

ACERINOX, S.A.



**Financial Statements
as of December 31, 2025**

In-house translation of the original Spanish version.
This version does not constitute an official translation.
In the event of any discrepancy, the original Spanish version prevails.

Acerinox, S.A.

Auditor's report
Annual accounts as at 31 December 2025
Management report



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

Independent auditor's report on the annual accounts

To the shareholders of Acerinox, S.A.

Report on the annual accounts

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Acerinox, S.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and related notes for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts present fairly, in all material respects, the equity and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, as well as its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (as identified in note 2 of the notes to the annual accounts), and in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria included therein.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Assessment of the recovery of the carrying value of investments in group companies and associates in the long term

As detailed in note 2.3.b of the accompanying financial statements, management annually assesses the existence of signs of impairment and determines the recoverable value of investments in group companies and associates in the long term.

For the calculations of recoverable value through value in use, the Company's management uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets that require relevant judgements and estimates. In the case of Acerinox Europa, S.A. and Columbus Stainless Pty Ltd, the Company's management has relied on an independent expert.

The most significant assumptions used in the model described above are summarized in note 9.2.6 of the attached report.

As mentioned in note 9.2.6 of the attached report, in the case of Acerinox Europa, S.A. and Columbus Stainless Pty Ltd, an impairment adjustment has been recorded in 2025, in addition to that already recorded in previous years, amounting to 530,182 thousand euros and 89,777 thousand euros, respectively. In the case of Roldan, S.A., an impairment allowance of €6,355 thousand has been recorded.

Deviations in management's variables and estimates may lead to significant variations in the conclusions reached and, therefore, in the assessment of the recovery in the carrying amount of investments in group companies and associates in the long term.

This fact, together with the relevance of this heading and the impact on the profit and loss account, have led to it being a key issue for our audit.

As a starting point for our procedures, we have understood the relevant processes and controls linked to management's assessment of impairments on investments in group companies, including those linked to the preparation of budgets and the analysis and monitoring of projections, which form the basis for management's main judgements and estimates.

For investments in group companies and long-term associates with indications of impairment, we have assessed, with the collaboration of our experts, the adequacy of the valuation models used, the key assumptions and estimates used to determine the cash flows considered by management in determining the recoverable value of such investments. We have also checked the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and models prepared by management, and we have compared the recoverable amount calculated by management with the net book value of investments in group companies and long-term associates.

We have also evaluated the competence, capacity, objectivity and conclusions of the independent expert hired by management, as well as the adequacy of his work as audit evidence.

As a result of the analyses carried out, we consider that the conclusions of the Company's management on the estimates made and the impact on the profit and loss account, as well as the information disclosed in the accompanying financial statements, are adequately supported and consistent with the information currently available.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

As of December 31, 2025, the accompanying financial statements reflect an amount of €10,041 thousand of deferred tax assets, the recovery of which depends on the generation of positive tax bases in future years (note 12 of the attached report). In addition, note 12 of the attached report breaks down the tax credits not recognized as an accounting asset of the tax group to which the Company belongs because it does not comply with the recognition requirements.

In accordance with applicable accounting regulations, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is likely that there will be a tax benefit against which they can be used in the light of current tax legislation and the latest approved strategic plans.

Accordingly, the conclusion on the recognition of deferred tax assets shown in the accompanying financial statements is subject to significant judgements and estimates by the Company's management.

Given the relevance of the amount pending recognition, the significant judgements required and estimates necessary for the calculation of future tax bases, the recognition of deferred tax assets has been a key issue in our audit.

Firstly, we have proceeded to understand and evaluate the criteria used by the Company's management to estimate the possibilities of using and recovering deferred tax assets in the following years.

We have analyzed whether the calculations and estimates made by management, as well as the conclusions reached, in relation to the amount that is considered likely to be recovered from deferred tax assets, are consistent with the applicable accounting regulations, with the tax regulations in force, and the expectations of future tax results of the tax group to which the Company belongs.

As part of the analyses, we have also evaluated the tax adjustments considered for the estimation of taxable bases, the applicable tax regulations, as well as the decisions about the possibilities of using the tax benefits corresponding to the tax group.

The analyses carried out have made it possible to verify that the calculations and estimates made by the Company's management, as well as the conclusions reached, in relation to the recognition of deferred tax assets, are consistent with the applicable accounting regulations, the current situation, the expectations of future results of the tax group and with its tax planning possibilities available under current legislation.

Other information: Management report

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

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management report. Our responsibility regarding the management report, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice, is to:

- a) Verify only that the statement of non-financial information, certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration, as referred to in the Auditing Act, have been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and, if not, we are obliged to disclose that fact.
- b) Evaluate and report on the consistency between the rest of the information included in the management report and the annual accounts as a result of our knowledge of the Company obtained during the audit of the aforementioned financial statements, as well as to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of this part of the management report is in accordance with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that material misstatements exist, we are required to report that fact.

On the basis of the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information mentioned in section a) above has been provided in the manner required by applicable legislation and that the rest of the information contained in the management report is consistent with that contained in the annual accounts for the 2025 financial year, and its content and presentation are in accordance with applicable regulations.

Responsibility of the directors and the audit commission for the annual accounts

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

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

The audit commission is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and presentation of the annual accounts.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our

auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the entity's audit commission with a statement that we have complied with ethical requirements relating to independence and we communicate with the aforementioned those matters that may reasonably be considered to threaten our independence and, where applicable, the safeguards adopted to eliminate or reduce such threat.

From the matters communicated with the entity's audit commission, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

European single electronic format

We have examined the digital file of the European single electronic format (ESEF) of Acerinox, S.A. for the 2025 financial year that comprises an XHTML file of the annual accounts for the financial year, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Acerinox, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual financial report for the 2025 financial year in accordance with the formatting requirements established in the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 of the European Commission (hereinafter the ESEF Regulation). In this regard, the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration have been incorporated by reference in the management report.

Our responsibility is to examine the digital file prepared by the Company's directors, in accordance with legislation governing the audit practice in Spain. This legislation requires that we plan and execute our audit procedures in order to verify whether the content of the annual accounts included in the aforementioned file completely agrees with that of the annual accounts that we have audited, and whether the format of these accounts has been effected, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital file examined completely agrees with the audited annual accounts, and these are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Report to the audit commission

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the audit commission of the Company dated 25 February 2026.

Appointment period

The General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 6 May 2025 appointed us as auditors for a period of one year, for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Previously, we were appointed by resolution of the General Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting for a period of three years and we have audited the accounts continuously since the year ended 31 December 2017.

Services provided

Services provided to the audited entity for services other than the audit of the accounts are disclosed in note 16.3 to the annual accounts.

In relation to the services provided to the subsidiary companies of the Company for services other than the audit of the accounts, refer to the audit report dated 26 February 2026 on the consolidated annual accounts of Acerinox, S.A. and its subsidiary companies, where these subsidiary companies have been consolidated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. (S0242)

Original in Spanish signed by

Ignacio Rodríguez-Guanter Asporosa (24231)

26 February 2026

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ACERINOX, S.A.

1. BALANCE SHEET OF ACERINOX, S.A.

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2025 and 2024)

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS			
A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
I. Intangible assets	5	709	1,274
1. Computer software		709	1,274
2. Advances on fixed assets			
II. Property, plant and equipment	6	9,668	8,391
1. Land and buildings		8,525	7,444
2. Technical facilities and other property, plant and equipment		1,143	947
III. Investment property	7	1,846	1,891
1. Land		1,231	1,231
2. Buildings		615	660
IV. Long term investments in Group companies and affiliates	9	1,608,935	2,034,335
1. Equity instruments		1,608,935	2,034,335
2. Corporate loans	15.2		
V. Long-term financial investments	9	4,946	7,461
1. Assets at fair value through equity			
2. Loans to third parties			
3. Derivatives		2,318	4,498
4. Other financial assets		2,628	2,963
VI. Deferred tax assets	12	10,041	17,570
B) CURRENT ASSETS			
I. Trade and other receivables	9	25,445	32,439
1. Customers, Group companies and affiliates	15.2	24,177	30,972
2. Sundry receivables		138	156
3. Staff			7
4. Current tax assets	12	424	591
5. Other credits with Public Administrations	12	706	713
II. Short-term investments in Group companies and affiliates	9	1,162,037	577,115
1. Corporate loans	15.2	396,080	336,476
2. Other financial assets	9.2.3	765,957	240,639
III. Short-term financial investments	9	3,166	78,536
1. Derivatives		3,090	7,449
2. Other financial assets	9.2.6	76	71,087
IV. Short-term accruals		2,546	562
V. Cash and cash equivalents	9	55,912	161,438
1. Cash		55,912	161,438
TOTAL ASSETS		2,885,251	2,921,012

The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2025 and 2024)

	Note	2025	2024
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A) EQUITY		1,116,445	1,070,132
A-1) Shareholders' equity.	10	1,114,183	1,064,774
I. Capital		62,334	62,334
1. Registered capital		62,334	62,334
II. Issue premium		268	268
III. Reserves		919,975	972,423
1. Legal		13,527	13,527
2. Other reserves		906,448	958,896
IV. Treasury shares and equity interests		-74	-221
V. Profit/(loss) from previous years			
VI. Profit/(loss) for the year		202,307	101,478
VII. Interim dividend		-77,292	-77,286
VIII. Other equity instruments		6,665	5,778
A-2) Adjustments for changes in value		2,262	5,358
I. Assets at fair value through equity			
II. Hedging operations		2,262	5,358
B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,251,894	1,430,411
I. Long-term borrowings	9	1,232,329	1,410,793
1. Bonds and other marketable securities			
2. Bank borrowings		1,231,813	1,409,291
3. Derivatives		473	1,459
4. Other financial liabilities		43	43
II. Long-term debt with Group companies and affiliates	15.2		
III. Deferred tax liabilities	12	19,565	19,618
C) CURRENT LIABILITIES		516,912	420,469
I. Current payables	9	467,616	375,544
1. Bonds and other marketable securities			
2. Bank borrowings		388,300	297,932
3. Derivatives		1,548	308
4. Other financial liabilities		77,768	77,304
II. Short-term debt with Group companies and affiliates	15.2	41,704	37,554
III. Trade and other payables	9	7,592	7,371
1. Suppliers		2,552	2,444
2. Suppliers, Group companies and affiliates	15	97	19
3. Sundry payables.		1,442	1,704
4. Personnel (remunerations pending payment)		2,729	2,380
5. Current tax liabilities	12		
6. Other debts with Public Administrations	12	772	824
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,885,251	2,921,012

The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.



2. INCOME STATEMENT OF ACERINOX, S.A.

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2025 and 2024)

	Note	2025	2024
A.1) CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
1. Revenue	13.2	940,715	360,055
a) Services rendered		48,092	61,968
b) Dividends received from Group companies	9.2.6	877,252	260,535
c) Financial income from Group companies	15.2	15,371	37,552
2. Other operating income	13.2	409	391
a) Ancillary income and other current operating expenses		409	391
b) Operating subsidies included in income for the period			
3. Staff costs	13.1	-21,473	-23,814
a) Wages, salaries and similar		-18,388	-21,042
b) Employee benefits		-3,085	-2,772
4. Other operating expenses		-26,479	-41,009
a) Outside services	13.3	-26,255	-41,045
b) Taxes		-224	36
c) Other current management expenses			
5. Depreciation of fixed assets	5, 6, and 7	-1,114	-939
6. Impairment and gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets		-626,314	-161,119
a) Gains (losses) on disposals and other	6		-65,421
b) Impairment of equity instruments	9.2.6	-626,314	-95,698
7. Other gains/(losses)		500	
A.2) OPERATING INCOME		266,244	133,565
1 Finance income		2,212	3,361
a) Of holdings in equity instruments			
a1) In third parties			
a2) In Group companies and affiliates			
b) Marketable securities and other financial instruments		2,212	3,361
b1) In third parties		2,212	3,361
b2) In Group companies and associates			
2 Finance costs		-45,834	-44,292
a) For debts with Group companies and affiliates	15.2	-1,291	-1,773
b) For debts with third parties		-44,543	-42,519
3 Changes in fair value of financial instruments	9.2.2	-277	-958
a) Trading portfolio and others		-277	-958
b) Recognition in the income statement of financial assets at fair value through equity			
4 Exchange differences	11	-7,576	3,316
5 Impairment and gain (loss) on disposal of financial instruments			
A.3) FINANCIAL RESULT		-51,475	-38,573
A.4) PRETAX INCOME		214,769	94,992
1 Income tax	12	-11,861	6,983
2 Other taxes	12.2	-601	-497
A.5) INCOME FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		202,307	101,478
A.6) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
A.7) PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		202,307	101,478

The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

3.1 STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2025 and 2024)

	Note	2025	2024
A) RESULTS OF THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		202,307	101,478
INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY			
I. For valuation of financial instruments.			
1. Financial assets at fair value through equity.	9.2.3		
II. Arising from cash flow hedges.	9.2.3	1,335	2,621
III. Arising from actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments.			
IV. Tax effect.	12	-334	-655
B) TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSES CHARGED DIRECTLY TO EQUITY (I+II+III+IV+V)		1,001	1,966
TRANSFERS TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS			
I. For valuation of financial instruments			
1. Financial assets at fair value through equity			
II. Arising from cash flow hedges	9.2.3	-5,462	-13,231
III. Tax effect.	12	1,365	3,308
C) TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS		-4,097	-9,923
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE (A + B + C)		199,211	93,521

The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

3.2. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2025 and 2024)

	Registered capital	Issue premium	Reserves	Profit/(loss) for the year	Interim dividend	Other equity instruments	Treasury shares	Adjustments for changes in value	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023	62,334	268	1,013,623	114,187	-77,261	4,288	-1,031	13,315	1,129,723
I. Total recognized income and expenses				101,478				-7,957	93,521
Results of the income statement				101,478					101,478
For valuation of financial instruments								-10,610	-10,610
Tax effect								2,653	2,653
II. Transactions with partners or owners.			-41,199	-114,187	-25	1,490	809		-153,112
Interim dividend					-77,286				-77,286
Dividends paid			-154,522		77,261				-77,261
Application of retained earnings			114,187	-114,187					0
Acquisition of treasury shares							-961		-961
Long-term incentive plan for senior executives			-864			1,490	1,770		2,396
III. Other changes in equity			-1				1		0
Balance as of December 31, 2024	62,334	268	972,423	101,478	-77,286	5,778	-221	5,358	1,070,132
I. Total recognized income and expenses				202,307				-3,096	199,211
Results of the income statement				202,307					202,307
For valuation of financial instruments								-4,127	-4,127
Tax effect								1,031	1,031
II. Transactions with partners or owners.			-52,450	-101,478	-6	887	146		-152,901
Interim dividend					-77,292				-77,292
Dividends paid			-154,576		77,286				-77,290
Application of retained earnings			101,478	-101,478					0
Acquisition of treasury shares							-718		-718
Long-term incentive plan for senior executives			648			887	864		2,399
III. Other changes in equity			2				1		3
Balance as of December 31, 2025	62,334	268	919,975	202,307	-77,292	6,665	-74	2,262	1,116,445

The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Financial Statements



3.3. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS OF ACERINOX, S.A.

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2025 and 2024)

	Notes	2025	2024
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		330,865	305,496
1. Profit/(loss) for the year before tax		214,769	94,992
2. Adjustments to the result		-197,936	-56,278
a) Depreciation of fixed assets (+)	5, 6, and 7	1,114	940
b) Valuation corrections for impairment (+/-)	9.2.6	626,314	95,698
c) Gain (loss) on retirements and disposals of financial instruments			65,421
d) Gain (loss) on retirements and disposals of fixed assets (+/-)			
e) Finance income (-)		-2,212	-3,361
f) Finance expenses (+)		45,834	44,292
g) Exchange differences (+/-)		15,295	-41
h) Changes in fair value of financial instruments (+/-)		-8,813	-821
i) Other income and expenses		-875,468	-258,406
3. Changes in working capital		18,679	-9,284
a) Trade and other receivables (+/-)		6,827	-5,711
b) Other current assets (+/-)		12,295	-3,044
c) Trade and other payables (+/-)		-77	-2,252
d) Other current liabilities (+/-)		-366	1,723
e) Other non-current assets and liabilities (+/-)			
4. Other cash flows from operating activities		295,353	276,066
a) Interest payments (-)		-37,434	-44,758
b) Dividend collections (+)		328,997	318,538
c) Interest income (+)		2,212	3,361
d) Income tax payments (collections) (+/-)		1,578	-1,075
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-195,015	-293,389
5. Payments for investments (-)		-268,543	-335,857
a) Group companies and affiliates		-267,142	-334,978
b) Intangible assets			
c) Property, plant and equipment		-1,401	-819
d) Other financial assets			-60
e) Other assets (Group loans)			
6. Proceeds from divestitures (+)		73,528	42,468
a) Group companies and affiliates		68,268	6
b) Property, plant and equipment			
c) Other financial assets			
d) Other assets (Group loans)		5,260	42,462
7. Dividend collection (+)			
a) Other collections/payments for investment activities			
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-241,376	128,144
8. Payments for investments (-)		-718	-961
a) Issuance of equity instruments (-)			
b) Amortization of own equity instruments (-)			
c) Acquisition of own equity instruments (-)		-718	-961
d) Disposal of own equity instruments (+)			
9. Receivables and payments for financial liability instruments	9.2.5	-86,082	283,642
A) Issuance		197,000	735,420
1. Bonds and other marketable securities (+)			
2. Bank borrowings (+)		197,000	735,000
3. Payables to Group companies and affiliates (+)			420
B) Reimbursement and depreciation of:		-283,082	-451,778
1. Bonds and other marketable securities (+)			-75,000
2. Bank borrowings (-)		-282,997	-376,604
3. Payables to Group companies and affiliates (-)		-85	-174
4. Other debts			
9. Payments for dividends and remuneration of other equity instruments		-154,576	-154,537
A) Dividends (-)	10.5	-154,576	-154,537
B) Remuneration of other equity instruments (-)			
D) NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS		-105,526	140,251
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		161,438	21,187
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		55,912	161,438

The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ACERINOX, S.A.

NOTE 1 – COMPANY ACTIVITIES

Name of the Company: Acerinox, S.A. (hereinafter, “the Company”).

Incorporation: the Company was incorporated as a public limited liability company for an indefinite period of time on September 30, 1970.

Registered office, tax domicile and location in which its business activities are performed: the Company’s registered office and tax domicile are located at calle Santiago de Compostela, no. 100, Madrid, Spain.

Corporate purpose and main business activities: the Company’s purpose, as described in its bylaws, consists of the manufacture and sale of stainless steel and high-performance alloys products through the ownership of shares or other equity interests in companies with an identical or similar corporate purpose. The Company’s main business activity is that of a holding company, in its condition as the Parent of the Acerinox Group. Acerinox, S.A. manages and supervises the strategic business areas. It also provides corporate, legal, accounting and consulting services, and is responsible for the management and administration of Group financing, as well as the approval of strategies for both organic and inorganic growth and investment.

As indicated in **Note 9.2.6**, the Company holds ownership interests in subsidiaries and affiliates. The Company is therefore the parent of a group of companies.

The Acerinox Group is an international manufacturer and distributor of stainless steel and high-performance alloys and is one of the most competitive companies in its industry. Present on all five continents, the Group is a leader in the stainless-steel markets in the United States and Africa, and one of the best positioned companies in the sector in Europe. It is also the world’s leading company in the production of high-performance alloys sector.

As explained in the 2024 Financial Statements, on November 21, 2024, the Group completed the acquisition of Haynes International, strengthening Acerinox’s position in the high-performance alloys segment, as well as in the attractive US market and aerospace sector. The Group has acquired this interest through its Group subsidiary in the United States, North American Stainless Inc. Detailed information on this deal is included in **Note 9.2.6**. Haynes, together with VDM, is part of the Acerinox Group’s High-Performance alloys Division. Haynes is headquartered in Kokomo, Indiana, where its main plant is located, and has other plants in Louisiana and North Carolina. It also has sales subsidiaries and service centers in other European countries and in Asia.

The Acerinox Group has five stainless-steel factories on three continents, located in Campo de Gibraltar, Ponferrada and Igualada (Spain), Ghent (Kentucky, USA) and Middelburg (Mpumalanga, South Africa). The High-Performance Alloys Division, consisting of VDM Metals and Haynes International, operates 10 production centers across Germany and the United States: five in Germany (Unna, Duisburg, Siegen, Werdohl, and Altena) and five in the United States (New Jersey, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, and North Carolina). The Group also has an extensive distribution network that enables it to sell in more than 80 countries.

On the other hand, as was also explained in the 2024 Financial Statements, and as detailed in **Note 9.2.6**, on December 3, 2024, the Company sold the Malaysia-based subsidiary Bahru Stainless Sdn Bhd Group. Production overcapacity in this market and price pressure motivated the sale. However, the Group continues to maintain a commercial subsidiary in that country, which will allow it to continue to supply the Asian market with less commodity and high value-added products from other Group factories.

The presentation of consolidated financial statements is obligatory, pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles and standards, in order to present a fair view the financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group.



At December 31, 2025, Acerinox, S.A., in accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules for the Preparation of Financial Statements, did not form part of a decision-making unit with other companies with registered office in Spain other than those included in **Note 9.2.6**.

Fiscal year: The fiscal year of Acerinox, S.A. covers 12 months. It begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

Authorization for issue: These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A., on February 25, 2026.

On that same date, the directors also authorized for issue the consolidated financial statements of Acerinox, S.A. and subsidiaries for 2025, which present consolidated profit attributable to the Parent Company of EUR -40,074 thousand (2024: EUR 224,946 thousand) and consolidated equity of EUR 2,097,633 thousand (2024: EUR 2,575,071 thousand).

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Fair view

In accordance with current legislation, the Company's directors formally prepared these financial statements, in order to present a fair view of its equity and financial position at December 31, 2025 and the results of its operations, the changes in its equity and the cash flows in the year then ended.

The financial statements have been prepared from the Company's accounting records and are presented in accordance with current mercantile legislation, with the rules established in the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 and the amendments incorporated, the latest being those introduced by Royal Decree 1/2021, dated January 12.

The Company's directors consider that the financial statements for 2025 will be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting without any changes.

2.2 Comparative information

For comparison purposes the accompanying financial statements present, in addition to the figures for 2025, for each item in the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, the figures for 2025, which formed part of the financial statements for 2024 approved by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting on May 6, 2025.

These financial statements are presented in euros, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency, and the figures are rounded off to the nearest thousand.

2.3 Key issues in relation to the measurement and estimation of uncertainty

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Spanish General Chart of Accounts, the Company's Management is required to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and, therefore, the figures presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The accounting estimates and judgments are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations regarding future events that are considered to be reasonable. The Company may revise such estimates if changes were to occur in certain events or circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and judgments regarding the future. The resulting accounting estimates may differ from the corresponding actual results. Any changes in estimates are recognized in the financial statements prospectively, as established in Recognition and Measurement Standard 22 (RMS 22) of the Spanish National Chart of Accounts (SNCA).



The main estimates made by the Company are as follows:

a) Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

The Company acquires derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to the risk of exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations. The fair value of financial instruments not traded in active markets is determined using valuation techniques based mainly on market conditions existing at each reporting date, and provided that financial information is available to carry out this valuation. **Note 9.2** includes information on all of the Company's financial instruments.

b) Impairment losses on investments in Group companies and affiliates

The Company reviews at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication of impairment of investments in Group companies and affiliates. If such indications exist, the Company assesses whether the investment cost exceeds its recoverable amount, which is usually determined on the basis of value in use (present value of the cash flows expected to be generated by the affiliate) or at their fair value less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of assumptions, for example in relation to sales, margins, discount rates and perpetuity growth rates, which involve a high degree of judgment.

The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units in this year have been determined based on calculations of their value in use. Some estimates were made by an independent valuer.

Note 9.2.6 details the analyses conducted by the Company in 2025 and 2024.

c) Recognition of deferred tax assets and recoverability of tax credits for tax loss carryforwards and deductions to be offset

Separately from tax legislation, which in Spain allows the recovery of tax losses without time limitation, as established in the related accounting policy (see **Note 4.7**), the Company recognizes in the balance sheet the deferred tax assets arising from tax loss and tax credit carryforwards, provided that it is probable that they will be recovered within a reasonable period of time, which the Company has set at ten years. The Company regularly assesses the recoverability of its available tax credits either by means of Management-approved income forecasts, when these are reasonable and do not depend on uncertain events beyond the entity's control, or using verifiable positive evidence to determine the existence of future profits with which to recover such tax losses, in order to conclude whether or not they will be recoverable in that reasonable period.

The Company files consolidated income tax returns, together with the other Spanish entities that form part of the Group (with the exception of the entities established in the regions of Álava, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa). The Company takes this circumstance into consideration when determining earnings projections and the recoverability of the tax assets.

Where there is a history of recurring losses, the Group ensures that forecasts of future taxable profits are not dependent on uncertain events outside the entity's control and therefore only considers verifiable positive evidence to determine the existence of future profits with which to recover such tax losses.

Additionally, in projecting future taxable income and analyzing the recoverability of tax credits, the Company applies current tax legislation, considering the legal limits on the offsetting tax loss carryforwards and the impact of mandatory minimum payments.

Note 12.3 details the Company's existing tax assets and the assumptions used to determine the recoverability of recognized tax assets.

d) Determination of employee benefit obligations

Pension and similar obligations are determined on the basis of actuarial valuations which take into account statistical rates published by official bodies relating to future valuations such as expectations of salary increases, growth rates, mortality rates, discount rates, etc. These rates may vary significantly depending on economic and



market conditions, which would cause variations in the obligations recognized in the Financial Statements. These assessments are carried out by independent experts.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the Company records the amounts related to its employee benefit obligations, which are determined through actuarial valuations conducted by independent experts, and contingent upon them not being sufficiently insured.

Note 14.4 includes detailed information on the assumptions used during this financial year to perform the valuations.

e) Recognition of deferred tax liabilities under Pillar 2 standards

As explained in accounting policies, in December 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) published the “Pillar 2” model standards for reforming international corporate taxation. The standard requires affected large multinational companies to calculate their effective GloBE (“Global Anti-Base Erosion”) tax rate for each jurisdiction in which they operate. These companies will be required to pay an additional tax on the difference between their effective GloBE tax rate, broken down by jurisdiction, and the minimum rate of 15%. The aforementioned Directive was transposed into Spanish law on December 20, 2024 by Law 7/2024, which establishes, among other measures that do not apply to the Group, a Supplementary Tax to guarantee an overall minimum level of taxation for multinational groups and large domestic groups.

Prior to performing the detailed calculation required by Pillar 2, the Group analyzed the application of the Transitional Safe Harbors provided for in the Fourth Transitional Provision of Law 7/2024 and in the OECD administrative guidelines.

These safe harbors are applicable for the first three years (2024-2026), now extended to 2027.

The preliminary analysis carried out by the Group indicates that most jurisdictions in which the Group is present and therefore most entities, including the most relevant ones (located in the USA, Germany, South Africa, and Spain), would be covered by these safe harbors. This mitigates the impact on the current tax burden in the short term, although it does not exempt from formal reporting obligations.

In Spain, no impact is foreseen as a result of this new obligation.

NOTE 3 – DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT AND SHAREHOLDER REMUNERATION

The proposed distribution of profit of the parent company, Acerinox, S.A., for 2025 that the Board of Directors will submit for approval by the shareholders at the General Shareholders’ Meeting is as follows:

	2025
Basis for distribution:	
Profit/(loss) for the year	202,307,452
Application:	
Dividends	154,587,930
To voluntary reserves	47,719,522

The Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A. resolved to propose to the next Ordinary General Shareholders’ Meeting of the Company a dividend distribution of EUR 0.62 per share.



On May 6, 2025, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the appropriation of the results of the parent company for the financial year 2024, with the following distribution:

	2024
Basis for distribution:	
Profit/(loss) for the year	101,478,498
Application:	
Dividends	154,587,930
To voluntary reserves	-53,109,432

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Intangible assets

a) Computer software

Acquired licenses for computer software are capitalized based on the costs incurred to acquire them and prepare them for use of the specific software.

Computer software maintenance costs are recognized as such on an accrual basis. Costs directly related to the production of unique and identifiable computer software by the Company, provided that they are likely to generate economic benefits exceeding those costs over more than one year, are recognized as intangible assets. The capitalized costs include direct labor and directly attributable general expenses.

Computer software is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the three-year period in which it is expected to be used.

Note 5 includes detailed information on intangible assets.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

a) Owned assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost or deemed cost less any accumulated depreciation and any recognized impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment acquired before December 31, 1996 are measured at acquisition cost and are revalued in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legal regulations, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

After initial recognition of the asset and once it is ready for use, only the costs incurred for improvements that it is probable will give rise to future economic benefits and that can be measured reliably are capitalized. In this connection, the costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the income statement as they are incurred.

Gains or losses on the sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the income statement as operating income or expenses.



b) Depreciation and amortization charge

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated systematically on a straight-line basis over the years of their useful life. For these purposes, depreciable amount is understood to be acquisition cost less residual value. The Company calculates the depreciation charge separately for each part of an item of property, plant and equipment whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item.

Land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the following years of useful life:

- Buildings: 50 years
- Other items of property, plant and equipment: 5-10 years

The residual value, the depreciation method and the useful life of the assets are reviewed, and adjusted if necessary, at each reporting date. Any variations to the estimates initially made are accounted for as a change in estimate (see **Note 2.3**).

Note 6 includes detailed information on property, plant and equipment.

4.3 Investment property

"Investment property" consists of Company-owned buildings not occupied by the Company which are held to earn returns, either through rental or through capital appreciation and subsequent disposal of the buildings.

The Company only transfers items between "property, plant and equipment" and "investment property" when a change in the use of the property occurs.

Investment property is initially recognized at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, the Company applies the same requirements established for property, plant and equipment, including the depreciation period.

Lease income is recognized as indicated in **Note 4.8**.

4.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

The book value of non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period in order to assess whether any indication of impairment thereof exists. If such an indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

The Company considers that indications of impairment exist when there is/are a significant decrease in the value of the asset, significant changes in the legal, economic or technological environment that could affect the measurement of assets, obsolescence or physical impairment, idle assets, low returns on assets, discontinuation or restructuring plans, repeated losses at the entity or substantial deviation from the estimates made. That is to say, the assessment of the existence of indications of impairment takes into account both external sources of information (technological changes, significant variations in market interest rates, market values of assets, etc.) and internal sources (evidence of obsolescence, etc.).

Valuation adjustments for impairment losses on an asset are recognized whenever the book value of the asset, or of the corresponding cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. The provisions for losses on an asset are recognized as an expense in the income statement.



The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated cash flows, applying a discount rate that reflects the present market valuation of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset in question.

In order to determine the recoverable amount, the Group occasionally may hire an independent expert.

In estimating the value in use of an asset, the Company takes into account the estimated future cash flows, expectations regarding possible variations in the amount or timing of those future cash flows, the time value of money and any other factors that any other market participant would reflect in pricing the future cash flows derived from the investment. The Group also takes climate risks into account in determining future projections.

In determining value in use, the Company bases its cash flow projections on reasonable and well-founded assumptions that represent Management's best estimates. These projections generally cover a maximum period of five years, unless a longer time period can be justified.

The Company estimates cash flow projections beyond the period covered by the budgets, extrapolating such projections using a constant growth rate which does not exceed the average long-term growth rate of the stainless-steel industry, or the rate of the country or countries in which the entity operates.

Management assesses the reasonableness of the assumptions on which its current cash flow projections are based by examining the causes of differences between past and current cash flow projections, ensuring that the assumptions on which its current cash flow projections are based are consistent with actual past performance, and considering that the effects of subsequent events or circumstances that did not exist when those actual cash flows were generated justify those differences.

Valuation adjustments for impairment on an asset which was recognized in prior years is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the most recent impairment loss was recognized. However, the new book value may not exceed the book value (net of depreciation and amortization) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

4.5 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset at one company and, simultaneously, a financial liability or an equity instrument at another.

4.5.1 Classification

The Company classifies financial instruments in the different categories based on the characteristics and business model used to manage them and the contractual terms of their cash flows.

The Group does not generally reclassify any financial assets or liabilities, unless the business model changes.

4.5.2 Financial assets

A financial asset is any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus the transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue.

They are subsequently measured on the basis of each of the categories in which they have been classified.

Acquisitions and disposals of financial assets are recognized at the date on which the Company undertakes to acquire or sell the asset. Investments are derecognized when the rights to the cash flows from the investments expire or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of their ownership. The derecognition of a financial asset involves the recognition in the income statement of the difference between its book value and the sum of the consideration received, net of transaction costs.



The detail of the accounting policies relating to the Company's financial assets is as follows:

a) Financial assets at depreciated cost

This category includes financial assets which, while not equity instruments or derivatives, have fixed or determinable payments and are not traded in an active market. Specifically, included in this category are trade receivables and non-trade receivables. They are classified as non-current only when they mature after more than 12 months from the reporting date. They are initially recognized at fair value which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently measured at depreciated cost using the effective interest rate method, except for accounts receivable measured at their transaction price as they do not have a significant financial component, they are expected to be received in the short-term and the effect of not discounting the related cash flows is not significant.

The Company recognizes the necessary impairment losses whenever there is evidence that a receivable has become impaired. The impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the book value of the aforementioned assets and the present value of the estimated future cash flows that they are expected to generate, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated upon initial recognition. These losses are recognized as an expense in the income statement and are reversed when the causes of their original recognition cease to exist. The amount of the reversal is recognized as income in the income statement.

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company includes derivative financial instruments in this category, unless they have been designated as hedge accounting instruments and meet the effectiveness conditions to be accounted for as such.

The derivative financial instruments included in this category are classified as current assets and are measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition are recognized as an expense in the income statement. The changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement.

c) Financial assets at cost

This category includes investments in Group companies and affiliates.

Investments in Group companies and affiliates are initially recognized at cost, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given plus any directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at cost net of any accumulated impairment losses.

The Company recognizes the necessary impairment losses whenever there is evidence that the book value of an investment exceeds its recoverable amount. Such evidence of impairment losses is considered to exist when the book value of the affiliate is lower than the book value of the ownership interest recognized in the financial statements of Acerinox, S.A. less any unrealized gains, taking into account the budgets approved for the next financial years or when the affiliate reports repeated losses over various years.

The Company recognizes impairment on an ownership interest whenever its book value exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an investment is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows from the investment.

The present value of the future cash flows may be determined either by estimating the cash flows expected to be received as a result of the distribution of dividends and from the sale or derecognition of the investment, or by estimating the Company's share of the cash flows that are expected to be generated by the affiliate from its ordinary activities.

Valuation adjustments are recognized as operating expenses in the income statement statements, or as operating income when reversed.



4.5.3 Financial liabilities

For measurement purposes, the Company's financial liabilities are classified under the following categories:

a) Financial liabilities at depreciated cost

This category includes non-derivative financial liabilities with fixed or determinable payments. In the case of the Company, this includes loans, bonds issued by the Company and trade and other payables.

The financial liabilities classified in this category are initially recognized at cost, which matches their fair value, less any transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at depreciated cost using the effective interest rate method. Accrued interest is recognized in the income statement. However, trade payables maturing within one year which do not have a contractual interest rate and are expected to be paid at short-term are stated at their par value.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is either settled or canceled or expires.

When debt is refinanced, the Company assesses the significance of the variations made to determine whether they are substantially different and, therefore, recognizes the effects of the new agreement as if it were an extinguishment and, simultaneously, the recognition of a new financing. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, qualitative factors will be taken into account in the evaluation. If an exchange of debt instruments or variation of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or variation is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the book value of the liability and are depreciated over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Among the qualitative factors, the Company considers there is a substantial modification of the terms of the debt in the following circumstances: a substantial extension of the maturity; significant modification of the margin; increase in the amount of the outstanding nominal amount of the financing; transfer from a debt at a variable interest rate to another debt at a fixed interest rate or vice versa, and/or the change of currency.

On the other hand, the Company has contracts with several financial institutions for the management of supplier payments. Trade payables payment of which is managed by the financial institutions are recognized under "trade and other payables" until the related obligation is settled or canceled or expires. The Company uses Reverse Factoring as a payment instrument and financial institutions can provide the Company's suppliers with the possibility of financing through Reverse Factoring without extending payment terms.

b) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Company includes derivative financial instruments in this category, provided that they are not financial guarantee contracts or designated as hedging instruments.

They are measured at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement.

4.5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits at banks. This line item also includes other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to specified amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For these purposes, cash and cash equivalents include investments maturing in less than three months from the date of acquisition.

In the statement of cash flows, the Company classifies interest received and paid as cash flows from operating activities, dividends received as cash flows from investing activities and dividends paid as cash flows from financing activities.



4.5.5 Guarantees provided and received

As regards guarantees provided or received for operating leases or for the rendering of services, the difference between their fair value and the amount paid is treated as an advance payment or collection for the lease or service rendered. In estimating the fair value of guarantees, the residual term is taken to be the minimum contractual term agreed during which the amount of the guarantee cannot be refunded.

Short-term guarantees are measured at their par value.

4.5.6 Hedge accounting

The aim of hedge accounting is to represent in the financial statements the effect of the risk management activities in which derivative financial instruments are used to hedge exposure to certain risks that might affect the income statement.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting only if the following criteria are met:

- a) The hedging relationship consists only of eligible hedging instruments and eligible hedged items.
- b) At the inception of the hedging relationship there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the entity's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.
- c) The hedging relationship meets the following hedge effectiveness requirements:
 - i. There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
 - ii. The credit risk does not dominate the value changes resulting from that economic relationship.
 - iii. The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The Company only undertakes cash flow hedges.

At the inception of the hedge, the Group designates and formally documents the hedging relationship and the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at acquisition cost, which matches fair value, and are subsequently measured at fair value.

Derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified and measured as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative financial instruments that fulfill the criteria for cash flow hedge accounting are treated as such. Therefore, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income and subsequently recognized in the income statement in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

The Company prospectively discontinues hedge accounting when the hedging instrument expires, is sold or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting. In such cases, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity is recognized in the income statement.

4.6 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the reporting date at the exchange rates then prevailing. Any exchange differences that arise from such translation are recognized in the income statement.



Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and recognized at historical cost are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value are translated to the corresponding functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date on which the fair value was determined. Exchange differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value are presented as a component of the fair value gain or loss.

In presenting the statement of cash flows, cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are translated to euros by applying the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the cash flow.

Differences arising on liquidation of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the income statement.

4.7 Income tax

The income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the tax expected to be paid in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the year, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date and applicable to the year. Current tax also includes any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable for prior years.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method based on the temporary differences that arise between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their book values in the financial statements. Deferred taxes are determined by applying the tax rates (and laws) enacted, or substantively enacted, at the consolidated statement of financial position date, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The effect of a change in the tax rate on the deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items previously charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax liabilities are always recognized. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is considered probable that taxable profits or deferred tax liabilities will arise in the future against which the temporary differences can be offset.

The Company recognizes in the balance sheet the deferred tax assets arising from tax loss or tax credit carryforwards, provided that they are recoverable in a reasonable period of time, also taking into account the legally established limits for their use. Management has deemed a period of ten years to be reasonable.

In order to determine the recoverability of the tax assets, future earnings projections approved by Management are performed. These take into account present macroeconomic and market circumstances. As the Company files consolidated tax returns, it takes into account the earnings projections of all the entities that form part of its tax group. It also assesses the likelihood of future tax profits, as well as the positive and negative evidence supporting the expectation of such profits, to ensure that the positive evidence outweighs the negative evidence. Where there is a history of recurring losses, the Group ensures that forecasts of future taxable profits are not dependent on uncertain events outside the entity's control and therefore only considers verifiable positive evidence to determine the existence of future profits with which to recover such tax losses.

Deferred tax assets are reduced when it is no longer considered probable that sufficient future taxable income will be generated or there are no deferred tax liabilities against which the assets can be offset. Reductions are reversed if there is renewed expectation that sufficient taxable income will be available against which the derecognized balance can be utilized. Both the deferred tax asset reduction and its subsequent reversal are recognized as an increase or decrease in the tax expense, respectively, in the income statement in the year in which they arise.



In accordance with the option provided for in the Spanish National Chart of Accounts, the Company may offset current or deferred tax assets and liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right to do so and intends either to settle the liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. However, the Company has not availed itself of this option.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized in the Company balance sheet under non-current assets or non-current liabilities, irrespective of the expected date of realization or settlement.

When tax audits result in a tax deficiency to be settled, the Group generally recognizes such amounts as a current expense for the amount payable, and a deferred tax expense for the change in assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences resulting from the related tax assessment.

The Company has been taxed under the consolidated tax regime since 1998. As agreed by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 28, 2003, Acerinox, S.A. and certain of the subsidiaries with registered office in Spain form part of a consolidated tax group on an indefinite basis, with the exception of Metalinox Bilbao, S.A.U. and Inoxidables de Euskadi, S.A.U., which file tax returns separately. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated tax group was made up of: Acerinox, S.A., Acerinox Europa, S.A.U., Roldan, S.A., Inoxfil, S.A., Inoxcenter, S.L.U. and Inoxcenter Canarias, S.A.U. Under this regime, mutual credits and debits may arise between the companies forming part of the consolidation scope. Reciprocal receivables and payables between Group companies may arise as a result of the application of this regime. In this connection, if a company in the tax group incurs a tax loss in the year and the companies in the tax group as a whole offset all or a portion thereof in the consolidated income tax return, a reciprocal receivable and payable arises between the Group companies in relation to the portion of the tax loss that was offset. Also, the tax credits and tax relief relating to the income tax charge shall affect the calculation of the tax payable at each company for the effective amount thereof applicable under the consolidated tax regime and not for the amount (whether higher or lower) that would correspond to each company if individual tax returns were filed.

The amount of the payables or receivables in this connection is recognized under "payables to Group companies" in the balance sheet.

In connection with the new Pillar 2 tax regulations approved by the OECD, the Company has decided to make use of the temporary exemption with regard to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the expenses resulting from the calculation of the global minimum tax, as the Group has done in its consolidated financial statements. **Note 12** contains detailed information on the above tax standard and the analysis carried out by the Group during the year and its potential impact.

The implementation of the Complementary Tax, pursuant to Law 7/2024, of December 20, introduces an overall minimum level of taxation of 15% for large multinational and national groups in Spain. This regulation affects the valuation of income tax, as deferred tax assets and liabilities are required to be adjusted to reflect the new tax. In addition, a mandatory temporary exception is established for the recognition and disclosure in the notes to the financial statements of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the implementation of the OECD rules to combat the erosion of taxable income.

In addition, Law 7/2024 sets out that in the event that the effective tax rate of the constituent entities of the Group in a given jurisdiction is lower than 15%, an additional tax will be levied to reach such minimum rate. This national complementary tax will be calculated and paid in Spanish territory, thus ensuring that the minimum effective taxation of the net eligible profits of the constituent entities in Spanish territory yields, at least, a result equivalent to that of applying the income inclusion rule with respect to the income obtained in Spanish territory by the entities of the large multinational or national group.

The regulations also detail how adjusted covered taxes and the effective tax rate should be calculated and attributed, including post-reporting adjustments and changes in tax rates.

4.8 Income and expenses

Revenue is an increase in economic benefits during the year in the form of inflows or increases in the value of assets or decreases in liabilities that result in an increase in equity and are not related to owners' contributions.



Revenue depicts the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the good or service sold, i.e. when the customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the benefits from the good or service.

The Company takes into consideration the five-step model to determine when, and for what amounts, revenue should be recognized.

1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

A contract is an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. A contract does not exist if each party to the contract has the unilateral enforceable right to terminate an unperformed contract without compensating the other party (or parties).

The amount recorded is determined by deducting from the amount of the consideration for the transfer of goods or services committed to customers or other income corresponding to the Company's ordinary activities, the amount of discounts, returns, price reductions, incentives, as well as value-added tax and other taxes directly related thereto that must be passed on.

The income of Acerinox, S.A. arises mainly from its ownership interests in the Group companies, as well as from the provision of services to its subsidiaries and the performance of financing activities within the Group, which constitute its ordinary activities. Consequently, and in accordance with ruling number 2 published in Official Gazette No. 79 of the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC), the income earned from these activities is included under "revenue" in the income statement.

Revenue and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis, i.e. when the actual flow of the related goods and services occurs, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises.

a) Income from services rendered

In the case of the services provided by Acerinox, S.A., these are generic advisory and management services in various business areas, which are provided to Group companies on a monthly basis, so there are no compliance milestones. The cost is clearly identified in the contracts and based on the entity's costs. Therefore, the Group recognizes revenue on a monthly basis based on the consideration to be received.

b) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

In the statement of cash flows, dividends received are classified as operating cash flows.

c) Leases

Lease income and expenses are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.



4.9 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes a provision when:

- i) it has a present obligation, whether legal or constructive, as a result of past events;
- ii) it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- iii) the amount can be estimated reliably.

The amounts recognized in the financial statement corresponds to the best estimate at the reporting date of the disbursements required to discharge the present obligation, after taking into account the risks and uncertainties relating to the provision and, where significant, the interest cost arising from discounting, provided that the disbursements that are to be made in each period can be reliably estimated.

The Company considers that a contingent liability exists when there is a possible obligation 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 Company's control, or when there is a present obligation but an outflow of resources is not probable. Such contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements; however, details thereof are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable

4.10 Employee benefits

Employee benefits may comprise both short-term and long-term obligations.

Short-term commitments include:

- Short-term compensation: that which is expected to be paid in full within twelve months from the end of the reporting period in which the employees rendered their services. They are recognized as expenses in the year in which the service is rendered. They include wages and salaries, social security contributions, paid annual leave and sick leave, profit sharing and incentive or non-monetary compensation.
- Termination benefits: these are recognized as staff costs only when the Group is demonstrably committed to severing its link to an employee or group of employees prior to the normal retirement date.

Long-term commitments include:

- Post-employment benefits, such as retirement benefits or any other form of compensation to employees upon termination of their employment.
- Pension benefits.
- Share-based payment transactions.

The accounting policies followed by the Company for long-term commitments to its employees are as follows:

a) Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all the employees the benefits relating to the services rendered in the current and prior periods. The Company has such plans for certain executives.

b) Defined benefit plans and other obligations

A defined benefit plan is an obligation acquired by the Company to its employees to remunerate services rendered.

The Company has obligations to certain of its employees when they reach retirement age. Defined benefit liabilities are recognized at the present value of the obligations existing at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets at that date. Where plan assets include qualifying insurance policies that exactly match the



amount and timing of some or all of the benefits payable under the plan, the fair value of the insurance policies is considered equal to the present value of the related payment obligations.

c) Share-based payment transactions

The Company applies Recognition and Measurement Standard 17 of the Spanish National Chart of Accounts, in relation to equity-settled transactions with employees, to equity-settled transactions in which the entity receives goods or services in exchange for shares of the parent Company.

In accordance with the terms of the share-based payment plans approved by the Group, the equity instruments granted do not vest immediately, and do so when a certain service period is completed, so the Company recognizes an expense on a straight-line basis over the period in which the rights to receive such shares vest, recognizing at the same time the corresponding increase in equity.

The goods or services received, as well as the corresponding increase in equity, are measured at fair value on the date the equity instruments are granted. Fair value is determined by the market price of the entity's shares adjusted to take into account the terms and conditions on which those shares were granted (except for vesting conditions, other than market conditions, which are excluded from the determination of fair value). The Company uses the appraisal of an independent expert, who uses the Monte Carlo method for this valuation.

When the obligation to deliver its own equity instruments is to the employees of a subsidiary, the events must be qualified as a "contribution", in which case the parent recognizes an increase in the value of its interest in the subsidiary, with a credit to its own equity instruments, and measures it at the fair value of the equity instruments transferred at the grant date.

Upon delivery of the shares, the accounting difference between the equity item canceled and the treasury shares delivered is recognized with a charge to the Parent's reserves.

4.11 Related party transactions

The Company's financial statements include transactions performed with the following related parties:

- Group companies;
- key executives of the Group, members of the Board of Directors and persons related to them; and
- Significant shareholders of the Company.

All the transactions performed with related parties are performed under market conditions. It was not necessary to make value judgments or estimates in relation to related party transactions.

The transactions performed by the Company with related parties are detailed in **Note 15**.

4.12 Classification of assets and liabilities between current/non-current

In the balance sheet the Company classifies assets and liabilities as current and non-current items. For such purpose, assets and liabilities are considered to be current when they are expected to be realized or settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or when they are cash or cash equivalents.

NOTE 5 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The detail of the main classes of intangible assets and of the changes therein in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

COST	Computer software	Advances for computer software	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023	14,610	1,085	15,695
Acquisitions	268	193	461
Transfers	1,278	-1,278	
Balance as of December 31, 2024	16,156	0	16,156
Acquisitions	10		10
Transfers	0		0
Balance as of December 31, 2025	16,166	0	16,166

ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS	Computer software	Advances for computer software	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023	14,424	0	14,424
Allocation	458		458
Balance as of December 31, 2024	14,882	0	14,882
Allocation	575		575
Balance as of December 31, 2025	15,457	0	15,457

NET VALUE	Computer software	Advances for computer software	TOTAL
Cost as of December 31, 2023	14,610	1,085	15,695
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	-14,424		-14,424
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023	186	1,085	1,271
Cost as of December 31, 2024	16,156		16,156
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	-14,882		-14,882
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2024	1,274	0	1,274
Cost as of December 31, 2025	16,166		16,166
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses	-15,457		-15,457
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2025	709	0	709

The depreciation charge for the year is included under “depreciation of fixed assets” in the income statement.

Fully depreciated goods

In 2025, the Company’s fully depreciated intangible assets amounted to EUR 14,515 thousand (2024: EUR 14,359 thousand).



NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The detail of the various categories of property, plant and equipment and of the changes therein in 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following table:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

COST	Land	Buildings	Other items of property, plant and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023	4,340	8,626	8,833	0	21,799
Additions			327		327
Transfers					
Balance as of December 31, 2024	4,340	8,626	9,160	0	22,126
Additions		911	465	395	1,771
Transfers		324	71	-395	
Balance as of December 31, 2025	4,340	9,861	9,696	0	23,897

ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS	Land	Buildings	Other items of property, plant and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023	0	5,373	7,927	0	13,300
Allocation		149	286		435
Balance as of December 31, 2024	0	5,522	8,213	0	13,735
Allocation		154	340		494
Balance as of December 31, 2025	0	5,676	8,553	0	14,229

NET VALUE	Land	Buildings	Other items of property, plant and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in the course of construction	TOTAL
Cost as of December 31, 2023	4,340	8,626	8,833		21,799
Accumulated depreciation		-5,373	-7,927		-13,300
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023	4,340	3,253	906	0	8,499
Cost as of December 31, 2024	4,340	8,626	9,160		22,126
Accumulated depreciation		-5,522	-8,213		-13,735
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2024	4,340	3,104	947	0	8,391
Cost as of December 31, 2025	4,340	9,861	9,696		23,897
Accumulated depreciation		-5,676	-8,553		-14,229
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2025	4,340	4,185	1,143	0	9,668

Disposals of property, plant and equipment

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 no items of property, plant and equipment were derecognized. At December 31, 2025 and 2024 there were no results from the sale of fixed assets.



Fully depreciated goods

At December 31, 2025, the Company had fully depreciated items of property, plant and equipment amounting to EUR 7,811 thousand (2024: EUR 7,596 thousand).

Other disclosures

There were no legal proceedings, attachments or similar measures that could affect items of property, plant or equipment at December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Insurance

The Company has taken out several insurance policies to cover the risks to which its property, plant and equipment are subject. It is considered that these policies sufficiently cover such risks.

Environment

The Company does not have any items of property, plant and equipment aimed at minimizing environmental impact.

In 2025, as in 2024, the Company did not incur any environmental expenses.

NOTE 7 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The detail of the changes in "investment property" in 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following table:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

COST	Land	Buildings	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023	1,231	2,320	3,551
Transfers			
Balance as of December 31, 2024	1,231	2,320	3,551
Transfers			
Balance as of December 31, 2025	1,231	2,320	3,551

ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS	Land	Buildings	TOTAL
Balance as of December 31, 2023		1,614	1,614
Allocation		46	46
Balance as of December 31, 2024	0	1,660	1,660
Allocation		45	45
Balance as of December 31, 2025	0	1,705	1,705

NET VALUE	Land	Buildings	TOTAL
Cost as of December 31, 2023	1,231	2,320	3,551
Accumulated depreciation		-1,614	-1,614
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023	1,231	706	1,937
Cost as of December 31, 2024	1,231	2,320	3,551
Accumulated depreciation		-1,660	-1,660
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2024	1,231	660	1,891
Cost as of December 31, 2025	1,231	2,320	3,551
Accumulated depreciation		-1,705	-1,705
Carrying amount as of December 31, 2025	1,231	615	1,846

The Company maintains certain plants leased to Group companies in this category.

The lease income obtained by the Company in 2025 amounted to EUR 375 thousand (2024: EUR 365 thousand). The associated operating expenses, including repair and maintenance expenses, amounted to EUR 117 thousand (2024: EUR 123 thousand).

There are no contractual obligations to acquire, construct or develop investment property or to perform repairs, maintenance or improvement work.

The market value of the investment properties exceeded the book value thereof and amounted to EUR 3,927 thousand at December 31, 2025. This valuation takes into account observable market variables such as offers and prices per square meter of premises available in the geographical area of the Company's investment property and, therefore, the determination of fair value is classified within the LEVEL 2 hierarchy detailed in **Note 9.2.2.1**.



Insurance

The Company has taken out several insurance policies to cover the risks to which the investment property is subject. It is considered that these policies sufficiently cover such risks.

NOTE 8 – LEASES AND OTHER SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS

The Company only has operating leases.

8.1 Lease expenses (as lessee)

In 2025, the operating lease expenses amounted to EUR 315 thousand (2024: EUR 275 thousand).

The present value of the minimum lease payments is EUR 360 thousand (2024: EUR 296 thousand) and relates to lease terms ending within five years.

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

9.1 General considerations

For measurement purposes, the Company classifies its financial instruments under the categories detailed in **Note 4.5**.

9.2 Information on the importance of financial instruments to the Company's financial position and its results



9.2.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial assets, excluding investments in equity instruments of Group companies and affiliates, at year-end 2025 and 2024 are as follows, according to the classification introduced by the amendment to the Spanish General Chart of Accounts in Royal Decree 1/2021 of January 12:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

Class	Long-term financial instruments						Short-term financial instruments					
	Equity instruments		Debt securities		Loans, derivatives and other		Equity instruments		Debt securities		Loans, derivatives and other	
Category	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets at fair value through profit or loss												
- Trading portfolio												
- Others												
Financial assets at depreciated cost or cost					2,628	2,963					1,188,974	679,899
Hedging derivatives					2,318	4,498					3,090	7,449
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	4,946	7,461	0	0	0	0	1,192,064	687,348

No debts with Public Administrations are included either as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

At 2025 and 2024 year-end the Company's financial liabilities were as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

Class	Long-term financial instruments						Short-term financial instruments					
	Bank borrowings		Bonds and other marketable securities		Derivatives and others		Bank borrowings		Bonds and other marketable securities		Derivatives and others	
Category	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Liabilities at depreciated cost or cost	1,231,813	1,409,291			43	43	388,300	297,932			126,292	121,405
Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss												
- Trading portfolio											738	38
- Others												
Hedging derivatives					473	1,459					810	270
TOTAL	1,231,813	1,409,291	0	0	516	1,502	388,300	297,932	0	0	127,840	121,713

No debts with Public Administrations are included either as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.



9.2.2 Derivative financial instruments

The detail of the derivative financial instruments, classified by category, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025		2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss		738		38
Hedging derivatives	5,408	1,283	11,947	1,729
TOTAL	5,408	2,021	11,947	1,767

All derivatives at fair value through profit or loss have a term of less than one year and are classified as current in the statement of financial position. With regard to hedging derivatives, EUR 2,318 thousand are classified as non-current assets and EUR 473 thousand as non-current liabilities (2024: EUR 4,498 thousand classified as non-current assets and EUR 1,459 thousand as non-current liabilities).

9.2.2.1 Determination of fair value

As set out in the accounting policies, the Company measures derivative financial instruments and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments recognized at fair value are classified, based on the valuation inputs, in the following hierarchies:

LEVEL 1: quoted prices in active markets

LEVEL 2: observable market variables other than quoted prices

LEVEL 3: variables not observable in the market

The Group's position at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025			2024		
	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
Financial derivatives (assets)		5,408			11,947	
TOTAL	0	5,408	0	0	11,947	0

	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
Financial derivatives (liabilities)		2,021			1,767	
TOTAL	0	2,021	0	0	1,767	0

No financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value were transferred between levels.

In the case of Level 2 financial instruments, the Company uses generally accepted valuation techniques that take into account spot and future exchange rates at the measurement date, forward interest rates, interest rate spreads and credit risk of both the Company and its counterparty, i.e. the financial institutions with which it operates.



9.2.2.2 Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

The Company has classified in this category the derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Specifically, the Company classifies as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss the currency forwards arranged to hedge the flows of its financing transactions and other operations performed with Group companies in foreign currency.

Based on the Group's hedging strategy, none of the aforementioned foreign currency derivatives arranged at December 31, 2025 were considered to be a hedge, since they are all used to hedge positions of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Any exchange differences that arise from such translation are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Using these instruments ensures that any fluctuation in exchange rates that could affect assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency would be offset by a change of the same amount in the derivative arranged. Similarly, changes in the derivative are recognized in the same way in the income statement, offsetting any changes that occur in foreign currency monetary items. As these derivatives do not qualify as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes, the revaluation of these derivatives is recorded in the consolidated income statement "revaluation of financial instruments at fair value".

All of the Company's foreign currency purchase and sale forward contracts have a term of less than one year.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had used contracts for foreign currency transactions amounting to EUR 786 million. These foreign currency transactions enable the Company to hedge its foreign currency collection rights with Group companies in Malaysian ringgits including both loans and approved dividends pending collection. (EUR 24 million in 2024 that enable the Company to hedge its foreign currency collection rights with Group companies in US dollars and Malaysian ringgits).

The detail of these foreign currency forward contracts, by currency and amount used, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)

	2025		2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
USD	900,000			
MYR	110,000		110,000	

9.2.2.3 Hedging derivatives

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had only classified interest rate swaps as hedging derivatives.

In this regard, the Company enters into interest rate derivatives to hedge floating rate cash flows from debt instruments. As Acerinox's S.A. risk management strategy allows for the exchange of hedging instruments and hedged items to meet corporate financing needs, the Company has documented the effectiveness of hedging through the contracted financial instruments so that they can be qualified for accounting purposes as cash flow hedging instruments through the designation of generic hedging relationships.

In order to hedge the interest rate risk on a portion of its current and non-current loans, the Company had arranged the following interest rate swaps at December 31, 2025:



	Notional contracted	Amount outstanding	Maturity
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 70 million	EUR 30 million	2028
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 100 million	EUR 10 million	2026
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 80 million	EUR 42 million	2028
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 260 million	EUR 173 million	2027
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 15 million	EUR 15 million	2027
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 50 million	EUR 50 million	2029
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 75 million	EUR 75 million	2029
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 120 million	EUR 120 million	2029
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 50 million	EUR 50 million	2029

The average interest rate of euro-denominated financing hedged by an interest rate hedging derivative, totaling EUR 565 million at year-end, was 2.57% (2024: EUR 646 million at 2.34%). The credit spread on these loans is included in both cases.

By the end of 2025 and 2024 there is no interest rate hedge in a currency other than the euro.

During 2025, the Company contracted a new swap transaction to hedge highly probable future flows pegged to the variable interest rate, as well as any modification thereof that may occur before the maturity date.

The total amount of the interest rate derivative contracted in 2025 with Caixabank amounts to EUR 50 million.

In 2024, four interest rate derivatives were contracted amounting to a total of EUR 260 million and were divided as follows: two interest rate derivatives signed with BBVA for an initial amount of EUR 50 million and EUR 120 million; one with Caixabank for an initial amount of EUR 75 million; and one with Banca March for an initial amount of EUR 15 million.

The detail at December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Notional contracted	Amount outstanding	Maturity
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 70 million	EUR 40 million	2028
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 100 million	EUR 30 million	2026
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 80 million	EUR 56 million	2028
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 260 million	EUR 260 million	2027
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 15 million	EUR 15 million	2027
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 50 million	EUR 50 million	2029
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 75 million	EUR 75 million	2029
From variable to fixed rate	EUR 120 million	EUR 120 million	2029

The fair value of the interest rate swaps was based on the market value of equivalent derivative financial instruments at the reporting date and amounted to EUR 4,125 thousand (December 31, 2024: EUR 10,180 thousand).

The Company assesses whether outstanding hedging relationships meet the effectiveness requirements both at the date of designation and at year-end. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, all outstanding interest rate derivatives arranged qualified as cash flow hedging instruments and, therefore, the unrealized gains and losses in the amount of EUR 1,001 thousand, after tax, on their measurement at fair value was recognized in the statement of recognized income and expense (2024: EUR 1,966 thousand, after tax).



In 2025, EUR -4,097 thousand, after tax, were transferred from the statement of recognized income and expense to profit or loss for the year, reducing borrowing costs (2024: EUR -9,923 thousand, after tax).

The Company has documented the effectiveness of the derivatives arranged to be recognized as hedging instruments, as detailed in **Note 4.5.6**. The financial instruments considered to be hedges were not ineffective at any point in 2025 or 2024.

9.2.3 Financial assets at depreciated cost

Loans and receivables include trade and other receivables, such as loans granted to Group companies, which appear in the balance sheet under "investments in Group companies". In 2025, short-term credits granted to Group companies amounted to EUR 396,080 thousand (2024: EUR 336,476 thousand). There were no long-term credits at 2025 and 2024 year-end. Equity instruments in Group companies are not included, as they are measured at cost and are included in **Note 9.2.6**.

As explained in **Note 9.3.1.3** on liquidity risk, the Group's treasury is managed centrally to achieve the best possible optimization of resources. Net debt is mainly concentrated at Acerinox, S.A. (more than 75% of total gross debt at year-end), which in turn finances the Group companies that need it.

The movements in the loans to Group companies during the year are as follows:

- At the beginning of fiscal year 2025, Acerinox Europa proceeded to draw down the remaining EUR 33 million of the available intercompany credit facility, whose total limit amounts to EUR 250 million. At the end of fiscal year 2025, this loan was fully drawn down.

Additionally, in December 2025, a capital increase was carried out with an issue premium through a cash contribution of EUR 200 million, maintaining the entire balance of the aforementioned intercompany loan at EUR 250 million.

- During 2024, Acerinox, S.A. formalized an intercompany credit agreement in favor of the subsidiary Cabaran Dunia Sdn. Bhd. Initially implemented with a maximum limit of EUR 36.5 million, this amount was increased in mid-2025 to a maximum limit of EUR 44.5 million. As of December 31, 2025, the balance drawn down under the credit facility amounted to almost EUR 39.9 million.
- Acerinox SC Malasia, Sdn. Bhd. maintains an intercompany loan fully drawn down for a nominal amount of MYR 110 million, unchanged from year-end 2024. At December 31, 2025, the equivalent value of the balance drawn down amounted to EUR 23,073 thousand.
- At December 31, 2025, the Company has an intercompany loan with Roldán, S.A. for a nominal amount of EUR 55 million, fully drawn down.

During the first half of 2025, the limit of such financing was completed by means of three consecutive drawdowns for amounts of EUR 10, 5 and 10 million, respectively. Following these movements, the balance drawn down reached the total principal amount granted, a situation that remained unchanged at the end of the period.

- On the other hand, there is an intercompany loan agreement with Inoxcenter S.L.U. with an available limit of EUR 40 million. At year-end 2025, the amount drawn down amounted to EUR 20 million, stable with respect to the previous year.
- Finally, in December 2025, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility with Columbus Stainless (Pty) Ltd. for a maximum of EUR 100 million. As of December 31, 2025, no drawdown of these funds has been made, and therefore the entire amount is available.

Note 15.2 includes the breakdown of the balances with Group companies.

The finance income earned in 2025 on these loans to the Group companies amounted to EUR 15,371 thousand (2024: EUR 37,552 thousand).

No interest was earned on impaired financial assets in 2025 or 2024.



No valuation adjustments were recognized for uncollectible receivables from related parties

The amount recognized in the "other financial assets" with Group companies in the balance sheet relates mainly to the approved dividend from the Group company North American Stainless, Inc., 100% owned by Acerinox, S.A. amounting to EUR 765,957 thousand at year-end (2024: EUR 240,639 thousand pending collection).

9.2.4 Financial assets at depreciated cost

The liabilities classified in this category by the Company (excluding bank borrowings, which are detailed in **Note 9.2.5**), include the amounts classified in the balance sheet under "trade and other payables" as well as current payables to Group companies amounting to EUR 41,704 thousand (2024: EUR 37,554 thousand).

Payables to Group companies per company are detailed in **Note 15.2**.

With regard to the average payment period, as established in Law 18/2022 of September 29 on the establishment and growth of companies the Company breaks down below the average payment period for suppliers, the volume of money and the number of invoices paid in a period lower than the maximum established in the regulations on late payments, as well as the percentage of these invoices in the total number of invoices and in the total amount of money paid to their suppliers.

The average payment period to suppliers, both domestic and foreign, is as follows:

	2025	2024
Average supplier payment period	52 days	44 days
Ratio of operations settled	54 days	45 days
Ratio of transactions pending payment	26 days	35 days

(Amounts in thousands of euros)	Amount	Amount
Total payments made	48,379	52,958
Total outstanding payments	2,947	2,774

Details of the volume and number of invoices paid are as follows:

	2025	2024
a) Monetary volume of invoices paid within a period equal to or less than the maximum established in the regulations on late payment (in EUR thousand)	22,850	36,732
Percentage share of total monetary payments to its suppliers	47%	69%
b) Number of invoices paid within a period equal to or less than the maximum period established in the late payment regulations	2,215	4,515
Percentage share of total number of invoices of payments to its suppliers	64%	80%

The table includes, the same as above, the payments made to any supplier, whether domestic or foreign.

9.2.5 Bank borrowings

The detail of the financial debt line items in the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, including both loans and bonds issued by the Company in the year, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Non-current		Current	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Bank borrowings	1,231,813	1,409,291	388,300	297,932
Total financial debt	1,231,813	1,409,291	388,300	297,932

At the end of 2025 and 2024 there were no bonds issued or private placements, only debt with credit institutions.

The detail of the maturity of the outstanding debt at December 31, 2025 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and thereafter	TOTAL
Bank borrowings	388,300	436,454	396,523	332,359	66,477	1,620,113
Total long-term debt	388,300	436,454	396,523	332,359	66,477	1,620,113

The detail of the maturity of the outstanding debt in 2024 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029 and thereafter	TOTAL
Bank borrowings	297,932	375,200	417,100	349,000	267,991	1,707,223
Total long-term debt	297,932	375,200	417,100	349,000	267,991	1,707,223

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, all loans and bond issues had been arranged in euros.

The changes in non-current and current payables relating to loans are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Long-term loans		Short-term loans	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,409,291	1,176,734	297,932	170,976
Additions	197,000	735,000		
Interest	1,037	826	-2,150	291
Debt repayment	-400	-44,486	-282,597	-332,118
Short-term transfers	-375,115	-458,783	375,115	458,783
Balance as of December 31	1,231,813	1,409,291	388,300	297,932

The breakdown of the debt by interest rate is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Non-current payables		Current liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed	298,853	473,693	225,015	90,033
Variable	932,960	935,598	163,285	207,899
TOTAL	1,231,813	1,409,291	388,300	297,932

Fixed-rate debt solely includes borrowings originally arranged at fixed rates and does not include borrowings for which interest rates have been fixed by arranging derivatives.

The book value of fixed interest rate loans was EUR 523,868 thousand at December 31, 2025, and their fair value was EUR 522,090 thousand. The fair value of these borrowings at December 31, 2024 amounted to EUR 555,779 thousand (book value amounted to EUR 563,726 thousand).

For the determination of fair value, the Company has taken into account observable market variables such as interest rate curves, the term of the loans, etc., so the determination of fair value is classified within the LEVEL 2 hierarchy in accordance with the policy established in **Note 9.2.2.1**.

The interest rates of the floating interest rate loans are reviewed at least once a year.

The average interest rate prevailing on non-current loans is 3.04% (2024: 2.59%).

The average interest rate prevailing on current loans is 1.54% (2024: 2.05%).

At December 31, 2025, accrued interest payable on loans amounted to EUR 6,679 thousand (2024: EUR 8,829 thousand).

The total borrowing costs calculated using the effective interest rate on long-term loans at depreciated cost amounted to EUR 1,037 thousand (2024: EUR 826 thousand).

The interest accrued during the year, calculated using the effective interest rate method, amounted to EUR 44,543 thousand (2024: EUR 42,519 thousand).

At December 31, 2025, the Company had arranged financing facilities with banks with a maximum available limit of EUR 2,024 million (2024: EUR 2,202 million), against which EUR 1,620 million had been drawn down at December 31, 2025 (2024: EUR 1,707 million).

Main financing transactions undertaken in the year

- Renewal of the syndicated factoring contract in Spain for a total maximum amount of EUR 380 million until 2027.
- Signing of a long-term fixed interest loan for EUR 50 million with Banco Sabadell and two long-term loans at a variable interest rate for a total of EUR 80 million with Cajamar (EUR 50 million) and Unicaja (EUR 30 million).
- In addition, in order to maintain the Group's liquidity, credit facilities in euros and dollars have been renewed.



The Group's most significant financing transactions during 2024 were as follows:

- Signing of two long-term fixed interest rate loans for a total amount of EUR 195 million with: EUR 150 million with Banco Sabadell and EUR 45 million with Ibercaja.
- Signing of seven long-term floating rate loans for a total amount of EUR 365 million with: Kutxabank (one of EUR 105 million, of which there are EUR 20 million undrawn at year-end and another of EUR 20 million); Cajamar (EUR 70 million); Caixabank (EUR 50 million, total amount undrawn at year-end); Intesa Sanpaolo (EUR 50 million); Bankinter (EUR 45 million) and Abanca (EUR 25 million).
- Signing of three long-term floating rate loans hedged with interest rate derivatives for a total amount of EUR 245 million: two loans with BBVA for a total amount of EUR 170 million and one loan with Caixabank for a total amount of EUR 75 million.
- In addition, in order to maintain the Group's liquidity, credit facilities in euros and dollars have been renewed.

In cases of debt renegotiations, the Group assesses the significance of the modifications made to determine whether they were substantially different, in accordance with the criteria established in the accounting policy defined in **Note 4.5.3**, and recognized the effects of certain of the new agreements as an extinguishment and the simultaneous recognition of a new loan. No debt refinancing took place during this year or 2024.

Non-current borrowings subject to achievement of ratios

a) Ratios linked to earnings

Currently, no loan agreement entered into by Acerinox, S.A. contains covenants linked to ratios that take into account the results. The contracts subject to covenants relate to own funds of the consolidated group and are detailed below.

b) Ratios linked to equity

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has six financing contracts in force for an outstanding amount of EUR 380 million subject to compliance with a Net Financial Debt to Equity ratio, as well as an additional EUR 50 million contract linked to minimum consolidated equity levels. These operations, which meet market standards, have long-term maturities.

At 2025 year-end (as in 2024) Acerinox, S.A. achieved all the ratios required under the aforementioned agreements with a considerable margin.

9.2.6 Investments in Group companies and affiliates

At December 31, 2025, the Company's investments in Group companies were as follows:

2025						
OWNERSHIP						
FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G.	Mellingen - Switzerland	327	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A.	Buenos Aires - Argentina	598	90%	10%	ACERINOX, S.A.	Estudio Canil
ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD.	Sidney - Australia	385	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	



2025

OWNERSHIP

FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V.	Brussels - Belgium	209	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇÕES, LTDA.	São Paulo - Brazil	373	100%	—%	ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX CHILE, S.A.	Santiago de Chile - Chile	7,545	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX COLOMBIA, S.A.S.	Bogotá D.C. - Colombia	468	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	Langenfeld - Germany	45,496	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	Algeciras - Spain	278,543	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX FRANCE, S.A.S	Paris - France	18,060	99.98%	0.02%	ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD.	Mumbai - India	155	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	ISK & Associates
ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L.	Milan - Italy	78,844	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	Collegio Sindicale - Studio Revisori
ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET L.S.	Gümüşsuyu / Beyoğlu - Turkey	150	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI)	Dubai - United Arab	10	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	HLB Hamt
ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD.	Wan Chai - Hong Kong	7,467	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O.	Warsaw - Poland	25,178	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB	Malmö - Sweden	31,909	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX S.C. MALAYSIA SDN. BHD	Johor - Malaysia	19,475	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD.	Shanghai - China	1,620	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	Shanghai Shenzhou Dalong
ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD.	Singapore - Singapore	193	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX U.K, LTD.	Birmingham - United	28,504	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	Trofa - Portugal	15,828	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD.	Middelburg - South Africa	152,168	76%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU, S.A.C.	Lima - Peru	794	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
INOX RE, S.A.	Luxembourg	1,225	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U.	Telde (Gran Canaria) -			100.00%	INOXCENTER	PWC
INOXCENTER, S.L.U.	Barcelona - Spain	17,758	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
INOXFIL, S.A.	Igualada (Barcelona) -			100%	ROLDAN, S.A.	PWC
INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI, S.A.U.	Vitoria - Spain			100%	ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	PWC
INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	Trofa - Portugal			100%	ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS,	
METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U.	Galdácano (Vizcaya) - Spain	3,718	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	Kentucky - USA	547,263	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC



2025

OWNERSHIP

FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC.	Canada			100%	NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	Apodaca - N.L.Mexico			100%	NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.	Kentucky - USA	15	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ROLDAN, S.A.	Ponferrada - Spain	11,050	99.77%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
VDM METALS HOLDING GMBH	Werdohl - Germany	313,607	100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH.	Werdohl - Germany			100%	VDM METALS HOLDING, GMBH.	PWC
VDM METALS GMBH	Werdohl - Germany			100%	VDM METALS HOLDING, GMBH.	PWC
VDM (SHANGHAI) HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS TRAD. CO. LTD.	Shanghai - China			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	Pan-China Certified Public Accounts
VDM HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS NANTONG CO. LTD.	Nantong - China			100%	VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH.	Pan-China Certified Public Accounts
VDM METALS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.	Mulgrave - Australia			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	
VDM METALS AUSTRIA G.M.B.H.	Brunn am Gebirge - Austria			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	
VDM METALS BENELUX B.V.	Zwijndrecht - Netherlands			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	BDO
VDM METALS CANADA LTD.	Vaughan - Canada			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	
VDM METALS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	Naucalpan de Juarez - Mexico			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	Rocha Camarillo y Cia
VDM METALS FRANCE S.A.S.	Saint-Priest - France			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	
VDM UNTERSTÜTZUNGSKASSE GMBH	Werdohl, Germany			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	
VDM METALS ITALIA S.R.L.	Sesto San Giovanni - Italy			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	Law&L Studio Legale e Tributario
VDM METALS JAPAN K.K.	Tokyo - Japan			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	
VDM METALS KOREA CO. LTD.	Seoul - Korea			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	Samdo
VDM METALS UK LTD.	Claygate-Esher - United			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	Lubbock Fine
VDM METALS USA LLC	Florham Park - USA			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH	PWC
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC.	USA			100%	NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	PWC
LAPORTE CUSTOM METAL PROCESSING LLC	USA			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Great Britain			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC	PwC



2025

OWNERSHIP

FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL SARL	France			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC	Deloitte
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC	PwC
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL SRL	Italy			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC	
HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD	Singapore			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO LTD	China			100%	HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL CHINA CO LTD	China			100%	HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL JAPAN KK	Japan			100%	HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD	Thong & Lim
CABARAN DUNIA	Johor - Malaysia		100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
TOTAL		1,608,935				

At December 31, 2024, the Company's investments in Group companies were as follows:

2024

OWNERSHIP

FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G.	Mellingen - Switzerland	327	100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A.	Buenos Aires - Argentina	598	90%	10.00%	ACERINOX, S.A.	Estudio Canil
ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD.	Sidney - Australia	385	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V.	Brussels - Belgium	209	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇÕES, LTDA.	São Paulo - Brazil	373	100.00%	—%	ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX CHILE, S.A.	Santiago de Chile - Chile	7,545	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX COLOMBIA, S.A.S.	Bogotá D.C. - Colombia	468	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	Langenfeld - Germany	45,496	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	Algeciras - Spain	608,645	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX FRANCE, S.A.S	Paris - France	18,060	100%	0.02%	ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC



2024

OWNERSHIP

FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD.	Mumbai - India	155	100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	ISK & Associates
ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L.	Milan - Italy	78,844	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	Collegio Sindicale - Studio Revisori
ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET L.S.	Gümüşsuyu / Beyoğlu - Turkey	150	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI)	Dubai - United Arab Emirates	10	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	HLB Hamt
ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD.	Wan Chai - Hong Kong	7,467	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O.	Warsaw - Poland	25,178	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX RUSSIA LLC	Saint Petersburg -		—%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB	Malmö - Sweden	31,909	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX S.C. MALAYSIA SDN. BHD	Johor - Malaysia	19,476	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD.	Shanghai - China	1,620	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	Shanghai Shenzhou
ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD.	Singapore - Singapore	193	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACERINOX U.K, LTD.	Birmingham - United	28,504	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	Trofa - Portugal	15,828	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
BAHRU STAINLESS, SDN. BHD	Johor - Malaysia				ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD.	Middelburg - South Africa	241,724	76.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU, S.A.C.	Lima - Peru	794	100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
INOX RE, S.A.	Luxembourg	1,225	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U.	Telde (Gran Canaria) -			100.00%	INOXCENTER	PWC
INOXCENTER, S.L.U.	Barcelona - Spain	17,758	100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
INOXFIL, S.A.	Igualada (Barcelona) -			100%	ROLDAN, S.A.	PWC
INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI, S.A.U.	Vitoria - Spain			100%	ACERINOX EUROPA,	PWC
INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	Trofa - Portugal			100%	ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E	
METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U.	Galdácano (Vizcaya) -	3,718	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	Kentucky - USA	546,796	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC.	Canada			100%	NORTH AMERICAN	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	Apodaca - N.L.Mexico			100%	NORTH AMERICAN	PWC
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.	Kentucky - USA	15	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	
ROLDAN, S.A.	Ponferrada - Spain	17,405	100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
VDM METALS HOLDING GMBH	Werdohl - Germany	313,460	100.00%		ACERINOX, S.A.	PWC
VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH.	Werdohl - Germany			100%	VDM METALS HOLDING,	PWC



2024

OWNERSHIP

FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES	COUNTRY	Value of investment (EUR thousand)	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Holder of ownership interest	AUDITORS
VDM METALS GMBH	Werdohl - Germany			100%	VDM METALS HOLDING,	PWC
VDM (SHANGHAI) HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS TRAD. CO. LTD.	Shanghai - China			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	Pan-China Certified Public
VDM HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS NANTONG CO. LTD.	Nantong - China			100%	VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH.	Pan-China Certified Public Accounts
VDM METALS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.	Mulgrave - Australia			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS AUSTRIA G.M.B.H.	Brunn am Gebirge -			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS BENELUX B.V.	Zwijndrecht - Netherlands			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	BDO
VDM METALS CANADA LTD.	Vaughan - Canada			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	Naucalpan de Juarez -			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS FRANCE S.A.S.	Saint-Priest - France			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM UNTERSTÜTZUNGSKASSE GMBH	Werdohl, Germany			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS ITALIA S.R.L.	Sesto San Giovanni - Italy			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS JAPAN K.K.	Tokyo - Japan			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS KOREA CO. LTD.	Seoul - Korea			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	Samdo
VDM METALS UK LTD.	Claygate-Esher - United			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	
VDM METALS USA LLC	Florham Park - USA			100%	VDM METALS, GMBH.	PWC
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC.	USA			100%	NORTH AMERICAN	
HAYNES WIRE COMPANY, MOUNTAIN HOME NC	USA			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	PwC
LAPORTE CUSTOM METAL PROCESSING LLC	USA			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Great Britain			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	PwC
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL SARL	France			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	Deloitte
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL AG	Switzerland			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	PwC
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL SRL	Italy			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	
HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD	Singapore			100%	HAYNES INTERNATIONAL	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO LTD	China			100%	HAYNES PACIFIC PTE	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL CHINA CO LTD	China			100%	HAYNES PACIFIC PTE	
HAYNES INTERNATIONAL JAPAN KK	Japan			100%	HAYNES PACIFIC PTE	
CABARAN DUNIA	Johor - Malaysia		100%		ACERINOX, S.A.	Thong & Lim
TOTAL		2,034,335				

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's investments in affiliates were as follows:



AFFILIATES	COUNTRY	Investment value	% direct ownership interest	% indirect ownership interest	Theoretical carrying value direct ownership interest
BETINOKS	Turkey		25.00%		
MOL Katalysatortechnik GmbH	Germany			20.45%	
Evidal Schmöle Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH	Germany			50.00%	

The associates are entities which are scantily material for the Group, the ownership interests in which are measured at cost, as the Group is not involved in their management and therefore, does not have their financial statements. The entity Betinoks Paslanmaz Celik, A.S., based in Turkey, is in the process of liquidation. MOL Katalysatortechnik, GmbH, based in Germany, engages in the production and distribution of mineral and metal catalysts. On the other hand, EVIDAL Schmöle Verwaltungsgesellschaft GmbH manages the pension funds of one of the former manufacturing companies.

The activities of the Group companies are as follows:

- Acerinox, S.A.: is the parent company of the Acerinox Group and holds directly or indirectly the shares of the companies comprising the Group. As the parent company of the Group, it assumes the highest level of management and control over the Group's business operations, corporate functions, and overall coordination with other entities. It approves and supervises the strategic business areas. It is responsible for establishing, designing and developing the Group's policies and financial strategy, designing investment and environmental policies, defining the R&D strategy, overseeing the management services provided to subsidiaries and developing corporate governance policies. It also provides a range of corporate services, including legal, accounting and advisory services to all Group companies.
- Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.: manufacture and marketing of flat stainless-steel products.
- North American Stainless, Inc.: manufacture and marketing of flat and long stainless-steel products.
- Columbus Stainless (PTY) Ltd.: manufacture and commercialization of flat stainless-steel products.
- Roldan, S.A.: manufacture and marketing of long stainless-steel products.
- Inoxfil, S.A.: manufacture and marketing of stainless-steel wire.
- VDM Holding Metals GmbH: is the holding company of the group of companies comprising the VDM subgroup, which belongs to the High-Performance Alloys Division.
- VDM Metals International GmbH, a company wholly owned by VDM Holding Metals GmbH, procures the commodities required for the production of the high-performance alloys, markets the finished products and centralizes the VDM Group's research and development by directly managing and administering the business and outsourcing production to another of the entities that are part of the subgroup. The company also has a quality assurance department.
- VDM Metals GmbH, the owner of the production facilities, processes commodities into high-performance alloys on behalf of VDM Metals GmbH.
- Haynes International, Inc.: is the parent company of the Haynes Group dedicated to the manufacture of high-performance alloys, headquartered in the United States.
- Inox Re, S.A.: Reinsurance company.
- Inoxplate, Comercio de productos de Aço Inoxidáveis, Unipessoal Lda: owner of the industrial building in which the Group company in Portugal -Acerol, Comércio e indústria de Aços inoxidáveis- carries out its operating activities, for the lease of which it receives income.
- North American Stainless Financial Investment, Inc.: provision of foreign trade advisory services.
- Cabaran Dunia, Sdn. Bhd: this is a special purpose entity acquired in Malaysia after the sale of Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. This company owns certain land previously owned by Bahru Stainless and intended for sale.
- The rest of the companies, which are direct or indirect affiliates of Acerinox, S.A., as well as the VDM and Haynes subgroup entities, engage in the marketing of stainless-steel products or high-performance alloys.

None of the Group companies and affiliates are officially listed.

Changes in investments in Group companies and affiliates

The changes in investments in Group companies and affiliates in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

Company	2025	2024
Capital increases/Reductions		
Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.	200,000	430,000
Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd.		155,692
Acerinox Colombia, S.A.S.		400
Corporación Acerinox Peru, S.A.C.		480
Liquidations/sales		
Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd.		-155,843
Acerinox Russia LLC		-100
Other contributions		
Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd.		151
North American Stainless	467	528
Columbus Stainless	221	255
Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.	80	108
VDM Metals Holding GmbH	147	145
	200,915	431,815

Changes in 2025

Acerinox Europa

The difficult situation of the European market, the increased imports as a result of the world tariff crisis and the downward pressure on prices have led Acerinox, S.A., the Group's parent company and sole shareholder, on December 22 this year, to carry out a capital increase with a share premium for a total amount of EUR 200,000 thousand in Acerinox Europa, S.A.U., domiciled in Spain. The capital increase, wholly subscribed by Acerinox, S.A., was carried out by issuing 1 million shares with a par value of EUR 1 each and an issue premium of EUR 199,000 thousand (EUR 199 per share). This capital increase, like the one carried out the year before, is a response to the existence of a situation of equity imbalance of the Company, derived from the decrease in the equity figure, which, according to the latest available financial information, would have been reduced to an amount of less than half of the capital stock at year-end.

Acerinox, S.A. has recognized an increase in its investments in Group companies amounting to EUR 200,000 thousand, equivalent to the way the shares have been issued and which does not differ from its carrying amount at that date.

Additionally, on December 12 of the previous year, a non-cash capital increase was carried out through a share premium, offsetting credits totaling EUR 430,000 thousand. This amount corresponds to a loan granted by the Company. The capital increase was carried out by issuing 2 million shares with a par value of EUR 1 each and an issue premium of EUR 428,000 thousand (EUR 214 per share).



Acerinox, S.A. recognized an increase in its investments in Group companies amounting to EUR 430,000 thousand, equivalent to the fair value of the capitalized credit, which did not differ significantly from its carrying amount at that date.

Roldán

In a meeting held in November 2025, the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A. agreed to carry out a capital increase with share premium by offsetting the credit right owned by Acerinox, S.A., majority shareholder of the Group company Roldán, S.A. As there are minority shareholders (representing 0.23% of the voting rights), an extraordinary shareholders' meeting was called on December 3. The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Roldán, S.A. was held on January 8, 2026 and approved the capital increase for a total amount of EUR 55,000 thousand, of which EUR 1,022 thousand correspond to the par value of the new shares and EUR 53,978 thousand to the share premium. The capital increase was fully subscribed by Acerinox, S.A. with no preemptive subscription rights. On January 14, the aforementioned increase was notarized.

Due to the date of the Extraordinary General Shareholder's Meeting and the notarization of the resolutions, this capital increase has not been registered this year, being registered in the Madrid Commercial Registry on January 23, 2026.

The capital increase is a response to the existence of a situation of unbalanced equity of Roldán, S.A., derived from the decrease in the equity figure.

Other contributions

The "Other contributions" caption includes the changes related to the long-term remuneration plan for senior managers through shares of Acerinox, S.A., explained in **Note 14.3**.

Changes in 2024

In addition to the aforementioned relating to Acerinox Europa S.A.U., we would have the following:

Bahru Stainless

On October 10, 2024, the Group signed a contract with Worldwide Stainless Sdn. Bhd, a company registered in Malaysia, to sell 100% of the shares of Bahru Stainless, the Company that owns the Group's factory in Johor (Malaysia), for USD 95 million. The transaction closed on December 3 of last year.

The impact of this sale on the results of Acerinox, S.A. amounted to EUR 65,421 thousand as a result of the difference between the amount of the capital increases that year and the amount of the sale, since all the contributions made prior to 2024 were already impaired.

As explained in **Note 9.2.6**, according to the purchase agreement signed, Acerinox, prior to the sale, had to settle all debts with credit institutions and third parties and Bahru Stainless had to transfer to Worldwide Stainless Sdn. Bhd. all assets existing in Bahru Stainless at the date of sale except for the rights to use the undeveloped land and one piece of machinery.

Of the amount of the sale of the shares, EUR 17,527 thousand was received in cash at the time of signing the contract, EUR 70,109 thousand by means of a bank guarantee with Ambank to be collected during the first half of 2025 and which appears under the heading "other financial assets" in the current assets of the balance sheet, and EUR 2,858 thousand which will be paid as the buyer makes use of the tax credits or after the two-year period has elapsed. The latter are shown as "other long-term financial assets". In this fiscal year, USD 73,600 thousand corresponding to the guaranteed outstanding amount (equivalent to EUR 68,268 thousand) has been collected.

Prior to the acquisition, Acerinox acquired from Bahru Stainless' minority shareholder (Hanwa, Co. Ltd.) its stake of 1.1874% for EUR 47 thousand. This means that at the time of the sale of Bahru the Company held 100% of the shares.



Acerinox Colombia, S.A.S.

Acerinox Colombia is a commercial office of the Group in Colombia. The activity of this company is not material for the Group. This company receives commissions on sales made in that country. In August last year, a capital increase of EUR 400 thousand was carried out in this company. The increase was made partly by means of a cash contribution of EUR 229 thousand and partly by offsetting loans granted. The equity of this company at the end of the year amounted to EUR 202 thousand.

Corporación Acerinox Perú, S.A.C.

This is a commercial office of the Group in Peru. This company receives commissions on sales made in that country. In October last year, a capital increase of EUR 480 thousand was carried out in the Group's company in Peru. The increase was made partly by means of a cash contribution of EUR 173 thousand and partly by offsetting loans granted (EUR 307 thousand). The equity of this company at the end of the year amounted to EUR 212 thousand.

Liquidation of Acerinox Russia, LLC

In 2024, the Group's trading company in Russia (Acerinox Russia, LLC) was definitively closed via settling. This entity was no longer in business and no longer had any employees at the time of closing. The result from the liquidation of the Group's subsidiary in Russia resulted in a loss of EUR 174 thousand as a result of translation differences recorded in equity.

Purchase of Haynes International, Inc.

On November 21, 2024, the Group completed the purchase, through its US subsidiary, North American Stainless, of 100% of the shares of Haynes International, representing 100% of the voting rights. It is therefore an indirect shareholding for Acerinox, S.A. As of the same date, Haynes was included in the consolidation scope of the Acerinox Group.

This transaction is further evidence of Acerinox's strategy to diversify its activity towards higher value-added products and strengthens Acerinox's position in the high-performance alloys market, the US market and the aerospace sector. Haynes will integrate, together with VDM, the Acerinox Group's high-performance alloys segment.

This transaction is explained in the Group's consolidated financial statements.



Equity position

The equity position of the Group companies at December 31, 2025, obtained from the separate financial statements furnished by the respective companies, and converted into euro using year-end exchange rates, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

GROUP COMPANIES	Capital	Shares of the parent	Reserves and interim dividend	Other equity items	Operating income	Gains (losses) from continued activities	Total shareholders' equity
ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G.	752		2,228		-305	-296	2,684
ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A.			2,034		178	-432	1,602
ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD.	341		-63		-70	-71	207
ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V.	211		576		93	66	853
ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇÕES, LTDA.	106		220		-13	-15	311
ACERINOX CHILE, S.A.	4,005		1,762		-528	-411	5,356
ACERINOX COLOMBIA, S.A.S.	44		165		-213	-216	-7
ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	45,000		-13,721		2,200	1,568	32,847
ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	65,000		342,511	286	-184,170	-241,650	166,147
ACERINOX FRANCE, S.A.S	265		6,100		-2	-92	6,273
ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD.	97		175		-90	-91	181
ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L.	40,000		6,930		2,260	957	47,887
ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI	8		553		70	151	712
ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI)	12		190		-114	-105	97
ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD.	10,489		-9,321		-60	-63	1,105
ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O.	23,691		2,241		921	593	26,525
ACERINOX RUSSIA LLC.							
ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB	26,336		2,415		24	-300	28,451
ACERINOX SC MALAYSIA SDN. BHD	32,717		-34,787		377	-1,037	-3,107
ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD.	2,350		727		-260	-238	2,839
ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD.	250		718		-480	-602	366
ACERINOX U.K, LTD.	22,920		870	59	949	1,029	24,878
ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE ACOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	15,000		1,601		-58	48	16,649
COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD.	128,816		71,036	741	-69,808	-60,348	140,245
CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU, S.A.C.	375		-165		-126	-134	76
INOX RE, S.A.	1,225		1,078		-585	-12	2,291
INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U.	270		1,144			-112	1,302
INOXCENTER, S.L.U.	492		1,273		4,565	-1,653	112
INOXFIL, S.A.	6,000		12,410		-4,111	-5,774	12,636
INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI, S.A.U.	2,705		6,153		172	8	8,866



GROUP COMPANIES	Capital	Shares of the parent	Reserves and interim dividend	Other equity items	Operating income	Gains (losses) from continued activities	Total shareholders' equity
INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	8,493		2,422		214	170	11,085
METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U.	72		21,441				21,513
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	494,668	-23	619,325	2,075	349,696	292,784	1,408,829
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC.	5,106		53,608		2,953	3,161	61,875
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.	17		-8,851		8,851	8,851	17
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	21,277		27,182		968	4,143	52,602
ROLDAN, S.A.	11,936		19,150		-31,927	-41,784	-10,698
VDM METALS GROUP	25		388,293	146	47,529	20,300	408,764
HAYNES GROUP	11		389,153		42,396	32,744	421,908
CABARAN DUNIA			415		-7,228	-10,987	-10,572

The equity position of the Group companies at December 31, 2024, obtained from the separate financial statements furnished by the respective companies, and converted into euro using year-end exchange rates, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

GROUP COMPANIES	Capital	Reserves and interim dividend	Other equity items	Operating income	Gains (losses) from continued activities	Total shareholders' equity
ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G.	744	2,213		-12	-8	2,949
ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A.	1	2,611		1,021	-146	2,466
ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD.	358	45		-115	-112	291
ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V.	211	537		57	39	787
ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇÕES, LTDA.	106	216		-8	5	327
ACERINOX CHILE, S.A.	4,114	2,291		-283	-482	5,923
ACERINOX COLOMBIA, S.A.S.	43	383		-201	-224	202
ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	45,000	-15,038		1,850	1,317	31,279
ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	64,000	393,335	206	-198,934	-249,825	207,716
ACERINOX FRANCE, S.A.S	265	5,795		481	305	6,365
ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD.	115	284		-37	-35	364
ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L.	40,000	5,530		2,453	1,400	46,930
ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI	11	395		200	365	771
ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI)	13	384		-172	-169	228
ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD.	11,891	-10,604		60	38	1,325
ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O.	23,392	1,629		864	584	25,605
ACERINOX RUSSIA LLC.				-1		
ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB	24,871	1,107		1,605	1,174	27,152
ACERINOX SC MALAYSIA SDN. BHD	33,582	-35,518		1,134	-189	-2,125



GROUP COMPANIES	Capital	Reserves and interim dividend	Other equity items	Operating income	Gains (losses) from continued activities	Total shareholders' equity
ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD.	2,549	948		-169	-159	3,338
ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD.	266	909		-178	-144	1,031
ACERINOX U.K, LTD.	24,120	515	62	920	401	25,098
ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	15,000	1,159		616	442	16,601
BAHRU STAINLESS, SDN. BHD		12,893		-1,813	-12,893	
COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD.	127,429	113,515	747	-46,234	-43,112	198,579
CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU, S.A.C.	379			-146	-167	212
INOX RE, S.A.	1,225	762		-1,570	316	2,303
INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U.	270	1,212		-218	-68	1,414
INOXCENTER, S.L.U.	492	5,552		1,620	-4,279	1,765
INOXFIL, S.A.	15,109	-638		-3,782	-4,261	10,210
INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI, S.A.U.	2,705	6,122		258	31	8,858
INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA.	9,193	2,305		148	117	11,615
METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U.	72	21,125		413	316	21,513
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC.	559,452	1,304,310	1,839	391,413	358,694	2,224,295
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC.	5,775	55,899		5,281	4,733	66,407
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.	19	-10,396		10,396	10,396	19
NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V.	24,064	31,784		4,864	-1,041	54,807
ROLDAN, S.A.	11,936	40,630		-27,019	-21,480	31,086
VDM METALS GROUP	25	349,157		89,282	51,174	400,356
HAYNES GROUP	12	425,710		1,102	429	426,151
CABARAN DUNIA				-181	426	426

Impairment losses

At least at year-end, the Company assesses whether there are indications of impairment of its investments and, where appropriate, determines whether to make value adjustments when the book value of an investment exceeds its recoverable value.

Since Acerinox, S.A. is a holding company, its assets comprise mainly ownership interests in, and balances with, Group companies. The Company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment on a yearly basis. Such evidence is considered to exist when the book value of the affiliate is lower than the value of the interest in Acerinox, S.A.'s accounts, taking into account the latest budget approved, as well as if the affiliate shows continuous losses for several years, in addition to deviating significantly from the budgets prepared by Management and in the case of having impairment in previous years. In such cases, the Company calculates the recoverable amount of the investment, understood to be the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and the present value of the future cash flows from the investment.



This year signs of impairment have been present at the companies Acerinox Europa S.A.U., Columbus Stainless Ltd, Roldan, S.A., Inoxfil, S.A., Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. and Acerinox Pacific, Ltd.

The key assumptions used are detailed below:

Euros million	2025				2024			
	WACC before tax	WACC after tax	EBIT (1)	g	WACC before tax	WACC after tax	EBIT (1)	g
Acerinox Europa S.A.U. (2)	11.3%	9.0%	1.7%	2.0%	11.7%	9.3%	4.5%	2.0%
Columbus Stainless, Pty. Ltd.	15.7%	12.3%	4.2%	2.8%	17.2%	13.5%	5.9%	4.4%
Roldan, S.A.	11.4%	9.0%	3.8%	2.0%	12.4%	9.3%	4.3%	2.0%
Inoxfil, S.A.	10.8%	9.0%	1.8%	2.0%	11.6%	9.3%	3.7%	2.0%
Acerinox SC Malasia, Sdn. Bhd.	10.5%	8.9%	6.4%	2.0%	10.5%	9.0%	5.2%	2.3%
Acerinox Pacific, Ltd. (3)	9.9%	8.6%	---	1.8%	10.9%	9.3%	---	1.9%

(1) Five-year budgeted average EBIT margin. EBIT is defined as profit or loss from operations and expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.

(2) In the case of Acerinox Europa S.A.U., EBITDA as a percentage of net turnover is also used as a key assumption, as explained in the following section on Acerinox Europa S.A.U.

(3) For Acerinox Pacific, Ltd., being a commissioning entity, the EBIT/Sales ratio is not an appropriate measure of performance.

To determine the present value of the cash flows, the estimate of future cash flows that the entity expects to obtain from the investment, calculated using a discount rate, i.e. the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), was taken in account.

The estimation of future cash flows was based on reasonable and well-founded assumptions. These assumptions consisted mainly of:

- a) Five-year cash flow projections approved by Management.

These projections reflect the financial and macroeconomic circumstances and those of the stainless-steel market itself, and in the case of Columbus, from the carbon steel market, adapted to the specific operating environment of each entity analyzed. Therefore, the different parameters used (expected growth, use of installed production capacity, prices, working capital items, etc.) are projected taking into account the historical data of each subsidiary, geopolitical decisions affecting the market and different geographical areas (e.g., tariff measures or the approved EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism – CBAM), as well as the targets set by Management.

The projections reflect these circumstances each year, in addition to the best estimates performed by Management. In this connection, other significant assumptions such as exchange rates and commodity prices are extrapolated using highly conservative criteria, always tied to the most recent values recorded in the pertinent markets.

The factories prepare the budget taking the 2026 budget approved by the Board as a starting point and maintaining the bases for calculation established therein. Each factory estimates the performance of its domestic and export production and sales, individual product margins and prices, based at all times on the cost structure established in the 2026 budget and on the guidelines set out in the approved Strategic Plan.

The budgets for the other commercial subsidiaries are also prepared on the basis of the 2026 budget. The projection for the remaining years is performed by maintaining the estimated margins, variable costs per metric ton and fixed costs, and by increasing the metric tons sold according to each supplier's budget



(Group factories) and market estimates. In any event, the estimates of the subsidiaries are reviewed in accordance with Management's expected sales targets for each market.

- b) Projected cash flows are extrapolated into the future using a growth rate that is consistent with the country and the main markets in which the entities mainly operate.

The Company is confident that the flows to perpetuity will materialize, mainly in terms of its use of production capacity and margins.

- c) The cash flows are discounted to present value at a discount rate that represents a risk-free rate of return, adjusted by the risks specific to the asset which any market participant would consider when investing in an asset that generates cash flows involving similar amounts and timing and a similar risk profile. In this regard, the discount rate was estimated as the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for each investment.

The interest rates of the sovereign debt of each country in which the subsidiary operates, and a capital structure, market risk premiums and ratios of similar companies are considered in order to determine this discount rate.

This year, the Company has decided to request the support of an independent appraisal firm to perform the valuations of the recoverable value of Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. and Columbus Stainless Pty. Ltd. and in conjunction with that firm, adjusted the key assumptions of the budgeted flows, as well as performing the impairment test calculations, as explained below.

As a result of the analyses, in the case of Acerinox Europa S.A.U., Columbus Stainless Pty. Ltd. and Roldán, S.A., the recoverable amount has turned out to be less than the book value and consequently it has been necessary to make an impairment of the investment as will be explained later.

In the case of Inoxfil, S.A., following the corresponding impairment test, the recoverable amount of the investments was higher than the book value and, accordingly, it was not necessary to recognize any impairment losses.

In the case of Acerinox SC Malasia, Sdn. Bhd. and Acerinox Pacific, Ltd., it has also not been necessary to make any impairment or reversal of impairments made in previous years.

Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.

Acerinox Europa was incorporated in 2011 as a result of the spin-off of the manufacturing activity of Acerinox, S.A., and its main assets are the facilities located in Campo de Gibraltar. The Acerinox Europa factory, inaugurated in 1970, was the first integral stainless-steel factory in the world. The knowledge and experience gained during its design and execution played a pivotal role in the establishment of other factories within the Group. It is the leading stainless-steel producer in the Spanish market.

The integrated flat product plant has melting shop, hot rolling and cold rolling facilities. Its theoretical installed melting shop capacity is one million metric tons in melting shop and 660,000 metric tons in cold rolling. It manufactures flat stainless-steel products in various types of steel, formats, thicknesses and finishes.

Acerinox Europa is strategically located on the Strait of Gibraltar and has access to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean as well as its own seaport. The company supplies flat products all over the world, with a focus on the European continent, as well as semi-finished products to other plants within the Group's production network, primarily to the Acerinox Group's long products plant in Spain (Roldán).

In light of the market conditions and financial results of recent years, the Company put forward the idea that a new organizational and production model would need to be implemented at the Acerinox Europa factory. However, in the year 2024, as part of the collective bargaining agreement negotiations, the factory was shut down for five months due to a strike called by the workers' representatives. This prevented us from carrying out the strategic plans proposed by Management to ensure the plant's viability.



Finally, on July 1, 2024, Acerinox Europa and the Works Council signed the IV Collective Bargaining Agreement for the staff. This agreement, which runs until December 31, 2027, allows for the introduction of the flexibility measures necessary to implement the new business model. The main aim is to recover productivity through greater flexibility and versatility of the workforce, in order to increase production and sales of higher value-added products.

The steel industry in Europe reached a critical turning point in 2025, and 2026 is shaping up to be the key year for either an industrial revival or stabilization following years of crisis. This revival is not merely a question of market dynamics, but the result of unprecedented legislative and trade shielding by the European Commission.

In December, the Council of the European Union adopted a negotiating mandate with the European Parliament on the Regulation addressing the adverse effects of global overcapacity on the EU steel market. The new Regulation is designed to replace the existing steel safeguard measure, which is due to expire on June 30, 2026.

The Council's mandate retains the main protective elements of the Commission's proposal, specifically a significant reduction in import quotas (capping duty-free import volumes at 18.3 million metric tons per year), representing a 47% reduction compared to the current quotas (55% for stainless steel), and an increase in the out-of-quota tariff to 50%, up from the current 25% safeguard tariff.

This measure is complemented by the CBAM (*Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism*). Its aim is to ensure that steel (and other products) entering Europe pays the same price for CO₂ emissions as steel manufactured on European soil.

From 2026, importers will be required to purchase CBAM certificates, the price of which is linked to the price of emission allowances on the European market (ETS).

The Company expects the European Commission's recent decisions to mark a decisive turning point for the industry. For the first time in recent years, the regulatory framework is aligned with the industrial realities of companies such as Acerinox, which have prioritized operational excellence and sustainability.

The stainless steel market maintained low levels of activity throughout 2025. The expected recovery following the prolonged period of inventory adjustment that began in the second half of 2022 failed to materialize, having driven inventories to all-time lows in Europe in 2024—levels that remained relatively stable throughout the year.

Demand in Europe contracted once again in 2025 due to the impact of rising imports in anticipation of the aforementioned CBAM measures taking effect on January 1, 2026, and the new trade measure set to replace the current safeguard measures no later than July 1, 2026, which are expected to have a positive impact on the sector.

Apparent consumption in Europe increased by approximately 7% in 2025 compared to 2024; however, growth was primarily driven by imports in anticipation of regulatory changes in the European Union ahead of 2026. Imports reached nearly 25% market share, although the Group expects this level to decline to approximately 15% once the new tariff measures take effect.

In this context, Management has requested a valuation by an independent expert, who has determined the recoverable amount of the assets based on their value in use. The recoverable amount has been calculated using a value-in-use approach, based on an analysis of the Discounted Cash Flow, as detailed below.

The independent expert has performed an asset impairment analysis by reviewing the budgets and scenarios prepared by Management, as well as their future evolution, and has contrasted the model with the historical financial information provided as well as with comparable and other observable variables in the market. The independent expert has also determined the appropriate methodologies to be applied to estimate the recoverable amount as well as calculation of appropriate discount rates, based on analyzing financial data for publicly listed companies engaged in the same or similar lines of business. Finally, the independent expert concluded in his analysis with a recoverable amount of Acerinox Europa.

The Company updated the five-year earnings forecasts based on the new circumstances. These forecasts take into account the budgets approved by the Board, the Company's strategic plan, and the previously discussed tariff measures and CBAM.

Due to the aforementioned context of uncertainty, a three-scenario approach was performed. The main variation is assigned to sales prices due to the potential impact of tariff measures, and each scenario is assigned a probability of occurrence.



In the expected trend of market prices, in order to make a reasonable contrast, external sources of information are used, in particular, the independent consultant CRU (<https://www.crugroup.com/>), enabling us to evaluate the price level of the stainless steel market and its trend for certain types of the most common steel.

Demand estimates were based on SMR (Steel & Metals Market Research).

For supply prices, forward price curves for both electricity and gas are considered. Forward price curves are estimated based on forward price references set by the OMIP. In this respect, the impact of PPAs is considered neutral for the sensitivity analysis, since the price variations of this index are applied to our average energy cost price.

All other costs take into account increases in consumer price indices.

The exercise carried out by the independent expert includes the calculation of flows in perpetuity at terminal value. To this end, in the terminal year, expected revenues incorporate growth in line with the average CPI expected for Spain according to S&P Global.

As for the terminal year, since depreciation and amortization are equal to investments, the EBITDA margin is considered a key assumption. This year, the independent expert has reduced this margin from 8.8% to 8.6% compared to the previous year, in line with a more conservative long-term view. This EBITDA margin is within the range of observable margins of selected peer companies, and it is consistent with Management’s scenarios.

The main pillars of the scenario proposed by the independent expert are based on the following assumptions:

- Approval of new EU tariff and CBAM measures and the impact on imports and prices
- High value-added products.
- Change in the customer base with a focus on the end user.
- Optimization of the stainless steel platform with high-performance alloys in Europe.
- Efficiency in production and process costs within the framework of the initiatives approved in the Beyond Excellence plan and in line with the strategic approaches.

The budgets do not consider the expected future cash flows from restructuring, improvements, or increased asset performance. All the measures established in the strategic plan are achievable in the current state of the assets.

In addition, to determine cash flows the Group takes into account the working capital reduction plans carried out by the company.

To determine the value in use of the assets, both the estimate of future cash flows that the entity expects to obtain from the assets and the discount rate, i.e. the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), were taken in account.

Company Management, given the circumstances in Acerinox Europa in 2024 and 2025 and the current situation of uncertainty in determining future cash flows and EBITDA for the terminal year, considered in the calculation of the value in use, has contemplated a decrease in the forecast margins for both key assumptions (budgeted EBIT margin and EBITDA margin for the terminal year).

The key assumptions used to calculate the value in use were as follows:

	2025	2024
Planned EBIT margin (1)	1.7%	4.5%
EBITDA margin terminal year (2)	8.6%	8.8%
Weighted average growth rate (3)	2.0%	2.0%
Pretax discount rate (4)	11.3%	11.7%
After-tax discount rate (4)	9.0%	9.3%

(1) Five-year budgeted average EBIT margin. EBIT is defined as profit or loss from operations and expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.

(2) EBITDA defined as operating income + asset impairment + depreciation + amortization + change in current provisions. The margin is expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.

(3) Rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period (g).

(4) Discount rate: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).



The discount rates used are pretax values and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments. Other significant assumptions such as exchange rates and commodity prices are tied to the most recent values recorded in the pertinent markets.

The discount rate was determined by considering a normalized 20-year German bond as the benchmark. Likewise, a market risk premium for Spain, historical betas, a leverage structure and cost of debt in line with market assumptions have been considered.

Regarding the terminal value, a perpetuity cash flow has been considered, which is expected to remain stable in the long term, increased by the growth rate (g). The growth rate (g) was estimated on the basis of expected long-term inflation.

An impairment test was also performed in June of fiscal year 2025 due to indications at that time. The uncertainties caused by the geopolitical situation and the tariff wars provoked by the United States negatively affected the European market, paralyzing investments and hindering demand recovery. The result of this analysis was an impairment of EUR 175,844 thousand in the value of the investment portfolio of Acerinox, S.A.

The impairment test performed on December 31, 2025, shows that the recoverable value is lower than the book value of the Company's shareholding. Therefore, an impairment of EUR 354,338 thousand has been recorded (compared to EUR 95,698 thousand in 2024). The amount of the investment after impairment is disclosed in **Note 9.2.6**.

Accordingly, impairment for 2025 totals EUR 530,182 thousand (EUR 175,844 thousand already impaired in June, plus the impairment recorded at December 31 amounting to EUR 354,338 thousand).

Columbus Stainless Pty. Ltd.

Columbus Stainless, Middelburg (South Africa), is the only integrated stainless-steel factory in Africa. It is the main supplier of both the domestic market and the various consumer areas of the continent, in which it is the leader. The Columbus factory, the most technologically advanced in the industry, is equipped with the most efficient machinery and has a considerable competitive advantage due to its location, not just for the distribution of finished goods but also because of its proximity to sources of commodities, particularly ferrochrome.

Columbus manufactures both flat stainless-steel and carbon steel products. In view of the complicated market situation in Europe and Asia in recent years, Columbus has also been manufacturing carbon steel for the local market since 2020. Columbus achieved a milestone with the manufacture of carbon steel using technology designed to produce stainless steel. After the closure of one of the local carbon melting shop production plants, part of this market was left unsupplied and had to be covered by imports. Columbus took advantage of this situation to win orders and serve this niche. In this way, the company was able to partially compensate the volatility of the stainless-steel market, reduce its dependence on exports and increase its melting shop production, thereby diluting fixed costs.

The South African stainless steel market contracted in 2025. Business contracted by 12.8% year-on-year. The downturn was mainly driven by an increase in imports, which rose from 4.8% in 2024 to 26% in 2025. In addition, pressure from imports led to a decline in Columbus' market share. Key end-use sectors underperformed compared to the prior year, reflecting weaker demand from both distributors and the automotive industry.

Columbus remains active and committed to increasing sales through new stainless steel and carbon steel applications, as well as lobbying for corrective trade measures against unfair imports.

In this context, Management has requested a valuation by an independent expert, who has determined the recoverable amount of the assets based on their value in use. The recoverable amount has been calculated using a value-in-use approach, based on an analysis of the Discounted Cash Flow, as detailed below.

The independent expert has performed an asset impairment analysis by reviewing the budgets and scenarios prepared by Management, as well as their future evolution, and has contrasted the model with the historical financial information provided as well as with comparable and other observable variables in the market. The independent expert has also determined the appropriate methodologies to be applied to estimate the recoverable amount as well as calculation of appropriate discount rates, based on analyzing financial data for publicly listed



companies engaged in the same or similar lines of business. Finally, the independent expert concluded in his analysis with a business value of Columbus Stainless.

With respect to the five-year budgets, the estimated sales and production volumes are based on current capacities using existing machines and equipment, and take into account the evolution of both future demand and prices, associated with its product mix and estimated and published by specialized magazines and independent industry experts. Management determines production costs by taking into account the current situation, the efficiency plans implemented and future price developments.

Demand estimates were based on SMR (Steel & Metals Market Research).

Other variables used in the budgeting process, such as exchange rates and commodity prices are tied to the most recent values recorded in the pertinent markets. The Company is confident that the flows to perpetuity will materialize, mainly in terms of its use of production capacity and margins. They were calculated using growth rates estimated on the basis of the expected long-term inflation rate.

The discount rates used are pretax values and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant segments.

The Company is confident that the flows to perpetuity will materialize, mainly in terms of its use of production capacity and margins. They were calculated using growth rates estimated on the basis of the expected long-term inflation rate.

The key assumptions used to calculate the value in use were as follows:

	2025	2024
Planned EBIT margin (*)	4.2%	5.9%
Weighted average growth rate, g (**)	2.8%	4.4%
Pretax discount rate (***)	15.7%	17.2%
After-tax discount rate (***)	12.3%	13.5%

(*) Five-year budgeted average EBIT margin. EBIT is defined as operating income and expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.

(**) Rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period.

(***) Discount rate: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The discount rate (WACC or weighted average cost of capital) was calculated on the basis of the South Africa country risk and the main markets where it is active, and a capital structure, market risk premiums and ratios of similar companies. The reference currency in this connection was the South African rand, since all the cash flows are estimated in this currency.

Regarding the terminal value, a perpetuity cash flow has been considered, which is expected to remain stable in the long term, increased by the growth rate (g). The growth rate (g) was estimated on the basis of expected long-term inflation.

Other assumptions are the ZAR/EUR exchange rate (ZAR/EUR 20.31) and the price of raw materials (USD 15,000/t), which are established when drawing up the budget. Both are extrapolated and kept constant during the period of analysis.

The impairment test performed as of December 31, 2025 shows a recoverable amount lower than the book value of the Company's interest. As a result, the Company has recorded an impairment of EUR 89,777 thousand (in 2024 there was no impairment of the investment).

Roldán, S.A.

Roldán is the eldest industrial facility of the Acerinox Group and one of the three manufacture plants for long product production. Roldán is located in Ponferrada (Leon, Spain) and produces angles, bars and wire rod in various types of steel and finishes. Part of its production is sent to Inoxfil, located in Igualeda (Barcelona, Spain).



Roldan uses as commodity for the production of long products, the billet supplied by the Group’s plant in Palmones, Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.

The long product manufactured in this plant is supplied to both the internal market and to international customers, and its stainless steels are present in some of the most iconic international projects.

The import and regulatory situation described in the case of Acerinox Europa also affects the stainless steel long product market and consequently Roldan, S.A. The expected sales volumes have not been reached, which has led to results falling below the estimates made at the end of last year. However, there is no reason to believe that the conditions foreseen in the business plans for the future will not be maintained.

The five-year budget and key variables used follow the same guidelines stated for Acerinox Europa, duly contextualized in the stainless-steel long products market.

The recoverable amount of the assets was determined in accordance with their value in use.

To determine the value in use of the assets, the estimate of future cash flows that the entity expects to obtain from the assets and the discount rate, i.e. the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), were taken in account.

The key assumptions used to calculate the value in use were as follows:

	2025	2024
Planned EBIT margin (*)	3.8%	4.3%
Weighted average growth rate, g (**)	2.0%	2.0%
Pretax discount rate (***)	11.4%	12.4%
After-tax discount rate (***)	9.0%	9.3%

(*) Five-year budgeted average EBIT margin. EBIT is defined as profit or loss from operations and expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.

(**) Rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period.

(***) Discount rate: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The impairment test performed as of December 31, 2025 shows that the recoverable amount is lower than the book value of the Company’s interest. Consequently, the Company has recorded an impairment of EUR 6,355 thousand.

Inoxfil, S.A.

Inoxfil, S.A. is one of the Group’s two long product plants in Spain and engages in the manufacture of stainless-steel wire. Located in Igualada (Barcelona, Spain), this company is 100% owned by the Group company Roldan, S.A. Inoxfil receives wire rod mainly from Roldan, but also from other third-party suppliers, which is used as commodity to complete its production process and obtain wire. This is therefore the final production link in a network starting when Roldan receives the billet from Acerinox Europa, this being the only Group plant with a melting shop in Spain.

The long product manufactured by this plant is supplied both to the domestic market and to international customers.

The import and regulatory situation described in the case of Acerinox Europa also affects the stainless steel long product market and consequently Inoxfil, S.A. The expected sales volumes have not been reached, falling below the estimates made at the end of last year. However, there is no reason to believe that the conditions foreseen in the business plans for the future will not be maintained.

The five-year budget and key variables used follow the same guidelines stated for Acerinox Europa, duly contextualized in the stainless-steel long products market.

The recoverable amount of the assets was determined in accordance with their value in use.



To determine the value in use of the assets, the estimate of future cash flows that the entity expects to obtain from the assets and the discount rate, i.e. the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), were taken in account.

The key assumptions used to calculate the value in use were as follows:

	2025	2024
Planned EBIT margin (*)	1.8%	3.7%
Weighted average growth rate, g (**)	2.0%	2.0%
Pretax discount rate (***)	10.8%	11.6%
After-tax discount rate (***)	9.0%	9.3%

(*) Five-year budgeted average EBIT margin. EBIT is defined as profit or loss from operations and expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.

(**) Rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period.

(***) Discount rate: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

The impairment test performed as of December 31, 2025 reflects that the recoverable amount is higher than the book value of the Company's shareholding, consequently, the Company has not recorded any impairment in the value of the Company's investment.

Other companies

For the other companies, Acerinox SC Malasia, Sdn. Bhd. and Acerinox Pacific, Ltd., commercial subsidiaries carrying and subsidiaries of the main factories, as indicated above, a budgetary exercise was also performed for the relevant period, in line with the budgets of the Group factories that supply the materials necessary for the Group's sales activities. As a result of the exercises carried out, it was determined that no impairment or reversal of impairment of the investment portfolio of these sales subsidiaries was necessary.

Summary of impairment losses recognized in 2025

The detail of the changes in impairment losses on investments in Group companies and affiliates in 2025 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Accumulated balance as of 12/31/2024	Period endowment	Period application	Accumulated balance as of 12/31/2025
ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	162,942	530,182		693,124
Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd	18,081			18,081
Acerinox Pacific, Ltd.	19,358			19,358
Betinoks Palanmaz Çelik, A.S.	354			354
Roldan S.A.	0	6,355	0	6,355
Columbus Stainless Pty, Ltd.	38,668	89,777		128,445
TOTAL	239,403	626,314	0	865,717

Summary of impairment losses recognized in 2024

As a result of the analyses in 2024, it was necessary to recognize additional impairments in the shareholdings of Columbus Stainless for EUR thousand, Bahru Stainless Sdn Bhd for EUR thousand and in Acerinox Europa for EUR 95,697 thousand.

The detail of the changes in impairment losses on investments in Group companies and affiliates in 2024 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Accumulated balance as of 12/31/2023	Period endowment	Period application	Accumulated balance as of 12/31/2024
ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U.	67,245	95,697		162,942
Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd	18,081			18,081
Acerinox Pacific, Ltd.	19,358			19,358
Betinoks Palanmaz Çelik, A.S.	354			354
Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd.	772,846		-772,846	
Columbus Stainless Pty, Ltd.	38,668			38,668
TOTAL	916,552	95,697	-772,846	239,403

Dividends

In 2025, the Company received dividends from its subsidiaries amounting to EUR 877,252 thousand, as detailed below:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Acerinox UK Ltd.		5,038
North American Stainless Financial Investments Ltd.	8,824	10,288
VDM Metals Holding GmbH	20,000	
Acerinox Polska		4,999
Acerinox Benelux s.a. - N.V.		1,000
Acerinox Middle East DMCC (Dubai)		500
Acerinox Metal Sanayii Ve Ticaret, Ltd Sirketi		570
North American Stainless, Inc.	848,428	238,140
TOTAL	877,252	260,535

Dividends from Group companies are recognized under "revenue".



9.2.7 Other disclosures

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

There were no firm commitments to purchase financial assets.

There were no financial assets pledged as security for liabilities or contingent liabilities.

No guarantees had been received on financial or non-financial assets.

When Columbus Stainless was incorporated, Acerinox, S.A. signed a Shareholders Agreement in December 2001 with the three South African partners, Highveld Steel and Vanadium Corporation, Ltd., Samancor, Ltd. and IDC, which held ownership interests therein.

In Clause 9 of that agreement it was stipulated that, in the event of a change of control at Acerinox, S.A., by virtue of which a shareholder acquired shares of Acerinox, S.A. that afforded it a majority of votes at the General Meeting or on the Board, the shareholders would be able to exercise a put option on their ownership interests vis-à-vis Acerinox.

In the years that have passed, two of the three partners who signed the agreement, Highveld and Samancor, have renounced their shareholdings, and the third, IDC, a state entity supporting industrial development in South Africa, has increased its ownership interest from 12% to 24%, given its interest in supporting the creation of wealth, the maintenance of employment and the status of the stainless-steel industry as a strategic industry for the country. IDC recently declared that this was a strategic and long-term interest.

Consequently, the exercise of this option, with respect to the aforementioned assumption, is highly unlikely for the only minority shareholder of Columbus Stainless, since its permanence is not determined by the presence of Acerinox, as it was in the case of the other shareholders, but by support to the national industry.

9.3 Information on the nature and level of risk of financial instruments

The Company is exposed to various financial risks, mainly market risk (foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. However, since the main activity of the Group to which it belongs is the manufacturing and marketing of stainless-steel, the Company is also indirectly exposed to the risks inherent to the industry. The Company aims to minimize the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability through the use of derivative financial instruments, where appropriate to the risks, and by taking out insurance policies.

The Company does not acquire financial instruments for speculative purposes.

9.3.1 Direct risks

The Company's main business activities are those of a holding company. The Company monitors and approves the strategic lines of business and provides various corporate services such as legal, accounting and advisory services to all Group companies. It also handles the management and administration and centralizes financing within the Group.

The Company is exposed to the following risks, arising mainly from its financing activities:

9.3.1.1 Foreign currency risk

The Company is primarily financed in euros, and it invests in and lends funds to Group companies in different currencies. The Company hedges exchange rate volatility risk by arranging currency forwards.



Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the reporting date at the exchange rates then prevailing. Any exchange differences that arise from such translation are recognized in the consolidated income statement. To avoid fluctuations in the statement of profit and loss due to changes in exchange rates, and to ensure the expected cash flows, the Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge most of its financial transactions performed in currencies other than the euro.

The derivative financial instruments used to hedge this risk consist of foreign currency purchase and sale forward contracts negotiated by the Group's Treasury Department in accordance with policies approved by Management.

The Company's business model is to hedge foreign currency risk through the use of derivative financial instruments and there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument. The Company, however, classifies its foreign exchange insurance contracts in the category of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Using these instruments ensures that any fluctuation in exchange rates that could affect assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency would be offset by a change of the same amount in the derivative arranged. Changes in the derivative are recognized in the income statement, offsetting any changes that occur in foreign currency monetary items. As these derivatives do not qualify as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes, the revaluation of these derivatives is recorded in the consolidated income statement as "changes in fair value of financial instruments."

The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts is equal to their market value at the reporting date, i.e. the present value of the difference between the current forward rate and the contract rate.

Note 9.2.2 details the financial instruments arranged by the Company to hedge this type of risk at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The Company does not use financial instruments to hedge foreign investments, since these are strategic long-term investments. Neither the future profits nor the expected dividends are hedged, the latter only being hedged, in any case, as soon as they are approved.

9.3.1.2 Interest rate risk

The Company finances itself mainly in euros, with different maturities and the loans are mostly at variable interest rates.

The Company's financial liabilities and financial assets are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. To manage this risk, interest rate curves are analyzed regularly and derivatives are occasionally used. These derivatives take the form of interest rate swaps which qualify for recognition for accounting purposes as cash flow hedging instruments. The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the reporting date, taking into account interest and exchange rates at that date and the credit risk associated with the swap counterparties.

In addition, when considered appropriate, the Company takes out fixed interest rate loans to reduce its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. During the year, the Company took out one fixed-rate loan for a total of EUR 50 million.

Almost 70% of the Company's gross debt was at fixed interest rates (these figures include those loans closed at variable interest rates but hedged with an interest rate derivative).

The 2024-2025 period was marked by a cycle of official interest rate cuts by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the Federal Reserve (Fed) from more than 20-year highs. In 2025, the ECB made four cuts to bring the end-December 2025 deposit facility rate to 2% and the Fed made three cuts of 25 b.p., each to the 3.50%-3.75% range.

In this context and to continue to reduce interest rate risk, an interest rate derivative was contracted in the first quarter (*Interest Rate Swap*) for a total of EUR 50 million.



2024 has been characterized as the beginning of a period of cuts in official interest rates by both the ECB and the Fed, thus abandoning two previous years of increases. Consequently, to reduce the interest rate risk, four interest rate derivatives were contracted for a total of EUR 260 million.

As in 2024, the Company has continued to actively manage its loans and credit facilities during 2025. **Note 9.2.5** explains all new financing negotiations undertaken throughout the year.

Note 9.2.2 details the financial instruments arranged by the Company to hedge this type of risk at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

In relation to the Company's interest rate sensitivity, had interest rates on its outstanding amount at year-end been 100 basis points higher, with all other variables remaining constant, the profit after tax would have been EUR 8.9 million lower (2024: EUR 9.4 million lower) due to higher borrowing costs on floating-rate debt. The effect on the Company's equity of such an increase in interest rates across the entire interest rate curve would have been a decrease of EUR 94 million (2024: equity would have increased in EUR 3.5 million), since the borrowing costs would not be entirely offset by increases in the values of its interest rate hedging derivatives held at the reporting date.

9.3.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet present and future obligations or not having the funds required to perform the Company's business.

The Company is primarily financed through the cash flows arising from its operations, dividend collection from Group's entities, in addition to loans and financing facilities.

During this year, good access to liquidity has been maintained through long-term loans and financing facilities in force in amounts greater than those required at any given time, and new loans have been contracted as explained below.

The Group's cash resources are centrally managed in order to optimize resources. Net debt is mainly concentrated at Acerinox, S.A. (more than 75% of total gross debt at year-end), which in turn finances the Group companies that need it.

In 2025 and 2024, no defaults occurred on the principal or interest of the Group's various financing facilities.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had arranged financing facilities with banks with a maximum available limit of EUR 2,024 million (2024: EUR 2,202 million), against which EUR 1,620 million had been drawn down at December 31, 2025 (2024: EUR 1,707 million). The fair value of the current borrowings is equal to their book value.

The most noteworthy financing transactions performed in 2025 and 2024 are detailed in **Note 9.2.5**.

Cash and cash equivalent balances are available and there is no restriction on their use.

In addition, the Company continuously monitors the maturity profile of its financial debt in order to establish the longest possible annual maturities.



9.3.1.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the possible loss that could be incurred through the non-performance of a customer or debtor to meet contractual obligations.

All of the Company's accounts receivable relate to Group companies. As mentioned previously, the Group's cash is centrally managed in order to optimize resources, and loans are granted to Group companies on the basis of their financing requirements.

9.3.2 Indirect risks

As the Parent of the Acerinox Group, which engages mainly in the manufacture and marketing of stainless steel, the Company is exposed to risks inherent to the industry:

9.3.2.1 Price risk

The risks of changes in the steel industry prices, which could indirectly affect the parent company, are fully disclosed in the Group's notes to the consolidated financial statements and are as follows:

1. Risk due to energy price fluctuation

Over the last years, the high volatility in the price of supplies, principally gas and electricity, have acquired special relevance.

As the Group's factories are electro-intensive consumers of energy, these variations pose a risk due to the impact they have on the manufacturing costs of both stainless steel and high-performance alloys.

The steel industry requires an intensive use of energy to melt scrap and ferroalloys in electric furnaces to obtain molten material, as well as the use of fossil fuels such as natural gas in the heating and melting processes. Acerinox is therefore working to continuously improve its production processes, promoting innovation and the development of more efficient and cleaner technologies in melting shop production and supporting advances in less polluting and more sustainable processes. In addition, the Company has controls and monitoring methods for all processes, with advanced technologies and systems to achieve efficient energy consumption.

Although swings in energy prices have not been as relevant this year, it continues to be a variable subject to great volatility and with a significant impact on the Group's costs and therefore on its results.

Due to its electro-intensive nature, energy cost management is a strategic area for the Group and a constant element in excellence plans. The Group is constantly analyzing alternative sources of supply in order to reduce costs and its environmental impact.

The Group's plants most affected by energy price volatility are those in Europe. Energy prices in Europe (especially Spain and Germany) continue to be higher than in other countries, which means a loss of competitiveness with respect to other producing countries in the world. The Group has factories in Spain, Germany, the United States, and South Africa.

The Group seeks to mitigate the effects of volatile energy costs by making energy consumption more efficient for which it has defined specific energy intensity targets for its facilities.

Due to the impact of energy price fluctuations on the Group's costs, Management has included this variable as assumptions of relevant importance in valuations and forward estimates, particularly in Europe.



2. Risk of changes in commodity prices

The Group's exposure to commodity price fluctuations is different in the Stainless-Steel Division than in the High-Performance Alloys Division, since, although both of the Group's divisions use commodities listed on the London Metal Exchange (LME), the performance of demand and the way in which these commodity price changes affect both markets are substantially different in each division.

2.1 Commodities used for the stainless-steel division

Stainless steel is an alloy of iron, chromium (> 10.5%) and carbon (< 1.2%) to which other minerals such as nickel or molybdenum are added to give it certain properties. Nickel is one of the minerals that are present in all austenitic alloys, the most common on the market, in a variable percentage between 6 and 22%. Both nickel and molybdenum are listed on the LME and their prices are therefore subject to fluctuations in market prices.

The cost of commodities accounts for about 70% of the total cost of the product, and of this, nickel accounts for about 50%. Therefore, nickel price volatility has a direct and significant effect on the cost of stainless steel. Consequently, the strategy in relation to setting selling prices and the repercussion of such fluctuations is one of the most critical functions and requires significant market knowledge. The price of nickel, because of its influence on the cost of stainless steel, ultimately determines the price of the final product, and there is a direct correlation between the two prices.

However, stainless steel is often a "commodity" product where consumers, in many cases metal traders, construction, engineering, automotive, kitchen appliances or industrial machinery, value trust in some manufacturers more than others, but where the final price is ultimately the key to supplier selection.

Producers try to pass on the volatility of commodities in the price of the final product through a variable price mechanism called "alloy surcharge". The alloy surcharge is a mathematical formula, calculated on a monthly basis by each of the market's stainless-steel producers, that takes into account changes in the prices of certain commodities (particularly nickel, chromium and molybdenum) and fluctuations in the EUR/USD exchange rate. The application of this alloy surcharge allows nickel price fluctuations on the LME to be passed on to customers during the order manufacturing phase, as well as fluctuations in the prices of other commodities and in the EUR/USD exchange rate.

While this mechanism is consistently respected in some markets, such as the United States and South Africa, it does not operate in the same way in Asia, where producers offer fixed prices when negotiating, which does not imply that prices are actually fixed, since they vary according to the commodity costs of these producers. This has repercussions in those markets with higher imports, such as the European market, which prevents the transfer of this price system to the end customer.

As was the case in 2024, in 2025, the mitigating effect of the alloy surcharge on the risk of price changes performed differently in the United States and in Europe. While in the North American market, the alloy surcharge is always respected by the market and provides a price stability factor, in Europe, the traditional base price plus alloy surcharge scheme has been replaced in part by an effective price system due to the pressure from imports and the weak demand, which has kept prices at minimum levels throughout the year.

This year, although stainless steel inventory levels in the German market supply chain remained below the historical average, pressure from imports and low levels of demand in Europe turned prices downward throughout the year.

In the United States, although apparent consumption has remained stable at low levels, the changes introduced by the US Administration in Section 232 (increase in tariffs from 25% to 50%) led to price increases in the second half of the year.

At the beginning of 2025, nickel prices recovered slightly to above USD 16,000 in March. In early April, however, prices fell sharply below USD 14,000, driven primarily by concerns that new tariffs could dampen demand in the base metals sector, particularly in the United States.



Prices subsequently stabilized around USD 15,000, reflecting a balance between global oversupply and regulatory uncertainty in Indonesia. Nickel remained broadly stable through year-end. Toward the close of the year, renewed concerns over potential restrictions on nickel ore supply in Indonesia pushed prices back above USD16,500.

The Group aims to minimize the impact of fluctuating commodity prices by keeping low inventory levels across the production chain, along with applying an alloy surcharge mechanism. In addition, the Group is rethinking its strategy towards high value-added products, which allows it less exposure to the volatility of commodity steels competing with Asian producers.

2.2 Commodities used for the high-performance alloys division

The high-performance alloys division involves alloys whose content of listed metals such as nickel is much higher than that of stainless steel, reaching up to almost 100% in certain alloys. In addition, they may also contain other metals such as copper, cobalt, aluminum and molybdenum. The metal content in this type of alloys accounts for 2/3 of the total cost of the product and the selling price of these alloys is up to 10 times higher than that of stainless steel. The manufacturing period lasts around three to four months and, accordingly, the Group must purchase metals several months before they are sold.

The policies used by VDM and Haynes to hedge these risks are different:

In the case of VDM, due to the percentage of metals in the total cost of the product and the associated price volatility, customers in this industry always demand fixed prices, which the Group guarantees when orders are received, initially assuming the full risk of commodity volatility. To mitigate this risk, the Group has a metals trading department in this division, which is responsible for entering into derivatives on the LME (London Metal Exchange) to hedge the metal purchases required to manufacture the products demanded by customers. In the case of metals not listed on the LME, natural hedges through physical stock are undertaken.

In the case of Haynes, it negotiates with most of its customers a variable sales price component based on commodity prices, enabling it to transfer part of the risk to them.

2.3 Risk of price distortion due to the accumulation of stock in the market

The stainless-steel market is characterized by robust demand, which has grown at an annual rate of approximately 6% for over 50 years. The demand for stainless steel for all industrial applications and its presence in all industries guarantee that this growth rate will be sustained in the coming years. Although end consumption continues to grow steadily, the fact that this market is largely controlled by independent wholesalers leads to volatility in apparent consumption, based on their expectations regarding nickel price trends on the London Metal Exchange (LME) and their resulting stockpiling or inventory realization strategies.

Fluctuations in the price of nickel also affect consumer demand. Reductions in the price of nickel tend to go hand in hand with short-term drops in demand. Conversely, a rise in nickel prices tends to go hand in hand with higher demand. To reduce the risk arising from the fact that independent wholesalers control the majority of the market, the Acerinox Group has developed a sales network that enables it to supply end customers on a continuous basis, by means of warehouses and service centers through which the Group's production is channeled. This policy has enabled the Group to obtain a significant market share among end customers, enabling it to stabilize its sales and, therefore, reduce this risk.

2.4 Risk of overvaluation of inventories

The convenience of maintaining sufficient inventory levels at the Group's warehouses entails the risk that these inventories might be overvalued with respect to their market price. The Group mitigates this risk by keeping strict control of its inventory levels.



The valuation of commodities, work in progress and finished goods at average cost also helps to reduce the volatility of costs and, therefore, the impact of nickel price fluctuations on margins.

9.3.2.2 Geopolitical risk

Geopolitical conflicts continue to affect the global risk landscape and have a widespread economic impact (uncertainty, economic developments, inflation rates, etc.).

During 2025, the global geopolitical situation has had a major impact on international markets and world trade. Increased tensions in the Strait of Hormuz, marked by the direct involvement of Iran, Israel and the US, has consolidated a panorama of uncertainty in international markets. Given its critical nature to global energy and logistics trade, Iran's threats to close the strait have raised serious concerns about a dramatic hike in oil and gas prices, triggering a global energy and economic crisis.

Although the trade sanctions imposed on Russia do not imply a total embargo on imports and exports, the Acerinox Group does not carry out any buying or selling commercial activity with Russia.

One consequence of the war between Israel and Hamas has been the reorganization of trade routes, increasing transport times and costs, towards the Cape of Good Hope route, which has consolidated this year as the preferred shipping route. However, in no case have there been any disruptions in the supply chain.

The Acerinox Group continues to monitor entities and individuals that may be sanctioned or on blacklists published by the various States and International Organizations.

At the same time, the US change of administration has brought important changes in tariffs for the steel industry.

On February 10, 2025, Section 232 of the US Trade Expansion Act was revised from its initial (March 2018) scope, applying a 25% tariff on all duty-free imports by country and product exclusions, and extending coverage to by-products containing stainless steel, effective March 12. Subsequently, a Proclamation of June 3, 2025 increased the tariff to 50%, effective June 4.

Finally, on June 16, 2025, the Department of Commerce announced the extension of Section 232 tariffs to more downstream products, including refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers, dishwashers, stoves and more, effective June 23.

On the other hand, in April 2025, the US administration announced its intention to impose new "reciprocal" tariffs on imports from numerous countries and on non-Section 232 products. Many of these tariffs were initially suspended for 90 days, until July 9, 2025, to allow for bilateral trade negotiations. During this time, most products from the affected countries (except China, Canada and Mexico) were subject to a 10% base tariff. However, the suspension was then extended until August 1, 2025, the deadline for the entry into force of the new tariffs.

Finally, on July 27, 2025, a trade agreement was reached between the US administration and the EU, establishing a tariff ceiling of 15% for most sectors covered by previous policies. However, steel and aluminum were excluded from this, remaining subject to a 50% tariff.

On the European side, the safeguard measures implemented in 2018 have proven ineffective in recent years, and the market remains under enormous pressure from imports, especially from Asia, with overcapacity and dumping in Europe as a result of the tightening of Section 232 in the USA.

In this context, on March 19, 2025, the European Commission published the Steel & Metal Action Plan, which includes a commitment to implement an effective alternative to safeguard measures. This alternative led to a legislative proposal presented on October 7, whose main pillars are:

- a) Ensuring clean and affordable energy supply
- b) Preventing carbon leakage
- c) Strengthening and protecting European industrial capabilities



- d) Promoting the circularity of metals
- e) Defending quality industrial jobs

Following the final proposal, the regulatory framework that will replace the current safeguard measures is expected to be in place as of July 1, 2026. This new system, based on GATT Article 28, significantly tightens import controls along three main lines:

- Volume and Import Capacity Restriction: 47% reduction on the annual duty-free limit with respect to the 2024 quotas.
- Increase in Tariff Pressure: the tariff for volumes exceeding the allocated quotas doubles from 25% to 50%.
- Application of the "Melt and Pour" clause: a requirement is introduced that the steel must have been melted and poured in the country of origin to avoid circumvention through third countries.

Although the Group's privileged geographic diversification and its strength in the United States act as a natural hedge, mitigating a significant impact via tariffs, the CAPEX allocated to buying European capital goods for Haynes International and NAS plants has been increased by the application of reciprocal tariffs.

These trade tensions and geopolitical uncertainty have spilled over into financial markets, causing high volatility in foreign exchange markets, where interest rate policies have behaved differently by region. In response to high inflation and weak growth, the ECB completed its easing cycle in the first half of 2025, stringing together four 25 b.p. cuts that brought the deposit rate to 2.00% in June 2025, a level that remained stable until year-end. The Fed maintained a more restrictive stance during the first half of the year in the 4.25-4.50% range, initiating new adjustments only in the last four months of the year to end 2025 in the 3.50-3.75% range. This initial divergence and subsequent convergence has marked a year of high volatility in the foreign exchange market, with the US dollar being the currency that has depreciated most. During 2025, the US dollar lost around 13% versus the euro and closed December 2025 at 1.1750 USD/EUR (December 31, 2024: 1.0389 USD/EUR).

The Group's access to financing has not altered as a result of the geopolitical conflicts, nor has there been any variation in the covenants imposed by the banks on the Group's borrowing.

Geopolitical uncertainties and tariff wars, coupled with increased imports, have negatively impacted the European market, making it difficult to meet the forecasts made at the end of last year, which justified the activation of tax credits. Therefore, the Group has performed a recoverability analysis, resulting in an impairment of tax credits amounting to EUR 48 million.

The introduction of new tariffs can influence both importers and exporters through increased supply costs, changes in pricing strategies, changes in CAPEX, higher logistics costs and changes in inventory levels. This causes significant challenges in projecting cash flows and other estimates. This may include impairment of financial assets, provisions for onerous contracts, impairment of financial assets, income taxes, revenue recognition and concerns about whether the entity can continue to operate. Entities should carefully evaluate the information available after the reporting period and consider the accounting implications of government aid. It is particularly important to provide appropriate disclosures to understand how the entity deals with uncertainty and how it has incorporated it into key estimates and judgments.

9.4 Insurance

The geographical diversification of the Company's factories (with three integrated flat product manufacturing plants, one cold rolling plant and three long product manufacturing plants) ensures that an accident would not affect more than one third of total production. This guarantees the continuity of the business, while adequate coordination between the other factories mitigates the consequences of material damage to any of the facilities.

Sufficient coverage has been arranged for the Group's factories through material damage and loss-of-profit insurance policies, which account for over 71.73% of the Acerinox Group's insurance expenditure. Also, all assets under construction are covered by the insurance policies taken out by the respective suppliers as well as the global building and assembly policy.



The Group also has a reinsurance company based in Luxembourg (Inox Re), which manages these risks by assuming a portion as self-insurance and accessing the reinsurance market directly.

The Acerinox Group has also arranged general third-party liability, environmental, cybersecurity, credit, transport and group life and accident insurance policies to reduce its exposure to these various risks.

9.5 Cash

The detail of the amount of cash at December 31, 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Cash on hand	12	14
Banks	55,900	161,424
TOTAL	55,912	161,438

During 2025, the Company placed cash in euros in interest-bearing current accounts and in deposits with a maximum term of three months with financial institutions of recognized solvency at an average interest rate at year-end of almost 2%.

NOTE 10 – EQUITY

10.1 Subscribed capital, issue premium and treasury shares

Acerinox, S.A.'s capital stock solely comprises ordinary shares. All these shares carry the same rights and there are no bylaw restrictions on their transfer.

At the cut-off date the capital stock, as at 2024 year-end, consisted of 249,335,371 ordinary shares of EUR 0.25 nominal value each, yielding capital of EUR 62,334 thousand. The shares have been fully subscribed and paid.

All the Company's shares are listed on the Madrid and Barcelona stock exchanges.

At December 31, 2025, the only shareholder with a stake of 10% or more in the capital stock of Acerinox, S.A. is Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. with 19.29% (2024: 19.29%).



10.2 Reserves

The detail of reserves at December 31 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Legal reserve	Voluntary reserve and prior years' losses	Reserve for redeemed shares	Reserves for revaluation of non-current assets	TOTAL RESERVES
Balance as of December 31, 2023	13,527	991,378	3,475	5,243	1,013,623
Application of retained earnings		114,187			114,187
Dividends paid		-154,522			-154,522
Long-term incentive plan		-864			-864
Other changes		-1			-1
Balance as of December 31, 2024	13,527	950,178	3,475	5,243	972,423
Application of retained earnings		101,478			101,478
Dividends paid		-154,576			-154,576
Long-term incentive plan		648			648
Other changes		2			2
Balance as of December 31, 2025	13,527	897,730	3,475	5,243	919,975

"Other changes" mainly comprise the difference between the value of treasury shares delivered under the long-term remuneration plan approved and the equity instruments provisioned based on the estimates made. The details of these agreements are explained in **Note 14.3**.

10.2.1. Legal reserve

Appropriations were made to the legal reserve in accordance with Article 274 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, which requires that 10% of net income for each year be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of the capital stock. The Company has already recorded this reserve for an amount equivalent to 20% of the capital stock, amounting in both periods to EUR 13,527 thousand.

The legal reserve is not distributable to shareholders and can only be used to offset losses, in the event that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose, in which case the reserve must be replenished with future profits.

10.2.2. Voluntary Reserves

Pursuant to Article 273 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, voluntary reserves are unrestricted as to their use, provided that the distribution thereof does not reduce equity to below capital stock.

10.2.3. Redeemed shares reserve and property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve

In accordance with Royal Decree-Law 7/1996, of June 7, on urgent tax measures and measures to foster and deregulate the economy, the Company revalued its items of property, plant and equipment. The amount of the property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve reflects the revaluation gains, net of tax at 3%.



The tax authorities had a three-year period from December 31, 1996 in which to conduct a tax audit. Since such an audit did not take place, the aforementioned balance could be used to eliminate losses or increase the Company's capital stock.

The balance of this account may only be distributed, either directly or indirectly, once the gain has been realized.

10.3 Treasury shares

At year-end, treasury shares amounted to 7,000 with a value of EUR 74 thousand (December 31, 2024: 25,143 thousand treasury shares with a value of EUR 221 thousand).

In 2025, 66,697 thousand treasury shares amounting to EUR 718 thousand were acquired to cover the Multi-Year Remuneration Plans for Group executives (2024: 100 thousand treasury shares amounting to EUR 961 thousand). This year, Company directors have been awarded 84,840 of the Company's treasury shares in accordance with the conditions and achievement of targets set out in the Multi-Year Remuneration Plan. The amount of shares delivered and derecognized from treasury stock totaled EUR 864 thousand (2024: 181 thousand shares valued at EUR 1,770 thousand). The difference between the equity instruments recorded in accordance with the valuation made at the beginning of the plan and the treasury shares delivered were recorded against reserves of the parent company in the amount of EUR -648 thousand (2024: EUR -849 thousand).

10.4 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding in the year, less treasury shares.

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Net income	202,307	101,478
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	249,310,145	249,335,371
Earnings/(loss) per share (in Euros)	0.81	0.41

Although there were other equity instruments that gave access to capital at December 31, 2025, as indicated in **Note 14.3**, these do not have a significant effect on the calculation of earnings per share and, therefore, diluted earnings or losses per share are the same as basic earnings or losses per share.

10.5 Distribution of dividends

Acerinox has a Board-approved dividend policy which establishes the essential principles governing shareholder remuneration agreements that are submitted by the Board of Directors for approval by the General Shareholder's Meeting.

In accordance with this policy, proposals for shareholder compensation must be sustainable and compatible with the maintenance of financial soundness.

Provided that market conditions and the Group's earnings performance, and while net debt does not exceed 1.2x recurring EBITDA for the cycle permit, the Board of Directors may resolve to provide Acerinox shareholders with extraordinary shareholder remuneration through share buyback plans or the payment of extraordinary dividends pursuant to authorization at the General Shareholders' Meeting.



As a general rule, the dividend will be paid in two payments:

- A payment on account in January.
- A supplementary payment in July.

This policy may be revised when there are significant and tangible organic and/or inorganic investments in the short term or when market conditions so advise.

In 2025, Acerinox shareholders received EUR 154,576 thousand in dividends. The General Shareholders' Meeting, held on May 6, 2025, approved the Board of Directors' proposal to pay a dividend for 2024 (to be paid in 2025) totaling EUR 0.62 gross per share, maintaining the same remuneration as the previous year.

As established in Acerinox's Dividend Policy, in 2025, the following payments were made:

- Interim dividend for 2024 of EUR 0.31 per share, paid on January 24, 2025.
- Final dividend for 2024 of EUR 0.31 per share, paid on July 18, 2025.

The Acerinox, S.A. Board of Directors, at their meeting of December 17, 2025, approved the distribution of an interim dividend for the year 2025 payable in cash of EUR 0.31 gross per share for each existing and outstanding Company share entitled to receive such dividend.

The provisional accounting statement prepared by the directors in accordance with Article 277 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, which shows the liquidity status for the payment of the interim dividend, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025
Cash on hand at November 30, 2025	172,641
<u>Plus:</u>	
Planned cash increases between November 30, 2025 and January 23, 2026	324,211
Dividend collection	307,655
Receivables from operating activities	15,776
Collection of tax refunds	780
<u>Less:</u>	
Planned cash decreases between November 30, 2025 and January 24, 2026	-297,525
Capital increase Acerinox Europa	200,000
Payments for operating activities	3,325
Payments from financial operations	6,500
<u>Loan repayments</u>	87,700
<u>Projected liquidity as at January 23, 2026</u>	199,327
Credit line capacity	87,600
Available liquidity at January 23, 2026	286,927

The Group has recognized the dividend payable under "other current financial liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet amounting to EUR 77,292 thousand.



The General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 22, 2024 resolved to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.62 per share. The amount for the distribution of dividends was the aggregate result of the sum of the following amounts:

- Interim dividend for 2023 of EUR 0.31 per share, paid on January 26, 2024.
- Final dividend for 2023 of EUR 0.31 per share, paid on July 19, 2024.

The amount paid amounted to EUR 154,538 thousand in 2024.

NOTE 11 – FOREIGN CURRENCY

The detail of the main items in the balance sheet and income statement denominated in a foreign currency is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025			2024	
	USD	GBP	MYR	USD	MYR
Trade and other receivables	2,870			73,740	
Dividend receivable	763,585			240,639	
Payable to suppliers and other payables	145	3		272	
Loans to Group companies			23,079	5,799	23,683

The detail, by class of financial instrument, of the exchange differences recognized in the income statement is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025		2024	
	Realized exchange differences	Unrealized exchange differences	Realized exchange differences	Unrealized exchange differences
Trade and other receivables	10,444	-2,057	-4,499	-2,606
Cash	-987		58	
Payable to suppliers and other payables	177	-1	3,731	
TOTAL	9,634	-2,058	-710	-2,606

Trade and other receivables include dividends receivable and loans granted to Group companies.

Losses are shown as positive figures and gains as negative.

These exchange differences were partly offset by the gain arising from the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value (currency forwards), amounting to EUR -277 thousand (2024: EUR -958 thousand). The differences between the two amounts are mainly due to the interest rate differences between the currencies involved in the exchange rate insurance taken out and the differences between the insurance taken out and the hedged monetary items in foreign currency.



NOTE 12 – TAX MATTERS

Acerinox, S.A. files consolidated tax returns. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the consolidated tax group was made up of: Acerinox, S.A., Acerinox Europa S.A.U., Roldan, S.A., Inoxfil, S.A., Inoxcenter, S.L.U. and Inoxcenter Canarias, S.A.U.

12.1 Legislative amendments

- **Spain**

During this year, several significant modifications have been approved that affect this period:

Corporate Income Tax

The regulatory framework applicable at year-end 2025 is mainly determined by Law 7/2024, of December 20, which, as well as regulating the Complementary Tax, reincorporated into the Corporate Income Tax Law (LIS) the measures declared unconstitutional by Judgment 11/2024 of the Constitutional Court.

Limitations on tax credit offsets and basis adjustments.

In accordance with the fifteenth additional provision of the Corporate Income Tax Law (LIS) (reintroduced by Law 7/2024), the following restrictions remain in force for 2025 for large companies (net turnover of more than EUR 20 million):

- **Offset of tax loss carryforwards based on turnover:** The limit for offsetting tax loss carryforwards is set at 25% for entities with net sales in excess of EUR 60 million.
- **Specific limit in Tax Groups:** The limitation initially established for 2023 was expressly extended by Law 7/2024 to tax periods beginning in 2024 and 2025; the measure limits the offsetting of individual tax losses of group entities to 50%. The non-integrated amounts will be recovered in tenths over the following ten years.

The Group has tax credits for this item amounting to EUR 58,765 thousand to be reversed over 10 years, of which only those arising in 2023 and 2024 are capitalized for accounting purposes as deferred tax assets.

- **Double Taxation Deductions:** The joint limit of 50% of the gross tax liability for the application of deductions for international or domestic double taxation is reestablished.

The Company has taken this change into account, although it has had no impact as the tax base is negative in any case.

- On January 18, 2024, the Constitutional Court declared Royal Decree Law 3/2016, of December 2, to be unconstitutional in the terms described in the report for 2023, agreeing, *inter alia*, the nullity of the limitation of tax loss carryforwards.

However, with the limitation on the offsetting of tax loss carryforwards approved by Law 7/2024 and discussed above, the effect of this ruling is limited to 2023 and to those tax returns that had been challenged prior to the Court's ruling.

The Group, in anticipation of a possible declaration of invalidity, challenged its corporate income tax returns for the years 2016 to 2019 in 2021. These claims are currently before the National High Court, pending a vote and ruling.

Accordingly, it is considered that over the course of 2026 its claims pending a vote and ruling by the National Court for 2016 to 2019 should be resolved, which will result in additional income for the Group of



EUR 7.3 million plus interest. These refunds mainly correspond to the higher application of carry-forward tax losses from 2017 and 2018. The Group has not recognized any asset for this item during the year as it was not applicable at year-end and it has not received any notification from either the National High Court or the Tax Authority regarding the possible enforcement of the judgment.

In 2022, it also challenged the 2021 corporate income tax return. As a result of the challenge, an additional income of EUR 2,012 thousand has been received this year.

Pillar 2- GloBE

In recent years, the most significant regulatory development for the Group is the transposition and entry into force of the 15% global minimum taxation framework. In Spain, this process culminated in approval of Law 7/2024, of December 20, establishing a Complementary Tax to guarantee an overall minimum level of taxation for multinational groups and large domestic groups.

This regulation, which transposes Directive (EU) 2022/2523, introduces a taxation scheme based on the calculation of a jurisdictional effective tax rate (ETR), ensuring that the profits obtained by the Group in each country where it operates are taxed at least at this minimum rate.

On April 2, 2025, Royal Decree 252/2025 approved the Complementary Tax Regulations. This text develops the operational aspects of Law 7/2024, detailing the determination of the "GloBE Allowable Profit or Loss" and the adjustments for deferred taxes.

Prior to performing the detailed calculation required by Pillar 2, the Group analyzed the application of the Transitional Safe Harbors provided for in the Fourth Transitional Provision of Law 7/2024 and in the OECD administrative guidelines.

These safe harbors are applicable for the first three years (2024-2026) (now extended to 2027).

The preliminary analysis carried out by the Group indicates that most of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates, and therefore most of its entities, including the most relevant ones (located in the USA, Germany, South Africa, and Spain), would be covered by these safe harbors. This mitigates the impact on the current tax burden in the short term, though it does not exempt the Group from its formal reporting obligations

In compliance with Law 28/2022, of 21 December, which amends the Commercial Code and other regulations to increase corporate information transparency, the Group acknowledges its obligation to prepare and publish a Corporate Income Tax report (public CbC).

The report corresponding to the 2025 fiscal year will be published in the Commercial Registry and on the company's website within the established legal deadlines.

OECD Side-by-Side Package (SbS)

In January 2026, the OECD Inclusive Framework published the administrative package "**Side-by-Side**", with retroactive or planning effects for the close of 2025 and which mainly includes the following:

- **US Status:** The United States is recognized as the only jurisdiction with a "Qualified SbS Regime" as of the closing date. This implies that, for years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, the Group will be able to elect automatic application of the safe harbor, which will de facto eliminate any supplementary taxes set out in the Pillar 2 standards.
- **Extension of the Transitional Safe Harbor:** a one-year extension of the Transitional Safe Harbor based on the CbCR (Country-by-Country Report) is agreed upon, until 2027 with a simplified tax rate of 17% for this year.



12.2 Income tax expense on earnings

The income tax expense recognized was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Adjustments from prior years	-458	
Capitalization / (derecognition) of tax credits	-7,315	10,657
Current tax for the year	-2,682	-3,371
Deferred taxes	-1,406	-303
Income tax	-11,861	6,983

The Company has not generated any tax loss carryforwards in this year.

Following impairments from past years, the Company hardly had any recognized tax assets. Although it achieved both a positive result and a positive taxable income this year, it was unable to use the outstanding tax credits from previous years due to the poor results of the tax group.

The amount of tax credits recognized at year-end amounted to EUR 2,969 thousand (2024: EUR 10,671 thousand). In the current year the Company has derecognized tax credits based solely on the assessment of positive and verifiable evidence with a probability of more than 50%. Specifically, the Group has identified two clear criteria: the obtaining of dividends by the parent company and the litigation filed following the declaration of unconstitutionality of Royal Decree 3/2016.

Note 12.3.1 explains in detail the recoverability analyzes conducted this year with respect to tax loss carryforwards.

The amount recognized under "other taxes" in the consolidated income statement includes the taxes paid abroad as a result of the withholdings made on the payment of interest and dividends.

The Company received dividends from its subsidiaries in the amount of EUR 877 million, most of which were exempt from tax withholdings (2024: EUR 261 million, and practically all of them were exempt from taxation).

Withholdings on interest payments are deductible from corporate income tax under the double taxation conventions, and they reduce the income tax expense. These withholdings are included in the "Other taxes" item of the income statement.

Due to the different treatment permitted under tax legislation for certain transactions, the accounting profit or loss for the year differs from the tax base. Below is a reconciliation of the accounting profit for the year to the tax loss that the Company expects to contribute to the consolidated tax return following the requisite approval of the financial statements:



(Amounts in thousands of euros)

2025	Income Statement			Income and expenses recognized directly in equity		
Balance of income and expenses for the year	202,307			-3,096		
	Increases	Decreases	Net	Increases	Decreases	Net
Corporate Income Tax	12,462		12,462		1,031	-1,031
Permanent differences	626,592	825,006	-198,414			
Temporary differences						
- arising in the year	2,237	3,917	-1,680	5,462	1,335	4,127
- arising in prior years		1,482	-1,482			
Taxable income	13,193			0		
Allocation of positive taxable income to tax group companies:			-13,193			
Taxable income (Tax result)	0			0		
2024	Income Statement			Income and expenses recognized directly in equity		
Balance of income and expenses for the year	101,478			-7,957		
	Increases	Decreases	Net	Increases	Decreases	Net
Corporate Income Tax		6,486	-6,486		2,653	-2,653
Permanent differences	160,564	237,783	-77,219			
Temporary differences						
- arising in the year	2,810	3,917	-1,107	13,231	2,621	10,610
- arising in prior years		2,418	-2,418			
Taxable income	14,248			0		
Allocation of positive taxable income to tax group companies:			-14,248			
Taxable income (Tax result)	0			0		

The permanent differences include:

- During the year, an impairment of shareholdings amounting to EUR 626,314 thousand (2024: EUR 95,698 thousand) was recorded. However, in the event of a possible liquidation of the companies whose shareholdings have been impaired, these impairment-associated losses would be tax deductible. The analysis of impairment is discussed in more detail in **Note 9.2.6**.
- Decreases include dividends from Group companies to which the exemption from double taxation applies, with a limit of 95%.



The most significant temporary differences are as follows:

- Arising in the year:

Increases:

- An adjustment of EUR 454 thousand was included this year in relation to the expense incurred arising from defined benefit plans to cover the obligations assumed with respect to certain employees, which were non-deductible (2024: EUR 681 thousand).
- EUR 1,783 thousand, arising from the long-term incentive plan approved by the Group by means of payments in company shares, which are non-deductible until the time of payment, were also included (2024: EUR 2,129 thousand).

Decreases:

- Goodwill: a negative adjustment of EUR 3,917 thousand was made to the tax base under Transitional Provision Fourteen of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax Act. This is the last year in which this adjustment will be made.
- EUR 705 thousand derived from the delivery of treasury shares to certain employees as a result of the settlement of the second cycle of the Incentive Plan (2024: EUR 1,608 thousand).
- EUR 777 thousand for payments made to employees as a result of obligations assumed from defined benefit plans (2024: EUR 777 thousand).

Below is a reconciliation of the tax expense and the accounting profit or loss for 2025 and 2024:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025		
	Recognized in the Income Statement	Recognized directly in equity	Total recognized income and expenses
Balance of income and expenses for the year	202,307	-3,096	199,211
Income tax	11,861	-1,031	10,830
Other taxes	601		601
Pretax income	214,769	-4,127	210,642
Tax on profits using local tax rate (25%)	-53,692	1,032	-52,660
<u>Effects on tax charge:</u>			
Deductions			
Adjustments from prior years	-458		-458
Deductions in the quota			
Adjustments for tax assessments			
Derecognition of tax credits (taxable income and deductions)	-7,315		-7,315
Tax incentives not recognized in the income statement			
Tax effect of permanent differences in the taxable income	49,604	-1,032	48,572
Total income tax for the year	-11,861	0	-11,861



The tax incentives not recognized in the income statement relate mainly to the removal of double taxation tax credits and donations.

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2024		
	Recognized in the Income Statement	Recognized directly in equity	Total recognized income and expenses
Balance of income and expenses for the year	101,478	-7,957	93,521
Income tax	-6,983	-2,653	-9,636
Other taxes	497		497
Pretax income	94,992	-10,610	84,382
Tax on profits using local tax rate (25%)	-23,748	2,653	-21,096
<u>Effects on tax charge:</u>			
Capitalization of tax credits	10,657		10,657
Tax incentives not recognized in the income statement	578		578
Tax effect of permanent differences in the taxable income	19,496	-2,653	16,844
Total income tax for the year	6,983	0	6,983

12.3 Deferred taxes

The changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Balance as of December 31, 2023	6,238	21,291
Temporary differences for the year recorded in the income statement	96	979
Temporary differences from prior years' adjustments	-1	
Temporary differences taken directly to equity		
- Changes in value of financial instruments		-2,652
Capitalization of tax credits	10,657	
Credits for tax loss carryforwards and deductions	580	
Balance as of December 31, 2024	17,570	19,618
Temporary differences for the year recorded in the income statement	189	979
Temporary differences from prior years' adjustments	213	
Adjustments from prior years	-616	
Temporary differences taken directly to equity		
- Changes in value of financial instruments		-1,032
Derecognition of tax credits for tax loss carryforwards	-6,783	
Derecognition of tax credits for deductions	-532	
Balance as of December 31, 2025	10,041	19,565

The origin of the deferred tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025			2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Goodwill		19,584	-19,584		18,605	-18,605
Other liabilities for pensions and other incentives	5,998	-773	6,771	5,809	-773	6,582
Financial instruments		754	-754		1,786	-1,786
Tax credit for tax loss carryforwards to be offset	2,969		2,969	10,671		10,671
Deductions pending application	1,074		1,074	1,090		1,090
Prepaid / deferred taxes	10,041	19,565	-9,524	17,570	19,618	-2,048

The Company has tax assets not recognized for accounting purposes arising from temporary differences amounting to EUR 216 million (2024: EUR 60 million) as a result of impairment losses recognized for accounting purposes that had not been deducted for tax purposes. These tax credits derive from the accounting impairment charges on Acerinox, S.A.'s holdings in investees, as described in **Note 9.2.6**.



12.3.1 Analysis of the recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Group recognizes in the consolidated statement of financial position the deferred tax assets arising from tax loss or tax credit carryforwards, provided that they are likely to be recoverable in a reasonable period of time, also taking into account the legally established limits for their use. The Group considered a period of ten years to be reasonable if permitted by tax legislation. For this purpose, the Group performs future earnings projections approved by Management, which take into account present macroeconomic and market circumstances, and adjusts these projections based on current tax legislation in order to determine the taxable profit or tax loss. The Group also assesses the likelihood of future tax profits, as well as the positive and negative evidence supporting the expectation of such profits, to ensure that the positive evidence outweighs the negative evidence.

Where there is a history of recurring losses, the Group ensures that forecasts of future taxable profits are not dependent on uncertain events outside the entity's control and therefore only considers verifiable positive evidence to determine the existence of future profits with which to recover such tax losses.

The uncertainties caused by the geopolitical situation and the tariff wars provoked by the United States have negatively affected the European market, paralyzing investments and hindering demand recovery. The increase in imports has also exerted downward pressure on prices, which has made it difficult to meet the forecasts made at the end of last year and which justified capitalizing these credits.

That said, and in accordance with the provisions of the International Accounting Standard IAS 12 and following the ESMA guidelines (Public Statement ESMA32-63-743), the Group has valued the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) from tax loss carryforwards (TLC) pending offset and deductions pending application.

The assessment was based on the consideration of only objectively verifiable positive evidence that exceeded the 50% probability threshold ('more likely than not'). In this context, the Group has identified as positive and verifiable evidence the obtaining of dividends by the parent company and the claims filed due to the declaration of unconstitutionality of Royal Decree 3/2016 explained in the 2024 financial statements.

The dividends obtained by the parent company come mainly from US-based entities with a consolidated track record of profits. In addition, the protectionist measures implemented in the United States are also expected to produce good results in future years.

No tax planning actions are taken into account beyond the reversals of deferred taxes as determined by law.

The tax assets arise mainly from the consolidated tax group in Spain, which comprises all the Spanish Group companies with the exception of those established in the regions of Álava, Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa. Tax assets arising from tax loss carryforwards from the consolidated tax group in Spain amounted to EUR 245 million at year-end, of which EUR 226 million were not recognized as deferred tax assets. These losses have no time limit for offsetting.

This year, geopolitical instability and tariff disputes driven by the US have slowed investment in Europe, hampering market recovery. This is compounded by increased pressure from imports, which has pushed prices down.

With respect to Acerinox, S.A., following a prudent criterion maintained by the Group, and based on the recoverability analysis described above, it has entailed the partial derecognition of the losses capitalized in previous years, compared to fiscal year 2024, in the amount of EUR 7,315 thousand.

12.4 Current tax

The current tax asset recognized at year-end amounts to EUR 424 thousand, which corresponds to the withholdings made and which the Company will receive back when the tax is settled from July 2026. At the end of 2024, EUR 591 thousand corresponding to withholdings were pending collection.

As a result of the tax consolidation regime and after offsetting taxable income within the group, the Company has balances with Group companies which, at year-end, amounted to a net EUR 885 thousand payable (EUR 4,479 thousand receivable in 2024).

12.5 Tax audits and years open for review

Pursuant to the Spanish Income Tax Law, tax loss carryforwards declared in the tax returns for years open for review become statute-barred ten years from the day following the final day of the period established for filing the tax return or self-assessment for the tax period in which the right to offset arose. Once this period has elapsed, taxpayers must demonstrate that the carry-forward tax losses that they wish to offset, and the amount thereof, are appropriate by submitting the assessment or self-assessment and the accounting records, together with evidence that they were filed at the Commercial Registry within the aforementioned period.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, Acerinox, S.A. had all the taxes applicable to them open for review by the tax authorities in relation to the following years:

Type of tax	2025	2024
Corporate Income Tax	2017-2024	2017-2023
Value added tax	2021-2025	2021-2024
Customs duties	2022-2025	2021-2024
Personal income tax	2021-2025	2021-2024

On June 30, 2025, Acerinox, S.A. and some of the companies that form part of the Spanish consolidated tax group were notified of the commencement of general tax inspections for Corporate Income Tax for 2020 to 2022, VAT, personal income tax and withholdings on account from June 2021 to December 2022.

At the end of the year, the inspection process was still underway and all the information requested was being provided.

12.6 Balances with the Public Administrations

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the following were the Company's balances with the Public Administrations (except corporate income tax balances):

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025		2024	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Social Security payable	4	246	7	232
Personal income tax	64	526		592
Value added tax	638		706	
TOTAL	706	772	713	824



NOTE 13 – INCOME AND EXPENSES

13.1 Staff costs

The detail of “staff costs” is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Wages, salaries and similar	18,388	21,042
Social security	2,356	2,166
Other employee benefits	729	606
Staff costs	21,473	23,814

13.2 Revenue and other operating income

The detail of revenue is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Dividends received from Group companies	877,252	260,535
Provision of services	48,092	61,968
Interest on loans to Group companies	15,371	37,552
Revenue	940,715	360,055

“Other operating income” in the income statement includes mainly lease income amounting to EUR 375 thousand (2024: EUR 365 thousand).

13.3 Outsourced services

The detail of outside services is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Repairs and maintenance	712	1,343
Freelance services	17,762	32,484
Supplies	95	72
Travel expenses	788	933
Communications	808	834
Insurance	3,283	2,516
Advertising	229	244
Other	2,578	2,619
Outside services	26,255	41,045



In 2024, the heading independent professional services includes EUR 20,577 thousand from the acquisition of the Haynes Group by the US subsidiary North American Stainless.

NOTE 14 – PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

14.1 Long-term provisions

There are no long-term provisions at December 31, 2025 or December 31, 2024.

14.2 Contingent liabilities

Guarantees

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had provided guarantees to third parties totaling EUR 215 thousand, which correspond mainly to guarantees presented to the Public Administration and suppliers.

Company Management does not expect any significant liabilities to arise as a result of these guarantees and, accordingly, no provision was recognized in these financial statements in this connection.

14.3 Share-based payment transactions

The Company has a multi-year Long-Term Incentive Remuneration Plans (LTIP) for certain Group executives, which are instrumented through payment in shares of Acerinox, S.A. The plans consist of three cycles of three years each. The delivery of the shares and the number to be delivered are contingent upon the fulfillment of certain vesting requirements relating to the employee remaining in service and the achievement of individual corporate objectives, certain of which depend on market circumstances.

The Company presumes that the services are to be provided over the irrevocability or vesting period as consideration for the future delivery of the shares. Accordingly, the services rendered are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period in which the rights to receive those shares become irrevocable.

The Company measures the goods or services received, as well as the corresponding increase in equity, at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the grant date.

To calculate this theoretical number of shares, the shares of Acerinox, S.A. are measured at their quoted price 30 trading days prior to commencement of the Plan, and their subsequent increase or decrease in value is assumed by the employee. The resulting number of performance shares is used as the basis for determining the actual number of Acerinox, S.A. shares to be delivered (if any) at the end of each cycle, depending on the extent to which objectives are achieved and subject to compliance with the requirements set out in the regulations governing each plan.

The Group engages an independent expert to calculate the percentage of objectives achieved, subject to market conditions. Using accepted valuation techniques (the Monte Carlo method), the expert calculates the reasonable percentage of shares attributable to each employee subject to the remuneration plan. According to this valuation, the number of shares to be delivered in the performance of each of the plan cycles would be 78,853 shares for the first plan, which ended last year, 203,830 shares for the second, and 309,427 for the approved for the period 2024-2028.

During this year, 84 thousand treasury shares were delivered to senior managers of both the Company and the Group as a result of the application of the Plan for the current year (2024: 181 thousand treasury shares delivered). The difference between the value of the treasury shares delivered (2025: EUR 865 thousand and 2024: EUR 1,770 thousand) and the equity instruments provisioned on the basis of the estimates made (2025: EUR 1,838 thousand and 2024: EUR 1,825 thousand), after deducting withholdings on account, was moved to reserves in the amount of EUR -648 thousand and EUR -849 thousand, respectively.



The expense incurred this fiscal year amounted to EUR 1,821 thousand (2024: EUR 2,129 thousand), the balancing entry of which was recognized under "other equity instruments". The amount recognized at year-end under "other equity instruments" in the balance sheet totaled EUR 6,665 thousand (2024: EUR 5,778 thousand).

14.4 Employee benefits and other obligations

On the other hand, there are obligations for retirement commitments agreed with Senior Management and arising from certain contracts amounting to EUR 13,669 thousand (2024: EUR 19,540 thousand). Since these obligations were appropriately insured in both 2025 and 2024, and their estimated amount was covered by cash flows arising from the insurance policies taken out for this purpose, no liabilities were recognized in this connection.

The assumptions used to calculate the fair value are detailed below:

	2025	2024
Mortality table	PER2020_Col_1er.orden	PER2020_Col_1er.orden
CPI	2.00%	2.00%
Salary growth	2.00%	2.00%
Growth in social security	IPC+0.115%	IPC+0.115%
Retirement age	65 years	65 years
Accrual method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit

NOTE 15 – RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

15.1 Related parties

The Company's financial statements include transactions performed with the following related parties:

- Group companies
- Affiliates
- Key executives of the Group and members of the Boards of Directors, as well as persons related thereto, of the various Group companies
- Significant shareholders of the Company.

All the transactions performed with related parties are performed under market conditions.

15.2 Balances and transactions with Group companies

The detail of the trade balances with Group companies at December 31 is as follows:



(Amounts in thousands of euros)

COMPANY	2025		2024	
	Receivable	Payables	Receivable	Payables
Acerinox Australasia PTY. LTD	6		5	
Acerinox do Brasil Representações Ltda.	7		9	
Acerinox Benelux, S.A.-N.V.	8		9	
Acerinox Argentina, S.A.	478		424	
Acerinox Chile, S.A.	20		37	
Acerinox Colombia, S.A.S.	63		49	
Acerinox Deutschland GmbH	157		147	
Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.	3,184		3,207	25
Acerinox France S.A.S.	45		35	
Acerinox India Pte. Ltd.	9		9	
Acerinox Italia S.R.L.	61		116	
Acerinox Metal Sanayii Ve Ticaret, Ltd Sirketi	52		22	
Acerinox Middle East Dmcc	91		69	
Acerinox Pacific Ltd.	8		10	
Acerinox Polska, SP.Z.O.O.	75		66	
Acerinox Scandinavia, A.B.	44		79	
Acerinox (Schweiz) Ag.	57		58	
Acerinox SC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	73	29	316	
Acerinox Shanghai Co. Ltd.	25		26	
Acerinox (S.E.A.) Pte. Ltd.	256		211	
Acerinox U.K. Ltd.	141	3	94	
Acerol Comercio e Industria de Aços Inoxidáveis Unipessoal, Ltda.	63		60	
Cabaran Dunia	3,326			
Columbus Stainless (Pty) Ltd.	7,130		4,081	
Corporación Acerinox Peru, S.A.C.	18		6	
Inoxcenter, S.L.U.	255		238	
Inoxcenter Canarias, S.A.U.	9		9	
Inoxfil, S.A.	161		144	
Inoxidables Euskadi, S.A.	64		69	4
Haynes	15			
Metalinox Bilbao, S.A.U.	53		50	
North American Stainless, Inc.	2,678	65	18,234	1
Roldan, S.A.	2,804		558	
VDM Metals Holding GmbH	2,741		2,525	-11
TOTAL	24,177	97	30,972	19

The detail of the short- and long-term loans granted to Group companies and affiliates at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Short-term loans granted		Long-term loans granted	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.	250,041	217,001		
Acerinox SC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	23,073	29,482		
Acerinox Colombia, S.A.S.				
Caraban Dunia	40,322	31,728		
Corporación Acerinox Perú S.A.				
Inoxcenter Canarias S.L.	146	161		
Inoxcenter S.L.U.	22,795	21,700		
Inoxfil, S.A.	520	662		
Roldan, S.A.	59,183	35,742		
TOTAL	396,080	336,476	0	0

Information about the variations that occurred this year is included in **Note 9.2.3**.

This section also includes the credits arising from the application of the tax consolidation regime between the companies that make up the tax group and which are described in **Note 12.4**.

The detail of the short- and long-term loans received from Group companies and affiliates at December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	Short-term loans received	
	2025	2024
Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.	7,936	3,702
Inox Re S.A.	33,768	33,852
Inoxcenter, S.L.U.		
TOTAL	41,704	37,554

The amount shown in the table for Acerinox Europa refers to the balance arising from the application of the tax consolidation regime mentioned in **Note 12.4**.

The interest rates set are in all cases market interest rates which take into account both the currency in which the loans are granted and the risk of the associate, as well as the interest rates on the financing obtained by the Group from banks.



The transactions performed with Group companies are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Income from services rendered	48,092	61,968
Other operating income	383	378
Interest income	15,371	37,552
Income from ownership interest	877,252	260,535
Interest expenses	1,291	1,773

"Interest income" includes mainly the interest at market rates charged by the Company on the loans granted to Group companies.

"Interest expenses" includes mainly the interest at market rates on loans received from Group companies, primarily Inox Re, S.A.

15.3 Transactions and balances with affiliates

The Company did not perform any transactions or recognize any balances with affiliates in 2025 or 2024.

15.4 Directors and key management personnel

The remuneration received during the year by the nineteen members of the Management Committee and who do not hold a position on the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A. amounts to EUR 5,367 thousand. Of this amount, EUR 3,717 thousand are salaries, EUR 1,098 thousand are variable remuneration corresponding to the previous year's results and EUR 552 thousand are benefits in kind, partly derived from the shares they received for completing the third cycle of the Multi-Year Remuneration Plan, as explained below.

The remuneration received in 2024 by the nineteen members of the Management Committee and who do not hold a position on the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A. amounted to EUR 5,870 thousand. Of this amount, EUR 3,513 thousand related to salaries, EUR 1,391 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 966 thousand to remuneration in kind.

The members of the Management Committee are those who report directly to the Chief Executive Officer and those who perform a corporate function in the Company's Central Services without this direct reporting line, and their remuneration includes a clear system of management by objectives and a specific retention system.

The current Directors' Remuneration Policy was approved at the General Shareholder's Meeting of Acerinox held on April 22, 2024. Since this date, the Directors in their status as such ceased to receive allowances for attendance to the Boards and Board Committees, and began to receive a fixed annual remuneration for being Board members, in addition to another fixed annual remuneration for each Committee to which they belong, which will be higher in the case of the Chairmen of the Committees.

In 2025, the members of the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A., including those who also hold senior executive positions and sit on the Boards of Directors of other Group companies, earned EUR 2,978 thousand in fixed allowances, attendance fees, and fixed and variable salaries (based on the previous year's results), of which EUR 2,484 thousand related to salaries and fixed allowances for Directors, EUR 299 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 195 thousand to remuneration in kind. In 2024, the remuneration received amounted to EUR 3,889 thousand, of which EUR 2,235 thousand related to salaries and fixed allowances of Directors, EUR 263 thousand to attendance fees, EUR 937 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 454 thousand to remuneration in kind.



As regards the Chief Executive Officer's variable compensation, the metrics used for its calculation combined financial, environmental and other business aspects specified in the Annual Report on Directors' Compensation for the year.

In relation to the Multi-Year Remuneration or Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan, the terms and conditions of which are detailed in **Note 17.1.2**, the expense incurred in the year in relation to the Chief Executive Officer and Management Committee, the balancing entry of which is recognized under "other equity instruments", amounts to EUR 1,783 thousand, of which EUR 671 thousand relate to the Chief Executive Officer (2024: EUR 2,128 thousand, accrued by senior executives, of which EUR 745 thousand relate to the Chief Executive Officer). This year, a total of 84,840 shares were delivered (2024: 101,026 shares), after deducting applicable withholdings, of which 9,184 corresponded to the Chief Executive Officer (2024: 24,254). The difference between the amount recorded as other equity instruments corresponding to that cycle and the amount of shares finally delivered, amounting to EUR -648 thousand, has been recorded against equity under the "reserves" caption (2024: EUR -849 thousand).

There are obligations arising from certain senior managers retirement benefit arrangements amounting to EUR 13,669 thousand (2024: EUR 19,540 thousand), of which EUR 5,817 thousand correspond to the Chief Executive Officer (2024: EUR 5,648 thousand). The reason for the decrease in commitments is that two of the beneficiaries have left the Company. Since these obligations were duly insured in both 2025 and 2024, and their estimated amount was covered by cash flows arising from the insurance policies taken out for this purpose, no liabilities were recognized in this connection. In 2025, the amount of EUR 454 thousand has been contributed to the insurance company (2024: EUR 681 thousand). There are no obligations contracted with proprietary or independent directors of Acerinox, S.A. At December 31, 2025 there are no advances or loans granted to or balances with members of the Board of Directors or Senior Management.

The Company's Directors and their related parties were not involved in any conflict of interest that had to be reported pursuant to Article 229 of the Consolidated Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act.

The Group has taken out a third-party liability insurance policy which covers the directors and senior management, as well as Group employees. The premium paid this year amounted to EUR 510 thousand (2024: EUR 590 thousand).

In 2025 and 2024, the members of the Board of Directors did not perform any transactions with the Company or with Group companies that were outside the normal course of business or were not on an arm's length basis.

15.5 Significant shareholders

The Acerinox Group has not entered into any related party transactions with any significant shareholders in 2025 or 2024.

The directors have no conflict of interest with the Company's interests.

NOTE 16 – OTHER DISCLOSURES

16.1 Average number of employees in the year

	2025		2024	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Senior Vice President	5		5	
Director	10	5	10	5
Manager	11	12	15	12
Analyst / Supervisor	18	16	17	14
Specialist	12	8	17	7
Administrative staff	13	14	6	13
TOTAL	69	55	70	51



At December 31, 2025, the Company complies with the provisions of the Spanish General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion.

16.2 Breakdown by gender of personnel and directors, at December 31, 2025 and 2024

	2025		2024	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Board Members	6	4	6	4
Senior Vice President	5		5	
Director	10	5	10	5
Manager	11	12	15	12
Analyst / Supervisor	19	16	17	14
Specialist	10	8	17	7
Administrative staff	13	13	6	13
TOTAL	74	58	76	55

16.3 Fees paid to auditors

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 6, 2025 resolved to reappoint the auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. to perform the review and statutory audit of the financial statements of ACERINOX, S.A. and its Consolidated Group for 2025.

The detail of the fees and expenses incurred for the respective services rendered in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
For audit services	58	57
For other verification services	247	260
TOTAL	305	317

The amounts detailed in the foregoing table include the total fees for services rendered in 2025 and 2024, irrespective of when they were billed.

"Other verification services" includes the limited review of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2025 and 2024, the report on agreed-upon procedures regarding the system of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) and the report on agreed-upon procedures relating to the achievement of the financial ratios required by the ICO, as well as the verification of the Non-Financial Information Statement and Sustainability Statement.

NOTE 17 – EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD



Interim dividend

The Acerinox Board of Directors, at their meeting of December 17, 2025, approved the distribution of an interim dividend for the year 2025 payable in cash of EUR 0.31 gross per share for each existing and outstanding share entitled to receive such dividend.

The interim dividend for 2025 was paid on January 23, 2026 through the depositary entities participating in the Sociedad de Gestión de los Sistemas de Registro, Compensación y Liquidación de Valores, S.A. Unipersonal (IBERCLEAR). This dividend will be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting to be held in 2026.

New trade measures

As of January 1, 2026, the CBAM entered its operational phase. Importers must purchase CBAM certificates to cover the carbon emissions of their products. The price of these certificates is linked to the price of emission allowances on the European market (ETS).

Faced with the trade war with the United States and the diversion of Asian steel to Europe, in October 2025 the European Commission proposed a historic tightening of trade defense measures, which are expected to come into force on July 1, 2026. Progress is being made on these measures and, as of the date of publication of this report, they are pending final approval.

The repeal of reciprocal tariffs in the United States adds uncertainty to the market.