It also revises certain credit risk hedge requirements included in Annex 9 of the circular.

These amendments will enter into force throughout 2026; however, no significant impact on the Bank's Financial Statements is expected.

### 3.6 External auditors

The Annual Accounts of Aresbank, S.A. as of 31 December 2025 have been audited by ERNST & YOUNG S.L. (KPMG Auditores, S.L. in the 2024 financial year).

The fees corresponding to the services provided by external auditors, S.L. of the Bank's Annual Accounts during the year ended 31 December 2025, regardless of the time of their billing, and its comparison with the 2024 financial year are as follows:

(in thousands of euros)	2025	2024
For audit-related services	63	62
Other expenses	3	3
<b>Total Professional Services</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>

During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, professional services were provided to the Bank by other entities affiliated or associated with the External Auditors, in particular ERNST & YOUNG, S.L. and KPMG in both years, as detailed below:

<b>ERNST&amp;YOUNG, S.L.</b> (in thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Annual External Expert Report on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	13,2	15,5
<b>Total professional Services</b>	<b>13,2</b>	<b>15,5</b>

<b>KPMG</b> (in thousands of euros)	2024
Analysis and benchmarking on the liquidity risk management and control framework	34
<b>Total Professional Services</b>	<b>34</b>

The services contracted by the Bank with its auditor comply with the independence requirements set out in Law 12/2010, of 30 June, amending Law 19/1988, of 12 July, on Audit of Accounts and do not include the performance of work incompatible with the audit function.

### 3.7 Risk management

According to the European Commission recommendations on the publication of information regarding financial instruments (risk management); Aresbank has included in the Note 6 and in the Directors' Report the most significant data.

### 3.8 Environmental information

All of Aresbank's operations are subject to environmental protection and improvement legislation. The Bank has adopted the appropriate measures relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment and, where applicable, the minimisation of environmental impact, in compliance with the legislation in force in this regard. During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, no environmental related investments were made and, likewise, it was not considered necessary to record any provision for environmental risks and charges, as no contingencies related to environmental protection and improvement existed. The Entity carries out a detailed analysis of the banking portfolio's exposure to physical risks associated with climate change, in compliance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3172 and the ESG prudential risk disclosure guidelines established in Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013.

The work, developed in accordance with the methodology of the European Central Bank (ECB Statistics Paper Series Climate No. 48, 2024), has assessed the portfolio's vulnerability to various physical hazards, also incorporating forward looking climate scenarios based on the IPCC's RCP 4.5 pathway.

The results of the analysis show that the Entity's portfolio is exposed to various types of physical risks, with particular emphasis on those related to chronic phenomena such as drought and water stress, as well as certain acute events such as floods and wildfires. The analysis also identifies the existence of potential expected losses associated with these risks, which are partially mitigated by the presence of collateral. The Entity continues to strengthen the integration of climate related risks into its management processes and strategic planning. Nevertheless, it is assessed that the contingency associated with climate change is not significant for the Entity's Financial Statements.

## 3.9 Solvency

### Spanish regulations

On 26 June 2013, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union approved Regulation No. 575/2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, and the Directive 2013/36/EU of access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms. The entry into force of these regulations caused the repeal of all current regulation of Bank of Spain regarding own funds (Circular 3/2008 and Circular 7/2012) that were incompatible with the new regulation, involving the implementation of Basel III agreements with a gradual timetable to achieve its full implementation.

Regulation N°575/2013 entered into force on 1 January 2014 and it was applicable directly and immediately to the European financial institutions, although certain regulatory options must be set by the national supervisor. The Directive 2013/36/EU was added to the Spanish Law through the publication of the Royal Decree-Law 14/2013, of 29 November, on urgent measures for the adaptation of the Spanish law to the rules of the European Union in the field of supervision and solvency of financial institutions. During 2014, Law 10/2014 of 26 June, on the organization, supervision and solvency of credit institutions came into force.

Among other aspects, the Regulation No. 575/2013 included:

- 1 Definition of the elements of computable own funds and minimum requirements. Three levels are set at this stage: level 1 ordinary capital (4.5% as minimum capital ratio required), tier 1 capital (6% as minimum capital ratio required) and level 2 capital (8% as minimum capital ratio required).
- 2 Definition of prudential filters and deductions of elements in each of the levels of capital. The regulation incorporates new deductions with respect to Basel II (net tax assets, pension funds...) and modifies existing deductions. However, it establishes a gradual timetable for their full implementation between 5 and 10 years.
- 3 Limitation on the computation of minority interests.
- 4 Requirement that financial institutions calculate a leverage ratio, defined as the capital of level 1 of the Bank divided by the total exposure.

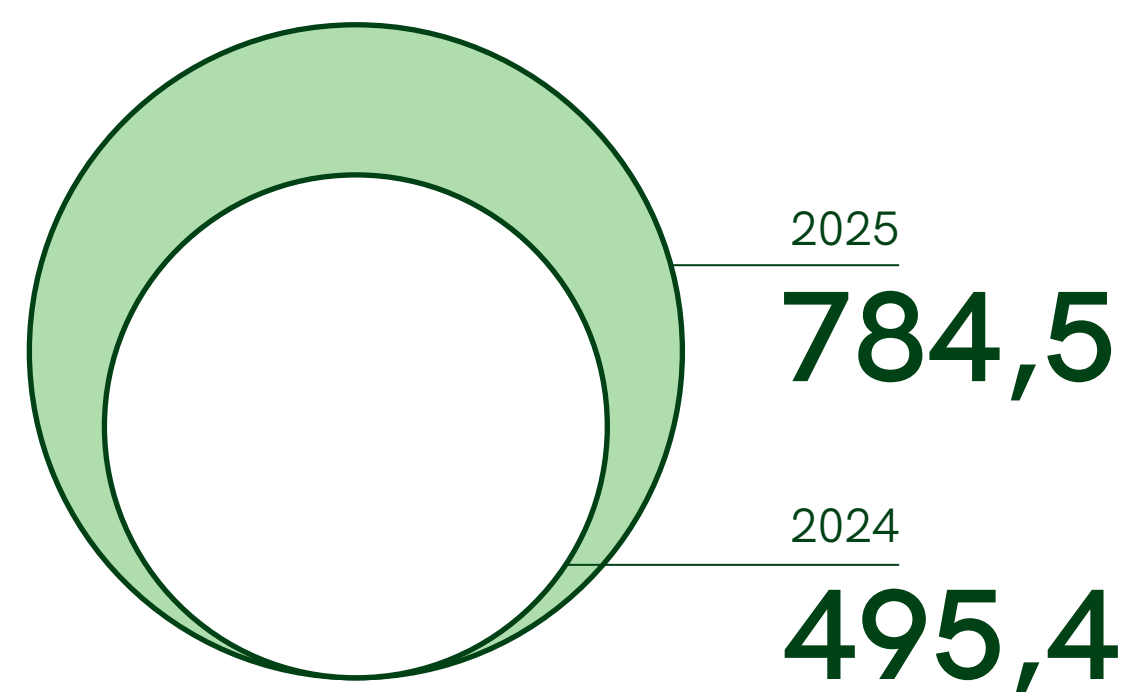
Likewise, 2013/36/EU directive set new buffers of additional capital, which are in part common to all European financial institutions and in part set by the supervisor for each Bank individually. The non-fulfillment of such capital buffers imposes limitations on discretionary distributions of results.

Based on the communication received from the Directorate-General of Supervision of Bank of Spain, dated on 17 December 2024, in accordance with Article 68.2.a) from Law 10/2014, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum capital ratio, on an individual basis, not less than 17.626% of its risk exposure total amount. This prudential requirement applies from 1 January 2025.

The entry into force, on 1 January 2025, of the new European regulatory package CRR III / CRD VI, published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 19 June 2024, marks a milestone in the evolution of the prudential framework applicable to credit institutions in the European Union. The implementation of the new framework entails a structural change in the way Spanish financial institutions must identify, measure, and capitalize credit risk, by introducing a significantly more risk sensitive Standardised Approach (SA) and additional prudential harmonisation requirements.

Firstly, the reform of the Standardised Approach (SA), which is the approach applied by Aresbank for credit risk, redefines the allocation of risk weights, increasing granularity and sensitivity to the characteristics of each counterparty. This new approach requires a revision of the criteria applicable to exposures without an external rating, a category that is particularly relevant for Aresbank due to the specific features of the counterparties involved in its foreign trade operations. In turn, CRR III introduces material adjustments to the prudential treatment of trade finance activities, affecting products such as letters of credit (LCs), confirming, international guarantees, export/import financing, and other forms of short term financing. The main impact on these activities derives from changes to CCFs, risk weights, and credit risk mitigation criteria.

### Increase in credit risk-weighted assets (in million euros)



On 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Bank complies with the regulatory capital requirements mentioned in the previous paragraph, and presents the following comparative with the previous year:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	(*)2024
Total Equity (computable)	335.163	331.113
<b>CET 1</b>	<b>335.163</b>	<b>331.133</b>
Paid-in capital	300.001	300.001
Retained Earnings	13.728	13.728
Reserves	21.734	20.417
Other comprehensive income	316	(200)
Intangible Assets (-)	(562)	(2.763)
Other transitory adjustments (-)	(54)	(50)
<b>Tier 2</b>	-	-
Credit risk adjustments (Std approach)	-	-
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio</b>	<b>39,1%</b>	<b>60,33%</b>
<b>Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) on CET 1 Ratio</b>	<b>296.636</b>	<b>306.432</b>
<b>Solvency Ratio</b>	<b>39,1%</b>	<b>60,33%</b>
<b>Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) on Solvency Ratio</b>	<b>266.671</b>	<b>287.220</b>

The implementation of CRR III has resulted in an increase in Aresbank's credit risk weighted assets compared with the previous year, rising from € 495.4 million in 2024 to € 784.5 million in 2025. This increase, mainly driven by the different treatment applied to foreign trade-related transactions with unrated counterparties, has led to a reduction in the CET1 capital ratio, despite a slight increase in Tier 1 capital.

### 3.10 Minimum reserves requirement

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, as well as throughout the years 2025, and 2024, the Bank complied with the minimum requirements for this coefficient by the applicable Spanish regulations (see Note 7).

### 3.11 Deposit Guarantee Fund

On 24 November 2021, Royal Decree 1041/2021, of 23 November, which modifies Royal Decree 2606/1996, of 20 December, on deposit guarantee funds of credit institutions, came into force; and Royal Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November, which implements Law 11/2015, of 18 June, on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment services companies, which modifies the Royal Decree 2606/1996, of 20 December, on deposit guarantee funds of credit institutions.





In accordance with the modification made by this Royal Decree in article 4 and article 7 of Royal Decree 2606/1996, the Deposit Guarantee Fund guarantees the coverage of deposits made by credit institutions, companies and agencies securities and by portfolio management companies and financial advisory companies on behalf of their clients; that is, when these entities are holders of a deposit in which they act as representatives or agents of third parties and provided that the legal beneficiary has been identified or is identifiable before the circumstances described in article 8 occur.

Likewise, according to the modification made in article 9 bis.1, credit institutions will have identified at all times the admissible and guaranteed deposits of each depositor with the level of detail determined by the Bank of Spain.

Credit institutions and branches attached to the Deposit Guarantee Fund must take into account and comply with the new provisions introduced in Royal Decree 2606/1996, in addition to complying with the obligations established in Circular 8/2015, of 18 December, of the Bank of Spain, to the entities and branches attached to the Deposit Guarantee Fund of Credit Institutions, on information to determine the bases for calculating contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund of Credit Institutions.

The Managing Committee of the Deposit Guarantee Fund in Credit Institutions (FGD, by its Spanish acronym), in its session dated 13 November 2025, under the provisions of Article 6 of Royal Decree-Law 16/2011, of 14 October, which creates the FGD and article 3 of Royal Decree 2606/1996, of 20 December, on deposit guarantee funds of credit institutions, establishes the annual contributions corresponding to 2025 in the following terms:

- 1 No annual contribution to the deposit guarantee compartment of the FGD.
- 2 Make an annual contribution to the securities collateral compartment of the FGD equal to 2 ‰ of 5 % of the value on the last trading day of 2024 of the guaranteed securities, as defined in article 4.2 of Royal Decree Law 2606/1996, existing as of 31 December 2024.  
  
The amount of the contribution to the institution's securities guarantee compartment is quantified directly in view of the declaration of "information to determine the bases for calculating the contributions" to the FGD according to the model provided in Annex 1 of Circular 8/2015, of December 18th, from Bank of Spain, with data as of 31 December 2024.
- 3 Likewise, the Management Committee has agreed that the disbursement of the contribution to the securities compartment will be made on 28 February 2026.

Aresbank is not required to make any contribution in respect of the 2025 financial year (Note 27). In 2023, the Fund reached the minimum coverage level established by European regulations for covered deposits; therefore, no additional contribution has been required for this purpose during the 2025 financial year nor in the preceding 2024 financial year.

### 3.12 Single Resolution Board

The Single Resolution Board (SRB) is an independent EU agency that is not publicly funded. Instead, banks operating across the Banking Union must pay an annual levy towards the running costs of the SRB. The determination and raising of Administrative Contribution is based on the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/2361 of 14 September 2017 on the final system of contributions to the administrative expenditures of the Single Resolution Board, which came into force on 8 January 2018.

The annual administrative contribution made in financial years 2025 and 2024 amounted to € 2 thousand, respectively, which is recorded under 'Other operating expenses' in the income statement (see Note 27).

### 3.13 Single Resolution Fund

The Single Resolution Fund (SRF) is an emergency fund that can be drawn upon in times of crisis. It can be used to ensure the efficient application of resolution tools (after other options have been exhausted) as a bail-in tool. The SRF ensures that the financial industry as a whole ensures the stabilization of the financial system, all credit institutions in the countries that make up the European Banking Union must pay an annual fee by law to the SRF. These fees are called contributions. The fund aims to avoid the use of taxpayer money to recapitalize banks in the event that they require additional funding, as EU law requires them to contribute to the fund on an annual basis.

The individual amount each bank owes is calculated pro-rata to the amount of its liabilities (excluding own funds and covered deposits) in respect of the aggregate liabilities (excluding own funds and covered deposits) of all the credit institutions and certain investment firms of the European Banking Union countries. Amounts banks owe to the fund are adjusted in proportion to the risks taken by each institution.

Following the completion of the target level verification exercise, the Single Resolution Board confirmed that the financial means available in the Single Resolution Fund reached the target level of at least 1 % of covered deposits held in Member States participating in the Single Resolution Mechanism set out in Article 69, paragraph 1 of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (SRMR). As a result, no regular annual contributions have been collected during 2025 from the institutions included in the scope of the Single Resolution Fund. (Note 27).

In order to cover its operating expenses, FROB will charge entities a fee for FROB's activities as resolution authority, which will be governed by the provisions of Law 11/2015 and, failing that, by Law 8/1989, of 13 April, on Public Fees and Prices and by Law 58/2003, of 17 December, on General Taxation.

Its most relevant characteristics for the purposes of its settlement and collection are as follows (sixteenth additional provision of Law 11/2015):

<b>Devengo</b>	The fee is due on 1 January of each year, except for newly incorporated entities, where the fee is due on the date of incorporation.
<b>Tax base</b>	The tax base will be the sum that each entity must contribute as an annual ordinary contribution to the National Resolution Fund or, as the case may be, to the Single Resolution Fund.
<b>Tax fee</b>	The tax fee will be the result of applying a tax rate of 2.5 percent to the tax base.
<b>Liquidation</b>	FROB will be responsible for the management, settlement and collection of the fee.

No amount was paid during 2025 and 2024 for these expenses, regarding actions carried out as resolution authority, the exercise of surveillance functions, reporting and application of the resolution instruments during preventive and executive phases, as the ordinary annual contribution has not been collected.



### 3.14 ECB supervision

In accordance with Article 30(1) of Council Regulation (EU) N° 1024/2013 the ECB levies an annual supervisory fee on credit institutions established in the participating Member States and branches established in a participating Member State by a credit institution established in a non-participating Member State.

This annual supervisory fee is calculated following the methodology laid down in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1163/2014 (ECB/2014/41) taking into account the following elements:

- The classification of the Bank as Less Significant Institution (LSI)
- The total amount of annual supervisory fees, as set out in Decision (EU) 2024/871 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2024/8) and published on the ECB Banking Supervision website.
- The total assets and risk exposure, as determined in accordance with Decision (EU) 2019/2158 of the European Central Bank (ECB/2019/38)

The fee paid in 2025 and 2024 amounted to € 7 thousand and € 8 thousand, respectively.

## 4. Results distribution

The proposal that will be submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting of Aresbank, S.A. for the distribution of the profit of the year 2025, together with the distribution of the result for the year 2024 approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting dated on 20 June 2025, is the following:

(in thousands of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Net profit (or loss) for the year</b>	<b>16.054</b>	<b>13.167</b>
To retained earnings (legal reserve)	(1.606)	(1.317)
To retained earnings (voluntary reserve)	-	-
<b>Dividends payoff</b>	<b>14.448</b>	<b>11.850</b>

The distribution of dividends will be subject to the tax regime applicable at the time of payment. Under the regulations currently in force, distributions to shareholders resident in Libya are subject to a withholding tax rate of 19%, and those made to shareholders resident in Algeria are subject to a rate of 15%, without prejudice to any legislative changes that may occur.

### Dividends to be distributed in 2025

€ 14.448

thousands

## 5. Accounting principles and valuation methods applied

This Annual Accounts have been prepared applying the Spanish regulations (Circular 4/2017 from Bank of Spain), as well as its successive amendments, and other provisions of the financial information regulatory framework applicable to the Bank.

### 5.1 Going concern principle

The Annual Accounts have been formulated considering that Aresbank will continue to operate for a limitless period. Consequently, the application of accounting standards is not intended to determine the value of the net worth in the event of liquidation.

### 5.2 Accrual basis of accounting

Interest income and expenses are recognized on accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. In accordance with standard banking practices, transactions are recorded on the date they take place, which may differ from their value date, which is the basis for computing interest income and expenses. However, following the Bank of Spain regulations, accrued interests related to doubtful debts, including those from country risk transactions, are recorded as income when collected. Income from financial commissions related to the opening of documentary credits or granting of loans that do not correspond to expenses directly incurred in the execution of the transactions are apportioned over the life of the transaction, as another component of the effective profitability of the documentary credit or loan. Income from

dividend is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive the payment is established.

### 5.3 Recognition of income and expenses

As a general criterion, income from ordinary activities is recognized as the delivery of goods or the provision of contractually committed services with its customers occurs. The Bank recognizes as income over the life of the contract the amount of the compensation to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for such goods or services. When cash inflows are deferred over time, fair value is determined by discounting future cash flows.

However, when a debt instrument is considered to be impaired on an individual basis or is included in the category of those that suffer impairment because its recovery is considered remote, other than those financial assets purchased or originated with credit impairment, the interest to be recognized in the profit and loss account is the result of applying the effective interest rate on its amortized cost (i.e. adjusted for any value adjustment for impairment losses) recognizing an impairment of the same amount.

For financial assets purchased or originated with credit impairment, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-quality-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Dividends are recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment is declared. Notwithstanding the foregoing, interest and dividends accrued prior to the date of acquisition of the instrument and outstanding are not part of the acquisition cost nor are they recognized as income.

## 5.4 Financial Assets

### *Classification of financial assets*

Circular 4/2017 contains three main categories for financial assets classification: measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value with changes in other accumulated comprehensive income, and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial instruments measured at amortized cost or fair value must be carried out on the basis of two tests: the entity's business model and the assessment of the contractual cash flow, commonly known as the "solely payments of principle and interest" criterion (hereinafter, the SPPI).

A debt instrument will be classified in the amortized cost portfolio if the two following conditions are fulfilled:

- 1 The financial asset is kept within the framework of a business model whose objective is to maintain financial assets in order to obtain contractual cash flows.
- 2 The contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are sole payments of principal and interest, understanding the same as the compensation for the time value of the money and the credit risk of the debtor.

A debt instrument will be classified in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income if the two following conditions are fulfilled:s:

- 1 The financial asset is maintained within the framework of a business model whose purpose combines collection of the contractual cash flows and sale of the assets.
- 2 The contractual conditions of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are only principal and interest payments on the outstanding amounts.

### *Valuation of financial assets*

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit (or loss), transaction costs are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Excluding all trading derivatives not considered as accounting or economic hedges, all the changes in the fair value of the financial instruments arising from the accrual of interest and similar items are recognized under the headings "Interest income" or "Interest expenses", as appropriate, in the accompanying income statement in which period the change occurred.

The changes in fair value after the initial recognition, for reasons other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are treated as described below, according to the categories of financial assets and liabilities.

### *"Financial assets held for trading", "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit (or loss)" and "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit (or loss)"*

Financial assets are registered under the heading "Financial assets held for trading" if the objective of the business model is to generate gains by buying and selling these financial instruments or generate short-term results. The financial assets registered in the heading "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit (or loss)" are assigned to a business model which objective is to obtain the contractual cash flows and / or to sell those instruments, but its contractual cash flows do not comply with the requirements of the SPPI test.

In "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit (or loss)" the Bank classifies financial assets only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets or financial liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them, on different bases.

The assets recognized under these headings of the balance sheets are measured upon acquisition at fair value and changes in the fair value (gains or losses) are recognized as their net value under the heading "Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities, net" in the accompanying income statements. Interests from derivatives designated as economic hedges on interest rate are recognized in "Interest income" or "Interest expenses", depending on the result of the hedging instrument. However, changes in fair value resulting from variations in foreign exchange rates are recognized under the heading "Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities, net" in the accompanying income statements).

#### ***" Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income"***

Assets recognized under this heading in the balance sheet are measured at their fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value (gains or losses) are recognized temporarily net of tax effect, under the heading "Accumulated other comprehensive income- Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss - Fair value changes of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the balance sheet

The amounts recognized under the headings "Accumulated other comprehensive income- Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss - Fair value changes of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" and "Accumulated other comprehensive income- Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss - Exchange differences" continue to form part of the Bank's equity until the corresponding asset is derecognized from the balance sheet or until an impairment loss is recognized on the corresponding financial instrument. If these assets are sold, these amounts are derecognized and included under the headings "Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities, net" or "Exchange differences, net", as appropriate, in the income statement for the year in which they are derecognized.

The net impairment losses in "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" over the year are recognized under the heading "Impairment losses on financial assets, net - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the income statements for that period.

Any variation in the value of non-monetary items that come from exchange differences are transiently recorded under the heading "Other comprehensive income - Items that can be reclassified into results - Currency conversion" of the balance sheet.

Changes in foreign exchange rates resulting from monetary items are recognized under the heading "Exchange differences, net" in the accompanying income statement.

Financial assets shall be valued at fair value with changes in results unless it is valued at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### ***"Financial assets at amortized cost"***

A financial asset is classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect and Meets the SPPI Criterion. The assets under this category are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Net impairment losses of assets recognized under these headings arising in each period are recognized under the heading "Impairment or reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss - financial assets measured at cost" in the income statement for that period.



## 5.5 Non-current assets held for sale

Property assets or other non-current foreclosed assets by the Bank in full or partial fulfilment of the payment obligations of its debtors will be considered "Non-current assets held for sale", except those that the Bank decides to hold for continuing use.

"Non-current assets held for sale" are generally measured at the lower of their fair value less the costs of their sale and their book value calculated at the date of their classification as held for sale. "Non-current assets held for sale" shall not be depreciated or amortized during the time they remain in this category.

## 5.6 Financial Liabilities

The standard does not require so much the business model and SPPI tests to be carried out for the classification of financial liabilities as in the case of financial assets.

### *"Financial liabilities held for trading" and "Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit (or loss) "*

The subsequent changes in the fair value (gains or losses) of the liabilities recognized under these headings of the balance sheets are recognized as their net value under the heading "Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities, net" in the accompanying income statements except for the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss under the fair value option for which the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the own credit risk which is presented in other comprehensive income (for the measurement of changes in credit risk). Interests from derivatives designated

as economic hedges on interest rate are recognized in "Interest income" or "Interest expenses", depending on the result of the hedging instrument. However, changes in fair value resulting from variations in foreign exchange rates are recognized under the heading "Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities, net" in the accompanying income statements.

### *"Financial liabilities at amortized cost"*

The liabilities under this category are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

## 5.7 Impairment of debt instruments measured at amortized cost or fair value with changes in other comprehensive

The entry into force of Circular 4/2017 has meant a substantial change in the impairment model, replacing the incurred loss approach contained in Circular 4/2004, with an expected loss approach.

The new impairment model applies to debt instruments at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income, as well as other exposures involving credit risk, such as loan commitments granted, financial guarantees granted, and other commitments granted.

The criteria for the analysis and classification of transactions in the financial statements according to their credit risk include, on the one hand, the insolvency credit risk and, on the other hand, the country risk to which, if any, they are exposed. Credit exposures in which there are reasons for their rating for insolvency credit risk as for country-risk, are classified in the category corresponding to insolvency risk, unless it corresponds to a worse category by country-risk, without prejudice to the fact that impairment losses due to insolvency risk are calculated by the concept of country-risk when it implies greater demand.

Impairment losses for the period are charged to the profit and loss account as an expense, with consideration for the carrying amount of the asset. Subsequent reversals of previously recognized impairment hedges are recorded as income in the profit and loss account. For instruments measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income, the instrument shall subsequently be adjusted to fair value for consideration in "Other accumulated comprehensive income" of equity.

**Classification of transactions according to insolvency credit risk**

Financial instruments, including off-balance sheet exposures, are classified into the following categories, taking into account whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of the transaction, and whether a default event has occurred:

For financial instruments classified in "Stage 1 - Normal Risk", the Bank assesses whether it is still appropriate for expected twelve-month credit losses to continue to be recognized. In this regard, the Bank carries out an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition. If it has occurred, the financial instrument is transferred to "Stage 2 - Normal Risk under Special Surveillance" and its expected lifetime credit loss is recognized. This assessment is symmetrical, so that the return of the financial instrument to "Stage 1 - Normal Risk" category is allowed.

**Stage 1**

**Riesgo normal:** el riesgo de que se produzca un evento de incumplimiento no ha aumentado de manera significativa desde el reconocimiento inicial de la operación. La corrección de valor por deterioro para este tipo de instrumentos equivale a las pérdidas crediticias esperadas en doce meses.

**Stage 2**

**Riesgo normal en vigilancia especial:** el de que se produzca un evento de incumplimiento ha aumentado de manera significativa desde el reconocimiento inicial de la operación. La corrección de valor por deterioro para este tipo de instrumentos se calcula como las pérdidas crediticias esperadas en la vida estimada de la operación.

**Stage 3**

**Riesgo dudoso:** se ha producido un evento de incumplimiento en la operación. La corrección de valor por deterioro para este tipo de instrumentos se calcula como las pérdidas crediticias esperadas en la vida estimada de la operación.

**Stage 2**

**Riesgo fallido:** operaciones para las que el Banco no tiene expectativas razonables de recuperación. La corrección de valor por deterioro para este tipo de instrumentos equivale a su valor en libros y conlleva su baja total del activo.

The Bank's credit risk management systems contain both quantitative and qualitative elements, which in combination or by themselves, could give rise to the consideration that there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Regardless of the valuation based on probabilities of default and indications of debasement of the credit risk of the exposure, for the determination of the significant increase in the credit risk of the operations since their initial recognition, the Bank analyzes the indicators included in Annex 9 of Circular 4/2017.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for those assets in which the counterparty has low credit risk, the Bank applies the possibility provided for in the standard to consider that its credit risk has not increased significantly. This type of counterparties includes, mainly, central banks, public administrations, deposit guarantee funds and resolution funds, credit institutions, mutual guarantee societies and non-financial corporations that are considered public sectors.

For the purpose of determining default risk, the Bank applies a definition that is consistent with the one it uses for the internal management of credit risk of financial instruments and takes into account quantitative and qualitative indicators.

In this regard, the Bank considers that there is default when some of the following circumstances occur in the credit exposures:

- Default of more than 90 days. Likewise, all operations of a holder are included when the amount of operations with overdue balances more than 90 days exceeds 20% of the amounts pending collection.
- There are reasonable doubts about the full reimbursement of the asset.

A financial instrument is considered to be credit-impaired when one or more events have occurred with a negative impact on its estimated cash flows. Evidence of credit impairment in financial asset includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Significant financial difficulties of the issuer or borrower.
- Breach of contractual clauses, such as events of default or default.
- Granting by the lender of concessions or advantages for economic or contractual reasons due to economic difficulties of the borrower, which otherwise would not have been granted and which show evidence of deterioration.
- Increasing likelihood that the borrower will go bankrupt or in any other financial reorganization situation.



- Disappearance of an active market for the financial instrument in question caused by the financial difficulties of the issuer.
- Purchase or origination of a financial asset at a significant discount reflecting credit losses suffered.

It is possible that a single specific event can be identified or, on the contrary, the credit impairment is a combined effect of several events.

### **Methodologies for estimating expected credit losses due to insolvency**

To determine expected credit losses due to insolvency, individual and collective estimates are made according to the following criteria:

- Individual estimates are made for the following types of operations::
  - Non-performing transactions: transactions that the Entity considers to be significant due to late payment, transactions classified in this category for reasons other than late payment and transactions that do not belong to a homogeneous risk group.
  - Standard operations under special supervision: transactions that are considered significant by the Institution, transactions classified in this category as a result of an individual analysis other than automatic operations and operations that do not belong to a homogeneous risk group.
- Collective estimates are made for all operations that do not have to be individually estimated.

Individualized loss estimates arise as the negative difference in the present values of expected future cash flows over the remaining life of the financial instruments, discounted at the effective interest rate, and their respective credit exposure values at the date of calculation.

Since the Bank has not developed internal methodologies for collective estimates, it uses the alternative solutions contained in Annex 9 of Circular 4/2017, which consider the type of collateral of the operation, the segment of the credit risk and the age of the overdue amounts.

### **Credit risk due to country risk**

Country risk is considered to be the risk that occurs in counterparties resident in a given country due to circumstances other than usual commercial risk (sovereign risk, transfer risk or risks arising from international financial activity) or insolvency risk. The Bank classifies operations carried out with third parties into different groups according to the economic evolution of the countries, their political situation, regulatory and institutional framework, capacity and experience of payments, assigning to each of them the percentages of provision in accordance with the provisions of current regulations.

Non-performing assets due to the materialization of country risk are those operations with final obligors resident in countries that have prolonged difficulties in servicing their debt, considering the possibility of recovery, as well as off-balance sheet exposures whose recovery is considered remote due to the circumstances attributable to the country.

The Bank maintains significant exposures to credit risk due to country risk, so the levels of provision for this item are significant in relation to the total impairment hedges constituted by the Bank.

## **5.8 Transactions and balances in foreign currency**

The Bank's functional and presentation currency is the Euro and, therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Euro are deemed to be denominated in foreign currency (see Note 6.2).

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Euro at the year-end average spot exchange rate on the date of the financial statements, as published by the European Central Bank.

After that time, the following rules apply for the conversion of balances denominated in foreign currency to euros:

- Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into euros using exchange rates at the closing date of each financial year.
- Non-cash items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate of the date on which fair value was determined.
- Income and expenses are converted by applying the exchange rate of the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising from debtor and creditor balances denominated in foreign currencies are generally recognised on a net basis under the heading 'Exchange Differences [Gain or (-) Loss], Net' in the income statement. The amount recorded under this heading was a loss of € 22 thousand in 2025 and a gain of € 101 thousand in 2024.

The countervalue in euro of the assets and liabilities nominated in foreign currency (USD dollars mainly) as of 31 December 2025 amounts, respectively, to € 402,871 and € 402,365 thousand (€ 455,570 and € 454,108 thousand, respectively, as of 31 December 2024).

## 5.9 Baja de los instrumentos financieros

A financial asset is derecognized from the balance sheet when any of the following circumstances occur:

- Contractual rights to the cash flow they generate have expired.
- The financial asset is transferred, and the significant risks and rewards of the financial asset are substantially transferred, or even if there is no transfer or substantial retention of these, control of the financial asset is transferred.

On the other hand, a financial liability is derecognized from the balance sheet when the obligations they generate have been extinguished or when they are reacquired by the Bank, either with the intention of relocating them again, or with the intention of canceling them.

## 5.10 Reclassification among portfolios of financial instruments

Only when a change in the business model for the management of financial assets takes place does the Bank carry out the reclassification of the debt instruments concerned, on the basis that a change in the business model is considered exceptional or rare.

During the period there has been no change in the Bank's business model, so no reclassification of portfolios of debt instruments has been carried out.



## 5.11 Tangible assets

“Tangible Assets for Own Use” are the property items of which the Bank considers it will make ongoing use of, and the property items acquired for finance lease purposes. These assets are valued at cost minus accumulated depreciation and, if appropriate, minus any loss for impairment disclosed by comparing the net value of each item with its recoverable amount.

Depreciation is calculated systematically by the straight-line method, applying the years of estimated useful life of the items to the acquisition cost of the assets minus their residual value. In the case of the land on which the buildings and other structures are located, the land is deemed to have an indefinite life and therefore, it is not depreciated. The annual provisions for depreciation of tangible assets are charged to the Income Statement and are calculated on the basis of the following averaged years of estimated useful life of the various groups of items.

All assets are depreciated according to the Royal Decree 27/2014 of 27 November. The annual depreciation coefficients used are the following:

	<b>Coefficient</b>
Property	2%
Furniture and installations	8% at 12%
Office and EDP equipment	12% at 25%

The cost of upkeep and maintenance of the “Tangible Assets for Own Use” are recognized as an expense of the period in which they are incurred.

The investment property included in the caption “Tangible Assets” comprises the net values of the land, buildings and other structures which the Bank holds for rental or for obtaining a capital gain on their sale as a result of future increases in their respective market prices.

The methods applied by the Bank to recognize the cost of assets assigned in operating lease transactions, to determine their depreciation and to estimate their respective useful lives and to record their losses for impairment, are the same as those described for “Tangible Assets for Own Use”.

## 5.12 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets, although without physical appearance, which arise as a result of a legal transaction or have been developed internally by the Bank. The Bank only recognizes intangible assets whose cost can be reasonably and objectively estimated, and the Bank estimates that it is probable to obtain economic benefits from them in the future.

Intangible assets are recorded in the balance sheet at their cost of acquisition or production, net of its accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses that could have suffered.

## 5.13 Leases

On 1 January 2019, Circular 2/2018 came into force, which includes modifications in the accounting for the lessee. The single ledger accounting model requires that the assets and liabilities of all leases be recognized. The rule provides for two exceptions to the recognition of lease assets and liabilities, which can be applied in the case of short-term contracts and those whose underlying asset is of low value. The Bank has decided to apply both exceptions.

The lessee must recognize in the asset a right of use that represents its right to use the leased asset that is recorded under the heading “Tangible assets – Property, plant and equipment” of the balance sheet (see Note 11), and a lease liability that represents its obligation to make the lease payments recorded under the heading “Financial liabilities at amortized cost – Other financial liabilities” of the balance sheet (see Note 15).

At the lease starting date, the lease liability represents the present value of all outstanding lease payments. Liabilities recorded in this section of the balance sheet are valued after their initial recognition at amortized cost, which is determined in accordance with the "effective interest rate" method.

Rights of use are initially recorded at cost. This cost should include the initial valuation of the lease liability, any payments made before the start date less lease incentives received, all direct upfront expenses incurred, as well as an estimate of expenses to be incurred by the lessee such as expenses related to the removal and dismantling of the underlying asset.

The assets recorded in this balance sheet chapter are valued after their initial recognition at less cost:

- Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.
- Any revaluation of the corresponding lease liability.

Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognized in the profit and loss account under "Interest expense". Variable payments not included in the initial valuation of lease liabilities are recorded under the heading "Administrative expenses - Other administrative expenses" in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is calculated, applying the straight-line method on the cost of acquiring the assets, on the life of the lease. Provisions for depreciation of tangible assets are recorded in the "Depreciation" chapter of the profit and loss account.

In the case of opting for one of the two exceptions to not recognized the right of use and the corresponding liability in the balance sheet, payments relating to the corresponding leases are recognized in the profit and loss account, over the contract term or on a straight-line or other basis that best represents the structure of the lease transaction, under the heading "Other operating expenses".

Sublease and operating lease income is recognized in the profit and loss account under "Other operating income".

The lessor's accounting model requires that, from the beginning of the transaction, lease agreements be classified as financial when substantially all the risks and rewards inherent in ownership of the contract asset are transferred. Leases that are not financial are considered operating leases.

In financial leases, where entities act as lessors of an asset, the sum of the present values of the amounts they will receive from the lessee plus the guaranteed residual value, which is usually equivalent to the exercise price of the purchase option by the lessee at the end of the contract, is recorded as financing lent to third parties; so it is included in the chapter "Financial assets at amortized cost" of the balance sheet.

In operating leases, if the entities act as lessors, they present the cost of acquiring the leased assets under the heading "Tangible assets - Property, plant and equipment - Assigned operating lease" of the balance sheet (see Note 11).



These assets are written off in accordance with the policies adopted for similar tangible assets for own use and income and expenses from leases are recognized in the profit and loss account, on a straight-line basis, under the headings "Other operating income" and "Other operating expenses", respectively (see Note 27).

In the case of sales at fair value with subsequent lease, the results generated by the sale, by the part actually transferred, are recorded in the profit and loss account at the time of the sale.

## 5.14 Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence is conditional on and will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of events beyond the control of the Bank.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the Balance Sheet or in the Income Statement. The Bank informs of their existence provided that it is probable that these assets will give rise to an increase in resources embodying economic benefits.

## 5.15 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are present obligations of the Bank arising from past events whose nature at the balance sheet date is clearly specified but whose amount or settlement date is uncertain and that the Bank expects to settle on maturity through an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.

The Bank recognizes in the Balance Sheet all the significant provisions when it forecasts that it is more likely that the obligation might have to be settled.

Provisions are measured taking into account the best available information on the consequences of the event that gives rise to the obligation and are reviewed at each closing date and adjusted in the Balance Sheet. They are used to meet the specific obligation for which they were originally recognized and are fully or partially released when these obligations cease to exist or decrease. Provisions are classified according to the obligations covered (Note 16).

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, there were still pending some legal proceedings and claims brought against the Bank arising from the habitual performance of its activities. The legal advisors and the Directors of the Bank consider that the outcome of these legal proceedings and claims will not have any significant negative effect additional to that included as a provision in the annual accounts of the years in which they are concluded.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations of the Bank that arise as a result of past events and whose existence is conditional on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events beyond the control of the Bank. They include the present obligations of the Bank when it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle them or when, in extremely rare cases, their amount cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Information regarding the aforementioned contingent liabilities, if any, is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

## 5.16 Pension commitments

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, Aresbank's pension commitments with the serving employees were externalized by means of defined contribution pension plan and an insurance contract.

These pension fund commitments cover the rights derived from:

- a. The Collective Agreement.
- b. The agreements approved by the Board of Directors in 1991 for the Management and certain employees, extending the latter agreement to all of the employees, without exception, by means of an agreement approved by the Board of Directors on 18 October 2002.

As a result of these operations, Aresbank has no actuarial or financial risk by reason of the mentioned commitments. The total amount contributed in 2025 amounted to € 212 thousand, and € 204 thousand in 2024 (Note 28).

Aresbank's outstanding balance related to the employees' contributions with the pension fund management company (BanSabadell Pensiones) amounts to a total of € 4,165 thousand as of 31 December 2025 and € 3,956 thousand in 2024.



### 5.17 Corporate Income tax

The Bank recognizes as an expense the tax levied on profits from continuing activities accrued in the year, which is obtained on the basis of the result of the same and taking into account the temporary differences between the accounting result and the tax result (tax base). Existing bonuses and deductions on the tax rate are taken into consideration. The differences between the tax levied on the profits from the continuing activities payable and the expense for such tax caused by the temporary allocation differences are recorded as deferred tax assets or liabilities, as applicable.

By application of Rule 42 of Circular 4/2017, the quantification of deferred tax assets and liabilities is carried out by applying to the temporary difference, or credit that corresponds, the tax rate at which it is expected to recover or settle. As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Bank has fiscal assets (Note 13).

### 5.18 Staff costs: short-term remuneration

This type of remuneration is valued, without updating, by the amount to be paid for the services received, generally recorded as staff expenses for the year and as a liability accrual account, for the difference between the total expense and the amount already paid.

### 5.19 Severance payments

In accordance with the labor regulations in force, entities are obliged to pay compensation to employees with whom, under certain conditions, their employment relations are terminated. These indemnities are charged to results as soon as there is a plan that requires payment of the same.

### 5.20 Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts under which the Bank undertakes to pay specific amounts by a third party in the event of not doing so, regardless of their legal form, which may be, among others, that of a collateral, financial or technical guarantee and irrevocable documentary credit issued or confirmed by the Bank.

### 5.21 Off- Balance Sheet items

Off-balance sheet items shall include balances representing rights, obligations and other legal situations that in the future may have an impact on net assets, as well as any other balances needed to reflect all transactions entered into by entities although they may not impinge on their net assets. Off-balance-sheet items will include the balances representing rights, obligations and other legal situations that may have financial repercussions in the future, as well as those other balances that are necessary to reflect all the operations carried out by the entities, even if they do not compromise their wealth. Off-balance-sheet items shall be grouped into the following categories: guarantees granted, contingent commitments granted, financial derivatives, pension commitments and risks and similar obligations, transactions on behalf of third parties and other off-balance-sheet accounts.

The category "Other commitments granted" shall include all transactions whereby an institution secures obligations of a third party arising as a result of financial guarantees granted by the institution or by other contracts. This category includes:

- A** Other financial guarantees: it will collect the amount of any financial guarantee not included as financial guarantee, financial guarantee, credit derivatives sold, derivative risks contracted on behalf of third parties.
- B** Irrevocable documentary credits: it will include irrevocable payment commitments made against delivery of documents. They shall be recorded for the maximum amount for which the institution is liable to third parties on the date to which the balance sheet relates.
- C** Other guarantees provided: it will include all kinds of guarantees and bonds such as technical guarantees and those for the import and export of goods and services. They shall include irrevocable formalized pledges of guarantee and the guarantee letters as soon as they may be enforceable by law and encroachments of any kind.
- D** Other contingent risks: It shall include the maximum amount of which the entity is liable to third parties for any operation in which the entity assumes a contingent risk not included in other items.

In transactions in which interest is due, the maximum amount guaranteed shall include, in addition to the principal guaranteed, the overdue interest outstanding. The amounts guaranteed may be reduced or deregistered from off-balance-sheet only if it is reliable that the risks guaranteed have been reduced or cancelled or when they are paid against third parties or must be recorded in the liabilities because the beneficiaries have claimed payment.

The category "Loan commitments granted" shall include those irrevocable commitments which could give rise to the recognition of financial assets. This category shall be broken down into the following headings:

- 1** Drawable by third parties: balances drawable by third parties at the balance sheet date, within the limit or principal of the credit contracts granted by the Bank, whatever their type, distinguishing the amounts immediately drawable by the holder from those that will only be drawable if certain future events occur.
- 2** Other contingent commitments: This shall include the amount of any remaining commitments not included in other items that may result in the recognition of financial assets in the future.



## 5.22 Commissions

The Entity classifies the commissions it charges or pays into the following categories:

### Financial fees

These types of fees, which form an integral part of the actual performance or cost of a financial transaction and are charged or paid in advance, are recognized in the profit and loss account generally over the expected life of the financing, net of the related direct costs, as an adjustment to the cost or actual return of the transaction.

### Non-financial fees

This commission arises for the provision of services by the Entity and is recorded in the profit and loss account throughout the period of the execution of the service, or, if it is a service that is executed in a singular act, at the time of the performance of the singular act.

## 5.23 Statement of recognized income and expenses

This statement presents the income and expenses generated by the Bank as a result of its activity during the year, distinguishing those recorded as results in the profit and loss account for the year and the other income and expenses recorded, in accordance with the provisions of current regulations, directly in equity.

Therefore, in this statement it is presented:

- A** The result of the exercise.
- B** The net amount of income and expenses recognized temporarily during the year as "Other accumulated overall income" in equity.
- C** The net amount of income and expenses recognized recorded, where appropriate, during the financial year definitively in equity, as well as other items whose recording is made directly against equity definitively.
- D** The tax on profits accrued for the concepts indicated in letters b) and c) above.
- E** The total income and expenses recognized, calculated as the sum of the previous sections.

Changes in income and expenses recognized in equity as "Other accumulated comprehensive income" are broken down into:

- A** Valuation gains (losses): includes the amount of income, net of expenses incurred in the year, recognized directly in equity. Amounts recognized in the period as Other accumulated comprehensive income are recorded under this heading, even if in the same period they are transferred to the profit and loss account at the initial value of other assets or liabilities or are reclassified to another item.
- B** Amounts transferred to the profit and loss account: includes the amount of valuation gains or losses previously recognized in equity, even in the same period, which are recognized in the profit and loss account for the period.
- C** Amount transferred to the initial value of hedged items: includes, where applicable, the amount of valuation gains or losses previously recognized in equity, even in the same period, which are recognized at the initial value of assets or liabilities as a result of cash flow hedges..
- D** Other reclassifications: includes, where appropriate, the amount of transfers made in the year between items of "Other accumulated global result" in accordance with the criteria established in current regulations.

The amounts of these items are presented by their gross amount, showing their corresponding tax effect in the heading "Income tax" of the state.

## 5.24 Statement of changes in equity

This statement presents all changes in equity, including those arising from changes in accounting criteria and corrections of errors that, where appropriate, may have occurred.

This statement therefore shows a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the financial year of all the items that make up the Bank's equity, grouping the movements according to their nature into the following items:

- Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria and errors: which includes significant changes in equity that arise, if any, as a result of the retroactive restatement of the balances of the financial statements resulting from changes in accounting criteria or correction of errors.
- Recognized income and expenses: collect, in aggregate, the total of the items recorded in the statement of Income and Expenses recognized above.
- Other changes in equity: includes the rest of the items recorded in equity, such as the distribution of the Bank's results, transfers between equity items as a result of the distribution of the result of the year and any other increase or decrease in equity

## 5.25 Cash-Flow Statement

The concepts used in the Cash-Flow Statement have the following definitions:

- A** Cash-flows that are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, the latter being defined as highly liquid short-term investments with low risk of alternation in value.
- B** Operating activities that are typical activities and other activities that cannot be classified as lending or funding.
- C** Investing activities, relating to the acquisition, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- D** Financing activities which are activities giving rise to changes in the size and composition of net worth and of liabilities that do not form part of operating activities and long-term financial liabilities.





## 5.26 Related Parties

The parties related to the Bank include, in addition to its parent company and controlled entities, the Bank's key management personnel (the members of its Board of Directors and the executive vice presidents, together with their close family members) and the entities over which the key management personnel may exercise significant influence or control.

See Note 33.c for the detail of the related party transactions during 2025 and 2024.

Related-party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions or, when this was not the case, the related compensation in kind was recognized.

## 5.27 Offsetting balances

It shall be only offset and, therefore, shown in the balance sheet as net debt, the debtor and creditor balances arising for transactions in which contractually, or by legal regulation, allow compensation, and there is an intention to offset them, or to realize the asset and them to settle the liability simultaneously.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Entity has no financial assets and liabilities offset. Likewise, at such dates, the Entity has no rights of set-off associated with financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable contractual netting agreements that have not been cleared.

## 5.28 Hedge accounting and risk mitigation

The Bank uses derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risks. The Bank designates an operation as of coverage, since the beginning of the transaction or the instrument included in this coverage, properly documenting the hedging transaction. The Bank only records as hedging transactions the ones which are considered highly effective throughout the life of the transaction.

The coverage operations carried out by the Bank are classified as fair value hedging that cover the exposure to changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities or commitments still unrecognized, or a portion of such assets, liabilities or commitments attributable to an identified risk in particular and provided that affect the profit (or loss) account. The differences in the covered elements and in their coverage are recognized directly in the profit (or loss) account.

## 6. Risk management

Aresbank has defined a risk management framework based on the three-line defense scheme developed in the EBA's Guidelines on Internal Governance (EBA GL/2021/05). This structure promotes the prudent and effective management of the Entity and, in turn, meets the criteria of independence of the control functions with respect to the business lines they supervise. In order to effectively supervise all risks to which the Entity is exposed, the Entity's internal control functions are independent and ranked with sufficient authority, having access to the Board of Directors.

Finally, the internal governance framework is based on a solid risk culture, as it has rigorous ethical and professional standards that are reflected in several policies within the Entity. The fundamental objective is to adapt to a changing economic and regulatory environment, facing risk management in a prudent way.

### The internal governance framework is based on a sound risk culture

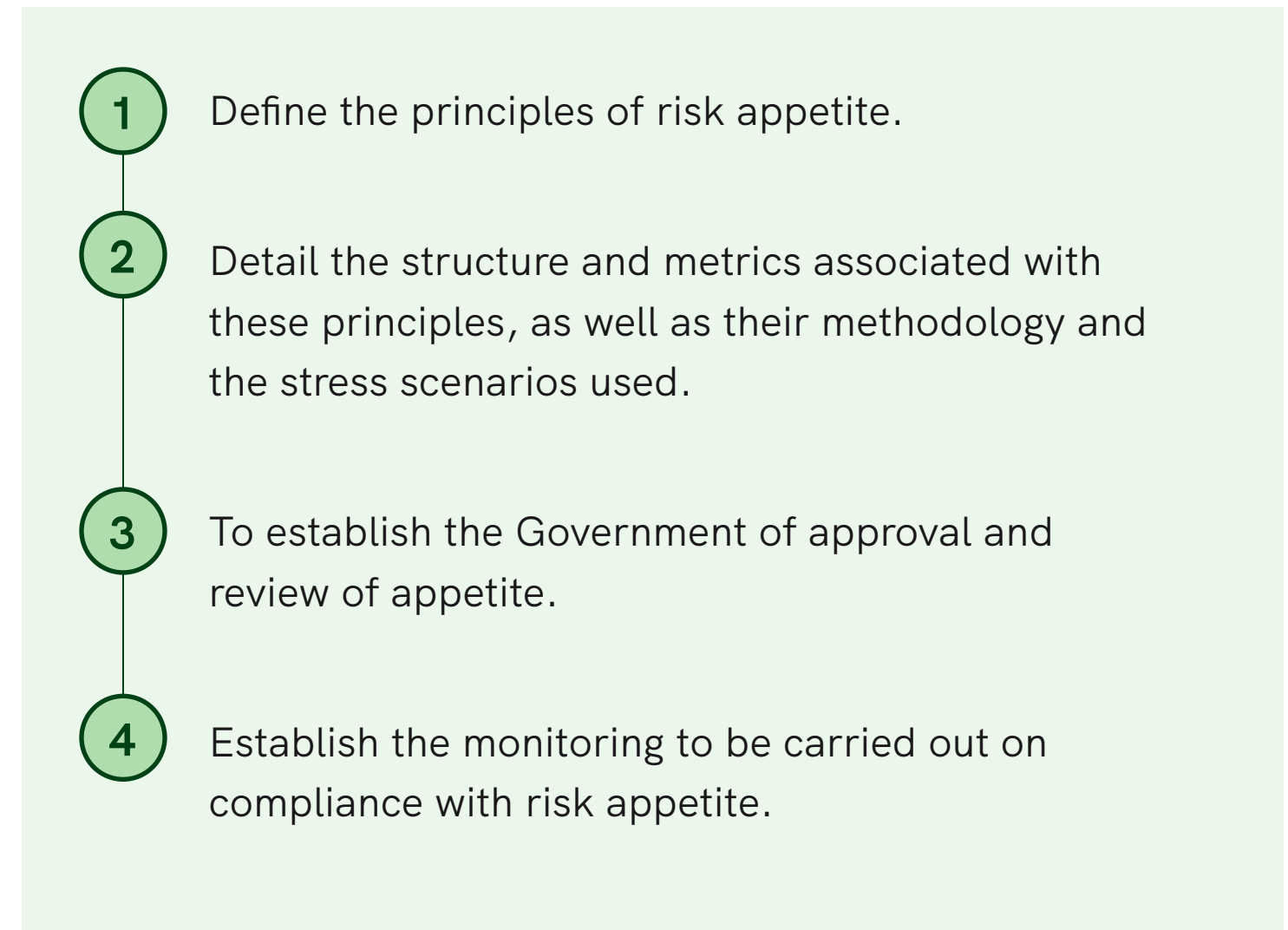
Risk management is based on the following fundamentals:

- The Board of Directors approves the Entity's general risk strategy, risk appetite and risk management framework. In turn, it monitors and controls that the strategy and framework are applied in a coherent manner.
- The Risk, Compliance and IT Committee advises and supports the Board of Directors in relation to monitoring the Entity's general risk strategy and current and future risk appetite. The business strategy, objectives, corporate culture and values of the Entity must be aligned with the established risk strategy.
- The Risk, Compliance and IT Committee monitors the execution of capital and liquidity management strategies, as well as all other relevant risks, such as market, credit, operational (including legal and technological) and reputational risks, in order to assess their adequacy with the approved risk strategy and risk appetite.
- The third line of defense is represented by the Audit Committee, whose main responsibility is to supervise the preparation of financial information and the monitoring of all the activities and units of the Entity.

The Entity has a Risk Appetite Framework that reflects and limits the target risk profile defined by the Board of Directors, based on current regulations, the requirements and recommendations made by supervisors and based on the best market practices.

Risk appetite covers both risks whose assumption and management constitute the strategic objective of the Entity's activity, and those whose assumption is not desired, but which cannot be fully avoided. The assumption, control, management, mitigation and disintermediation, where appropriate, of these risks will be subject to the policies approved for this purpose.

With respect to its content, the Risk Appetite Framework has the following scope:



Finally, Aresbank reviews different scenarios based on regulatory exercises, the main objective of which is to anticipate possible events that adversely affect the Entity. Among them we can find the following:

- Capital and Liquidity Self-Assessment Report (ICAAP), which assesses the level of risk and the contingency measures that the Entity has in place to maintain adequate levels of capital and liquidity in situations of stress.
- The recovery plan, which determines the tools available to Aresbank to re-establish its situation in a very severe financial crisis. The plan provides financial and macroeconomic stress scenarios with varying degrees of severity, as well as idiosyncratic and systemic events.

### 6.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the most significant portion of Aresbank's risk exposures. Total credit risk-weighted assets under Pillar I, calculated using the Standardised Approach, amounted to €783,708 thousand at 31 December 2025 (€495,435 thousand at 31 December 2024). Aresbank calculates risk-weighted assets as the product of the exposure amount and the relevant risk weight determined by the supervisor. Risk weights are assigned based on the borrower's category and depend on external credit ratings issued by rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch), as well as on the type of banking product.

Currently, the Bank's business focuses on international trade (primarily between Spain and the Arab world) and interbank market operations. Gross credit investment at 31 December 2025 amounted to €733,275 thousand, compared with €731,909 thousand at year-end 2024. The main balance-sheet component at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was credit investment in credit institutions, amounting to €547,640 thousand and €467,762 thousand, respectively, of which €178,723 thousand and €245,452 thousand, respectively, related to interbank market positions. Contingent risks in the 2025 financial year showed a slight fluctuation within normal ranges, remaining at levels comparable to recurring activity.

### Inversión crediticia

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Balance sheet exposures (Gross)	733.275	731.909
Granted guarantees	279.713	404.271
Financial guarantees granted	63.039	-
Drawable balances	16.887	99.603
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.092.914</b>	<b>1.235.783</b>

Contingent risks in the 2025 financial year showed a slight fluctuation within normal ranges, remaining at levels comparable to recurring activity



### Risk concentration by activity and geographical area

The breakdown corresponding to 31 December 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

(in thousand of euros)

<b>2025</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Rest of UE</b>	<b>America</b>	<b>Resto of Mundo</b>
<b>Credit institutions</b>	<b>975.927</b>	<b>312.316</b>	<b>53.755</b>	<b>3.655</b>	<b>606.201</b>
Central Banks	210.213	196.668	-	-	13.545
Rest	765.714	115.648	53.755	3.655	592.656
<b>Public Administrations</b>	<b>38.984</b>	<b>8.164</b>	<b>28.202</b>	<b>2.618</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other financial entities</b>	<b>21.370</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21.370</b>
Non-financial Corporates and Individuals	<b>301.343</b>	<b>238.230</b>	<b>46.161</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>16.910</b>
Real Estate development and construction (including soil)	48.469	-	44.289	-	4.180
Civil works construction	39.082	39.082	-	-	-
Corporates	201.103	188.282	51	42	12.728
SME and individuals	12.689	10.866	1.821	-	2
<b>Other households (others)</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.337.810</b>	<b>558.896</b>	<b>128.118</b>	<b>6.315</b>	<b>644.48</b>

(in thousand of euros)

<b>2024</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Rest of UE</b>	<b>America</b>	<b>Resto of Mundo</b>
<b>Credit institutions</b>	<b>649.030</b>	<b>234.538</b>	<b>121.448</b>	<b>5.263</b>	<b>287.781</b>
Central Banks	161.770	161.770	-	-	-
Rest	487.260	72.768	121.448	5.263	287.781
<b>Public Administrations</b>	<b>35.389</b>	<b>12.075</b>	<b>23.314</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other financial entities</b>	<b>35.280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.280</b>
Non-financial Corporates and Individuals	<b>330.693</b>	<b>236.079</b>	<b>62.832</b>	<b>28.327</b>	<b>3.455</b>
Real Estate development and construction (including soil)	2.933	2.933	-	-	-
Civil works construction	32.631	4.323	-	28.308	-
Corporates	278.144	211.964	62.832	19	3.329
SME and individuals	16.985	16.859	-	-	126
<b>Other households (others)</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.050.547</b>	<b>482.847</b>	<b>207.594</b>	<b>33.590</b>	<b>326.516</b>

## 6.2 Market Risk

The measurement, control and monitoring of the Aresbank' market risk comprises all operations in which net worth risk is assumed as a result of changes in market factors. This risk arises from changes in the risk factors -interest rates, exchange rates, thereof- and from the liquidity risk.

### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the possibility that fluctuations in interest rates might have an adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument. Aresbank holds loans and deposits as of 31 December 2025, and 2024. Aresbank does not experience a significant interest rate gap which focuses on the mismatches between the interest reset periods of on-balance-sheet assets and liabilities and of off-balance-sheet items.

### Foreign currency risk

The global net position in foreign currency of Aresbank as of 31 December 2025 amounts to € 506 thousand, not exceeding the 2% of the entity's own funds; thus, no capital requirement is applicable. The Bank does not have a material trading book in the sense that there is no risk pertaining to interest rate related instruments, equities and commodities in the trading book (see Note 5.4).

## Liquidity

Liquidity risk management consists of ensuring that the Bank will at all times have sufficient liquidity to meet its payment commitments associated with the cancellation of its liabilities on their respective maturity dates, without compromising its ability to respond quickly to strategic market opportunities, with the objective of maintaining an optimal level of liquid assets under a prudent policy.

In this context, the keys to solving liquidity problems lie in anticipation and preventive management. Aware of this, the Bank considers both aspects its first lines of defense against the potential adverse effects of an illiquidity situation on its results, reputation and solvency.

In terms of early identification, the Bank continuously monitors its short, medium and long-term liquidity situation and the evolution of the main money and capital markets in which it operates. To this end, it has: (i) assume the responsibility for liquidity management, (ii) analyze the maturities of the assets and liabilities flow in different time horizons and (iii) access the markets to operate products according to authorized limits.

With regard to preventive management, the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) guides the structural management of liquidity towards (i) the balance between positive and negative financial flows over a broad observation horizon, (ii) diversification of uses and sources of financing, and (iii) protection of the Bank's ability to finance its growth and meet its payment obligations on the date and contractually established form at a reasonable cost and without affecting your reputation.

Finally, in terms of anticipation, the Entity has a cushion of liquid assets free of charges that allows it to comfortably face situations of severe stress. The quality, relative liquidity and pledge capacity of the assets that make up the buffer are regularly checked and subjected to stress tests to determine their ability to cope with extreme circumstances.

The main metrics currently used for the control of liquidity and its results as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 are:

- 1 *Daily liquidity control*, through which the Bank permanently monitors its intraday liquidity, the eligibility of securities for appeal to Bank of Spain financing (policy) and the adequacy of its room for manoeuvre (available liquid assets buffer) to deal with short-term cash outflows, among other indicators.
- 2 *Liquidity gap*, which provides information on cash flow movements in order to detect the existence of gaps between collections and payments over time.

The analysis of the liquidity of the Bank shows that the Bank has sufficient liquidity to meet its near-term liabilities.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the liquidity gap was as follows, expressed in their respective currency:

(in thousand of euros)

2025

	At sight	Up to	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Insensitive	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Retail	27	-	-	3.975	21.558	40	-	25.600
Loans to credit institutions	24.892	262.303	126.976	138.309	875	-	-	553.355
Wholesale	1.736	4.850	19.951	26.162	119.214	-	-	171.913
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>26.655</b>	<b>267.153</b>	<b>146.927</b>	<b>168.446</b>	<b>141.647</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>750.868</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Retail	67.548	-	-	310	-	-	-	67.858
Loans to credit institutions	206.240	203.724	99.708	19.819	40.274	-	-	569.765
Wholesale	28.148	5	-	79	2.256	-	-	30.488
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>301.936</b>	<b>203.729</b>	<b>99.708</b>	<b>20.208</b>	<b>42.530</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>668.111</b>
Simple Gap	(275.282)	63.424	47.219	148.237	99.118	40	-	82.756
Accrued Gap	(275.282)	(211.858)	(164.639)	(16.402)	82.716	82.756	-	82.756

(in thousand of euros)

2024

	At sight	Up to	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Insensitive	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Retail	-	616	192	5.333	7.455	14.610	-	28.206
Loans to credit institutions	13.315	358.520	65.393	31.001	10.165	-	-	478.394
Wholesale	-	69.810	23.188	55.492	40.861	46.581	-	235.932
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>13.315</b>	<b>428.946</b>	<b>88.773</b>	<b>91.826</b>	<b>58.481</b>	<b>61.191</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>742.532</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Retail	78.686	-	-	363	-	7.290	-	86.339
Loans to credit institutions	307.947	214.193	100	21.073	-	-	-	543.313
Wholesale	12.672	-	-	6	13	11.805	-	24.496
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>399.305</b>	<b>214.193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21.442</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19.095</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>654.148</b>
Simple Gap	(385.990)	214.753	88.673	70.384	58.837	42.096	-	88.753
Accrued Gap	(385.990)	(171.237)	(82.564)	(12.180)	46.657	88.753	-	88.753

The Bank has included within its liquidity management the monitoring of the short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio or NSFR (net stable funding ratio), reporting to the regulator the required information on a monthly and quarterly basis respectively.

The measurement of liquidity based on these metrics is part of the liquidity risk control system established in the Bank:

- Short-term liquidity ratio (LCR): under the stress scenario defined by the Basel III capital agreement, the 30-day liquidity ratio as of 31 December 2025 amounted to 250.92% (168.44% as of 31 December 2024), both figures above the regulatory minimum.
- Structural Funding Ratio (NSFR): The Bank maintains a balanced long-term funding structure adjusted to its liquidity profile. As of 31 December 2025, the structural funding ratio stood at 158.61% (152.28% as of 31 December 2024), also above the Basel III target.

## Aresbank maintains thresholds and limits that enable it to anticipate potential liquidity stress situations

Additionally, the Bank has established a series of alerts and limits subject to continuous monitoring that allow anticipating possible liquidity tensions and activating in the event of requiring the convening and holding of extraordinary or crisis meetings (depending on the situation) of the ALCO.

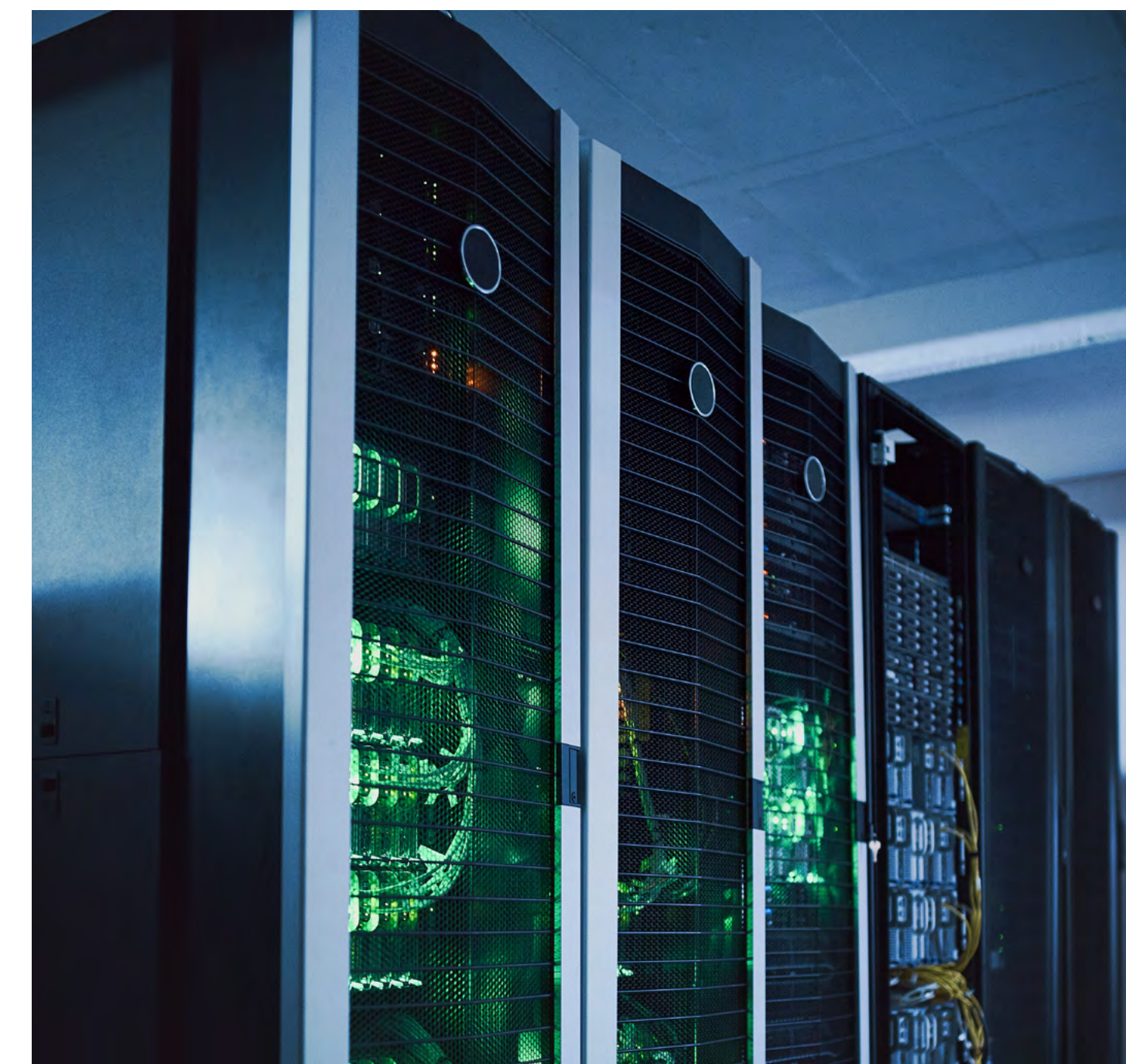
The latter is contemplated in the liquidity risk contingency plan, which constitutes a second line of action against the potential adverse effects derived from an illiquidity situation. In essence, it is a practical action plan that optimizes the Bank's response to situations categorized as high or critical exposure in time, cost and form, as well as mitigating possible disturbances and impacts on business continuity during these episodes.

### 6.3 Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, human resources, or systems, or from external events. Unlike other risks, this type of risk is generally not associated with products or companies, but rather arises from processes and/or assets and is generated internally (people, systems, processes) or as a result of external risks, such as natural disasters.

Until the entry into force of the new regulatory framework, Aresbank applied the Basic Indicator Approach for the calculation of capital requirements for operational risk, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013. With the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2024/1623 (CRR3), which implements the final Basel III standards in the European Union, the framework for calculating the operational risk capital requirement has been modified. In particular, the previously existing approaches

(the Basic Indicator Approach, the Standardised Approach, and Advanced Measurement Approaches) are eliminated, and a single standardised approach is established for all institutions. Under this new approach, the capital requirement is determined based on the Business Indicator Component (BIC), which, using data as of December, amounts to a total of €5,731 thousand. This figure is calculated on the basis of the so called Business Indicator, which serves as a proxy for the institution's volume of activity and is derived from certain profit and loss account components, measured as the average of the last three financial years.



## 7. Cash, balances with central banks and demand deposits

This caption on the Balance Sheet reflects available cash as well as deposits maintained in the Bank of Spain in accordance with the compulsory reserves ratio (see Note 3.10). The caption breakdown as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Cash	166	142
Bank of Spain - Nostro Account	196.678	161.770
Demand deposits	12.199	11.309
<b>Total</b>	<b>209.043</b>	<b>173.221</b>

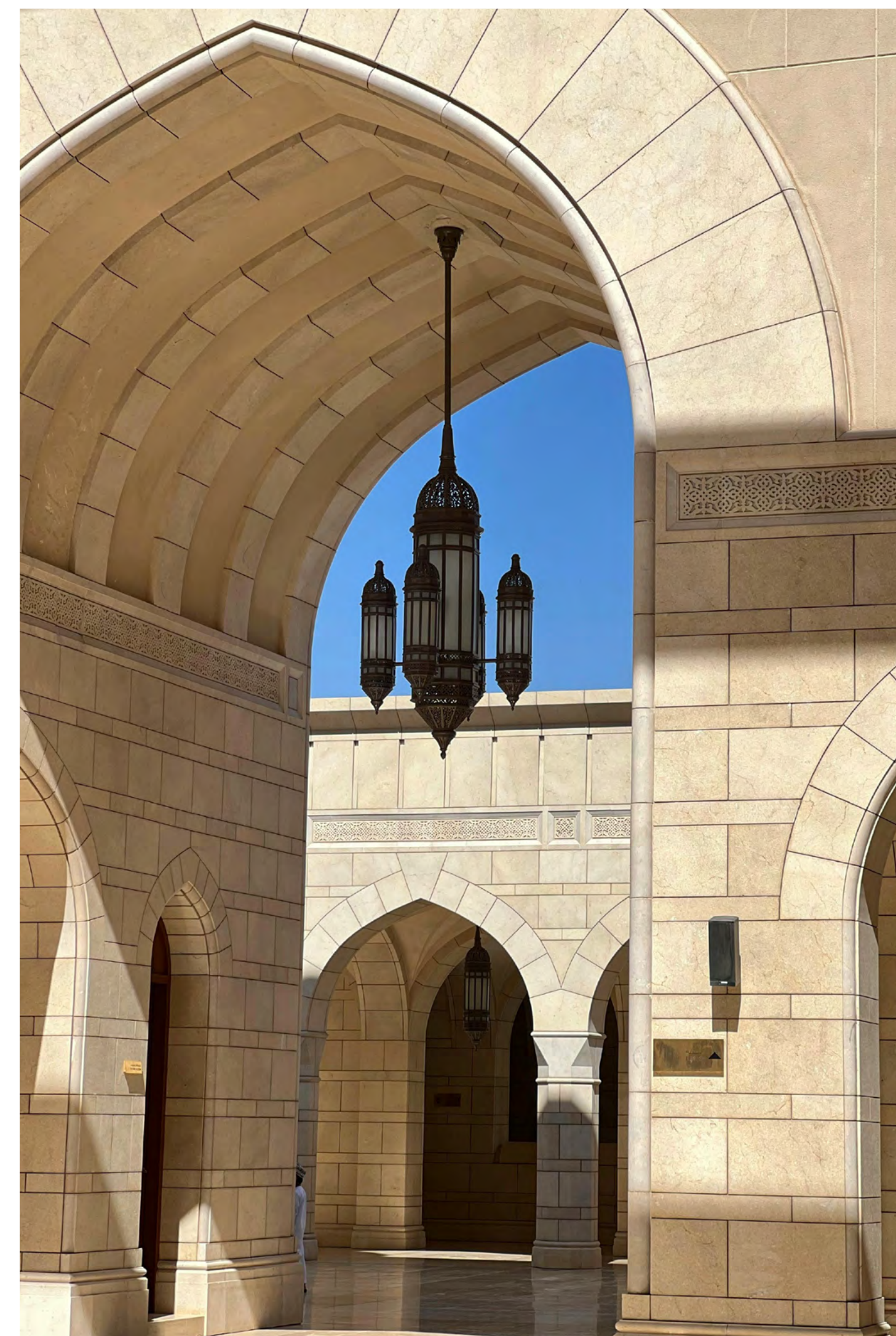
The balance of 'Other demand deposits' as of 31 December 2025 does not present any impairment allowances. The balance of 'Other demand deposits' as of 31 December 2024 was presented net of impairment, as it included €7 thousand in impairment allowances (€6 thousand for generic risk and €1 thousand for country risk impairment).

### Total cash, balances with central banks and other demand deposits in 2025

**€209.043**  
thousands

For the purposes of preparing the statement of cash flows, the Bank has considered cash the balance of "Cash, cash balances in central banks and other demand deposits" (see Note 5.25).

Note 6.2 includes information on liquidity risk and on maturities and financial assets included under this heading. Note 33.a includes information on the fair value of these instruments. Note 6.2 includes information on interest rate risk included under this balance sheet heading.





## 8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The breakdown of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Nature:		
Debt instruments	53.790	49.978
Fixed income	(60)	(60)
<b>Generic impairments</b>	<b>53.730</b>	<b>49.918</b>
Currency:		
Euro	53.730	49.918
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.730</b>	<b>49.918</b>

**The entity has exceeded one million euros in returns from its securities portfolio**

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Rating:				
AAA	6.194	6.245	11,53 %	12,51 %
AA+	2.618	4.157	4,87 %	8,33 %
AA	4.142	-	7,71 %	-
AA-	-	5.713	-	11,44 %
A+	10.685	-	19,89 %	-
A	4.221	-	7,86 %	-
A-	18.742	17.360	34,88 %	34,78 %
BBB+	7.128	-	13,27 %	-
BBB	-	7.111	-	14,25 %
BBB-	-	9.332	-	18,69 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.730</b>	<b>49.918</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>

The interest accrued in 2025 for debt securities amounted to € 1,096 thousand (2024: € 869 thousand) (see Note 23).

The detail of the valuation adjustments made through equity it is shown in Note 20, with regard to debt securities.

Note 6.2 includes information on liquidity risk and on maturities and financial assets included under this heading. Note 33.a includes information on the fair value of these instruments. Note 6.2 includes information on interest rate risk included under this balance sheet heading.

## 9. Financial assets at amortized cost

The detail of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>9.255</b>	<b>18.528</b>
Loans and advances to:		
Credit institutions	541.813	497.595
Customers	191.462	261.259
<b>Total Financial assets at amortized cost, gross</b>	<b>742.530</b>	<b>777.382</b>
Impairment adjustments to:		
Debt securities	(56)	(150)
Credit institutions	(5.649)	(3.480)
Customers	(4.619)	(4.093)
<b>Total Financial assets at amortized cost, net</b>	<b>732.206</b>	<b>769.659</b>

The breakdown by currency, residual maturity and sectors of the caption "Financial assets at amortized cost" as of 31 December 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
By currency		
Euro	336.210	302.631
Other currencies	395.996	467.028
<b>Total Financial assets at amortized cost, net</b>	<b>732.206</b>	<b>769.659</b>
By residual maturity		
Up to 3 months	359.916	554.598
Over 3 months to 1 year	222.546	105.940
Over 1 year to 5 years	148.314	62.940
Over 5 years	1.430	46.181
<b>Total Financial assets at amortized cost, net</b>	<b>732.206</b>	<b>769.659</b>
By sector		
Residents	233.335	206.894
Non- residents	498.871	562.765
<b>Total Financial assets at amortized cost, net</b>	<b>732.206</b>	<b>769.659</b>

Note 6.2 includes information on liquidity risk and on maturities and financial assets included under this heading. Note 33.a includes information on the fair value of these instruments. Note 6.2 includes information on interest rate risk included under this balance sheet heading.

### 9.1 Debt securities

The detail by nature as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Bonds	-	5.114
Promissory notes	9.255	13.414
<b>Debt securities, gross</b>	<b>9.255</b>	<b>18.528</b>
Impairment adjustments	(56)	(150)
<b>Debt securities, net</b>	<b>9.199</b>	<b>18.378</b>

The interest accrued during the year 2025 of debt securities registered at amortized cost amounted to € 406 thousand (2024: € 826 thousand) (see Note 23).

## 9.2 Loans and advances to credit institutions

The detail by nature as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Time deposits	538.795	497.450
Non-Performing Assets	992	-
Interest accrued	1.990	212
Commissions	(60)	(67)
Purchase premium/discounts	96	-
<b>Loans and advances to credit institutions, gross</b>	<b>541.813</b>	<b>497.595</b>
Impairment adjustments	(5.649)	(3.480)
<b>Loans and advances to credit institutions, net</b>	<b>536.164</b>	<b>494.115</b>

The interest accrued during the year 2025 on loans and advances to credit institutions registered at amortized cost amounted to € 19,672 thousand (2024: € 23,254 thousand) (Note 23).

## 9.3 Loans and advances to customers

The breakdown as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows::

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>By type</b>		
Other term receivables	178.755	234.728
Receivable on demand and other	20	-
Non-Performing Assets	13.662	27.068
Other Financial Assets	-	499
Commissions	(1.288)	(1.676)
Premiums / Discount	-	(89)
Interest Accrued	313	729
<b>Loans and advances to other debtors, gross</b>	<b>191.462</b>	<b>261.259</b>
Impairment adjustments	(4.619)	(4.093)
<b>Loans and advances to other debtors, net</b>	<b>186.843</b>	<b>257.166</b>

The line item 'Other financial assets' included an amount of € 499 thousand as of 31 December 2024, mainly relating to deposits and advances.



The detail of the economic activities regarding "Financial assets at amortized cost" as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Economic Activity</b>		
Financial intermediation	77,41 %	70,64 %
Retail / Wholesale	3,60 %	5,06 %
Other manufacturing Industry	3,90 %	5,12 %
Professional activities	0,45 %	1,60 %
Hostelry	5,96 %	8,16 %
Other sectors with lesser participation	0,26 %	1,46 %
Financial and insurance activities	2,32 %	-
Transport and storage	0,73 %	-
Construction	5,37 %	7,96 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>

**The institution has exceeded €11 million in income generated from its lending activities**

The detail by geographic areas of the above caption in terms of percentage is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Geographic Area</b>		
Spain	30,90 %	26,88 %
Other European Union countries	12,43 %	23,18 %
Arab countries (Asia)	3,10 %	3,51 %
Other European countries	17,33 %	14,84 %
Arab countries (Africa)	34,09 %	27,92 %
United States of America	-	-
Other countries of the world	2,15 %	-
Canada	-	3,67 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>

The interest accrued during the year 2025 from loans and advances to customers registered at amortized cost amounted to €11,149 thousand (2024: €18,620 thousand) (see Note 23).

## 9.4 Unimpaired past due financial assets

Below is the breakdown of unimpaired overdue financial assets as of 31 December 2025, and 2024, classified according to maturity, by nature of the financial instrument and counterparty:

(in thousand of euros)	2025			
	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	Total
<b>Loans and advances</b>				
Credit institutions	15.587	-	173	15.760
Other financial companies	-	-	13.484	13.484
Non Financial-Corporation	907	-	-	907
<b>Totales</b>	<b>16.494</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.657</b>	<b>30.151</b>

(in thousand of euros)	2025			
	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 90 days	> 90 days	Total
<b>Loans and advances</b>				
Credit institutions	813	6	-	819
Other financial companies	3.340	-	-	3.340
<b>Totales</b>	<b>4.153</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.159</b>

## 9.5 Non-performing financial assets and impairment adjustments

The following is the detail of the financial assets at amortized cost, by nature of the financial instrument and counterparty, as well as the detail of the value adjustments, differentiating whether it has been determined according to an individualized or collective analysis:

(in thousand of euros) 2025

	Gross amount	Of which: Non-performing	Specific value adjustments for financial assets, estimated individually	Specific value adjustments for financial assets, collectively estimated	Collective value adjustments for losses incurred but not reported	Total
Debt securities	9.255	-	-	(56)	-	9.199
Loans and advances	733.275	14.635	-	(10.268)	-	723.007
Credit institutions	541.813	992	-	(5.649)	-	536.164
Other financial companies	23.529	13.616	-	(2.159)	-	21.370
Non-financial corporations	167.716	-	-	(2.429)	-	165.287
Households	217	27	-	(31)	-	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>742.530</b>	<b>14.635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10.324)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>732.206</b>

(in thousand of euros) 2024

	Gross amount	Of which: Non-performing	Specific value adjustments for financial assets, estimated individually	Specific value adjustments for financial assets, collectively estimated	Collective value adjustments for losses incurred but not reported	Total
Debt securities	18.528	-	-	(150)	-	18.378
Loans and advances	758.854	26.153	-	(7.573)	-	751.281
Credit institutions	497.595	-	-	(3.480)	-	494.115
Other financial companies	37.634	26.125	-	(2.354)	-	35.280
Non-financial corporations	223.446	-	-	(1.713)	-	221.733
Households	179	28	-	(26)	-	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>777.382</b>	<b>26.153</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7.723)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>769.659</b>

Impaired assets are regularly analyzed. The main factors considered in assessing the impairment of each asset are as follows:

- A** Analysis of the financial statements
- B** Evolution and analysis of the income statements and the client's ability to pay
- C** Analysis of expected cash flows
- D** Customer capitalization movements
- E** Changes in debt
- F** Evolution and analysis of the cost structure
- G** Value of guarantees and their variations
- H** Any present or future event that may affect the customer's ability to pay.

The following is the breakdown of the financial assets at amortized cost by nature of the financial instrument and counterparty, and their classification by categories of normal risk (Stage 1), normal risk under special surveillance (Stage 2) and doubtful risk (Stage 3):

(in thousand of euros)	2025		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Debt securities	9.199	-	-
Loans and advances	649.605	59.722	13.680
Central banks	-	-	-
Public Administrations	-	-	-
Credit institutions	535.968	-	196
Other financial companies	-	7.886	13.484
Non-financial corporations	113.451	51.836	-
Households	186	-	-
<b>Totales</b>	<b>658.804</b>	<b>59.722</b>	<b>13.680</b>

(in thousand of euros)	2024		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Debt securities	18.378	-	-
Loans and advances	615.534	71.993	26.130
Central banks	-	-	-
Public Administrations	-	-	-
Credit institutions	456.485	6	-
Other financial companies	-	9.155	26.125
Non-financial corporations	158.901	62.832	-
Households	148	-	5
<b>Totales</b>	<b>633.912</b>	<b>71.993</b>	<b>26.130</b>

During the years 2025, and 2024, the following movements have been made between the different phases of risks:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 2		
To Stage 2 from Stage 1	8.800	9.161
To Stage 1 from Stage 2	-	-
Transfers between Stage 2 and Stage 3		
To Stage 3 from Stage 2	-	26.145
To Stage 2 from Stage 3	-	-
Transfers between Stage 1 and Stage 3		
To Stage 3 from Stage 1	332	-
To Stage 1 from Stage 3	-	-

The movement of impairment losses recorded to cover the credit risk of financial assets included in this category during the years 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

	(in thousand of euros)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(2.730)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(2.737)</b>
From which:				
Individually calculated	-	-	-	-
Collectively calculated	(2.730)	(5)	(2)	(2.737)
Increases in origination	(6.656)	(1.965)	(117)	(8.738)
Decreases due to write-off	3.899	16	103	4.018
Changes due to changes in credit risk	789	(756)	(7)	26
Changes due to modifications without write-off	-	-	-	-
Decrease in the value corrective account for write-off	-	-	-	-
Others	(252)	-	-	(252)

	(in thousand of euros)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(4.950)</b>	<b>(2.710)</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>(7.683)</b>
From which:				
Individually calculated	-	-	-	-
Collectively calculated	(4.950)	(2.710)	(23)	(7.683)
Increases in origination	(2.310)	(703)	(6)	(3.019)
Decreases due to write-off	270	290	228	788
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(3.479)	(2.184)	(1.211)	(6.874)
Changes due to modifications without write-off	-	-	-	-
Decrease in the value corrective account for write-off	185	-	-	185
Others	4.137	2.026	57	6.221

	(in thousand of euros)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2025</b>	<b>(6.147)</b>	<b>(3.281)</b>	<b>(955)</b>	<b>(10.384)</b>
From which:				
Individually calculated	-	-	-	-
Collectively calculated	(6.147)	(3.281)	(955)	(10.384)

## 9.6 Impairment adjustments

The movements in 2025, and 2024 of the balance of "Impairment adjustments" per type of coverage of the caption "Cash, balances with Central Banks and demand deposits", "Financial assets at amortized cost" and "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are as follows:

	(in thousand of euros)			
	Specific Allowance	Collective Allowance	Country risk Allowance	Total
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.082</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>2.771</b>
Additions (see Note 32)	124	6.009	2.847	8.980
Disposals (see Note 32)	(103)	(3.841)	(190)	(4.134)
Other	-	73	-	73
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4.323</b>	<b>3.344</b>	<b>7.690</b>
Additions (see Note 32)	772	2.648	634	4.054
Disposals (see Note 32)	-	(1.180)	(173)	(1.353)
Other	-	(12)	-	(12)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2025</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>5.779</b>	<b>3.805</b>	<b>10.379</b>

The caption "Other" as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 includes adjustments due to foreign exchange and reclassifications.

## 9.7 Impaired and write-off financial assets

The following is the movement in fiscal years 2025, and 2024 of the Bank's impaired financial assets that are not recorded in the balance sheet because their recovery is considered remote, although the Bank has not interrupted the actions to obtain the recovery of the amounts due:

	(in thousand of euros)	
	2025	2024
<b>Starting balance</b>	<b>48.626</b>	<b>48.531</b>
<b>Additions</b>	185	-
Use of the balance of the impairment	185	-
Direct write-down in the P&L account	-	-
Contractually payable interest	-	-
Other concepts	-	-
<b>Disposals</b>	-	-
Cash collection of nominals from counterparties	-	-
Cash collection of interest from counterparties	-	-
Debt forgiveness	-	-
Other concepts	-	-
Exchange differences	(185)	95
<b>Final balance</b>	<b>48.626</b>	<b>48.626</b>



## 10. Derivatives – hedge accounting

During the 2025 financial year, the Entity maintained a loan receivable denominated in USD, whose future settlement in euros exposes the Entity to EUR/USD exchange rate risk. In order to mitigate this exposure and stabilise cash flows, the Entity entered into an FX Swap during the year with a financial institution (Bankinter), which fixes the exchange rate at the loan's maturity date.

The Entity has designated this relationship as a cash flow hedge in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, as the eligibility requirements have been met. The FX Swap is split into two components:

- Spot component, which is designated as the hedging instrument;
- Forward component, which is treated as a cost of hedging, initially recognised in equity and amortised through profit or loss over the hedging period.

Additionally, the Entity maintains a Credit Support Annex (CSA) for the collateralisation of the derivative.

The summary of the main terms of the derivative outstanding as of 31 December 2025 is as follows:

### 2025

Hedged Item	Start date	End Date	Notional (Thousand of Euros)	Currency	Fx Rate
Loan Receivable	17/10/2025	06/07/2026	42.478	USD	EUR/USD

Overall, the hedging strategy implemented significantly reduces the volatility arising from exchange rate movements and is considered highly effective, meeting all the criteria for hedge accounting treatment and enhancing financial transparency regarding the management of foreign exchange risk.

The fair value of this derivative as of 31 December 2025 amounts to € 245 thousand, recognised as an asset in the balance sheet at that date. The impact recognised in the income statement for the 2025 financial year as a result of this derivative amounted to € 313 thousand.

## 11. Tangible assets

### a. Movement

The movements of the caption "Tangible Assets" of the Balance Sheets as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

Cost	For own use	Investment Property	Total (*)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>16.362</b>	<b>21.766</b>	<b>38.128</b>
Additions	252	-	252
Disposals	(8)	-	(8)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>16.606</b>	<b>(200)</b>	<b>38.372</b>
Additions	738	-	738
Disposals	(9)	(1.912)	(1.921)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2025</b>	<b>17.335</b>	<b>19.854</b>	<b>37.189</b>

### Accumulated Amortization

<b>Balance as of 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(3.827)</b>	<b>(3.169)</b>	<b>(6.996)</b>
Allowance (Note 31)	(187)	(103)	(290)
Disposals	5	-	5
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(4.009)</b>	<b>(3.272)</b>	<b>(7.281)</b>
Allowance (Note 31)	(224)	(98)	(322)
Disposals	(38)	971	933
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2025</b>	<b>(4.271)</b>	<b>(2.399)</b>	<b>(6.670)</b>

### Net Tangible Assets

<b>Balance as of 31/12/2024</b>	<b>12.597</b>	<b>18.494</b>	<b>31.091</b>
<b>Balance as of 31/12/2025</b>	<b>13.064</b>	<b>17.455</b>	<b>30.519</b>

The disposals recognised in the 2025 financial year under investment property mainly relate to the sale of the Bank's premises located on León y Castillo Street in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, with a carrying amount at the date of sale of € 647 thousand. The sale proceeds, net of associated costs, amounted to € 815 thousand. Accordingly, the Entity recognised a gain on disposal of € 168 thousand in the 2025 income statement.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Entity had no tangible assets that were temporarily out of service or removed from active use.

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Entity did not have any commitment to purchase or sell tangible assets for a significant amount.

The breakdown of fully amortized tangible assets is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)

	Furniture	Installations	Office Equipment	Others	Total
<b>Balance as 31/12/2024</b>	582	757	297	93	<b>1.729</b>
<b>Balance as 31/12/2024</b>	611	764	326	93	<b>1.794</b>

### b. Tangible Assets for Own Use

The detail by nature of the items which comprises the balance of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

At the balance sheet date, the Bank did not maintain any tangible fixed assets balance transferred under Leasing.

Cost	Land & Building	Furniture	Installations	Office Equipment	Other	Total
<b>Balance as 31/12/2023</b>	<b>14.030</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1.050</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>16.362</b>
Additions	-	4	131	117	-	252
Disposals	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)
<b>Balance as 31/12/2024</b>	<b>14.030</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1.181</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>16.606</b>
Additions	334	103	197	104	-	738
Disposals	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
<b>Balance as 31/12/2025</b>	<b>14.364</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1.378</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>17.334</b>

### Accumulated Amortization

<b>Balance as 31/12/2023</b>	<b>(1.923)</b>	<b>(619)</b>	<b>(871)</b>	<b>(324)</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>(3.827)</b>
Allowance (Note 31)	(98)	(7)	(32)	(46)	(4)	(187)
Disposals	-	-	-	5	-	5
<b>Balance as 31/12/2024</b>	<b>(2.021)</b>	<b>(626)</b>	<b>(903)</b>	<b>(365)</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>(4.009)</b>
Dotaciones (Nota 31)	(99)	(9)	(52)	(64)	-	(224)
Retiros	(39)	-	-	2	-	(37)
<b>Balance as 31/12/2025</b>	<b>(2.159)</b>	<b>(635)</b>	<b>(955)</b>	<b>(427)</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>(4.271)</b>

### Own use (net)

<b>Balance as 31/12/2024</b>	<b>12.009</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>12.597</b>
<b>Balance as 31/12/2025</b>	<b>12.205</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>13.064</b>

### c. Investment property

The Bank is the lessor of certain offices within the building placed at Paseo de la Castellana, 257. These operating lease contracts can be cancelled without penalties, with a prior notice agreed between 3 and 4 months, depending on the agreements. The total expected earnings from these operating leases, until the maturity of the contracts, amounting to €5,456 thousand until January 2038 (last contract maturity date), and the breakdown is the following:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Up to one year	1.226	1.678
From 1 year to 5 years	2.040	4.976
Over 5 years	2.190	1.730
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.456</b>	<b>8.384</b>

During 2025, and 2024, income from these operating leases coming from investment properties amounted to €1,498 and €1,348 thousand, respectively. They are entered in the item "Other Operating Income" of the Income Statement (Note 27). The operating expenses related to said investment properties amounted to €267 and €469 thousand respectively and are entered in the caption "Other Administrative Expenses" (Note 29) as premises expenses. Those are passed on to the tenants and are recorded in "Other" under "Other operating income" (Note 27).

## 12. Intangible assets

The movements of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Balance as of January 1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>4.785</b>	<b>2.955</b>
Additions	349	1.830
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as of December 31<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>5.134</b>	<b>4.785</b>
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>		
<b>Balance as of January 1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>(2.022)</b>	<b>(1.799)</b>
Allowance (Note 30)	(516)	(223)
Disposals	-	-
<b>Balance as of December 31<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>(2.538)</b>	<b>(2.022)</b>
<b>Net Intangible Assets</b>		
<b>Balance at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>2.763</b>	<b>1.156</b>
<b>Balance at the end of the period</b>	<b>2.596</b>	<b>2.763</b>

The amount of intangible assets fully amortized as of 31 December 2025, amounts to €1,747 thousand (€1,666 thousand in 2024).

## 13. Tax assets and tax liabilities

This chapter includes the amount of all assets of a tax nature. The detail of these items as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

Tax assets (in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Corporate income tax (Note 22)	-	954
Corporate income tax (previous years)	506	944
Other deferred tax assets	16.164	15.873
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.670</b>	<b>17.771</b>
<b>Tax liabilities (in thousand of euros)</b>		
<b>Social Security</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Income tax payable</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Corporate Income Tax payable (Note 22)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Collection accounts</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Other Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>319</b>

## 14. Other assets and other liabilities

The detail of these two captions is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Prepaid expenses	88	199	2.776	1.899
Financial guarantees	-	-	-	198
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	402
Rest	51	-	19.443	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>22.219</b>	<b>2.499</b>

The caption "Accrued expenses" includes mainly overheads accruals. The caption "For financial guarantees" includes, at 31 December 2025, and 2024, commissions from guarantees granted to clients, which are accrued over the expected life of the guarantee at the effective interest rate.

**Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in 2025**

**€ 668.112**

thousands

## 15. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The breakdown of this caption of the Balance Sheets as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Deposits:		
From central banks	23.956	22.040
From credit institutions	460.118	521.290
From other creditors	96.214	108.477
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>580.288</b>	<b>651.807</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>87.824</b>	<b>39.964</b>
<b>Total Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>	<b>668.112</b>	<b>691.771</b>

The detail by currency and residual maturity of "Financial liabilities at amortized cost" of the Balance Sheets as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
By currency		
Euro	308.732	221.225
Other currencies	359.380	470.546
<b>Total Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>	<b>668.112</b>	<b>691.771</b>
By residual maturity		
Up to 3 months	603.972	651.221
Over 3 months to 1 year	229	21.442
Over 1 year to 5 years	62.187	13
Over 5 years	1.724	19.095
<b>Total Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>	<b>668.112</b>	<b>691.771</b>

Note 6.2 includes information on liquidity risk and on maturities and financial assets included under this heading. Note 33.a includes information on the fair value of these instruments. Note 6.2 includes information on interest rate risk included under this balance sheet heading.

### 15.1 Central Bank deposits

The breakdown of the "Central Bank deposits" balance sheet as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Demand deposits:		
Current accounts	23.956	22.040
Valuation adjustments	-	-
<b>Central Bank deposits</b>	<b>23.956</b>	<b>22.040</b>

During the 2025 financial year, interest expense amounted to € 953 thousand (2024: € 1,247 thousand) (see Note 24).

## 15.2 Deposits of credit institutions

The detail of "Deposits from credit institutions" of the Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Time deposits	295.648	215.232
Other accounts	163.962	305.959
Valuation adjustments	508	99
<b>Deposits from credit institutions</b>	<b>460.118</b>	<b>521.290</b>

As of 31 December 2025, Libyan Foreign Bank maintains deposits with Aresbank amounting to € 99,5 million and USD 131 million (€ 40 million and USD 120 million as of 31 December 2024).

The interest accrued during the year 2025 on deposits of credit institutions amounted to € 17,247 thousand (2024: € 21,960 thousand) (see Note 24).

## 15.3 Customer deposits

The detail of the caption "Deposits from other creditors" of the Balance Sheet as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Public sector		
Spanish Government	35	3.129
Other resident sectors		
Demand deposits:		
• Current accounts	46.717	20.784
Time deposits		
• Fixed term deposits	29	29
Other non- resident sectors		
Demand deposits:		
• Current accounts	49.256	84.380
Time deposits		
• Fixed term deposits	177	155
<b>Deposits from other creditors</b>	<b>96.214</b>	<b>108.477</b>

The interest accrued during the 2025 financial year on customer deposits amounted to € 761 thousand (2024: € 3 thousand) (see Note 24).

## 15.4 Other financial liabilities

All financial liabilities recorded under this heading of the attached balance sheet are classified in the portfolio of "Financial liabilities at amortized cost" so they are valued at their amortized cost. It includes the amount of obligations payable in the nature of financial liabilities not included in other items.

Details of "Other financial liabilities" of the Balance Sheets as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 grouped by financial instrument are as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Other accounts	72.650	39.543
Rental deposits	198	198
Special accounts	14.976	223
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	<b>87.824</b>	<b>39.964</b>

### Customer deposits in 2025

€ 96.214

thousands

## 16. Provisions

The breakdown of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024, is as follows::

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Legal and tax	106	22
Contingent exposures and commitments	2.220	2.898
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.326</b>	<b>2.920</b>

The movements of the caption "Provisions" in 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)				
	Provision for taxes	Contingent exposures and commitments	Other contingenciess	Total
<b>Balance as of 31/12/23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.925</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.947</b>
Net allowances through P&L	-	3.553	-	<b>3.553</b>
Allowances released through P&L	-	(2.602)	-	<b>(2.602)</b>
Other	-	22	-	<b>22</b>

(in thousand of euros)				
	Cuestiones procesales y litigios	Compromisos y garantías concedidas	Otras contingencias	Total
<b>Balance as of 31/12/24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.920</b>
Net allowances through P&L	-	100	-	100
Allowances released through P&L	-	-	-	-
Other	84	(778)	-	(694)
<b>Balance as of 31/12/25</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2.220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.326</b>

The provisions recorded by the Entity represent the best estimate of future obligations. The Directors of the Entity consider that there is no significant risk that the materialization of these estimates, taking into account the amount of these provisions, will entail a material adjustment on the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the Entity in the next accounting year.

The Entity quantifies the provisions taking into account the best available information on the consequences of the event in which they are caused and are re-estimated at each accounting close, to be used to meet the specific obligations for which they were originally recognized; proceeding to its reversal, total or partial, when these obligations cease to exist or decrease.

The provisions relating to "Commitments and guarantees granted" include the amount set for generic and specific provisions of contingent risks, understood as those operations in which the Entity guarantees obligations of a third party, arising as a result of financial guarantees granted or other types of contracts, and contingent commitments, understood as irrevocable commitments that may give rise to the recognition of financial assets.

The detail per type of coverage of "Provisions for Contingent Exposures and Commitments" is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Specific provision	494	687
Generic provision	1.186	1.682
Country risk provision	540	529
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.220</b>	<b>2.898</b>

"Provisions for contingent exposures and commitments" is considered as a remote risk depending on their evolution.



## 17. Shareholders' equity

The Bank's equity amounted to €351,833 thousand at 31 December 2025 (€347,113 thousand at 31 December 2024). The Bank shows at the end of the year 2025 a capital solvency ratio of 39.1% (60.3% as of 31 December 2024) in terms of CET1 that highly exceeds the 17.626% minimum required by the Regulator for the year 2025 (see Note 3.9). As disclosed in that note, the implementation of CRR III has resulted in an increase in Aresbank's credit risk weighted assets compared with the previous year, rising from €495.4 million in 2024 to €784.5 million in 2025. This increase, mainly driven by the different treatment applied to foreign trade-related transactions with unrated counterparties, has led to a reduction in the CET1 capital ratio, despite a slight increase in Tier 1 capital.

The movement of this heading for the years 2025, and 2024 is shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

## 18. Share capital

The share capital of Aresbank, S.A. as of 31 December 2025, amounts to €300,001 thousand, and it is formed of 104,167 registered shares, fully disbursed, with a nominal value of 2,880 euros each.

The composition of the shareholders as of 31 December 2025, is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)

Libyan Foreign Bank	299.586	104.023	99,86%
Crédit Populaire d'Algérie	415	144	0,14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>300.001</b>	<b>104.167</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

There are no convertible shares or any other securities, which might confer similar rights. Aresbank, S.A. does not hold any of its own shares, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

Share capital of Aresbank, S.A.  
as of 31 December 2025 and 2024

**€300.001**

thousands

## 19. Retained earnings

The breakdown of the reserves as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Legal reserve	21.734	20.417
Undistributed results	13.728	13.728
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.462</b>	<b>34.145</b>

### Legal reserve

According to the Companies Act, companies must transfer 10 % of annual profits to the legal reserve until it reaches, at least, 20 % of capital. The legal reserve can be used to increase capital, provided that the remaining legal reserve balance does not fall below 10 % of the final stock capital. Except for this purpose, whilst the legal reserve does not exceed the limit of 20 % of capital, it can only be used to compensate losses, if there are no other reserves available to this end.

In any case, the Bank is subject to minimum regulatory capital requirements (see Note 3.9).

## 20. Other comprehensive income

The balances in this chapter include the adjustments made to changes in the fair value of debt instruments with changes in other comprehensive income, that are temporarily recorded in equity. These are expressed net from tax effect.

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Classification:		
Fixed Income (Spain)	(75)	(200)
<b>Valuation Adjustments</b>	<b>(75)</b>	<b>(200)</b>

The Bank periodically conducts an assessment of the existence of objective evidence that instruments classified in the portfolio of financial assets measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income are impaired.

In the "Statement of Recognized Income and Expenses" for the years 2025, and 2024, the movement during these years is presented under this heading.

## 21. Off-balance sheet items

"Off-balance sheet items" shall include balances representing rights, obligations and other legal situations that in the future may have an impact on net assets, as well as any other balances needed to reflect all transactions entered into by the Bank although they may not impinge its net assets.

### a. Other commitments granted

It corresponds to transactions for which an entity guarantees obligations of a third party, arising as a result of financial guarantees granted by the entity or by other types of contracts. The entity must pay on behalf third parties in the event of non-payment by those who are originally obliged to pay, in response to the commitments made in the course of its usual activity.

The breakdown as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Financial guarantees and other commitments granted		
Irrevocable issued documentary credits	7.119	4.586
Irrevocable confirmed documentary credits	215.913	302.948
Other Bank guarantees and indemnities	119.720	96.737
<b>Total</b>	<b>342.752</b>	<b>404.271</b>
<b>Memo item: Doubtful contingent exposure</b>	<b>5.656</b>	<b>5.659</b>

Detail by geographic area of "Irrevocable documentary credits issued and confirmed" is as follows:

Geographic Area	(in thousand of euros)		(in percentage)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Spain</b>	<b>5.300</b>	<b>2.221</b>	<b>2,38 %</b>	<b>0,72 %</b>
<b>EU Countries</b>	<b>1.820</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0,82 %</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>8.472</b>	<b>4.432</b>	<b>3,80 %</b>	<b>1,44 %</b>
<b>Arab countries</b>				
Libya	185.810	286.730	83,31 %	93,24 %
Algeria	11.385	2.575	5,11 %	0,84 %
Other Arab countries	9.299	11.041	4,17 %	3,59 %
<b>African countries</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>0,41 %</b>	<b>0,17 %</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>223.032</b>	<b>307.354</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>

The income obtained from these guarantee-transactions is recognized in the Income Statement as "Fee and Commission Income" (Note 25).

The detail by geographic area of "Other Bank guarantees & indemnities" is as follows:

Geographic Area	(in thousand of euros)		(in percentage)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Spain</b>	<b>97.960</b>	<b>88.113</b>	<b>81,90 %</b>	<b>91,09 %</b>
<b>EU Countries</b>	<b>1.385</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>1,15 %</b>	<b>0,70 %</b>
<b>Other European countries</b>	<b>16.071</b>	<b>3.644</b>	<b>13,37 %</b>	<b>3,77 %</b>
<b>Arab countries</b>				
Libya	4.263	4.288	3,55 %	4,43 %
<b>Rest of the world</b>				
Argentina	41	19	0,03 %	0,01 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.720</b>	<b>96.737</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>	<b>100,00 %</b>

**b. Lending commitments granted**

Breakdown is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Drawable by third parties</b>		
By other resident sectors	16.887	86.652
Non-residents	-	12.951
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.887</b>	<b>99.603</b>



## 22. Corporate income tax

The Entity has open to inspection the last four years for the taxes to which its activity is subject. Due to the different interpretations that may be made of the tax rules applicable to the operations carried out by the Entity, there may be, for the years pending inspection, certain tax liabilities of a contingent nature, which are not susceptible of objective quantification. However, in the opinion of the Directors of the Entity, the possibility that in future inspections these contingent liabilities will materialize is remote and, in any case, the tax debt that could arise from them would not significantly affect the attached annual accounts.

According to tax legislation, positive accounting results are taxed at a tax rate of 30% in 2025, and 2024. The resulting tax payable may be reduced by applying certain deductions. However, tax settlements cannot be considered as definite until either Tax Authorities have checked them or until the inspection period has

### Accounting profit before corporate income tax

# € 21.497

thousands

legally expired. At present, this is a four-year period to be counted from the end of the tax declaration period. The fiscal years open to inspection are 2021 onwards, except for the Corporate Income Tax, which is subject to inspection from 2020 onwards.

The reconciliation between the annual profit and the taxable income of the Corporate Tax is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Accounting profit (or loss) for the year before tax</b>	<b>21.497</b>	<b>17.912</b>
<b>Permanent differences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Temporary differences</i>		
Positives	53.773	51.439
Negatives	(51.439)	(49.379)
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.836</b>	<b>19.975</b>
Offset of prior year negative taxable bases	(3.939)	(9.998)
Taxable profit	19.897	9.998
Tax liabilities	5.969	2.995
Deductions	(2)	-
Withholding tax	(324)	(309)
Advanced payment on Corporate Tax	(5.974)	(3.819)
Corporate income tax payable / (receivable) (Note 13)	(331)	(1.133)

The figures for 2024 correspond to those declared in July 2025 before the Spanish Tax Authorities. Those for 2025 are estimates, no significant changes are expected to the final statement.

Deferred tax assets relate primarily to provisions constituted as well as impairment losses on financial assets, which the Entity considered to be non-deductible, and to deferred taxes for losses in the portfolio of Financial Assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax liabilities correspond mainly to the deferred tax associated with the revaluation of financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income.

The movement experienced by the headings of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities during the years 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Tax assets		Tax liabilities		Tax assets		Tax liabilities	
	Currents	Deferred	Currents	Deferred	Currents	Deferred	Currents	Deferred
Opening balance	1.898	15.873	319	-	-	18.875	799	-
Additions	7.493	935	6.408	337	1.898	4.122	97	-
Disposals	(8.885)	(644)	(6.236)	(170)	-	(7.124)	(577)	-
<b>Final balance</b> <b>(Note 12)</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>16.164</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1.898</b>	<b>15.873</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>-</b>

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the expense (-) or tax revenue on the results of continued activities is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Current tax	(5.788)	(1.962)
Deferred tax	345	717
Tax credit (capitalization)	-	-
Tax credit (amortization)	-	(3.500)
<b>Expenses or revenues on corporate income tax</b>	<b>(5.443)</b>	<b>(4.745)</b>

The Entity fully amortised in 2024 the deferred tax asset recognised in 2023, amounting to €3,500 thousand.

Considering the provisional corporate income tax calculation for the 2025 financial year and the final calculation for 2024, the Entity has tax loss carryforwards pending offset amounting to €3,939 thousand and €7,879 thousand, respectively, originating from the 2010 tax period.

The limitations established in the Royal-Decree Law 3/2016 affect taxpayers with a net turnover of at least €20 million, regarding two types of tax credits: on the right to offset negative tax bases and reversals on impairments of certain credits that would have generated deferred tax assets, which are tax credits that are applied to the tax base, and, on deductions for internal and international double taxation, both those generated in the tax period itself and those pending for application, which are tax credits that are applied to the tax payable. In addition, contains a new additional provision fifteen to the Corporate Tax Law whose paragraph 1 establishes new limits to the right to offset negative tax bases for those taxpayers whose net turnover were, at least, €20 million during the 12 months preceding the date on which the tax period begins, although does not provide for a time limit for their application, affecting only the percentage limit without modifying the minimum compensation amount, up to €1 million. In this sense, limits to the 50% of the tax base prior to the application of the capitalization reserve and the offsetting of the negative tax bases, for those taxpayers whose net turnover in the twelve months prior to the starting date of the tax period were between €20 million and €60 million; and, another limit of the 25% of the above-mentioned taxable base if the net turnover were at or above €60 million.

Due to the different interpretations that may be given to certain legal rules and the results of future inspections, there may be tax liabilities that are not capable of objectively being assessed. However, the Bank's Directors, based on the opinion of their tax advisors, are of the view that these potential tax liabilities would not significantly affect these Annual Accounts.



2024

**Law 7/2024** | 20 December

Tax on the Net Interest Margin and Fee Income of Certain Financial Institutions (IMIC)

**Law 9/2024** | 25 December

Amendment to the tax accrual date. The tax shall accrue on the last day of the calendar month following the end of the tax period for entities that qualify as taxpayers on that date.

2025

**Law 7/2024** | 22 January

Repeal of the Royal Decree-Law by resolution of the Congress of Deputies.

The ninth final provision of Law 7/2024, of 20 December, established the Tax on the Income from Interest and Fees of Certain Financial Institutions. This tax, which is direct and progressive, falls on the net interest income and fees derived from the activity carried out in Spain by credit institutions, financial credit institutions and branches of foreign credit institutions obtained, respectively, in the tax periods beginning in 2024, 2025 and 2026. As for the tax rate, a scale is established that, after reducing the taxable base by € 100 million, includes five brackets: 1%, 3.5%, 4.8%, 6% and 7% (maximum rate applicable to the part of the taxable base that exceeds € 5,000 million).

On 25 December 2024, Royal Decree-Law 9/2024, of 23 December, came into force, which modified the accrual of the tax, establishing that it will be accrued on the last day of the calendar month following the end of the tax period for those entities that have the status of taxpayers on that date. On 22 January 2025, Royal Decree-Law was repealed by the agreement of the Congress of Deputies.

The Bank has not recorded any impact on its financial statements at the end of the 2025 financial year as a result of the establishment of the aforementioned tax, having estimated that it will not be subject to this tax because it does not reach the minimum taxable base.



## 23. Interest income

This chapter of the Profit and Loss Account covers interest accrued in the financial year for all financial assets, and the return of which is obtained from applying the effective interest rate method. Interest is recorded for their gross amount, without deducting, where appropriate, withholding tax made at source.

The breakdown of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Loans and receivables to central banks (Note 7)	4.899	557
Loans and receivables to credit institutions (Note 9.2)	19.391	23.254
Loans and receivables to other debtors (Note 9.3)	11.149	18.620
Debt securities (Note 8 and 9.1)	1.501	1.695
Others	340	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.280</b>	<b>44.126</b>

## 24. Interest expense

This chapter of the Income Statement records the interest accrued in the period on all financial liabilities with an implicit or explicit return. It is calculated by applying the effective interest rate method. Its breakdown as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Deposits at Central Banks (Note 15.1)	953	1.247
Deposits with Central Administrations	43	-
Deposits from credit institutions (Note 15.2)	17.247	21.960
Deposits from other creditors (Note 15.3)	718	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.961</b>	<b>23.298</b>

The origin of these interests comes from the "Financial liabilities at amortized cost".

## 25. Commissions income

It comprises the amount of all fees and commissions accrued in favor of the Bank in the accounting year, except those are part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments that are included in the "Interests and Similar Income".

The detail of this chapter of the Income Statement as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Guarantees and contingent commitments granted (Note 21)	17.973	12.547
Maintenance, collections and payment services	2.427	2.094
Loans and other commissions	1.283	704
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.683</b>	<b>15.345</b>

## 26. Commissions expense

It shows the amount of all fees and commissions paid or payable by the Bank in the accounting year, except those that forms an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments that are included in "Interest and Similar Charges".

The detail of this chapter of the Income Statement as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Commissions assigned to correspondents	1.600	30
Other fees and commissions	12	1.080
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.612</b>	<b>1.110</b>

## 27. Other operating income and expense

“Other operating income” includes the income from other operating activities of credit institutions not included in other captions. The detail of this chapter of the Income Statement as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Operating income from investment properties (Note 11.c)	1.498	1.348
Other	911	1.014
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.409</b>	<b>2.362</b>

### Average workforce in 2025

**81,33**  
employees

The breakdown under “Other operating expenses” in the profit and loss account for the years 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Contribution to Deposits Guarantee Fund (Note 3.11)	-	-
Contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (Note 3.13)	-	-
Other	(9)	(10)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(10)</b>

## 28. Personnel expenses

The breakdown of Personnel expenses captions as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	7.086	6.395
Social Security expenses	1.397	1.268
Defined contribution plans (Note 5.16 and Note 30)	229	215
Severance payments	208	265
Other expenses	1.120	1.005
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.040</b>	<b>9.148</b>

The heading “Wages and salaries” includes a provision of € 1,100 thousand (€ 1,040 thousand in 2024) as the best estimate of the total extraordinary gratifications that have been submitted for approval during 2025 by the competent bodies.

The personnel of the Bank as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
General Management	-	2	2	-	2	2
Managers	3	7	10	3	7	10
Rest	30	43	73	25	44	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>81</b>

The average workforce during fiscal year 2025 was 81.33 employees (77.75 employees in 2024), with the following breakdown by category:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
	Average headcount	Average headcount
Dirección	2	2
Jefes de departamento	10,52	9,92
Resto	68,81	65,83
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,33</b>	<b>77,75</b>

During the year 2025, and 2024, the Bank had 1 employee with disabilities equal to or greater than 33%.

## 29. Other administrative expenses

The breakdown of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Installations and maintenance	1.293	1.006
Travelling and transportation	296	263
Communications	639	726
Legal and professional fees	1.411	1.009
Governing and control bodies	1.353	1.045
Withholding and sales taxes	50	76
Insurances	68	64
Commercial Offices and delegations	21	23
Business development	113	109
Subscriptions, contributions and others	1.084	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.328</b>	<b>4.390</b>

## 30. Remuneration and other compensations to the board of directors and general management of the bank

### a. Board of Directors

The breakdown of the total remuneration and attendance allowances received (in gross amount) by the Directors who have served on the Bank's Board of Directors throughout 2025 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)			
2025	Remuneration	Allowance	Total
Board Member #1	185	47	(*)232
Board Member #2	159	46	(**)205
Board Member #3	122	9	131
Board Member #4	121	46	167
Board Member #5	119	30	149
Board Member #6	94	31	(***)125
Board Member #7	153	1	154
Board Member #8	150	1	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.103</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1.314</b>

(\*) Up to 05/12/25.

(\*\*) Since 06/12/2025, he has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Board.

(\*\*\*) Since 25/02/25 to 23/01/26.

The breakdown of the total remuneration and attendance allowances received (in gross amount) by the Directors who have been part of the Board of Directors of the Bank throughout 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)			
2024	Retribución	Otras prestaciones	Total
Board Member #1	191	46	237
Board Member #2	80	27	(*)107
Board Member #3	38	-	(**)38
Board Member #4	48	1	(***)49
Board Member #5	119	15	134
Board Member #6	61	23	(****)84
Board Member #7	150	1	151
Board Member #8	146	-	146
Board Member #9	46	15	(*****)61
Board Member #10	18	8	(*****)26
<b>Total</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>1.033</b>

(\*) Hasta el 24/05/24.

(\*\*) Hasta el 24/05/24.

(\*\*\*) Hasta el 24/05/24.

(\*\*\*\*) Desde el 14/06/24.

(\*\*\*\*\*) Desde el 19/09/24.

(\*\*\*\*\*) Desde el 05/11/24.

Aresbank, S.A. has no other obligations derived from pensions or life insurance premiums with any of the members of the Board of Directors. The Bank does not hold direct risks with Board members as of 31 December 2025, and as of 31 December 2024. In compliance with the requirements of article 229 of the Spanish Companies Act, administrators have reported no conflict with the interests of the Bank.

### b. General Management

The breakdown of the retribution for the General Management in 2025 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)

2025	Remuneration	Allowance	Total
General Manager	608	17	625
Deputy General Manager	487	25	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.095</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.137</b>

The breakdown of the retribution for the General Management in 2025 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)

2025	Remuneration	Allowance	Total
General Manager	541	16	557
Deputy General Manager	443	29	472
<b>Total</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1.029</b>

The amounts debited for pension funds and insurances in the Income Statement of the Bank in 2025 amounted to € 26 thousand (€ 23 thousand in 2024) (Note 28).

Additionally, at the end of fiscal year 2025, the Entity established a variable remuneration policy with a deferred payment mechanism for two members of the Identified Staff, through non pecuniary instruments (phantom shares). This scheme was approved by the Board of Directors in December 2025.

This system applies exclusively to identified staff whose annual variable remuneration exceeds EUR 50,000 or represents more than one third of their total compensation. The awards are granted on the date of approval of the annual financial statements and are subject to a minimum deferral period of four years, as well as an additional retention period of one year for each vested tranche. Settlement is made in cash once the retention period has ended and may be carried out automatically or within the following twelve months.

### c. Situaciones de conflicto de interés de los Administradores de la Entidad

De conformidad con lo establecido en el artículo 229 de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital, los consejeros han comunicado al Banco que, durante el ejercicio 2025, ellos o sus personas vinculadas, según se define en el artículo 231 la mencionada Ley de Sociedades de Capital:

- No transactions have been made with the Entity, without taking into account ordinary operations, made under standard conditions for clients and of little relevance, understood as those whose information is not necessary to express the faithful image of the assets, financial situation and results of the Entity.
- They have not used the name of the Entity or invoked their status as administrators to unduly influence the relationship of private operations.
- They have not made use of the social assets, including the confidential information of the Entity, for private purposes.
- They have not taken advantage of the business opportunities of the Entity.
- They have not obtained advantages or remuneration from third parties other than the Entity and its Group associated with the performance of their position, except in the case of mere courtesy attentions.
- They have not developed activities on their own account or for others that involve effective competition, whether punctual or potential, with the Entity or that, in any other way, place them in a permanent conflict with the interests of the Entity.

### 31. Amortization

The detail of this caption as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Tangible assets:		
Investment Property (Note 11.a)	98	103
For own use (Note 11.b)	224	187
Intangible assets:		
Software (Note 12)	516	223
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>513</b>



### 32. Impairment losses or release on financial assets not at fair value through profit (or loss)

The detail of this caption is as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 9.6)		
Allowances	(1.028)	(8.979)
Releases	19	4.134
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.009)</b>	<b>(4.845)</b>

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024 the allowances for impairment are mainly due to provisions allocated for Country Risk, specific and generic risks.

### 33. Additional information

#### a. Fair value of financial instruments

The following charts present the fair value of the financial instruments of the Bank at 31 December 2025, and 2024 with the breakdown by classes of financial assets and liabilities and on the following levels:

<b>Level 1</b>	Financial instruments whose fair value has been determined with their market price, without any modifications.
<b>Level 2</b>	Financial instruments whose fair value has been estimated based on market prices of organized markets for similar instruments or using other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are based, directly or indirectly, on observable market data.
<b>Level 3</b>	Instruments whose fair value is estimated using valuation techniques in which any significant input is not based on observable market data. An input is considered significant when it is important in the determination of the fair value as a whole.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, an input is considered significant when it is material in the determination of fair value as a whole.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of financial instruments based on the level of fair value determination as at 31 December 2025, and 2024:

	(in thousand of euros)			2025	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total at fair value	Total balance
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Cash, balances with Central Banks and demand deposits</b>	196.844	12.199	-	209.043	<b>209.043</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	53.730	-	-	53.730	<b>53.730</b>
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>					
Debt securities	-	9.199	-	9.199	<b>9.199</b>
Loans and advances to financial entities	-	536.164	-	536.164	<b>536.164</b>
Loans and advances to clients	-	186.843	-	186.843	<b>186.843</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<b>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>					
Deposits from central banks	-	23.956	-	23.956	<b>23.956</b>
Deposits from credit institutions	-	460.118	-	460.118	<b>460.118</b>
Deposits from other creditors	-	96.214	-	96.214	<b>96.214</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	-	87.824	-	87.824	<b>87.824</b>

	(en miles de euros)			2024	
	Nivel 1	Nivel 2	Nivel 3	Total valor razonable	Total balance
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Cash, balances with Central Banks and demand deposits</b>	161.912	11.309	-	173.221	<b>173.221</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	49.918	-	-	49.918	<b>49.918</b>
<b>Financial assets at amortized cost</b>					
Debt securities	-	18.378	-	18.378	<b>18.378</b>
Loans and advances to financial entities	-	494.115	-	494.115	<b>494.115</b>
Loans and advances to clients	-	257.166	-	257.166	<b>257.166</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<b>Financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>					
Deposits from central banks	-	22.040	-	22.040	<b>22.040</b>
Deposits from credit institutions	-	521.290	-	521.290	<b>521.290</b>
Deposits from other creditors	-	108.477	-	108.477	<b>108.477</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>	-	39.964	-	39.964	<b>39.964</b>

The general valuation criteria followed by the Bank for estimating the fair value of its financial instruments are:

- In the event that an active market publishes quoted prices, and these are deep and observable, these are taken as prices to obtain fair value.
- For instruments with low or non-market markets, at the initial moment, their fair value is determined, in most cases, from their acquisition cost. Subsequently, if a reliable estimate of their fair value cannot be made from the observation of recent transactions of the same instrument or similar instruments or the price of recent transactions, or through the use of a valuation model in which all the variables of the model come exclusively from market-observable data, the fair value presented in the tables above is equal to their cost and is presented as "Level 3".
- In the specific case of financial assets classified as cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits and liabilities classified as amortized in the tables above, given their characteristics of interest rate, maturity dates, counterparties, etc. the Bank's Directors consider that their carrying amount (amortized cost) does not differ materially from their fair value, reason why its amortized cost is presented as a fair value of the same.

During the years 2025, and 2024, no transfers of financial instruments recorded at fair value, which are maintained at the end of those years, between levels 1, 2 and 3, have been carried out.

### b. Fair value for tangible assets

As of 31 December 2025, there are tangible assets registered at a net book value of € 30,519 thousand (2024: € 31,091 thousand) whose fair value at that date does not differ significantly from its carrying amount at that date.

### c. Most significant balances with related companies

The most important balances with related companies as of 31 December 2025, and 2024 are as follows:

(in thousand of euros)	2025	2024
<b>Liabilities (Note 15)</b>		
<i>Deposits from credit institutions</i>		
Libyan Foreign Bank	210.989	155.507
<i>Current Accounts</i>		
Libyan Foreign Bank	47.323	61.299

### d. Transactions with related companies

The interest and commissions paid to Aresbank' shareholders for the deposits and accounts held in the Bank amounted to € 11,844 thousand in 2025 and € 13,263 thousand in 2024 (see Notes 24 and 26).

### e. Information regarding payment to suppliers. (Law 15/2010, of 5 July)

Based on the Resolution dated in 29 January 2016, from the ICAC, the following information is incorporated in connection with the average payment period to suppliers in commercial operation.

	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average payment period (suppliers)	30	24
Paid transactions ratio	26	24
Pending transactions ratio	56	12

The information on invoices paid in a period less than the maximum established in the delinquency regulations is as follows.

	2025	2024
Monetary volume paid (in thousands of euros)	2.598	5.893
Percentage of total monetary payments to suppliers	89,74%	95,48%
Number of invoices paid	1.054	2.080
Percentage of total number of invoices paid to suppliers	95,56%	93,19%

### f. Mortgage market

On 30 November 2010, the Bank of Spain has issued Circular 7/2010, which develops certain aspects of the mortgage market as a consequence of the approval of the Law 41/2009, of 7 December, that it modified thoroughly the Law 2/1981, of 25 March, regulating the mortgage market, and of the Royal Decree 716/2009, of 24 April, that it develops this Law. Due to the type of activity of the Bank, the Directors do not consider relevant to include detailed information.

### g. Agency Contracts

Neither at the end of the 2025, and 2024 financial years nor at any time during those years, the Bank has maintained in force "agency contracts" in the manner in which these are contemplated in article 22 of Royal Decree 1245/1995, of July 14.

### h. Abandoned balances and deposits

As of 31 December 2025, the Entity has balances classified as abandoned property, amounting to a total of EUR 27 thousand at year end (2024: the Entity had no balances classified as abandoned property), as defined in Article 18 of Law 33/2003, of 3 November, on the assets of public administrations.

### i. Other commitments

As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Entity did not maintain additional commitments to those broken down in the previous Notes.

### j. Earnings per share

During the years 2025, and 2024, Aresbank, S.A. holds 104,167 shares (see Note 18), amounting the earnings per share for 2025 to 154.12 euros (126.41 euros for 2024).

### k. Seasonality of operations

The nature of the most significant operations carried out by the Bank corresponds mainly to the typical activities of financial institutions, not being affected by factors of significant seasonality.

### l. Other public information required by Circular 4/2017 of the Bank of Spain

The following is another public information required in Circular 4/2017 of the Bank of Spain:

- The Entity did not have "Assets foreclosed or received in payment of debts" as of 31 December 2025, and 2024.
- As of 31 December 2025, and 2024, the Bank had not issued neither bonds and mortgage notes nor public covered bonds.

### m. Customer Service

In accordance with art. 17 of Order ECO/734/2004, of 11 March, on customer service departments and services and the customer ombudsman of financial institutions, and art. 29 of the Regulation for the Defense of the Client of the Entity, the information relating to financial years 2025, and 2024 is included below.

The Customer Service report of Aresbank reports that no claim was received during the years 2025 and 2024. In accordance with this legal requirement, the department in charge of Customer Services prepared the report on its activities in 2025, which was submitted to the Bank's Board/Risk, Compliance and Technology Committee at its meeting held on 24 March 2026.



# Annex. Annual banking report 2025

## a. Name, nature and geographic situation of the activity

Aresbank, S.A. (hereinafter "the Bank") was incorporated on April 1st, 1975.

The main purpose of the Bank is to contribute to the development of financial cooperation between Spain and the MENA area by funding foreign trade transactions, promoting investment and fund raising from the same and from the international financial markets in general. Apart from the above, the corporate purpose of the Bank includes all the activities associated to the banking transactions allowed by Spanish law, except the receipt of funds from individuals, which is limited to those involved in foreign trade transactions with the Bank.

The registered address of the Bank is Paseo de la Castellana, 257, Madrid, where the headquarters is located. Besides the Bank has a branch in Barcelona, located at Paseo de Gracia, 103 - 1st floor, and a representing office in Bilbao.

The shareholders of the Bank are Libyan Foreign Bank (99.86%), with registered office at Dat El Imad, Administrative Complex Tower II - Tripoli, Libya; and Credit Populaire d'Algerie (0.14%), with registered office at Colonel Amirouche Street, 411 - Algiers, Algeria.

## b. Business turnover and Full-time equivalent

The business turnover 2025 for tax purposes amounted to 58,963 thousand euros. The average number of employees has been 81 in full-time equivalent terms.

## c. Result before tax and Corporate Income Taxes

The Bank's results 2025 before corporate income tax stand for € 21,497 thousand euros, with a tax burden amounting to € -5,443 thousand euros through P&L.

## d. Subsidies or public grants received

The Bank has neither received subsidies nor public aids in 2025..

## e. Return on average assets

The Bank's performance on the average volume of assets held on its balance sheet stand at 1.46% as of 2025 year-end close.

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# Director's report





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**INFORME DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS ANUALES EMITIDO POR UN AUDITOR INDEPENDIENTE**

A los accionistas de ARESBANK, S.A.:

**Informe sobre las cuentas anuales**

**Opinión**

Hemos auditado las cuentas anuales de ARESBANK, S.A. (el Banco), que comprenden el balance a 31 de diciembre de 2025, la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias, el estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto, el estado de flujos de efectivo y la memoria correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha.

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del patrimonio y de la situación financiera del Banco a 31 de diciembre de 2025, así como de sus resultados y flujos de efectivo correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación (que se identifica en la nota 3 de la memoria) y, en particular, con los principios y criterios contables contenidos en el mismo.

**Fundamento de la opinión**

Hemos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dichas normas se describen más adelante en la sección *Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales* de nuestro informe.

Somos independientes del Banco de conformidad con los requerimientos de ética, incluidos los de independencia, que son aplicables a nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales en España según lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas. En este sentido, no hemos prestado servicios distintos a los de la auditoría de cuentas ni han concurrido situaciones o circunstancias que, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la citada normativa reguladora, hayan afectado a la necesaria independencia de modo que se haya visto comprometida.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y adecuada para nuestra opinión.

Domicilio Social: Calle de Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, 65, 28003 Madrid - inscrita en el Registro Mercantil de Madrid, tomo 9.364 general, 8.130 de la sección 3ª del Libro de Sociedades, folio 68, hoja nº 87.690-1, inscripción 1ª, C.I.F. B-78970506.

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**Cuestiones clave de la auditoría**

Las cuestiones clave de la auditoría son aquellas cuestiones que, según nuestro juicio profesional, han sido de la mayor significatividad en nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales del periodo actual. Estas cuestiones han sido tratadas en el contexto de nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales en su conjunto, y en la formación de nuestra opinión sobre estas, y no expresamos una opinión por separado sobre esas cuestiones.

*Estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito de la cartera de préstamos y anticipos a entidades de crédito y a la clientela a coste amortizado*

**Descripción** La cartera de préstamos y anticipos, a entidades de crédito y a la clientela a coste amortizado, del Banco al 31 de diciembre de 2025 presenta un valor, neto de ajustes por valoración, de 723.007 miles de euros, incluyendo dichos ajustes unas correcciones de valor por deterioro por riesgo de crédito por importe de 10.268 miles de euros (ver nota 9 de la memoria de las cuentas anuales adjunta). La estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito de la cartera de préstamos y anticipos es una estimación significativa y compleja.

En la nota 5) de la memoria de las cuentas anuales adjuntas se detallan los principios y criterios de valoración aplicados por el Banco para la estimación de las mencionadas pérdidas por deterioro, que se realiza de forma individual o colectiva.

Los métodos utilizados para la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro tienen un elevado componente de juicio, que incorpora elementos tales como la clasificación de las operaciones en función de su riesgo, la identificación y clasificación de las exposiciones deterioradas o en las que se ha producido un incremento significativo del riesgo, el valor realizable de las garantías asociadas y, en el caso de las estimaciones realizadas de manera individualizada, la evaluación de la capacidad de pago de los acreditados en función de la evolución futura de sus negocios. En este contexto, la Sociedad utiliza, para el análisis colectivo, el modelo de estimación de pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito establecido en la Circular 4/2017 del Banco de España, sobre la base de la experiencia y de la información que el Banco de España tiene del sector, y metodologías de cálculo específicas para la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro individualizadas.

Por todo ello, la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito de la cartera de préstamos y anticipos a coste amortizado ha sido considerada como una cuestión clave de nuestra auditoría.

**Nuestra respuesta**

Nuestro enfoque de auditoría ha incluido el análisis y evaluación del entorno de control interno asociado a los procesos de estimación de pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito, así como la realización de procedimientos sustantivos, tanto para las estimadas individualmente, como de forma colectiva.

Nuestros procedimientos relativos al análisis y evaluación del entorno de control interno se han centrado en la realización, entre otros, de los siguientes procedimientos:

- ▶ La evaluación de la adecuación de las distintas políticas y procedimientos a los requerimientos normativos aplicables.

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- ▶ La revisión de los procedimientos establecidos en el proceso de concesión de operaciones para evaluar la cobrabilidad de los préstamos y anticipos en base a la capacidad de pago e información financiera del deudor.
- ▶ La revisión de los procedimientos establecidos para el seguimiento periódico de las operaciones crediticias, principalmente aquellos relacionados con la actualización de información financiera, revisión periódica del expediente del deudor y con el seguimiento de las alertas establecidas por el Banco para la identificación de operaciones crediticias en vigilancia especial o deteriorados.
- ▶ La evaluación del diseño de los controles relevantes establecidos para la gestión y valoración de las garantías asociadas a las operaciones crediticias.

Adicionalmente, hemos realizado, entre otros, los siguientes procedimientos sustantivos:

- ▶ En relación con la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro determinadas de forma individual, hemos revisado una muestra de operaciones para evaluar su adecuada clasificación y las hipótesis utilizadas por la Dirección para identificar y cuantificar las pérdidas por deterioro, incluyendo la situación financiera del deudor, las provisiones sobre flujos de caja futuros y, en su caso, la valoración de las garantías.
- ▶ En relación con la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro determinadas de forma colectiva, hemos revisado una muestra de operaciones para evaluar la segmentación y clasificación de dichas operaciones, mediante la comprobación con documentación soporte, de ciertos atributos incluidos en las bases de datos, como por ejemplo la antigüedad de los impagos, la existencia de refinanciaciones o el valor de las garantías, entre otros. Además de lo anterior, hemos recalculado la estimación de pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito realizada de forma colectiva, replicando el modelo que considera los porcentajes de cobertura, de acuerdo con la segmentación y clasificación de las operaciones establecida por la Sociedad, y, en su caso, los descuentos a aplicar sobre el valor de las garantías asociadas, establecidos en la Circular 4/2017 de Banco de España.

Además de lo anterior, hemos evaluado si la información detallada en la memoria de las cuentas anuales adjuntas resulta adecuada, de conformidad con los criterios establecidos en el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable al Banco.

*Provisiones por compromisos y garantías financieras concedidas*

**Descripción** La cartera de compromisos y garantías financieras concedidas de la Sociedad presenta un saldo en cuentas de orden al 31 de diciembre de 2025 de 359.639 miles de euros ascendiendo el deterioro constituido a dicha fecha a 2.220 miles de euros.

La estimación de las provisiones por compromisos y garantías financieras concedidas y en especial la provisión por riesgo-país, que se realiza de acuerdo a la Circular 4/2017 del Banco de España, es una estimación significativa y compleja, que conlleva un elevado componente de juicio y dificultad técnica debido a la exposición del Banco en otros países.

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La consideración de esta cuestión como clave en nuestra auditoría se basa tanto en la significatividad de la cartera de compromisos y garantías concedidas del Banco, y por tanto de su correspondiente provisión, como en la relevancia, subjetividad y complejidad del proceso de clasificación de los mismos a efectos de la estimación de su deterioro y del cálculo de dicho deterioro.

**Nuestra respuesta**

Nuestro enfoque de auditoría en relación con la estimación de las provisiones de la cartera de compromisos y garantías financieras concedidas del Banco ha incluido tanto la evaluación de los controles relevantes vinculados a los procesos de estimación de las mismas, así como la realización de procedimientos sustantivos. Nuestros procedimientos relativos al análisis y evaluación del entorno de control interno se han centrado en la realización, entre otros, de los siguientes procedimientos:

- ▶ La evaluación de los principales controles en las siguientes áreas clave: gobernanza, evaluación de las políticas contables y su alineación con la regulación contable aplicable por el Banco de España.
- ▶ La revisión de los procedimientos establecidos para el seguimiento de las operaciones.
- ▶ La revisión proceso de estimación de provisiones y evaluación de la integridad, exactitud, calidad y actualización de los datos y del proceso de control y gestión establecido.

Adicionalmente, hemos realizado, entre otros, los siguientes procedimientos sustantivos:

- ▶ Análisis de la exposición de la Sociedad en distintos países y su correcta clasificación según criterios establecidos por Banco de España.
- ▶ Evaluación de la integridad de los saldos de entrada en el proceso, así como una validación del adecuado funcionamiento del motor de cálculo.
- ▶ Recálculo de las provisiones asociadas.

Además de lo anterior, hemos evaluado si la información detallada en la memoria de las cuentas anuales adjuntas resulta adecuada, de conformidad con los criterios establecidos en el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable al Banco.

**Otras cuestiones**

Con fecha 21 de febrero de 2025 otros auditores emitieron su informe de auditoría acerca de las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2024 en el que expresaron una opinión favorable.

**Otra información: Informe de gestión**

La otra información comprende exclusivamente el informe de gestión del ejercicio 2025, cuya formulación es responsabilidad de los administradores del Banco y no forma parte integrante de las cuentas anuales.



Nuestra opinión de auditoría sobre las cuentas anuales no cubre el informe de gestión. Nuestra responsabilidad sobre el informe de gestión, de conformidad con lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas, consiste en evaluar e informar sobre la concordancia del informe de gestión con las cuentas anuales, a partir del conocimiento de la entidad obtenido en la realización de la auditoría de las citadas cuentas, así como en evaluar e informar de si el contenido y presentación del informe de gestión son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación. Si, basándonos en el trabajo que hemos realizado, concluimos que existen incorrecciones materiales, estamos obligados a informar de ello.

Sobre la base del trabajo realizado, según lo descrito en el párrafo anterior, la información que contiene el informe de gestión concuerda con la de las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2025 y su contenido y presentación son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación.

**Responsabilidad de los administradores y del Comité de auditoría en relación con las cuentas anuales**

Los administradores son responsables de formular las cuentas anuales adjuntas, de forma que expresen la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiera y de los resultados de la Sociedad, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable a la entidad en España, y del control interno que consideren necesario para permitir la preparación de cuentas anuales libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error.

En la preparación de las cuentas anuales, los administradores son responsables de la valoración de la capacidad del Banco para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento, revelando, según corresponda, las cuestiones relacionadas con la empresa en funcionamiento y utilizando el principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento excepto si los administradores tienen intención de liquidar el Banco o de cesar sus operaciones, o bien no exista otra alternativa realista.

El Comité de auditoría es responsable de la supervisión del proceso de elaboración y presentación de las cuentas anuales.

**Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales**

Nuestros objetivos son obtener una seguridad razonable de que las cuentas anuales en su conjunto están libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error, y emitir un informe de auditoría que contiene nuestra opinión.

Seguridad razonable es un alto grado de seguridad, pero no garantiza que una auditoría realizada de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España siempre detecte una incorrección material cuando existe. Las incorrecciones pueden deberse a fraude o error y se consideran materiales si, individualmente o de forma agregada, puede preverse razonablemente que influyan en las decisiones económicas que los usuarios toman basándose en las cuentas anuales.



Como parte de una auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España, aplicamos nuestro juicio profesional y mantenemos una actitud de escepticismo profesional durante toda la auditoría. También:

- ▶ Identificamos y valoramos los riesgos de incorrección material en las cuentas anuales, debida a fraude o error, diseñamos y aplicamos procedimientos de auditoría para responder a dichos riesgos y obtenemos evidencia de auditoría suficiente y adecuada para proporcionar una base para nuestra opinión. El riesgo de no detectar una incorrección material debida a fraude es más elevado que en el caso de una incorrección material debida a error, ya que el fraude puede implicar colusión, falsificación, omisiones deliberadas, manifestaciones intencionadamente erróneas, o la elusión del control interno.
- ▶ Obtenemos conocimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoría con el fin de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean adecuados en función de las circunstancias, y no con la finalidad de expresar una opinión sobre la eficacia del control interno de la entidad.
- ▶ Evaluamos si las políticas contables aplicadas son adecuadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables y la correspondiente información revelada por los administradores.
- ▶ Concluimos sobre si es adecuada la utilización, por los administradores, del principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento y, basándonos en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida, concluimos sobre si existe o no una incertidumbre material relacionada con hechos o con condiciones que pueden generar dudas significativas sobre la capacidad del Banco para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento. Si concluimos que existe una incertidumbre material, se requiere que llamemos la atención en nuestro informe de auditoría sobre la correspondiente información revelada en las cuentas anuales o, si dichas revelaciones no son adecuadas, que expresemos una opinión modificada. Nuestras conclusiones se basan en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida hasta la fecha de nuestro informe de auditoría. Sin embargo, los hechos o condiciones futuros pueden ser la causa de que el Banco deje de ser una empresa en funcionamiento.
- ▶ Evaluamos la presentación global, la estructura y el contenido de las cuentas anuales, incluida la información revelada, y si las cuentas anuales representan las transacciones y hechos subyacentes de un modo que logran expresar la imagen fiel.

Nos comunicamos con el Comité de auditoría de la entidad en relación con, entre otras cuestiones, el alcance y el momento de realización de la auditoría planificados y los hallazgos significativos de la auditoría, así como cualquier deficiencia significativa del control interno que identificamos en el transcurso de la auditoría.

También proporcionamos a el Comité de auditoría de la entidad una declaración de que hemos cumplido los requerimientos de ética relativos a independencia y nos hemos comunicado con la misma para informar de aquellas cuestiones que razonablemente puedan suponer una amenaza para nuestra independencia y, en su caso, de las medidas de salvaguarda adoptadas para eliminar o reducir la amenaza.



Entre las cuestiones que han sido objeto de comunicación al Comité de auditoría de la entidad, determinamos las que han sido de la mayor significatividad en la auditoría de las cuentas anuales del periodo actual y que son, en consecuencia, las cuestiones clave de la auditoría.

Describimos esas cuestiones en nuestro informe de auditoría salvo que las disposiciones legales o reglamentarias prohíban revelar públicamente la cuestión.

**Informe sobre otros requerimientos legales y reglamentarios**

**Informe adicional para el Comité de auditoría**

La opinión expresada en este informe es coherente con lo manifestado en nuestro informe adicional para el Comité de Auditoría del Banco de fecha 25 de marzo de 2026.

**Periodo de contratación**

La Junta General de Accionistas celebrada el 20 de junio de 2025 nos nombró como auditores por un periodo de tres años, contados a partir del ejercicio finalizado el 31 de diciembre de 2025.



ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.  
(Inscrita en el Registro Oficial de Auditores de Cuentas con el Nº S0530)

Jaime Pallerols Cat  
(Inscrito en el Registro Oficial de Auditores de Cuentas con el Nº 22702)

25 de marzo de 2026