

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.

Financial Statements and Management Report



December 31, 2025

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AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.
Balance sheet as at December 31, 2025
(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Notes	2025	2024
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		839,419	675,259
Intangible assets	5	266	286
Computer software		266	286
Property, plant and equipment	6	475	21,384
Land and buildings		-	20,955
Plant and other PP&E		475	429
Non-current investments in group companies and associates		822,780	645,261
Equity instruments	7	822,780	645,261
Non-current financial investments	8	482	223
Non-current guarantees and deposits		482	223
Deferred tax assets	13	15,416	8,105
CURRENT ASSETS		257,876	69,102
Non-current assets held for sale	14	28,944	28,944
Inventories	9	21,199	14,288
Finished goods		21,199	14,288
Trade and other receivables		195,921	4,586
Current trade receivables	8	40,633	1,058
Trade receivables from group companies and associates	8	147,162	3,199
Current tax assets	13	230	19
Other taxes receivable	13	7,896	310
Current loans to group companies and associates	8	-	8,881
Cash and cash equivalents	10	11,812	12,403
TOTAL ASSETS		1,097,295	744,361

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.
Balance sheet as at December 31, 2025
(Thousands of euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	2025	2024
EQUITY		743,997	608,878
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		743,997	608,878
Capital	11.1	1,250	1,250
Registered capital		1,250	1,250
Share premium	11.2	309,676	309,676
Reserves	11.3	302,950	126,577
Legal reserve		5,311	5,311
Other reserves		297,639	121,266
(Own shares and equity holdings)	11.4	(50,004)	-
Profit for the year	3	180,125	171,375
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		144,350	4,960
Non-current loans and borrowings	12	57,018	-
Bonds and other marketable securities		10,000	-
Bank borrowings		47,018	-
Non-current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates	12	77,379	4,960
Deferred tax liabilities	13	9,953	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES		208,948	130,523
Current loans and borrowings	12	160,400	72,000
Bonds and other marketable securities		141,400	72,000
Bank borrowings		19,000	-
Loans and borrowings with group companies and associates	12	42,135	44,571
Trade and other payables		6,413	13,952
Trade payables	12	167	348
Trade payables, group companies and associates	12	2,937	1,283
Personnel (salaries payable)	12	2,997	3,032
Current tax liabilities	13	-	9,168
Other taxes payable	13	312	121
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,097,295	744,361

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.
Income statement for the year ended December 31, 2025
(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	15.1	227,788	199,849
Sales		119,591	177,515
Rendering of services		108,197	22,334
Changes in inventories of finished goods		6,907	(1,921)
Cost of sales	15.2	(12,569)	(6,889)
Subcontracted work		(12,569)	(6,889)
Other operating income		629	37
Non-trading and other operating income		629	37
Personnel expenses	15.4	(12,328)	(12,686)
Salaries, wages and similar		(10,430)	(10,722)
Employee benefits expense		(1,898)	(1,964)
Other operating expenses		(1,875)	(1,954)
External services	15.5	(1,591)	(1,844)
Taxes other than income tax		(284)	(110)
Amortization and depreciation	5, 6	(61)	(604)
Other income/(expense)	6, 14, 15.3	-	28,944
OPERATING PROFIT		208,491	204,776
Finance income	15.6	50	105
Marketable securities and other financial instruments		50	105
Other		50	105
Finance costs	15.7	(7,870)	(4,532)
Loans and borrowings with group companies and associates		(115)	(215)
On third-party borrowings		(7,755)	(4,317)
NET FINANCE EXPENSE		(7,820)	(4,427)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		200,671	200,349
Income tax expense	13.1	(20,546)	(28,974)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		180,125	171,375

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.**Statement of comprehensive income and statement of total changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2025
(Thousands of euros)****A) Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2025**

(Thousands of euros)	Notes	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Profit for the year	3	180,125	171,375
Income and expense recognized directly in equity		-	-
Total income and expense recognized directly in equity		-	-
Amounts transferred to the income statement		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		180,125	171,375

B) Statement of total changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2025

(Thousands of euros)	Registered capital (Note 11.1)	Share premium (Note 11.2)	Reserves (Note 11.3)	(Own shares and equity holdings) (Note 11.4).	Profit for the year (Note 3)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	1,250	309,676	97,651	-	28,924	437,501
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	171,375	171,375
Distribution of prior year profit	-	-	28,924	-	(28,924)	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,250	309,676	126,577	-	171,375	608,878
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	180,125	180,125
Distribution of prior year profit	-	-	171,375	-	(171,375)	-
Other changes	-	-	4,998	(50,004)	-	(45,006)
Balance at December 31, 2025	1,250	309,676	302,950	(50,004)	180,125	743,997

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.
Statement of cash flows
for the year ended December 31, 2025
(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before tax		200,671	200,349
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		7,881	(24,500)
Amortization and depreciation	5, 6	61	604
Finance income	15.6	(50)	(105)
Finance costs	15.7	7,870	3,945
Other income/(expense)	15.3	-	(28,944)
Working capital changes		(205,785)	76,808
Inventories		(6,911)	1,919
Trade and other receivables		(191,335)	42,084
Trade and other payables		(7,539)	32,805
Other cash flows used in operating activities		(20,837)	(2,571)
Other amounts paid/received		-	-
Interest paid		(7,755)	(3,730)
Income tax received (paid)		(13,082)	1,159
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		(18,070)	250,086
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for investments		(177,606)	(218,070)
Group companies	7.1	(177,519)	(217,599)
Property, plant and equipment	6	(87)	(468)
Intangible assets	5	-	(3)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(177,606)	(218,070)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments		(45,006)	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments	11.4	(106,664)	-
Disposal of own equity instruments		61,658	-
Proceeds from and payments for financial instruments		240,091	(30,782)
Issue/repayment			
Borrowings from group companies and associates	12	94,673	(32,100)
Bonds and other marketable securities	12	79,400	(3,642)
Bank borrowings	12	66,018	4,960
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		195,085	(30,782)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(591)	1,234
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1		12,403	11,167
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	10	11,812	12,403

1. Corporate information

Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. (“Solaria” or “the Company”) was incorporated on November 27, 2002 as a limited liability company (sociedad anónima) in Spain for an indefinite period. On April 28, 2008, the Company changed its registered address to Calle Velázquez, 47, Madrid, and on July 1, 2009 to c/ Princesa, 2, Madrid.

The Company’s object includes mainly:

1. The installation and repair of solar, thermal, photovoltaic, wind, and any other type of renewable energy facilities.
2. The installation and repair of plumbing, gas, electricity, cooling, heating, and air conditioning systems.
3. The design and execution of technical projects related to the above.
4. The provision of maintenance and conservation services for works performed by the Company or third parties.
5. The manufacture of solar, thermal, photovoltaic and other renewable energy modules, cells, and components.

Solaria’s main activities in 2025 and 2024 were the provision of development services for photovoltaic (PV) plants, and the operation and maintenance of its own PV plants.

The Company’s shares have been listed on Spain’s four official stock exchanges and quoted on the Spanish electronic trading platform (continuous market) since June 19, 2007. They were included on the IBEX 35 index on October 19, 2020.

Solaria is the parent of a Group comprising 115 companies as at December 31, 2025 (2024: 105), all wholly owned by the Company directly or indirectly. All Solaria Group companies engage mainly in the operation of photovoltaic (PV) solar plants in Spain and other countries where they are located abroad. Accordingly, it is the parent of a group of companies under prevailing legislation.

On the same date as the accompanying financial statements, the directors of the Company authorized for issue the consolidated financial statements of Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. and Subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The separate and consolidated financial statements of Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2024, were approved at the General Shareholders’ Meeting held on June 26, 2025, and placed on file at the Madrid Companies Register.

The Company's functional currency is the euro.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company, as set out in the Spanish General Accounting Plan (*Plan General de Contabilidad*) approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of November 16, which has been amended several times since its publication, the latest by Royal Decree 7/2024, of December 20, and its implementing regulations, and other prevailing company law.

The accompanying financial statements were authorized for issue by the directors of the Company and will be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting. They are expected to be approved without any changes.

The figures shown in these financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, unless stated otherwise.

2.1 True and fair view

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared from the auxiliary accounting records of the Company in accordance with prevailing accounting legislation to give a true and fair view of the Company's equity, financial position and results. The statement of cash flows was prepared to present fairly the origin and use of the Company's monetary assets representing cash and cash equivalents.

2.2 Comparative information

In accordance with company law, for comparative purposes, for each item of the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows, in addition to the figures for 2025, those for the previous year are presented. Quantitative information for the previous period is also included in the notes to the financial statements unless an accounting standard specifically states that this is not required.

2.3 Critical issues regarding the measurement and estimation of uncertainties

The preparation of the Company's financial statements required the Company's directors to make certain estimates that affect the reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates were made based on the best information available at the end of the reporting period. However, given the uncertainty inherent in estimates, future events could require these estimates to be modified in subsequent reporting periods. Any changes in accounting estimates would be made prospectively.

3. Appropriation of profit

The appropriation of profit in 2025 proposed by the directors and expected to be approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025
Basis of appropriation	
Profit for the year	180,125
Appropriation of profit	
To voluntary reserves	180,125

3.1 Limitations on the distribution of dividends

The Company is obliged to earmark 10% of profit for the year for the legal reserve until such reserve represents at least 20% of capital. Unless the balance of the reserve exceeds this amount, it cannot be distributed to shareholders.

Dividends may only be drawn on the year's profit or freely available reserves after meeting the requirements laid down by law and in the by-laws, and if the value of the corporate equity is not, or as a result of such distribution would not be, less than the company's capital. For these purposes, any profit directly allocated to equity may not be distributed either directly or indirectly. In the event of losses in preceding years that reduce corporate equity to less than the Company's capital, profits shall be used to offset such losses.

4. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements are as follows:

4.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost, determined as the purchase price or production cost.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized systematically on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life, taking into account their residual value. Amortization methods and periods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively where applicable. Intangible assets are tested for impairment at least at each financial period end and any impairment is recognized.

Computer software

Computer software includes the amounts paid for applications developed internally by the Company that meet the requirements for capitalization of development costs, and amounts paid to acquire computer software from third parties. The costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of five years.

Costs attributed to in-house personnel involved in the development of computer software are capitalized as an increase in the value of the software, with a credit to “Self-constructed assets” in the income statement.

Expenses for repairs that do not extend the useful life of the assets, as well as maintenance expenses, are taken to profit or loss in the year incurred.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment includes mainly land, buildings, plant and machinery.

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost, determined as the purchase price or production cost. After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any.

Borrowing costs accrued that meet the requirement for capitalization for assets acquired or produced after January 1, 2008 that need more than one year to be brought into working condition are included in the purchase price or production cost.

The value of an item of property, plant and equipment also includes the initial estimate of the present value of obligations for dismantling or removing the item, as well as other obligations associated with the asset, such as restoration, when these obligations give rise to the recognition of provisions.

Expenses for repairs that do not extend the useful life of the assets, as well as maintenance expenses, are taken to profit or loss in the year incurred. Costs incurred to renovate, enlarge or improve items of property, plant and equipment which increase capacity or productivity or extend the useful life of the asset are capitalized as an increase in the value of the asset. The carrying amount of items that are replaced are derecognized.

Costs of major repairs of items of property, plant and equipment, irrespective of whether the items affected are replaced, are identified as a component of the cost of servicing the asset at the date of recognition of the asset, and depreciated over the period until the subsequent service.

When available for use, property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

The estimated years of useful life of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Years of useful life
Buildings	33
Plant (other)	33-4
Machinery	8
Other property, plant and equipment	8

Land on which the buildings and other constructions are located has an indefinite useful life and, therefore, is not depreciated.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period and adjusts them prospectively where applicable.

4.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

At least at the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that a non-current asset or, where applicable, a cash-generating unit may be impaired. If any indication exists, it estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value of the asset less costs to sell and its value in use. The asset is considered impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be obtained, discounted at a market risk-free rate and adjusted for any risks specific to the asset. For those assets that do not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, the recoverable amount is determined, where appropriate, for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. A cash-generating unit is understood as the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets.

Impairment losses and any reversals thereof are recognized in the income statement. Impairment losses are reversed only if the circumstances that gave rise to the impairment cease to exist. Goodwill impairment losses cannot be reversed. Impairment is only reversed up to the limit of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined had the impairment loss not been recognized.

4.4 Leases

Arrangements are classified as finance leases when the economic conditions of the lease indicate that substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are transferred. All other lease arrangements are classified as operating leases.

Company as lessee

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognizes assets acquired under a finance lease according to the nature of the asset, and a financial liability for the same amount, at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, including the purchase option. Minimum lease payments exclude contingent rents, costs for services and taxes that may be passed on by the lessor. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability. The total finance charge is allocated over the lease term and recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period in which it is accrued, using the effective interest rate method. The lessee applies the same depreciation, amortization, impairment and derecognition criteria as applied to assets of a similar nature.

Operating lease payments are recognized as expenses in the income statement when accrued.

Company as lessor

Income from operating leases is recognized in the income statement when accrued. The carrying amount is increased by the amount of directly attributable contract costs, which are recognized as an expense over the lease term using the same criteria as for the recognition of lease income.

4.5 Financial assets

Classification and measurement

The Company classifies all its financial assets, at initial recognition, into one of the categories listed below, which determines how the asset will be measured initially and subsequently:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at cost

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company classifies financial assets in this category, even if they are admitted to trading on an organized market, if the following conditions are met:

- The Company holds the financial assets within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows.

Management of a portfolio of financial assets to collect contractual cash flows does not necessarily imply that all the instruments must be held to maturity. Financial assets can be managed with this objective when sales occur or are expected to occur in the future. For this purpose, the Company considers the frequency, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for those sales and expectations about future sales activity.

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These contractual cash flows are inherent to a basic lending agreement, but the loan agreed could be interest-free or at a below-market interest rate.

This condition is presumed to be met in the case of a bond or simple loan with a specified maturity date whereby the Company receives a floating interest rate, which could be subject to a cap. Conversely, this condition is presumed to be met in the case of instruments that are convertible into equity instruments of the issuer, loans that pay an inverse floating rate (i.e. the interest rate has an inverse relationship to market interest rates) or those in which the issuer may defer interest payments if payment would affect its solvency, without the deferred interest accruing additional interest.

In general, this category includes receivables from trade transactions ("trade receivables") and receivables from non-trade transactions ("other receivables").

Financial assets classified in this category are measured initially at fair value. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, this is presumed to be the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs. There are costs inherent in the transaction, which are capitalized.

Nonetheless, trade receivables falling due within one year for which there is no contractual interest rate, and loans to personnel, dividends receivable and receivables on called-up equity instruments expected to be collected in the short term are measured at their nominal amount, provided that the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not material.

They are measured subsequently at amortized cost. Accrued interest is recognized in profit or loss (finance income) using the effective interest rate method.

Receivables falling due within one year, as explained previously, are measured both initially and subsequently at their nominal amount unless they are credit-impaired.

In general, when contractual cash flows from a financial asset at amortized cost are modified due to financial difficulty of the issuer, the Company assesses whether to recognize an impairment loss.

Financial assets at cost

The Company includes, in any event, the follow assets in this category:

- a) Equity investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates (in the separate financial statements).
- b) Other equity investments whose fair value cannot be determined by reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument or cannot be estimated reliably, and derivatives in which the underlyings are these investments.
- c) Hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be estimated reliably, except those that qualify for measurement at amortized cost.
- d) Contributions made under unincorporated joint venture or similar agreements.
- e) Profit participating loans with contingent interest payments, either because a fixed interest rate or a floating rate contingent on compliance with a milestone by the borrower (e.g. obtaining profits) is agreed or because it is calculated exclusively by reference to the borrower's financial performance.

- f) Any other financial asset classified initially in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss when it is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of fair value.

Investments included in this category are measured initially at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs. There are costs inherent in the transaction, which are capitalized.

For investments in group companies, when an investment existed before its classification as an investment in a group company, jointly controlled entity or associate, cost is deemed to be the investment's recognized carrying amount immediately prior to the investee being classified as such.

The investment is also subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment.

Contributions made under unincorporated joint venture agreements are measured at cost, increased or decreased by the share of profits or losses, respectively, that correspond to the Company as non-managing venturer, less impairment losses, if any.

The same criteria are applied to profit participating loans with contingent interest payments, either because a fixed interest rate or a floating rate contingent on compliance with a milestone by the borrower (e.g. obtaining profits) is agreed or because it is calculated exclusively by reference to the borrower's financial performance. If an irrevocable fixed interest rate is agreed in addition to contingent interest, the fixed interest is recognized as finance income as accrued. Transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the profit participation loan.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire. In this case, a financial asset is derecognized when it has matured and the Company has received the related amount.
- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred. In this case, the financial asset is derecognized when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been transferred. Specifically, in sales under repurchase agreements, factoring transactions and securitization of financial assets, after comparing the Company's exposure before and after the transfer, with the variability in the amounts and timing of the net cash flows of the transferred asset, it is presumed that the risks and rewards have been transferred.

After evaluating the risks and rewards, the Company recognizes the derecognition of the financial assets as follows:

- a) The risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset have been substantially transferred. The transferred asset is derecognized and the Company recognizes the gain or loss on the transaction: the difference between the consideration received net of attributable transaction costs (considering any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and the carrying amount of the financial asset, plus any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity.
- b) The Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset. The financial asset is not derecognized and a financial liability is recognized for the amount of the consideration received.
- c) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In this case, there are two possible situations:
 - Control is transferred (the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset to a third party): the asset is removed from the balance sheet.
 - Control is not transferred (the transferee does not have the practical ability to sell the asset to a third party): the Company continues to recognize the asset at the amount of its exposure to the variability in the value of the asset transferred asset, i.e. to the extent of its continuing involvement, and recognizes an associated liability.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Debt instruments at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss

At least at each reporting date, the Company assess whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics assessed on a collective basis, is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition that result in a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows due to debtor insolvency.

Where such evidence exists, the impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the future cash flows, including any cash flows from enforcement of collateral and personal guarantees, expected to be generated by the asset discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition. For floating-rate financial assets, the effective interest rate at the reporting date, in accordance with the contractual terms, is used. The Company uses formula-based approaches or statistical methods to determine impairment losses in a group of financial assets.

Impairment losses and reversals thereof where the amount of the impairment loss decreases due to an event occurring after recognition are recognized as expenses and income, respectively, in profit or loss. The reversal is limited to the carrying amount of the asset that would have been recognized at the reversal date had no impairment loss been recognized.

The Company uses the instrument's market value as a substitute for the present value of future cash flows, provided that this value is sufficiently reliable to be considered representative of the amount the Company could recover.

For assets at fair value through equity, where there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, accumulated losses recognized in equity for a decrease in fair value are recognized in profit or loss.

Equity instruments at fair value through equity

With this type of investment, the Company considers the instrument to be impaired after a decline of a year and a half or forty percent of its quoted price with no recovery in value. However, it may be necessary to recognize an impairment loss before this period has elapsed or before the quoted price has dropped by that percentage.

Impairment losses are recognized as an expense in profit or loss.

Where the fair value increases, the impairment recognized in prior periods shall not be reversed with a credit to the income statement; rather, the increase in fair value is recognized directly in equity.

Financial assets at cost

In this case, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows from the investment, estimated as either those from dividends expected to be received from the investee and the disposal or derecognition of the investment, or from the share in the cash flows expected to be generated by the investee in the ordinary course of business and from disposal or derecognition. When estimating impairment of these types of assets, the investee's equity is taken into consideration, corrected for any unrealized gains existing at the measurement date, net of the related tax effect, unless better evidence of the recoverable amount of the investment in equity instruments is available.

Impairment, and reversals thereof, are recognized as an expense or as income, respectively, in profit or loss. The loss can only be reversed up to the limit of the carrying amount of the investment that would have been disclosed at the reversal date had the impairment loss not been recognized.

Interest and dividends received from financial assets

Interest and dividends accrued on financial assets are recognized as income in the income statement. Interest is accounted for using the effective interest rate method, while dividends are recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

If distributed dividends are clearly derived from profits generated prior to the acquisition date because amounts have been distributed which are higher than the profits generated by the investee since acquisition, the difference is accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment and not recognized as income. Judgment about whether gains have been generated by the investee is made based exclusively on profits recognized in the separate financial statements from the acquisition date, unless the dividend charged to those profits clearly represents a recovery of the investment for the entity receiving the dividend.

4.6 Financial liabilities

Classification and measurement

The Company classifies all its financial liabilities, at initial recognition, into one of the categories listed below:

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Company classifies all its financial liabilities in this category except those that must be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In general, this category includes payables from trade transactions (“trade payables”) and payable from non-trade transactions (“other payables”).

Profit participation loans that have the characteristics of a basic lending agreement are also included in this category, but the loan agreed could be interest-free or at a below-market interest rate.

Financial liabilities classified in this category are measured initially at fair value. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, this is assumed to be the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received adjusted by directly attributable transaction costs. There are costs inherent in the transaction, which are capitalized.

Nonetheless, trade payables falling due within one year for which there is no contractual interest rate, and called-up equity holdings expected to be settled in the short term are measured at their nominal amount, provided that the effect of not discounting the cash flows is immaterial.

They are measured subsequently at amortized cost. Accrued interest is recognized in profit or loss (finance cost) using the effective interest rate method.

Nonetheless, payables falling due within one year measured at the nominal amount, in accordance with the preceding section, continue to be measured at that amount.

Contributions made under unincorporated joint venture agreements and similar are measured at cost, increased or decreased by the share of profits or losses, respectively, that correspond to the Company as non-managing venturer.

The same criteria are applied to profit participating loans with contingent interest payments, either because a fixed interest rate or a floating rate contingent on compliance with a milestone by the borrower (e.g. obtaining profits) is agreed or because it is calculated exclusively by reference to the borrower's financial performance. Finance costs are recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis, while transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss based on financial criteria or, if this does not apply, a straight-line basis over the term of the profit participating loan.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a previously recognized financial liability in any of the following circumstances:

- The obligation is extinguished because the debtor has paid the creditor to discharge the liability (with cash or other goods or services) or the debtor is legally released from any responsibility for the liability.
- The Company repurchases financial liabilities, even if it intends to reissue them in the future.
- There is an exchange between a borrower and a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms, in which case the new financial liability is recognized. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability, as explained for debt restructuring, is also accounted for as an extinguishment.

Derecognition of a financial liability is accounted for as follows: the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of that liability) extinguished and the consideration paid, including attributable transaction costs and any non-cash asset transferred or liability assumed, is recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period in which it arises.

4.7 Inventories

Inventories are measured at purchase price or production cost. The purchase price comprises the amount invoiced by the seller, after deduction of any discounts, rebates or other similar items, plus any additional costs incurred to bring the goods to a saleable condition, such as transport, import duties, insurance and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of inventories. Production cost is determined by adding to the purchase price of the raw materials and other consumables, the costs directly attributable to the product. Also included is the proportional amount of costs indirectly attributable to the products that reasonably relates to the production, construction or manufacturing period incurred to bring the item into a saleable condition and are based on the level of usage of normal production capacity.

Borrowing costs are not included in the purchase price or production cost since the Company's inventories do not need more than one year to bring them to a saleable condition.

The Company uses the weighted average cost method to allocate value to inventories.

Write-downs are made and recognized as an expense in the income statement when the purchase price or production cost of inventories exceeds the net realizable value. No write-downs are made for raw materials and other consumables used in the production process if the finished products into which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold above cost.

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, current accounts, short-term deposits and purchases of assets under resale agreements which meet the following criteria:

- They are convertible to cash.
- They have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.
- There is no significant risk of changes in value.
- They form part of the Company's usual cash management strategy.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, occasional overdrafts may also be included as a decrease in cash and cash equivalents when these form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.9 Current versus non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified in the balance sheet as current or non-current. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are associated with the Company's operating cycle and it is expected that they will be sold, consumed, realized or settled within the normal course of that cycle; when they differ from the aforementioned assets and are expected to mature, to be sold or settled within one year; and when they are held for trading or are cash and cash equivalents whose use is not restricted to one year. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities.

4.10 Equity

Share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

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

When the Company buys back own shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity until the shares are canceled, reissued or sold. Where these shares are sold or subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is included in equity.

4.11 Revenue and expenses

Revenue and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, i.e. when they are accrued or incurred, regardless of when actual collection or payment occurs. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received less discounts and taxes.

The Company recognizes revenue following a five-step process:

- a) Identify the contract(s) with the customer, understood as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations.
- b) Identify the performance obligation or obligations in the contract, i.e. the promise to transfer goods or provide services to the customer.
- c) Determine the transaction price, or the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled from the contract in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.
- d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations on a relative stand-alone selling price basis of each distinct good or service promised in the contract or, where applicable, based on an estimate of the stand-alone selling price when it is not directly observable.

- e) Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service. A good or service is considered to be transferred when the customer obtains control, so the amount of revenue recognized is the amount allocated to the performance obligation satisfied.

Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from a contract when it transfers to the customer control of the promised goods or services (i.e. the performance obligation or obligations).

For each performance obligation identified, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or at a point in time.

Revenue from performance obligations satisfied over time is recognized by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of the contractual obligations provided that the Company has reliable information for measuring progress.

For contractual obligations satisfied at a point in time, the contract revenue is recognized on satisfaction at that date. Costs incurred in producing or manufacturing the product are accounted for as inventories.

Satisfaction of the performance obligation over time

The Company transfers control of an asset over time if one of the following criteria are met:

- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs.
- The Company creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Performance obligations satisfied at a point in time

To identify the point in time at which a customer obtains control of the asset, the Company considers the following indicators:

- The customer assumes the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

- The Company transfers physical possession of the asset.
- The customer receives the asset in accordance with the agree-upon specifications.
- The Company is entitled to collect consideration for transferring the asset.
- The customer has title to the asset.

Measurement

Revenue from the sale of goods and the rendering of services is measured at the monetary amount or, where applicable, the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The consideration is the agreed price for the assets transferred to the customer less: the amount of any trade discount, rebates or similar items granted by the Company and interest on the nominal amount.

4.12 Income tax

The Company is head of tax group 0191/10, which includes all the Spanish subsidiaries.

Income tax expense for the year is calculated as the sum of current tax resulting from applying the corresponding tax rate to taxable profit for the year, less any applicable rebates and tax credits, taking into account changes during the year in recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities. The corresponding tax expense is recognized in the income statement, except when it relates to transactions recognized directly in equity, in which case the corresponding tax expense is likewise recognized in equity, and in the initial recognition of business combinations, for which it is recognized in a similar manner to the other assets and liabilities of the acquiree.

Deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to it for tax purposes.

The tax effect of temporary differences is included in “Deferred tax assets” or “Deferred tax liabilities” in the balance sheet, as appropriate.

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities for all temporary differences, except where disallowed under prevailing tax legislation.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these assets may be utilized, except where disallowed by prevailing tax legislation.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses recognized and previously unrecognized deferred tax assets. Based on this analysis, the Company then derecognizes previously recorded deferred tax assets when recovery is no longer probable, or recognizes a previously unrecorded deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will enable its application.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to prevail upon their reversal, based on tax legislation approved, and in accordance with the manner in which the assets are reasonably expected to be recovered or paid or the liabilities settled.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not discounted and are classified as non-current assets or non-current liabilities, regardless of the date they are expected to be realized or settled.

In addition to the aforementioned parameters used for the purposes of individual taxation, the determination of the income tax expense of the companies filing consolidated tax returns also takes into account the following:

- a) The temporary and permanent differences arising as a result of the elimination of the results of transactions between Group companies in the process used to calculate consolidated taxable profit or tax loss.
- b) The tax credits and tax relief of each company in the consolidated tax group; for these purposes, the tax credits or tax relief are allocated to the company that performed the activity or obtained the income required to give entitlement to the tax credit or tax relief.
- c) The temporary differences arising as a result of the elimination of the results of intra-tax group transactions are recognized in the company that has generated the result and are measured at the tax rate applicable to it.
- d) The parent of the Group recognizes the total consolidated income tax payable or recoverable with a charge or credit to tax receivable from or tax payable to Group companies and associates.

4.13 Foreign currency transactions

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the euro.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into euros at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising on this process and on settlement of these assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period in which they occur.

4.14 Environmental assets and liabilities

Expenses relating to work by the company to protect and improve the environment and other expenses incurred to comply with environmental protection legislation are recognized in the period in which they are incurred, unless they correspond to purchases of assets incorporated in equity to be used over an extended period, in which case they are recognized in the corresponding line of “Property, plant and equipment” and depreciated using the same criteria.

4.15 Related party transactions

Related party transactions are measured using the same criteria described above.

4.16 Provisions and contingencies

Liabilities for which the amount and settlement date are uncertain are recognized as provisions in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal, contractual, constructive or tacit) arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources and the amount of which can be measured reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation or transfer it to a third party. Adjustments arising from the discounting of the provision are recognized as a finance expense when accrued. Provisions expiring within one year are not discounted where the financial effect is not material. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Reimbursements receivable from a third party on settlement of the obligation do not reduce the amount of the debt. The related receivable is recognized as an asset provided that there is no doubt as to its collection. Where a risk is externalized by means of a legal or contractual agreement, provision is only made for the part of the risk assumed by the Company.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company and present obligations that arise from past events for which it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or for which the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. These liabilities are not recognized, but are disclosed in the accompanying notes, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

4.17 Termination benefits

In accordance with prevailing labor legislation, the Company is required to pay indemnities to employees whose contracts are terminated under certain circumstances. Reasonably quantifiable termination benefits are recognized as an expense in the year in which the Company has created a valid expectation with respect to third parties that it will assume an obligation.

4.18 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

The Company classifies a non-current asset as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and provided that the following requirements are met:

- The asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.
- Its sale must be highly probable.

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, and financial assets that are not equity investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates, which are measured in accordance with their specific standards. These assets are not depreciated and, where necessary, the corresponding impairment is recognized so that the carrying amount does not exceed the fair value less costs to sell.

Disposal groups held for sale are measured applying the same rules as in the preceding paragraph. After classification, the group of assets as a whole is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The associated liabilities are classified under “Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale”. There were no discontinued operations at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

5. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of the carrying amount of intangible assets at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and allowances	Disposals and reversals	Balance at December 31
2025				
Cost				
Computer software	386	-	-	386
Accumulated amortization				
Computer software	(100)	(20)	-	(120)
Carrying amount	286			266
2024				
Cost				
Computer software	383	3	-	386
Accumulated amortization				
Computer software	(80)	(20)	-	(100)
Carrying amount	303			286

5.1 Significant movements

There were no additions of assets in 2025.

Additions in 2024 amounted related primarily to the implementation of different software programs by the Company for 3 thousand euros.

The Company did not have any fully amortized items of intangible assets still in use at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

6. Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and depreciation	Disposals	Held for sale (Note 6.3).	Transfers	Balance at December 31
2025						
Cost						
Land and buildings	26,893	-	(26,893)	-	-	-
Plant and other PP&E	6,814	8	-	-	-	6,822
Property, plant and equipment under construction	-	79	-	-	-	79
	33,707					6,901
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	(5,483)	-	5,483	-	-	-
Plant and other PP&E	(6,385)	(41)	-	-	-	(6,426)
	(11,868)					(6,426)
Impairment losses						
Land and buildings	(455)	-	455	-	-	-
Plant	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(455)					-
Carrying amount	21. 384					475

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and depreciation	Unused amounts reversed	Held for sale (Note 6.3).	Disposals	Balance at December 31
2024						
Cost						
Land and buildings	43,574	463	-	(17,144)	-	26,893
Plant and other property, plant and equipment	44,733	5	-	(37,924)	-	6,814
	88,307					33,707
Accumulated depreciation						
Buildings	(11,812)	(340)	-	6,669	-	(5,483)
Plant and other property, plant and equipment	(21,637)	(244)	-	15,496	-	(6,385)
	(33,449)					(11,868)
Impairment losses						
Land and buildings	(10,930)	-	9,601	-	874	(455)
Plant	(22,428)	-	19,343	-	3,085	-
	(33,358)					(455)
Carrying amount	21,500					21,384

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6.1 Significant movements

Movements in 2025 related to disposals of land and buildings, which include impairment losses (recognized on rural and agricultural land - Dehesa Vaqueros in 2024) for the transfer of those assets to Generia Land, S.L.

In 2024, movements corresponded to the reclassification of the carrying amount to “Non-current assets held for sale” (Note 14).

6.2 Operating leases

Operating leases - Company as lessee

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31 are as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Within one year	665	613
After one year but not more than five years	1,630	-
	2,295	613

The Company has leased its central offices in Madrid, at calle Princesa 2, from DTL Corporación, S.L., under the lease agreements entered into on July 1, 2009. The Company paid 651 thousand euros of rent in 2025 for these offices (2024: 594 thousand euros). The lease contract includes parking spaces.

Operating leases - Company as lessor

The Company has leased land to several of its subsidiaries since 2009. It owns the assets, while the subsidiaries hold the permits, licenses and authorizations. The Company leases land in Fuenmayor to the Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A. subsidiary, and the covering of an industrial warehouse in Puertollano to Solaria Casiopea, S.A. The Company also had land located in Fuenmayor leased to third parties until 2025, which it then transferred to Generia Land, S.L.

Revenue in this connection and linked to revenue from power generation from the leases amounted to 281 thousand euros until June 2025 (2024: 609 thousand euros), recognized in “Rendering of services” in the income statement (Note 15.1).

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Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at December 31 are as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Within one year	-	657
After one year but not more than five years	-	2,841
More than five years	-	5,179
	-	8,677

6.3 Impairment of property, plant, and equipment

In prior years, the Company recognized impairment losses on assets related to its solar panel construction business. The breakdown of impairments at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Asset	Nature	Segment	Impairment	
				12/31/2025	12/31/2024
	Land in Dehesa Vaqueros	Rural property	Spain	-	(455)
	Puertollano (Ciudad Real)	Warehouses and facilities		-	-

Puertollano (industrial warehouses and facilities): In 2024, given the increasing interest of new businesses (Data Centers) at the Puertollano facilities, the previously recognized impairment loss on the plant was reversed, for a net amount of 28.9 million euros, considering the related depreciation for the years during which the asset was impaired, amounting to 4 million euros (recognized as unused amounts reversed in table presenting the reconciliation of property, plant and equipment for 2024).

Subsequently, in compliance with the standards, the carrying amount of Puertollano was reclassified to “Non-current assets held for sale” (Note 14).

In the last quarter of 2024, in light of the growing interest in data centers and considering Solaria’s privileged position for its point of consumption, land and warehouses, the Company received several offers from third parties, all worth over 28.9 million euros (i.e., the net carrying amount of the Puertollano warehouses and facilities).

In 2025 and 2024, the rest of the assets were tested for impairment. The tests did not show any indication of impairment as the carrying amount of the Company’s property, plant and equipment did not exceed their recoverable amount.

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6.4 Other disclosures

The Company did not have any fully depreciated items of property, plant and equipment still in use at December 31, 2025, and 2024.

There were no commitments to acquire any items of property, plant, and equipment at December 31, 2025, and 2024. The Company also did not have any capitalized interest expenses.

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the risk of damage to its property, plant and equipment. The coverage of these policies is considered sufficient.

7. Non-current equity investments in group companies and associates

Carrying amount of items composing this item at the beginning and end of the year:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions	Balance at December 31
2025			
Equity instruments			
Cost	645,277	177,519	822,796
Impairment losses	(16)	-	(16)
	645,261	177,519	822,780
2024			
Equity instruments			
Cost	95,834	549,443	645,277
Impairment losses	(16)	-	(16)
	95,818	549,443	645,261

7.1 Significant movements

Additions in 2025 related primarily to capital contributions through forgiveness of loans taken out with subsidiaries, essentially, Solaria energía y Generación Renovables, S.L. for 157,061 thousand euros, and the capital increase with associate Generia Land, S.L., for 20,458 thousand euros.

Additions in 2024 related primarily to capital contributions through forgiveness of loans taken out with subsidiaries, essentially Generia Land, S.L. for 4,582 thousand euros, Solaria Energía y Generación Renovables, S.L. for 506,408 thousand euros, and Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L. for 38,033 thousand euros

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7.2 Description of investments

The amounts of capital, reserves, profit or loss and other relevant information of direct investees as at December 31, 2025, are shown below:

12/31/2025 - Thousands of euros	%					
Ownership interest	Direct ownership interest	Carrying amount	Capital	Share premium + reserves	Profit/(loss)	Total equity
Planta Solar Puertollano 4, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	96	3	32	6	41
Planta Solar Puertollano 8, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	321	3	(3)	-	-
Pronature, S.L. (unaudited)	6%	-	50	223	20	293
Generia Land, S.L. (unaudited)	50%	39,890	14	60,568	1,062	61,644
Prodigy Orbit, LDA (unaudited)	50%	155	-	18,049	(634)	17,415
Solaria Energía y Generación Renovables, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	744,276	1,965	768,934	3,164	774,063
Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	38,036	3	71,684	10,625	82,312
Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	3	3	295,737	193,234	488,974
Solaria Data Center, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	-	3	(8)	(72)	(77)
Solaria Representación en Mercado, S.L. (Unaudited)	100%	3	3	-	308	311
						822,780

The amounts of capital, reserves, profit or loss and other relevant information of direct investees as at December 31, 2024, are shown below:

12/31/2024 - Thousands of euros	%					
Ownership interest	Direct ownership interest	Carrying amount	Capital	Share premium + reserves	Profit/(loss)	Total equity
Planta Solar Puertollano 4, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	96	3	25	7	35
Planta Solar Puertollano 8, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	321	3	(3)	-	-
Pronature, S.L. (unaudited)	6%	-	50	267	(45)	273
Generia Land, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	19,432	3	20,172	701	20,876
Prodigy Orbit, LDA (unaudited)	50%	155	-	16,417	161	16,578
Solaria Energía y Generación Renovables, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	587,215	1,965	610,223	1,649	613,837
Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	38,036	3	51,843	20,381	72,227
Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	3	3	224,842	58,887	283,732
Solaria Data Center, S.L. (unaudited)	100%	-	3	-	-	3
Solaria Representación en Mercado, S.L. (Unaudited)	100%	3	3	-	-	3
						645,261

The profit or loss of the companies in the preceding table correspond entirely to continuing operations. None of the companies is listed on a stock exchange.

The main shareholding included under “Non-current investments in group companies and associates” relates to Solaria Energía Generación Renovable, S.L. The Company’s management verified that there was no indication of impairment of its shareholdings, either in this company or the rest of its investees.

The Company has issued the pertinent disclosures to investees under Article 155 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (*Ley de Sociedades de Capital*) and there is no obligation that could give rise to contingencies with respect to those companies.

8. Financial assets

The breakdown of “Financial assets”, excluding equity investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates (Note 7), at December 31, is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Loans to group		Loans, derivatives and		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-current financial assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Non-current guarantees and deposits	-	-	482	223	482	223
	-	-	482	223	482	223
Current financial assets						
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Trade receivables	-	-	40,633	1,058	40,633	1,058
Trade receivables from group companies and	-	-	147,162	3,199	147,162	3,199
Current accounts with group companies (Note 16.1)	-	8,881	-	-	-	8,881
	-	8,881	187,795	4,257	187,795	13,138
	-	8,881	188,277	4,480	188,277	13,361

All the financial assets are measured at cost or amortized cost and their carrying amount does not differ significantly from their fair value.

Current accounts with group companies

At December 31, 2024, current accounts with Group companies included 8,881 thousand euros primarily for consolidated VAT and prepayments to various international subsidiaries (Note 13).

Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of this heading at December 31 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Trade receivables	40,633	1,058
Trade receivables from group companies and associates (Note 16)	147,162	3,199
	187,795	4,257

At December 31, 2025, third-party receivables related primarily to outstanding amounts receivable from services provided, as well as services related to project development.

The fair values of these financial assets do not differ from their carrying amounts.

Impairment losses

The balance of “Trade receivables” at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented net of impairment losses.

9. Inventories

Inventories at December 31, 2025 and 2024 relate to costs incurred to develop new PV plants for sale to other Group companies on completion of construction. No borrowing costs were capitalized in 2025. No allowances were made for write-downs at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

The amount shown under this item includes only balances in current accounts with banks and cash at December 31, 2025 and 2024. The current accounts earn market rates of interest.

11. Equity – Shareholder’s equity

11.1 Registered capital

The Company’s registered capital at December 31, 2025 and 2024 recognized under “Equity” amounted to 1,250 thousand euros and consisted of 124,950,876 bearer shares of 0.01 euros par value each.

The main shareholders and ownership interests at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Enrique Diaz-Tejeiro Gutierrez	13.50%	-
Arturo Diaz-Tejeiro Larrañaga	8.80%	-
Enrique Diaz-Tejeiro Larrañaga	6.40%	-
Miguel Diaz-Tejeiro Larrañaga	7.70%	-
Stoneshield Holding, S.A.R.L.	9.50%	-
Other shareholders	54.10%	65.09%
DTL Corporación, S.L.	-	34.91%
	100%	100%

The shares comprising share capital are admitted for trading on Spain’s four official stock exchanges and are quoted on the Spanish electronic trading platform (continuous market). They were included in the IBEX 35 in October 2020. There are no restrictions on the free transferability of the shares.

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11.2 Share premium

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the share premium amounted to 309,676 thousand euros.

The share premium is unrestricted provided that its distribution does not reduce shareholders' equity to below share capital.

11.3 Reserves and retained earnings (prior years' losses)

The movement of items composing "Reserves" and "Retained earnings (prior years' losses)" is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Adjusted balance at January 1	Treasury share transactions	Distribution of profit/(loss)	Balance at December 31
2025				
Legal reserve	5,311	-	-	5,311
Voluntary reserves	121,266	4,998	171,375	297,639
	126,577	4,998	171,375	302,950

(Thousands of euros)	Adjusted balance at January 1	Other changes	Distribution of profit/(loss)	Balance at December 31
2024				
Legal reserve	5,311	-	-	5,311
Voluntary reserves	92,342	-	28,924	121,266
	97,651	-	28,924	126,577

Voluntary reserves are unrestricted provided that their distribution does not reduce shareholders' equity to below share capital.

Legal reserve

In accordance with the consolidated text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (*texto refundido de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital*), until the legal reserve exceeds the limit of 20% of share capital, it cannot be distributed to shareholders and can only be used to offset losses, if no other reserves are available for this purpose. This reserve can be used to increase capital by the amount exceeding 10% of the new capital after the increase.

The Company's legal reserve at both December 31, 2025 and 2024 amounted to 5,311 thousand euros, above the minimum threshold.

It may not be distributed and can only be used to offset losses if no other reserves are available. Any amount of the reserve used for this purpose must be restored with future profits.

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11.4 (Own shares and equity holdings)

In 2025, losses on treasury share transactions, amounting to 5,004 thousand euros, were recognized in equity.

(Thousands of euros)	2025	
	Number of shares	Cost
Balance at January 1	-	-
Additions	9,211,634	106,664
Disposals	(5,491,311)	(56,660)
Balance at December 31	3,720,323	50,004

No transactions were carried out with treasury shares during 2024.

12. Financial liabilities

The breakdown of “Financial liabilities” at December 31 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Bank borrowings		Bonds and other marketable securities		Loans and borrowings with related parties		Derivatives and other		Total	
	(Note 12.1).		(Note 12.2).		(Note 16.1).		(Note 12.2).		2025	2024
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024		
Non-current financial liabilities										
Liabilities at amortized cost or cost										
Non-current loans and borrowings	47,018	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	57,018	-
Non-current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 16.1)	-	-	-	-	77,379	4,960	-	-	77,379	4,960
	47,018	-	10,000	-	77,379	4,960	-	-	134,397	4,960
Current financial liabilities										
Liabilities at amortized cost or cost										
Current loans and borrowings	19,000	-	141,400	72,000	-	-	-	-	160,400	72,000
Current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 16.1)	-	-	-	-	42,135	44,571	-	-	42,135	44,571
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	348	167	348
Trade payables, group companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,937	1,283	2,937	1,283
Payable to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,997	3,032	2,997	3,032
	19,000	-	141,400	72,000	42,135	44,571	6,101	4,663	208,636	121,234
	66,018	-	151,400	72,000	119,514	49,531	6,101	4,663	343,033	126,194

All the liabilities are measured at cost or amortized cost and their carrying amount does not differ significantly from their fair value.

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12.1 Bank borrowings

The breakdown of “Bank borrowings” at December 31 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Non-current		
Bank borrowings	47,018	-
	47,018	-
Current		
Bank borrowings	19,000	-
	19,000	-
	66,018	-

The balance of “Bank borrowings” at December 31, 2025 related primarily to the following loans:

- Loan with Banco Santander for 47,018 thousand euros due June 3, 2027. This loan carries annual interest of 3.94% plus the 3-month Euribor daily reference rate.
- Loan with the Spain branch of Banco Société Générale Spain for 10,000 thousand euros due December 23, 2026. This loan accrues interest at a market rate.
- Loan with Banco BBVA for 9 million euros due January 17, 2026. This loan accrues interest at a market rate.

12.2 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities at December 31:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Non-current		
Bonds and other marketable securities	10,000	-
Loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 16)	77,379	4,960
	87,379	4,960
Current		
Bonds and other marketable securities	141,400	72,000
Loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 16)	42,135	44,571
Trade and other payables	6,101	4,663
	189,636	121,234
	277,015	126,194

Bonds and other marketable securities

This relates to the promissory notes program for institutional investors on Spain’s alternative fixed-income market (Mercado Alternativo de Renta Fija or “MARF”) with maturities at 12 months. At December 31, 2025, the balance stood at 141,400 thousand euros, with maturities between January and December 2026, and 10,000 thousand euros, with maturity in March 2027 (2024: 72,000 thousand euros). This liability accrues fixed interest at market rates.

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Loans and borrowings with group companies and associates

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of long-term loans and borrowings related to the loan granted to Solaria Eguzki Sorkuntza, S.L., with a maximum maturity at May 29, 2028. This loan accrues interest at the Euribor rate plus 0.5% and had an outstanding balance at December 31, 2025 of 4,237 thousand (2024: 4,960 thousand euros).

This item also includes a non-current balance payable to Group companies at December 31, 2025, primarily in relation to consolidated income tax and VAT.

At December 31, 2025, current accounts with Group companies, under current assets, included a net amount from Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L. of 19,951 thousand euros (2024: 11,306 thousand euros) for consolidated income tax.

Current trade and other payables

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

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Trade payables	167	348
Trade payables, group companies and associates	2,937	1,283
Payable to employees	2,997	3,032
	6,101	4,663

13. Tax matters

The breakdown of tax assets and tax liabilities at December 31 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	15,416	8,105
Current tax assets	230	19
Other receivables from public authorities	7,896	310
	23,542	8,434
Deferred tax liabilities	9,953	-
Current tax liabilities	-	9,168
Other taxes payable	312	121
	10,265	9,289

Since 2010, the Company has filed consolidated tax returns as head of the tax group.

Under prevailing tax regulations, tax returns may not be considered final until they have either been inspected by the tax authorities or until the four-year inspection period has expired. The Company is open to inspection of all taxes to which it is liable for the last four years.

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The Company's directors consider that, in the event of a tax inspection, no significant tax contingencies would arise as a result of varying interpretations of the tax legislation applicable to the Company's transactions.

13.1 Calculation of income tax expense

Set out below is the reconciliation of net income and expense for the year to taxable income (tax loss):

(Thousands of euros)	2025		
	Income statement		
	Increases	Decreases	Total
Profit for the year			180,125
Income tax			20,546
Profit before tax			200,671
Permanent differences			
Of the parent	295	-	295
Temporary differences			
Of the parent	38,692	(42,914)	(4,222)
Elimination/addition of internal re invoicing among companies in the tax group	13,644	(97,184)	(83,540)
Offset of unused tax losses	-	(6,345)	(6,345)
Taxable income/(tax loss)			106,859

Set out below is the reconciliation of net income and expense for the year to taxable income (tax loss):

(Thousands of euros)	2024		
	Income statement		
	Increases	Decreases	Total
Profit for the year			171,375
Income tax			28,974
Profit before tax			200,349
Permanent differences			
Of the parent	190	-	190
Temporary differences			
Of the parent	-	(277)	(277)
Elimination/addition of internal re invoicing among companies in the tax group	12,015	(96,618)	(84,603)
Offset of unused tax losses	-	(18,609)	(18,609)
Taxable income/(tax loss)			97,050

The reconciliation between income tax expense/(income) and the result of multiplying total recognized income and expenses by the applicable tax rates is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Profit before tax	200,671	200,349
Theoretical tax charge (25%)	50,168	50,087
Permanent differences	73	38
Temporary differences	(8,897)	-
Elimination/addition of internal re invoicing among companies in the tax group	(20,885)	(21,151)
Other / adjustments in respect of prior years	87	-
Effective tax expense/(income)	20,546	28,974

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The breakdown of income tax expense/(income) is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Current tax (taxable income at 25%)	17,818	20,924
Changes in deferred taxes		
Tax credits used in the year	-	3,338
Change in deferred taxes with impact on the income statement (tax losses and temporary differences)	2,641	4,722
Other / adjustments in respect of prior years	87	-
Effective tax expense/(income)	20,546	28,974

Income tax payable/(refundable) is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Tax	20,546	28,974
Recognized tax credits and carry forward of tax losses	(2,641)	(7,990)
Withholdings and payments on account	(3,914)	(510)
Payable on behalf of subsidiaries as head of the tax group	(14,236)	(11,306)
Total amount payable/(refundable)	(245)	9,168

13.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Changes reflected in Income statement	Balance at December 31
2025			
Deferred tax assets			
Tax losses	7,920	7,380	15,300
Unused tax credits and other	116	-	116
	8,105	7,380	15,416
Deferred tax liabilities			
Tax losses of subsidiaries	-	(9,953)	(9,953)
	-	(9,953)	(9,953)
2024			
Deferred tax assets			
Tax losses	12,572	(4,652)	7,920
Unused tax credits and other	3,523	(3,407)	116
	16,095	(8,059)	8,105

The amount of changes in deferred tax assets under “Other movements” relates to the recognition of tax losses for consolidated tax.

Unused tax losses

The breakdown of the Company's unused tax losses is as follows:

Year arising	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
2013	22,517	29,427
2014	2,252	2,252
	24,769	31,679

In 2025, the tax group to which the Company belongs utilized tax losses of the Company in the amount of 6,345 thousand euros related to a deferred tax asset of 7,380 thousand euros.

Assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets

The directors estimated the Company's future taxable profit and that of the tax group. They also analyzed the timing of the reversal of taxable temporary differences, identifying those expected to reverse in periods in which the unused tax losses can be utilized. Based on this analysis and the Group's business plan presented to the market in September 2025, which envisages significant growth in installed capacity and, therefore, the Group's earnings in the coming years, the Company recognized deferred tax assets for all the items shown above, recognizing a total amount at December 31, 2025 of 15,416 thousand euros (2024: 8,105 thousand euros). In 2025, the Company recognized unused tax losses as envisaged in the business plan.

14. Non-current assets held for sale

In 2024, the Company publicly announced its decision to dispose of the Puertollano factory, with a net carrying amount of 28.9 million euros December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Given the various developments being carried out at the Puertollano plant in relation to grid interconnection capacity, the Company decided to delay the sale until 2026 as it estimated that the selling price would be even higher than it would have received in 2025.

Therefore, the sale of the Puertollano plant is expected to be completed over the course of 2026. Negotiations for the sale were in progress as at the date of authorization for issue of these financial statements.

15. Revenue and expenses

15.1 Revenue

The breakdown of the Company's revenue from continuing operations by business segment is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Sale of inventories	119,591	177,515
Services for project development	67,500	-
Rendering of operation and maintenance services	1,055	1,233
Management services for the group	39,302	21,101
Leases and other services (Note 6.2)	340	609
	227,788	199,849

Revenue arises primarily from transactions with other Solaria Group companies (Note 16). The increase compared to the year before was due, among other things, to the performance of construction of PV projects that were transferred to different Group companies in the current year, as provided for in the business plan to achieve the operational capacity envisaged.

15.2 Cost of sales

The breakdown of cost of sales is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Subcontracted work	12,569	6,889
	12,569	6,889

15.3 Other income/(expense)

Finally, at December 31, 2024, the Company recognized 28.9 million euros for the Puertollano plant under "Other income/(expense)" (Note 14).

15.4 Personnel expenses

The breakdown of "Personnel expenses" is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Salaries, wages and similar		
Salaries and wages	10,430	10,722
Employee benefits expense		
Social Security	1,898	1,964
	12,328	12,686

There are no pension or similar commitments with Company employees.

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15.5 External services

The breakdown of “External services” is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Leases (Note 6.2)	740	763
Repairs and maintenance	29	13
Independent professional services	519	288
Insurance premiums	-	327
Advertising, publicity and public relations	30	-
Banking services	2	-
Utilities	19	48
Other services	252	405
	1,591	1,844

15.6 Finance income

The breakdown of “Finance income” is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Interest on loans to third parties	50	105
	50	105

15.7 Finance costs

The breakdown of “Finance costs” is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Interest on loans to group companies (Note 16)	(115)	(215)
Interest on third-party borrowings	(7,755)	(4,317)
	(7,870)	(4,532)

16. Related party transactions

Related parties with which the Company carried out transactions in 2025 and 2024 and the nature of the relationship are as follows:

	Nature of the relationship
Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Group company
Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L.	Group company
Adhara Solar, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 108, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 110, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 137, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 120, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 125, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 119, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 109, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 106, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 105, S.L.	Group company
Planta Solar Puertollano 10, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 3, S.L.	Group company
Guleve Investments, S.L.	Group company
Lerapa Investments, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 4, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 104, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 102, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 101, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 100, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 116, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 114, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 107, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 103, S.L.	Group company
Hydra Solar, S.L.	Group company
Serpens Solar, S.L.	Group company
Globasol Villanueva 1, S.A.U.	Group company
Solaria Casiopea, S.A.U.	Group company
Magacela Solar 1, S.A.U.	Group company
Planta FV 127, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 122, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 128, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 129, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 133, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 134, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 136, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 132, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 153, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 152, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 151, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV Europa, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV Calisto, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 117, S.L.	Group company
Elassona	Group company
Planta FV 123, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 130, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 135, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 139, S.L.	Group company
Planta FV 140, S.L.	Group company
Planta Solar Puertollano 4, S.L.	Group company
Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A.U.	Group company
Planta FV 141, S.L.	Group company
Pronature S.L.	Group company
Natelu, S.A.	Group company

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	Nature of the relationship
Radiant Jupiter Lda.	Group company
Solaria Energia Renovaveis Portugal S.L.	Group company
Solaria Services Italy S.r.l.	Group company
Solaria Promozione e Sviluppo Fotovoltaico, S.r.l.	Group company
Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L. sucursal en Portugal	Group company
Solaria Deutschland GmbH	Group company
Solaria Energia Inversiones FV, S.L.	Group company
Solaria Eguzki Sorkuntza, S.L.	Group company
Solaria Eraikuntza S.L.	Group company
Marche Energia S.r.l.	Group company
Ollastra Energia S.r.l.	Group company
Serre UTA 1 Societa Agricola S.r.l.	Group company
Directors	Directors
Senior management	Executives

16.1 Related parties

The breakdown of related party balances is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Other group companies
2025	
Trade receivables and current account (Note 8)	147,162
Non-current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 12)	(77,379)
Current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 12)	(42,135)
Trade payables, group companies (Note 12)	(2,937)
2024	
Current loans (Note 8)	8,881
Trade receivables and current account (Note 8)	3,199
Non-current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 12)	(4,960)
Current loans and borrowings with group companies and associates (Note 12)	(44,571)
Trade payables, group companies (Note 12)	(1,283)

The breakdown of related party transactions is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Direct parent	Other group companies	Total
2025			
Sales	-	119,470	119,470
Rendering of operation and maintenance services	-	1,055	1,055
Management services for the group	-	38,684	38,684
Leases and other services	-	37	37
External services (Note 6)	(651)	-	(646)
Finance costs - Interest (Note 15.7)	-	(115)	(115)
2024			
Sales	-	177,243	177,243
Rendering of operation and maintenance services	-	1,233	1,233
Management services for the group	-	19,723	19,723
Leases and other services	-	2	2
External services (Note 6)	(609)	-	(609)
Finance costs - Interest (Note 15.7)	-	(215)	(215)

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Also, during the year, the CEO, Arturo Díaz-Tejeiro, purchased 14,700 thousand euros of promissory notes (2024: 14,600 thousand euros).

All related party transactions relate to the Company's normal trade operations and are carried out on an arm's length basis, similar to transactions with unrelated parties.

16.2 Directors and senior management

The breakdown of remuneration accrued by members of the Company's Board of Directors and senior management is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Directors	580	620
Salaries	580	620
Senior management	2,908	3,076
Salaries	2,908	3,076
	3,488	3,696

No civil liability insurance premiums were paid on behalf of directors for damages caused in 2025 or 2024.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no pension or life insurance commitments with former or current members of the Board of Directors.

No advances or loans had been granted to senior executives or members of the Board of Directors at December 31, 2025 and 2024, nor had any guarantees been given on their behalf.

In accordance with Article 229 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, the directors have stated that there are no situations that may involve a conflict of interest with Company.

17. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The risk management policies are established by management and were approved by the Company's directors. Based on these policies, the Finance Department has established a series of procedures and controls that make it possible to identify, measure, and manage the risks arising from financial instrument activity. These policies stipulate, *inter alia*, that the Company may not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

Financial instrument activity exposes the Company to credit, market, and liquidity risk.

17.1 Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is a possible loss caused by the Company's counterparty not meeting its contractual obligations, i.e. the possibility that financial assets will not be recovered at their carrying amount within the established time frame.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Transactions are only carried out with institutions with high credit ratings and taking into account past experience and other factors. Where customers do not have an independent credit rating, the Finance Department assesses their creditworthiness based on financial position, past experience and other factors.

Regarding credit risk arising from receivables, the Company does not consider that credit risk is high since they relate mainly to Group companies and associates.

In addition, the Business Development Department and the Finance Department set individual credit limits for each customer based on information received from an entity specialized in analyzing the companies' solvency.

The breakdown of "Trade and other receivables" by age at December 31 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Continuing operations (Note 8)	
	2025	2024
Not past due	39,750	-
Past due but not non-performing	883	1,058
Less than 30 days	-	-
Between 30 and 60 days	-	-
Between 60 and 90 days	-	-
Between 90 and 120 days	-	-
Over 120 days	883	1,058
Non-performing	-	-
Impairment losses (Note 8)	-	-
Total	40,633	1,058

17.2 Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Company did not carry out any transactions in foreign currency in 2025 and 2024, so it was not exposed to this risk.

Price risk

The Company manages this risk by considering current market conditions when transactions are carried out, assessing the possibility of signing contracts with fixed prices.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from bank borrowings and the promissory notes programs on MARF. The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate from its floating-rate bank borrowings. Solaria's policy is to enter into derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on certain loans indexed to a floating interest rate.

Solaria's debt structure at December 31, 2025, and 2024 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Fixed-rate borrowings	151,400	72,000
Floating-rate borrowings	66,018	-
Total	217,418	72,000

17.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management entails maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, an objective of the Company's Finance Department is to maintain flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors the forecasts for the Company's liquidity reserves based on expected cash flows. The Company ensures its solvency and has sufficient cash to meet all its obligations.

The Company's directors do not expect there to be any problems servicing its third-party borrowings at their maturities in accordance with the Group's budgets, which reflect management's judgment based on current circumstances, the factors considered most significant, and the trend considered most likely. They expect the Group will be able to generate sufficient funds to meet its payment obligations over the next financial year both for its improved financing capacity and the undrawn financing facilities available at year-end 2025.

Capital management and indebtedness:

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, provide a return to shareholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Company management monitors capital using a gearing ratio.

This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by equity. Net debt is calculated as total interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Capital includes the sum of share capital plus reserves and retained earnings, as shown in the balance sheet.

The Company's objective is to have enough capital so it can raise the necessary financing from external sources for its expansion without jeopardizing its solvency, while maximizing the returns shareholder can obtain on capital invested.

17.4 Development risk

Project development includes a phase involving red tape and bureaucracy with public administrations, so the Company cannot always control deadlines and outcomes since they depend on actions by third parties beyond its control. Nevertheless, the Company has vast experience with this type of actions, enabling it to achieve success with a large number of projects in different locations.

17.5 Capital management

Objectives of capital management include ensuring sustainable growth, providing sufficient returns to shareholders, and optimizing its capital structure.

The Company is not subject to strict capital management criteria, with its sound financial position enabling it to find the most suitable solution for optimal management at all times.

The Company is exposed to various financial risks relating to its business operations: market risk (including foreign currency price, price risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on mitigating unpredictable financial market risks and minimizing their potential adverse effects on the profitability of the Company, which uses derivatives to hedge foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Risk management is overseen by the Company's Finance Department. This department identifies, measures, and hedges financial risks in collaboration with the Group's operating units.

18. Other disclosures

18.1 Headcount

The breakdown of the Company's employees by employee category is as follows:

	Total number of employees at year-end by employee category and gender			Average number of employees with a disability of a severity of >33% as a percentage of the total
	Men	Women	Total	
2025				
Executives	8	1	9	-
Middle managers	11	5	16	-
Technical personnel	42	16	58	1
	61	22	83	1
2024				
Executives	8	2	10	-
Middle managers	15	8	23	-
Technical personnel	59	13	72	1
	82	23	105	1

The breakdown of the Company's average number of employees by employee category is as follows:

	Average number of employees in the year by employee category and gender			Average number of employees with a disability of a severity of >33% as a percentage of the total
	Men	Women	Total	
2025				
Executives	8	1	9	-
Middle managers	14	6	20	-
Technical personnel	51	18	69	1
	73	26	98	1
2024				
Executives	7	2	9	-
Middle managers	15	9	24	-
Technical personnel	58	12	70	1
	80	23	103	1

At December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Board of Directors comprised six people, five men and one woman.

SOLARIA ENERGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025
(Thousands of euros)

18.2 Audit fees

Audit fees accrued during the year for services rendered by the statutory auditor and firms in its network were as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2025	2024
Audit of separate financial statements	49	49
Other services	18	6
Other services provided by firms in the network	55	37
	122	92

18.3 Environmental disclosures

The Company takes into consideration prevailing environmental protection laws in all its business operations and considers that it substantially complies with these laws and has procedures in place to encourage and guarantee compliance.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company did not make any environmental investments or incur costs to protect and improve the environment, nor did it consider it necessary to record any provision for environmental liabilities or charges as it had no contingent liabilities relating to the protection or improvement of the environmental or liabilities of an environmental nature.

The directors of the Company consider that no significant contingencies exist with respect to environmental protection and improvement. Therefore, they did not consider it necessary to recognize any provision in this connection.

18.4 Information on average payment period to suppliers. Additional Provision Three. "Disclosure requirements" under Law 15/2010, of July 5, 2010.

Disclosures regarding the average supplier payment period are as follows:

	2025	2024
(Days)		
Average supplier payment period	57	53
Ratio of transactions paid	51	52
Ratio of transactions outstanding	58	58
(Thousands of euros)		
Total payments made	17,091	10,448
Total payments outstanding	3,104	1,631
Monetary value of invoices paid within the legally stipulated deadline	16,237	10,135
Percentage of payments made within that deadline as a percentage of total payments	95%	97%
(Number of invoices)		
Number of invoices paid within the legally stipulated deadline	1,487	2,194
Percentage of total invoices paid	93%	94%

18.5 Bank guarantees

At December 31, 2025, the Company had contingent liabilities for bank and other guarantees related to its normal business operations amounting to 301,393 thousand euros (2024: 561,633 thousand euros). The Company does not expect any significant liabilities to arise from these guarantees.

19. Events after the reporting period

From December 31, 2025 to the date of authorization for issue of the financial statements, no event occurred that could have a significant impact thereon or on the explanatory notes.



Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A.
2025 Management Report

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1. Situation and changes in the Group's composition

Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente (“Solaria” or “the Company”) was incorporated on November 27, 2002, for an indefinite period. At December 31, 2025, Solaria was the parent of a group comprising 115 companies (2024: 105 companies), virtually all of which are wholly owned by the Company directly or indirectly.

The companies comprising the Group and the percentage ownership interest at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Direct wholly owned subsidiaries:

Planta Solar Puertollano 4, S.L.U., Planta Solar Puertollano 8, S.L., Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L., Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L., Solaria Energía Generación Renovable, S.L.U., Solaria Data Center, S.L. and Solaria Representación en Mercado, S.L.

Indirect wholly owned subsidiaries:

Globasol Villanueva 1, S.A.U., Magacela Solar 1, S.A.U., Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A.U., Solaria Casiopea S.A.U., CFV Triangulum Australe, S.A.U., Guleve Investments, S.L., Lerapa Investments S.L., Planta FV100, S.L., Planta FV101, S.L., Planta FV102, S.L., Planta FV104, S.L., Planta FV 3, S.L., Planta Solar Puertollano 10, S.L., Vía Láctea Fotovoltaica, S.A.U., Planta FV107, S.L., Planta FV103, S.L., Planta FV114, S.L., Planta FV116, S.L., Andrómeda Fotovoltaica, S.L., Planta FV113, S.L., Planta FV115, S.L., Planta FV126, S.L., Corona Borealis Fotovoltaica, S.L., Planta FV105, S.L., Planta FV106, S.L., Planta FV109, S.L., Planta FV119, S.L., Planta FV120, S.L., Planta FV125, S.L., Planta FV137, S.L., Kraken Solar, S.L., Planta FV124, S.L., Planta FV154, S.L., Planta FV155, S.L., Adhara Solar, S.L., Planta FV144, S.L., Planta FV145, S.L., Planta FV146, S.L., Planta FV147, S.L., Planta FV148, S.L., Planta FV149, S.L., Planta FV150, S.L., Planta FV151, S.L., Planta FV152, S.L., Planta FV153, S.L., Planta FV156, S.L., Planta FV108, S.L., Planta FV110, S.L., Planta FV112, S.L., Planta FV118, S.L., Solaria Energía Inversiones, S.L. (formerly Planta FV143, S.L.), Planta FV117, S.L., Planta FV121, S.L., Planta FV122, S.L., Planta FV123, S.L., Planta FV127, S.L., Planta FV128, S.L., Planta FV129, S.L., Planta FV130, S.L., Planta FV132, S.L., Planta FV135, S.L., Planta FV139, S.L., Planta FV140, S.L., Indus Solar Fotovoltaica, S.L., Hydra Solar Fotovoltaica, S.L., Planta FV133, S.L., Planta FV134, S.L., Planta FV136, S.L., Planta FV111, S.L., Serpens Solar S.L., Planta FV Europa S.L., Planta FV Calisto S.L., Planta FV Maira Alpha S.L., Planta FV Maira Beta S.L., Planta FV Maira Gamma S.L., Planta FV Maira Delta, S.L., Planta FV Marte Solar, S.L., Solaria Eguzki Sorkunza, S.L., Solaria Eraikuntza, S.L., Solaria Deutschland GmbH, Sagitta Solar, S.L., Marche Energia, S.r.l., Sardegna Agrienergia Uno, S.r.l., Serre UTA, S.r.l., Ollastra Energia, S.r.l., Solaria Lyra, S.r.l., Solaria Italia Services, S.r.l., Solaria Promozione e Sviluppo, S.r.l., Natelu, S.A., Yarnel, S.A., Solaria Energia Renováveis Portugal, Lda, Prodigy Orbit, Lda, Radian Jupiter, Lda, Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L.-Sucursal EM Portugal, and Elassona Solar Energiaki, L.L.C.

Indirect 75%-owned subsidiary: Indarberri, S.L.

2. Key highlights

Data Center

On February 13, 2025, Solaria announced that Red Eléctrica de España had awarded the company feasibility of access and connection for 213 MW of demand for supply for a data processing center (DPC) in southern Madrid.

Data Center

On February 25, 2025, Solaria announced that Red Eléctrica de España had awarded the company feasibility of access and connection for 225 MW of demand for supply for a data processing center (DPC) in the Basque Country.

Data Center

On March 17, 2025, Solaria announced that Red Eléctrica de España had awarded the company feasibility of access and connection for 130 MW of demand for supply for a data processing center (DPC) in Madrid.

Data Center

On March 18, 2025, Solaria announced that Red Eléctrica de España had awarded the company feasibility of access and connection for 225 MW of demand for supply for a data processing center (DPC) in the Basque Country, now totaling 450 MW.

PPA

On April 24, 2025, Solaria announced that it had entered into a 10-year power purchase agreement (PPA) for 1 TWh with Trafigura linked to a 50MW solar project in Spain.

Storage

On April 28, 2025, Solaria reported that it had closed the purchase of 260MWh for battery energy storage systems (BESS), for approximately 20 million euros. These batteries will be located in Spain.

The Company currently has 2.8 GW of BESS under development in Spain and Italy.

Data Center

On May 20, 2025, Solaria announced that Red Eléctrica de España had awarded the company feasibility of access and connection for 250 MW of demand for supply for a data processing center (DPC) in central Madrid.

Financing

On May 26, 2025, Solaria announced that it had entered into an agreement in principle with Banco Sabadell for the long-term financing of 175MW of PV solar plants in Spain. The financing was arranged in the form of syndicated project finance for an amount of up to 93.5 million euros.

Treasury shares

On June 3, 2025, Solaria disclosed that, in accordance with the authorization granted by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 30, 2022 under item 8 of the agenda, on May 8, 2025 the Company's board of directors agreed to repurchase treasury shares. The share buyback will have the following features:

- 1) Purpose: To repurchase Solaria shares under the framework of different corporate actions.
- 2) Size: The number of shares to be bought back will not exceed 12.495 million, representing 10% of Solaria's share capital.

Batteries

On September 3, 2025, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had purchased 1,102 MWh of batteries to be installed in six projects in Spain. This equipment will be operated using automated energy management software based on AI tools.

The batteries will gradually come into operation starting in December.

The total investment amounts to over 80 million euros.

Appointments

On September 25, 2025, Solaria's Board of Directors agreed to appoint Felipe Morenés Botín-Sanz de Sautuola proprietary director of the Company by co-option.

The Board also agreed to appoint, based on a favorable report by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, Javier Monzón Sánchez non-director Secretary of the Board.

Batteries

On October 2, 2025, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had obtained a positive environmental impact statement (EIS) for the installation of 780 MWh of batteries within the Garoña solar PV complex (710MW). The two facilities (solar + batteries) will come on stream at the same time.

Italy

On November 5, 2025, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had obtained a positive environmental impact statement (EIS) for the 150 MW Garaguso project in Italy. The Company expects to end the year with nearly 1 GW of environmentally approved capacity in Italy.

Batteries

On November 13, 2025, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had obtained a positive environmental impact statement (EIS) for the installation of 908 MWh of batteries in 11 PV solar plants located in Castilla-La Mancha and Castilla and León (Spain).

PPA

On November 17, 2025, Solaria announced that it had entered into a 10-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Repsol for 150 MW of PV solar power for a hydrogen station.

PPA

On November 17, 2025, Solaria announced that it had entered into a 10-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Repsol for 180 MW of wind power for a hydrogen station.

Batteries

On November 17, 2025, Solaria announced that it had signed a deal with Stoneshield Capital to create a new joint venture, Gravyx, a dedicated vehicle for stand-alone batteries. The joint venture will focus on the development, execution and large-scale operation of stand-alone battery systems.

Gravyx has a pipeline with 14 Gwh, of which 5.6 GWh already have grid connection permits. The projects are located in Europe, primarily in Germany and Italy. The deal envisages a minimum investment of 200 million euros by Stoneshield Capital.

Germany

On November 17, 2025, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had secured permits to commence construction of 200 MW of PV plants in Germany.

PPA

On November 17, 2025, Solaria announced that it had signed a 15-year power purchase agreement (PPA) with Merlin Properties for 445 MW of solar PV for its data center in Spain.

Data Center

On November 17, 2025, Solaria announced that it had reached an agreement with Merlin Properties ensuring grid access and connection of 225 MW and required electricity infrastructure for that company's data centers in Spain.

Italy

On January 28, 2025, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had obtained a positive environmental impact statement (EIS) for the 81 MW Palermo I project in Italy. The hope is to begin construction of this plant by the end of the year so that it can enter into operation over the course of 2027.

3. Financial information

3.1 Income statement

The key income statement items in relation to the accompanying financial statements are discussed below.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reported revenue of 227,788 thousand euros, profit before tax of 200,671 thousand euros, and profit for the year of 180,125 thousand euros. The breakdown of revenue in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Sale of inventories	119,591	177,515
Services for project development	67,500	-
Rendering of operation and maintenance services	1,055	4,188
Management services for the group	39,302	18,146
Leases and other services	340	609
Total	227,788	199,849

The increase in revenue compared to the year before was mostly due to the performance of construction of PV projects that were transferred to different Group companies in 2025, as provided for in the business plan.

Net finance expense for 2025 amounted to 7,820 thousand euros.

3.2 Balance sheet

Balance sheet highlights included an increase in inventories from 2024 following the sale of new projects located in Spain to SPVs that will oversee their development and construction.

As for liabilities, the Company issued 79 million euros of promissory notes during the year.

4. Main risks

4.1 Market risk

The main market risk to which the Company is exposed arises from the strong positioning of its investees in the Iberian market. Plans are to expand in new geographic markets to reduce this risk.

As explained in the outlook section, over the next few years management will focus on developing projects outside Spain, specifically Italy, the United Kingdom, and Germany, where it already has operations through a local team and its first projects.

Geographical diversification not only reduces market risk, but also the regulatory risk inherent in the sector.

4.2 Development risk

Project development includes a phase involving red tape and bureaucracy with public administrations, so the Company cannot always control deadlines and outcomes since they depend on actions by these third parties that are beyond its control. Nevertheless, the Company has vast experience with this type of actions, enabling it to achieve success with a large number of projects in different locations.

4.3 Liquidity risk

The Company ensures its solvency and has sufficient cash and financing to meet all its obligations.

4.4 Capital management

Objectives of capital management include ensuring sustainable growth, providing sufficient returns to shareholders, and optimizing its capital structure.

The Company is not subject to strict capital management criteria, with its sound financial position enabling it to find the most suitable solution for optimal management at all times.

The Company is exposed to various financial risks relating to the business operations of its investees: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on mitigating unpredictable financial market risks and minimizing their potential adverse effects on the profitability of the Group, which uses derivatives to hedge price risk and interest rate risk.

Risk management is overseen by the Finance Department. This department identifies, measures, and hedges financial risks in collaboration with the Group's operating units.

4.5 Risk related to financial instruments

Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk in its transactions with foreign currency, especially the US dollars. Foreign currency risk arises mainly from distributions from subsidiaries. This risk is largely minimized since they operate in the same currency.

The currency other than the euro in which the Company primarily operates is the US dollar. It did not carry out any transactions denominated in US dollar during the year,

b) Price risk

The Company is exposed to commodity price risk. Management addresses this risk by considering current market conditions when transactions are carried out, assessing the possibility of signing contracts with fixed prices.

c) Cash flow interest rate risk

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, income and cash flows from operating activities are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The Company manages its cash flow interest rate risk based on current market conditions using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. The effect of these interest rate swaps is to convert floating rate borrowings into fixed rate borrowings.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Transactions are only carried out with institutions with high credit ratings and taking into account past experience and other factors. Where customers do not have an independent credit rating, the Finance Department assesses their creditworthiness based on financial position, past experience and other factors.

e) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management entails maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, an objective of the Company's Finance Department is to maintain flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Management monitors the forecasts for the Company's liquidity reserves based on expected cash flows.

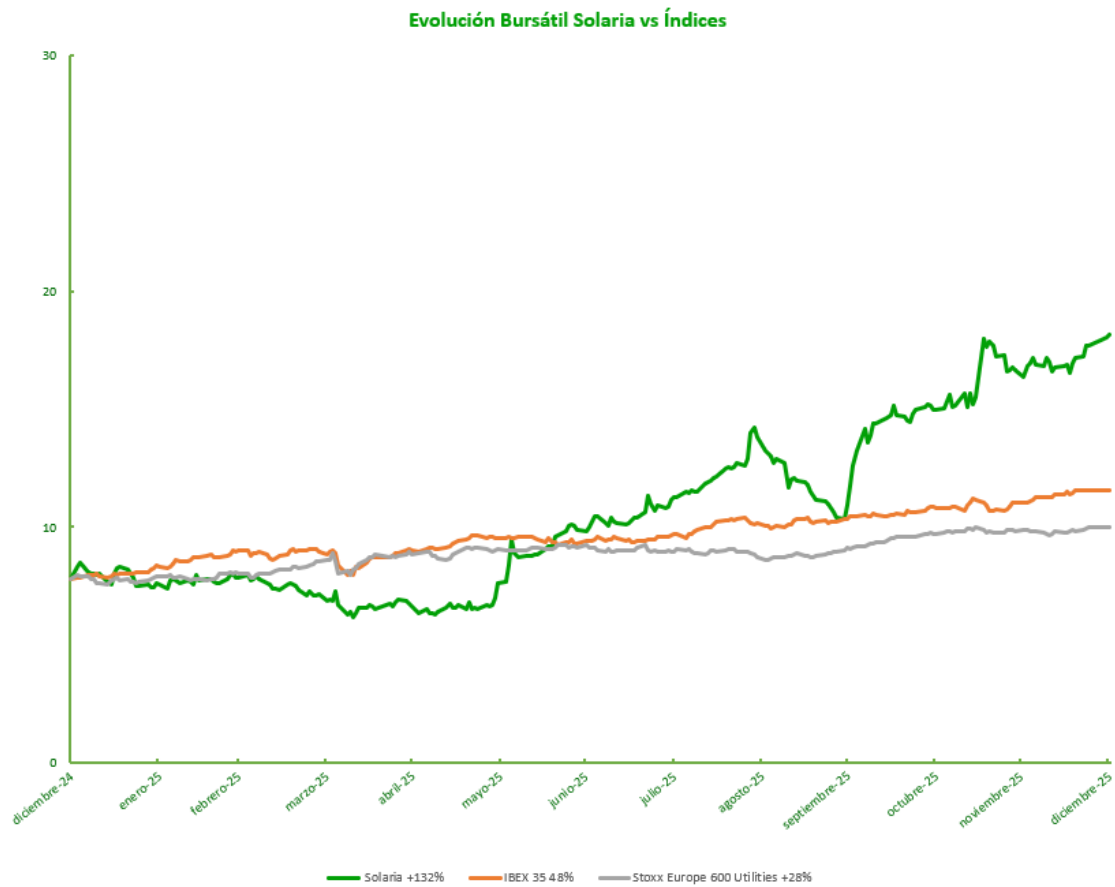
5. Average supplier payment period

See Note 17.1 to the 2025 financial statements.

6. Events after the reporting period

From December 31, 2025 to the date of authorization for issue of the financial statements, no event occurred that could have a significant impact thereon or on the explanatory notes.

7. Share price performance



Authorization for issue of the financial statements and management report for the year ended December 31, 2025

On February 25, 2026, the Board of Directors of SOLARIA ENERGIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A., in compliance with article 253 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act and article 37 of the Spanish Commercial Code, authorized for issue the financial statements and management for the year ended December 31, 2025, which consist of the foregoing documents attached to this statement.

SIGNATORIES

Enrique Díaz-Tejeiro Gutiérrez
Chairman of the Board

Manuel Azpilicueta Ferrer
Director

Carlos Francisco Abad Rico
Director

Felipe Morenés Botín-Sanz
Director

Arturo Díaz-Tejeiro Larrañaga
Director

María Dolores Larrañaga Horna
Director

