

**Audit Report on Financial Statements
issued by an Independent Auditor**

REDEIA CORPORACIÓN, S.A.
Financial Statements and Management Report
for the year ended
December 31, 2025



The better the question.
The better the answer.
The better the world works.



Shape the future
with confidence

AUDIT REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails (See Note 30)

To the shareholders of REDEIA CORPORACIÓN, S.A.:

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of REDEIA CORPORACIÓN, S.A. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement, and the notes thereto for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework for financial information in Spain (identified in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements) and, specifically, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Spain as required by prevailing audit regulations. In this regard, we have not provided non-audit services nor have any situations or circumstances arisen that might have compromised our mandatory independence in a manner prohibited by the aforementioned requirements.

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 financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of investments in group companies

Description As of December 31, 2025, the Company has recorded in the section " Non-current investments in group companies and associates" investments in group companies and loans granted to group companies amounting to 4.099 and 99 million euros, respectively. In the section " Current investments in group companies and associates", the company recorded loans granted to group companies amounting to 505 million euros.

The Company's Management evaluates, at least at the end of each fiscal year, the existence of indications of impairment and makes the necessary valuation corrections whenever there is objective evidence that the book value of an investment will not be recoverable. The amount of the valuation correction is the difference between its book value and the recoverable amount.

We have considered this area as a key audit matter because the determination of the recoverable amount of the aforementioned investments requires the making of estimations. This involves the application of significant judgments in establishing the assumptions considered by the Company's Management in relation to these estimations, as well as the relevance of the amounts involved.

Information on the applied valuation standards and corresponding breakdowns is included in notes 4, 8, and 21 of the accompanying financial statements.

Our response

Our audit procedures in this regard included, among other, the following:

- ▶ Understanding the process established by the Company's Management to identify indications of impairment and determine the recoverable amount of investments in group and associate companies. We evaluated the design and implementation of relevant controls established in this process and verified the operational effectiveness of these controls.
- ▶ We evaluated the analysis of the indicators of impairment of value of investments in group and associate companies performed by the Company's Management.
- ▶ We reviewed the model used by the Company's Management for the determination of the recoverable amount in collaboration with our valuation specialists. This particularly included the mathematical consistency of the model and the reasonableness of projected cash flows and long-term discount and growth rates.
- ▶ In carrying out our review, we held interviews with those responsible for the development of the model and used recognized external sources and other available information to cross-check the data used.
- ▶ We reviewed the sensitivity analyses performed by the Company's Management regarding the estimates made for the determination of the recoverable amount considering changes in relevant assumptions.
- ▶ We reviewed the breakdowns included in the report and assessed their compliance with the applicable financial reporting regulatory framework.



Other information: management report

Other information refers exclusively to the 2025 management report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's directors and is not an integral part of the financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management report. Our responsibility for the management report, in conformity with prevailing audit regulations in Spain, entails:

- a. Checking only that the non-financial statement and certain information included in the Corporate Governance Report and in the Board Remuneration Report, to which the Audit Law refers, was provided as stipulated by applicable regulations and, if not, disclose this fact.
- b. Assessing and reporting on the consistency of the remaining information included in the management report with the financial statements, based on the knowledge of the entity obtained during the audit, in addition to evaluating and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this part of the management report are in conformity with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to disclose this fact.

Based on the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information referred to in paragraph a) above is provided as stipulated by applicable regulations and that the remaining information contained in the management report is consistent with that provided in the 2025 financial statements and its content and presentation are in conformity with applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the directors and the audit committee for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Company, in accordance with the regulatory framework for financial information applicable to the Company in Spain, identified in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 prevailing audit regulations 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 financial statements.



As part of an audit in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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 Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's 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 financial statements 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the audit committee of the Company 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 audit committee of the Company with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those related to independence, and to communicate with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the audit committee of the Company, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements 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 REDEIA CORPORACIÓN, S.A. for the 2025 financial year, consisting of an XHTML file containing the financial statements for the year, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of REDEIA CORPORACIÓN, S.A. are responsible for submitting the annual financial report for the 2025 financial year, in accordance with the formatting requirements set out in Delegated Regulation EU 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 of the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as the ESEF Regulation).

Our responsibility consists of examining the digital file prepared by the directors of the Company, in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain. These standards require that we plan and perform our audit procedures to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the contents of the financial statements included in the aforementioned digital file correspond in their entirety to those of the financial statements that we have audited, and whether the financial statements and the aforementioned file have been formatted, in all material respects, in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital file examined corresponds in its entirety to the audited financial statements, which are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Additional report to the audit committee

The opinion expressed in this audit report is consistent with the additional report we issued to the audit committee on February 26, 2026.

Term of engagement

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 30 June 2025 appointed us as auditors for a period of 1 year, starting from the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Previously, we were appointed by resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting for a period of three years, and we have been performing the statutory audit of the financial statements on an uninterrupted basis since the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.
(Registered in the Official Register of
Auditors under No. S0530)

(Signature on the original in Spanish)

David Ruiz-Roso Moyano
(Registered in the Official Register of
Auditors under No. 18336)

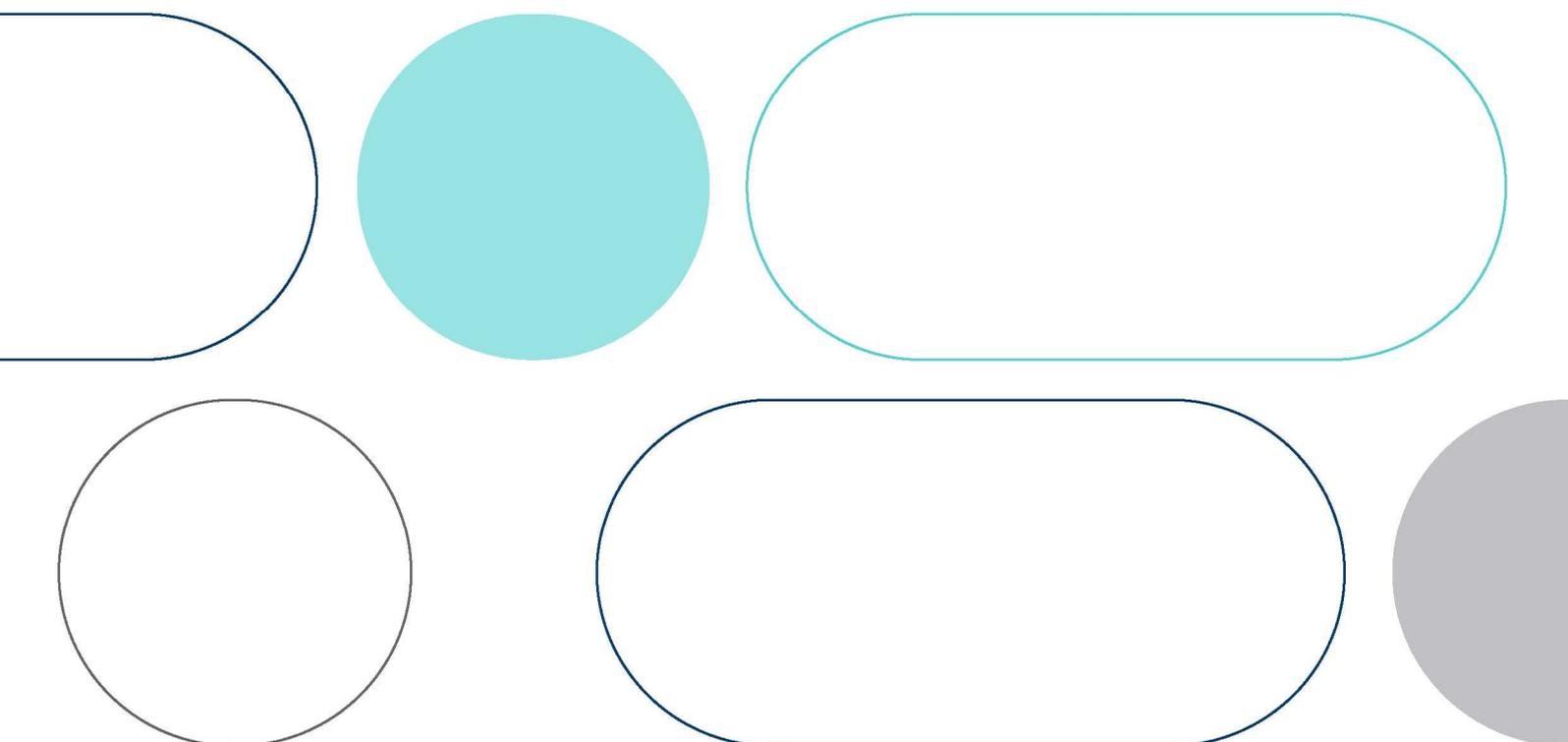
February 25, 2026

Financial Statements

Redeia Corporación, S.A.

for the year ended 31

December 2025



Redeia Corporación, S.A.
Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

Thousands of euros	Note	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Non-current assets		4,371,785	4,487,839
Intangible assets	5	23,114	22,040
Software		23,114	22,040
Property, plant and equipment	5	85,022	76,592
Land and buildings		56,536	58,098
Other facilities, machinery, tools, furniture and other PP&E		8,039	7,287
PP&E in progress and prepayments		20,447	11,207
Investment properties	6	558	558
Land		558	558
Non-current investments in group companies and associates		4,198,354	4,355,501
Equity instruments	8	4,098,891	3,705,460
Loans to companies	21	99,463	650,041
Non-current financial assets	12	2,822	2,641
Equity instruments		2,130	1,543
Loans to third parties		403	523
Derivatives	11	–	440
Other financial assets		289	135
Deferred tax assets	17	61,915	30,507
Current assets		733,605	532,246
Trade and other receivables	13	99,135	40,985
Trade receivables from group companies and associates	21	37,071	37,893
Other receivables		111	25
Due from employees		130	149
Current tax assets		59,511	470
Other taxes receivable		2,312	2,448
Current investments in group companies and associates	21	505,246	435,742
Loans to companies		505,246	435,742
Current financial assets	12	11,444	964
Derivatives	11	10,805	–
Other financial assets		639	964
Prepayments for current assets		2,010	2,361
Cash and cash equivalents		115,770	52,194
Cash		15,759	706
Cash equivalents		100,011	51,488
Total assets		5,105,390	5,020,085

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Redeia Corporación, S.A.
Balance sheet at 31 December 2025

Thousands of euros	Note	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Equity	14	3,177,594	3,396,688
Capital and reserves		3,158,568	3,377,359
Capital		270,540	270,540
Reserves		2,275,084	2,535,741
(Own shares)		(2,693)	(11,780)
Profit for the year		223,822	190,940
(Interim dividend)		(108,185)	(108,082)
Other equity instruments		500,000	500,000
Valuation adjustments		19,026	19,329
Financial assets at fair value through equity		18,999	18,999
Hedging transactions		27	330
Non-current liabilities		871,688	774,567
Non-current provisions	15	12,230	21,528
Non-current borrowings	16	829,723	709,720
Notes and other marketable securities		495,342	494,716
Bank borrowings		334,365	208,587
Derivatives	11	–	6,401
Other liabilities		16	16
Non-current borrowings from group companies and associates	21	28,157	41,594
Deferred tax liabilities	17	1,578	1,725
Current liabilities		1,056,108	848,830
Current borrowings	16	159,294	565,732
Notes and other marketable securities		31,262	433,618
Bank borrowings		4,944	5,766
Other current liabilities		123,088	126,348
Current borrowings from group companies and associates	21	864,837	258,366
Trade and other payables	18	31,977	24,732
Payable to group companies	21	66	12
Other accounts payable		11,993	12,492
Payable to employees		18,311	10,743
Other taxes payable		1,607	1,485
Total equity and liabilities		5,105,390	5,020,085

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Redeia Corporación, S.A.
Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025

Thousands of euros	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	20.a	341,867	460,962
Provision of services		84,466	81,875
Finance income from investments in equity instruments		229,617	301,260
Group companies and associates		229,617	301,260
Finance income from investments in securities and other financial instruments of group companies and associates		27,784	77,827
Self-constructed assets	5	385	456
Cost of sales		(471)	(489)
Raw materials and other consumables used		(471)	(489)
Other operating income		382	472
Non-trading and other operating income		334	392
Release of grants related to income		48	80
Employee benefits expense	20.b	(51,859)	(48,597)
Wages and salaries		(38,406)	(35,768)
Employee benefits		(8,940)	(8,004)
Other items and employee benefits		(4,513)	(4,825)
Other operating expenses		(24,799)	(27,058)
External services		(24,187)	(26,444)
Taxes other than income tax		(612)	(614)
Depreciation and amortisation	5 & 6	(12,935)	(9,456)
Impairment of and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial assets	20.d	(9,275)	(143,455)
Impairment and losses		(9,275)	(143,455)
Operating profit		243,295	232,835
Finance income	20.c	4,459	9,909
Marketable securities and other financial instruments		4,459	9,909
Third parties		4,459	9,909
Finance costs	20.c	(46,452)	(38,365)
Borrowings from group companies and associates		(10,333)	(10,989)
Borrowings from third parties		(35,724)	(27,124)
Unwinding of provision discounting		(395)	(252)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	11	446	68
Held-for-trading portfolio and other securities		446	68
Exchange differences		515	(154)
Net finance cost		(41,032)	(28,542)
Profit before tax		202,263	204,293
Income tax	17	21,559	(13,353)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		223,822	190,940
Profit for the year		223,822	190,940

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Redeia Corporación, S.A.

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

Thousands of euros	Share capital (note 14-b)	Reserves (note 14-b)	(Own shares) (note 14-b)	Profit for the year (note 14-b)	(Interim dividend) (note 14-b)	Other equity instruments (note 14-b)	Subtotal: capital and reserves	Valuation adjustments (note 14-c)	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2023	270,540	2,643,811	(19,496)	450,428	(147,249)	500,000	3,698,034	18,999	3,717,033
Total recognised income and expense	–	(745)	–	190,940	–	–	190,195	330	190,525
Transactions with shareholders or owners									
(-) Dividend distribution	–	(392,718)	–	–	(108,082)	–	(500,800)	–	(500,800)
Transactions with own shares (net)	–	(441)	7,716	–	–	–	7,275	–	7,275
Other changes in equity									
Appropriation of prior-year profit	–	303,179	–	(450,428)	147,249	–	–	–	–
Other equity instruments	–	(17,345)	–	–	–	–	(17,345)	–	(17,345)
Balance at 31 December 2024	270,540	2,535,741	(11,780)	190,940	(108,082)	500,000	3,377,359	19,329	3,396,688
Total recognised income and expense	–	(919)	–	223,822	–	–	222,903	(303)	222,600
Transactions with shareholders or owners									
(-) Dividend distribution	–	(324,244)	–	–	(108,185)	–	(432,429)	–	(432,429)
Transactions with own shares (net)	–	(1,007)	9,087	–	–	–	8,080	–	8,080
Other changes in equity									
Appropriation of prior-year profit	–	82,858	–	(190,940)	108,082	–	–	–	–
Other equity instruments	–	(17,345)	–	–	–	–	(17,345)	–	(17,345)
Balance at 31 December 2025	270,540	2,275,084	(2,693)	223,822	(108,185)	500,000	3,158,568	19,026	3,177,594

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Redeia Corporación, S.A.

Statement of recognised income and expense for the year ended 31 December 2025

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Profit for the year	223,822	190,940
Cash flow hedges (note 14-c)	(404)	440
Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments (note 15)	(1,225)	(993)
Tax effect	407	138
Income and expense recognised directly in equity	(1,222)	(415)
Amounts reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Total recognised income and expense	222,600	190,525

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Redeia Corporación, S.A.

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Net cash flows from operating activities	184,263	444,407
Profit for the year before tax	202,263	204,293
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows	(198,864)	(195,888)
Depreciation and amortisation	12,935	9,456
Impairment	9,275	143,455
Change in provisions	(4,705)	1,746
Finance income	(261,860)	(388,996)
Finance costs	46,452	38,365
Exchange differences	(515)	154
Change in fair value of financial instruments	(446)	(68)
Working capital changes	2,637	(1,062)
Trade and other receivables	867	(1,866)
Other current assets	351	(691)
Trade and other payables	1,419	1,495
Other cash flows used in operating activities	178,227	437,064
Interest paid	(65,086)	(44,542)
Dividends received	226,911	301,261
Interest received	6,168	10,722
Income tax received/(paid)	10,524	169,914
Other amounts received/(paid)	(290)	(291)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	34,123	(595,561)
Payments for investments	(438,290)	(623,017)
Group companies and associates	(396,209)	(587,593)
PP&E, intangible assets and investment properties	(19,708)	(16,776)
Other financial assets	(22,156)	(18,478)
Other assets	(217)	(170)
Proceeds from disposals	472,413	27,456
Group companies and associates	469,791	24,751
Other assets	2,622	2,705
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	(154,781)	76,065
Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments	8,080	7,274
Purchase and sale of own equity instruments	8,081	7,275
Other equity instruments	(1)	(1)
Proceeds from and repayment of financial liabilities	269,466	608,759
Notes and other marketable securities	(400,000)	494,421
Bank borrowings	143,036	57,393
Borrowings from group companies and associates	526,430	56,945
Dividends and payments on other equity instruments	(432,327)	(539,968)
Dividends	(432,327)	(539,968)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(29)	3
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	63,576	(75,086)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	52,194	127,280
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	115,770	52,194

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Contents

1	Company information	8
2	Basis of preparation	8
3	Proposed appropriation of profit	10
4	Material accounting policies	10
5	Intangible assets and PP&E	17
6	Investment properties	18
7	Operating leases	19
8	Investments in group companies and associates	19
9	Financial risk management policy	24
10	Financial instrument analysis	25
11	Derivative financial instruments	28
12	Current and non-current financial investments	30
13	Trade and other receivables	30
14	Equity	31
15	Non-current provisions	34
16	Current and non-current borrowings	35
17	Tax matters	36
18	Trade and other payables	40
19	Disclosures regarding average supplier payment term. Additional Provision Three - "Disclosure requirements" under Law 15/2010 of 5 July	40
20	Income and expenses	41
21	Transactions with group companies, associates and related parties and resulting year-end	43
22	Director remuneration	45
23	KMP remuneration	48
24	Segment information	49
25	Guarantees and other commitments extended to third parties and other contingent liabilities	49
26	Environmental disclosures	49
27	Other information	49
28	Share-based payments	50
29	Events after the reporting date	50
30	Explanation added for translation to English	50

1 Company information

Redeia Corporación, S.A. (hereinafter, Redeia Corporación or the Company), was incorporated in 1985 and has its registered office in Alcobendas (Madrid). Its main activities are:

- Managing the corporate group, which comprises equity investments in group companies and their investees.
- Providing support services and other assistance to its investees.
- Managing the Company's properties.

2 Basis of preparation

a) True and fair view

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's directors on 24 February 2026 to give a true and fair view of the Company's equity and financial position at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and the changes in its equity and cash flows during the year then ended.

The accompanying financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, the Company's functional and presentation currency, rounded to the nearest thousand, and prepared from its accounting records in accordance with prevailing legislation, Spain's General Accounting Plan, enacted by Royal Decree 1514/2007, as amended by Royal Decree 1159/2010 and Royal Decree 1/2021, the Resolution issued by the ICAC (Spanish Audit and Accounting Institute) on 10 February 2021 and Law 7/2024 (of 20 December 2024).

The Company is the parent of a group of companies called Redeia (hereinafter, Redeia or the Group), which, in accordance with article 43.2 of Spain's Code of Commerce, issues consolidated financial statements in keeping with applicable legislation, specifically in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the European Union. The Group's consolidated financial statements for 2024 will be authorised for issue on 24 February 2026.

The Company's 2024 financial statements were approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2025. The 2025 financial statements are pending ratification at the Annual General Meeting. However, the Parent's Board of Directors expects them to be approved without modification.

b) Mandatory accounting policies not applied

The Company has not omitted any mandatory accounting policy with a significant effect on its financial statements.

c) Use of estimates and assumptions

Preparation of the financial statements requires the Company's management to use judgement and make estimates and assumptions that affect application of its accounting policies and the recognised amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and assumptions made by the Company are based on past experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The 2025 financial statements make occasional use of estimates made by the Company's management, which are later ratified by its directors, in order to quantify certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and obligations recognised therein. Essentially, those estimates refer to:

- The estimates and assumptions used to test asset recoverability (note 4-g).
- The estimated useful lives of the Company's fixed assets (note 5).
- The assumptions used in actuarial calculations (note 15).

- The assumptions and estimates used to calculate the fair value of derivative financial instruments (note 11).

Generally, liabilities are recognised when it is probable that the obligation will give rise to an indemnity or payment. The Company assesses or estimates the amounts payable in the future, including those corresponding to income tax, contractual obligations, the settlement of outstanding lawsuits or other obligations. These estimates require interpreting current events and circumstances, projecting future developments and estimating what financial impacts those events will have.

For a better understanding of the financial statements, the various estimates and assumptions made are outlined in each note.

The Company has insurance coverage against third-party claims that could arise in the ordinary course of its business activities.

Although the estimates were made on the basis of the best information available at 31 December 2025 regarding the facts analysed, future events could make it necessary to revise them (upwards or downwards) in coming years. Changes in accounting estimates would be applied prospectively in accordance with the Spanish General Accounting Plan, recognising the effects of any change in estimates in the related statement of profit or loss.

d) Comparative information

For comparative purposes, the Company has included the 2024 figures alongside those of 2025 for each item of the balance sheet, statement of profit or loss, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the accompanying notes. The 2024 figures presented here formed part of the 2024 financial statements.

The accounting policies and measurement rules used to prepare these annual financial statements are identical to those used to prepare the Company's 2024 financial statements.

e) Going concern

At 31 December 2025, the Company's working capital was negative by 322,503 thousand euros (2024: negative by 316,584 thousand euros). Nevertheless, the Company ensures it has sufficient funds to cover its liquidity requirements at all times by holding undrawn credit facilities (note 9). The directors believe that the Company will not encounter difficulties in raising the funds needed to restore financial equilibrium and satisfy its payment obligations as they fall due. Moreover, the Redeia Group, of which Redeia Corporación is the parent, reported positive working capital at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and a solid financial position, ensuring the ability to meet the Group's financing requirements in the short term. As a result, the Company's directors have prepared the accompanying financial statements on a going-concern basis.

3 Proposed appropriation of profit

The directors propose the following appropriation of profit for 2025, subject to ratification by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting:

Thousands of euros

Profit for the year	223,822
Voluntary reserves	209,011
Total basis of appropriation	432,833

Appropriation to:

Dividends:	
Interim dividend	108,185
Final dividend	324,648
Total appropriation	432,833

This motion implies a final dividend of 0.6000 euros per share for a total dividend for the year of 0.8000 euros per share, calculated for all outstanding shares.

The interim and final dividends for the year and substantiating liquidity statement are detailed in note 14.

4 Material accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used to prepare these annual financial statements are detailed below:

a) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at acquisition or production cost, as appropriate, which is reviewed periodically and adjusted for any decrease in value. The assets included under this heading relate to software, including user licences purchased, which are recognised at the cost incurred to acquire them and get them ready for use.

Production cost includes the expenses related directly with development of internally generated intangible assets for projects under the Company's control and management.

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of between three and five years from when it is put into use.

b) Property, plant and equipment

The main assets under this heading are land and buildings which have been measured at construction or acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Construction costs can include the following items:

- The external borrowing costs accrued exclusively during the construction period.
- The operating expenses related directly with the construction work for developments under the Company's control and management.

The Company transfers assets from work in progress to property, plant and equipment in use as soon as the asset is ready for its intended use.

The costs incurred to extend or upgrade items of property, plant and equipment that entail an increase in the asset's productivity or capacity or an extension of its useful life, are capitalised.

Repair and maintenance costs that do not increase the assets' productivity or capacity or lengthen their useful lives are expensed as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated by distributing the cost of the various items on a straight-line basis over the estimated years of useful life, which is the period over which the Company expects to use the asset, as follows:

	Annual rate
Buildings	2% - 10%
Other facilities	4% - 25%

The Company periodically checks its depreciation rates as a function of its assets' useful lives. There were no significant changes in the asset depreciation criteria used in 2025 by comparison with those used in 2024.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

c) Investment properties

The Company measures its investment properties at their acquisition cost. The fair values of the Company's investment properties are disclosed in note 6.

The Company's investment properties other than land are depreciated on a straight-line basis by distributing the cost of the various items on a straight-line basis over the estimated years of useful life, which is the period of time for which the Company expects to use them (annual rate of 2%).

d) Leases

The Company classifies its leases as a function of whether or not it substantially transfers the risks and rewards of ownership.

Specifically, it classifies arrangements in which it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets as operating leases.

e) Financial assets and liabilities

• Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets for measurement purposes on the basis of the corresponding business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. A financial asset is only reclassified from one category to another when there is a change in the business model used to manage them.

Financial asset acquisitions and disposals are recognised on the date the Company undertakes to acquire or sell the asset, classifying them into the following categories:

- **Financial assets at amortised cost:** In general, this category includes trade receivables, which are financial assets arising on the sale of goods and rendering of services in the course of the Company's trade operations with deferred payment, and non-trade receivables, which are financial assets that are neither equity instruments nor derivatives not arising on trade transactions with fixed or determinable payments arising from loans or credit transactions granted by the Company.

They are non-derivative financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. They are included under current assets, unless they mature more than 12 months after the reporting date, in which case they are classified as non-current assets.

They are initially recognised at fair value which, barring evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price plus directly attributable transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of a financial instrument to the net carrying amount of that instrument based on its contractual terms. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income. Any gain or loss arising from derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss, while impairment losses are presented under a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss for the year.

- **Financial assets at cost:** These include equity investments in group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates, and other equity investments whose fair value cannot be estimated reliably.

They are measured at acquisition cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. The asset's recoverable value is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the estimated cash flows from the investment.

- **Financial assets at fair value through equity:** These are investments in equity instruments which the Company has opted to irrevocably designate into this category upon initial recognition.

They are measured at fair value and any gains or losses arising from changes in their fair value are recognised in equity until the financial asset is derecognised or written down for impairment, at which time the amount deferred in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends from these investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the period.

The criteria used by the Company to measure fair value are disclosed in section I) below.

In the event of a non-monetary contribution consisting of a portfolio of securities delivered when subscribing for a capital increase undertaken by a subsidiary, if the securities contributed were classified in the former financial asset category called 'available-for-sale financial assets', the Company follows the Response to Consultation No. 1 published in the official journal of the ICAC (no. 77/2009), leaving any gains or losses arising from fair value changes as of the date of the non-monetary contribution in equity. As stipulated in Recognition and Measurement Rule 9.2.4.3 of the General Accounting Plan, in the event of an investment that is newly classified as an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate, if, prior to that reclassification, fair value changes had been recognised on that investment directly in equity, those gains or losses are left in equity until the investment is disposed of or derecognised, at which point they are reclassified to profit or loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:** This category includes financial assets that do not qualify for inclusion in any of the other categories.

These instruments are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value and any changes in fair value and gains or losses on their disposal are recognised in profit or loss. They are initially measured at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration paid. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss for the year.

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and it has not retained control of the transferred asset.

• Financial liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial liabilities into the following category:

- **Financial liabilities at amortised cost:** In general, this category includes payables from trade transactions, which are financial liabilities arising on the purchase of goods and services in the course of the Company's trade transactions with deferred payment, and payables on non-trade transactions, which are financial liabilities that are not derivatives and have no commercial substance, but arise from loans or credit received by the Company. Payables falling due within one year for which there is no contractual interest rate and which are expected to be settled in the short term are measured at their nominal amount. Borrowings are classified under current liabilities unless they mature more than 12 months after the reporting date, in which case they are classified under non-current liabilities.

Borrowings are measured initially at fair value. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, this is the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received net of attributable transaction costs. These sources of finance are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises a financial liability, or part of it, when it discharges the liability or is legally released from primary responsibility for the liability either by process of law or by the creditor.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits at financial institutions. This heading also includes other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Asset impairment

The Company assesses the recoverability of its assets at the end of each reporting period and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses must be recognised immediately in profit or loss. An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of:

- The fair value of an asset less costs to sell
- The asset's value in use

Recoverable amounts are calculated on the base of estimated cash flows. Impairment is calculated for individual assets. Where it is not possible to estimate the fair value of an asset, the fair value of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is determined. Any reversal of impairment is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The impairment tests conducted by the Company in 2025 did not indicate any impairment of its investment properties (note 6).

In the case of impaired financial assets at amortised cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial assets with floating interest rates, the effective interest rate at the measurement date, in accordance with the contractual terms, is used.

Impairment losses, and reversals thereof when there is a reduction in loss that can be objectively related to a subsequent event, are recognised in profit or loss. The loss can only be reversed up to the limit of the amortised cost of the asset that would have been recorded had the impairment loss not been recognised.

In the case of equity investments in group companies and associates, the recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's value in use or fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the estimated cash flows from the investment. Unless better evidence of the recoverable amount is available, impairment is based on the investee's equity, corrected for any unrealised gains existing at the measurement date.

h) Capital and reserves

The Company's share capital is represented by ordinary shares.

Interim dividends are deducted from equity for the year to which the dividend relates on the basis of the corresponding Board resolution. The final dividend is not deducted from equity until it is approved at the corresponding Annual General Meeting.

Own shares are measured at acquisition cost and presented as a deduction from equity. Any gain or loss arising on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of own shares is recognised directly in equity.

i) Provisions

• Employee benefits

◦ Pension obligations

The Company has defined contribution plans, meaning plans that define the benefit an employee will receive upon retirement as a function of one or more variables, such as age, fund performance, years of service or pay. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

◦ Other long-term employee benefits

These benefits include defined benefit plans other than pension plans, such as health insurance for serving and former Company employees. The expected costs of these benefits are recognised over the employees' employment term. These obligations are measured each year by independent qualified actuaries. The effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised, net of tax, in reserves within equity in the year they arise, while past service cost is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Defined benefit liabilities recognised on the balance sheet reflect the present value of obligations at the reporting date, less the fair value at that date of plan assets and any past service cost not yet recognised. The Company recognises actuarial gains and losses in recognised income and expense for the year in which they arise.

Other long-term employee benefits also include long-term remuneration schemes and the Structural Management Plan (hereinafter, the Plan), which are measured each year.

• Other provisions

The Company recognises provisions to cover present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events, so long as it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. They are recognised when the liability or obligation arises. No provision is recognised for proceedings where the probability that the event will occur is less than 50% as the Company considers that the outcome of these proceedings will be favourable.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the carrying amount of a provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

j) Transactions in currencies other than the euro

Transactions in currencies other than the euro are recognised at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. During the year, the differences arising as a result of movements between the exchange rate used for initial recognition purposes and that prevailing on the date of collection or payment are recognised in profit or loss.

Fixed-income securities and balances receivable and payable denominated in a currency other than the euro are translated at the closing exchange rate each year. Any resulting measurement differences are recognised as exchange gains or losses in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial derivative instruments and other instruments arranged in foreign currency to hedge the Company's exposure to exchange rate risk are accounting for as outlined in "Derivative financial instruments and hedging transactions" above.

k) Derivative financial instruments and hedging transactions

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the purchase date (acquisition cost) and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting date. The treatment of the resulting gains or losses depends on whether the financial derivative has been designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the hedged item.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The Company formally documents the relationship between hedging instruments and the hedged assets or liabilities at the inception of the transaction, along with the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. It also documents its evaluation, at inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are highly effective at offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments used to manage foreign exchange and interest rate risk are disclosed in note 11.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in equity remains in equity and is reclassified to profit or loss as the changes in the cash flows of the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

l) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Financial asset and liability fair value measurements are classified using a hierarchy articulated around the relevance of the inputs used to make the corresponding measurements. The hierarchy categorises the inputs used in valuation techniques into three levels:

- **Level 1:** Fair value measurements based on quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.
- **Level 2:** Fair value measurements based on inputs that are observable for the asset or liability.
- **Level 3:** Measurements based on inputs that are not underpinned by observable market data.

If there is no quoted price from an active market, the Company uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. More specifically, for the various financial derivative financial instruments not traded on organised markets, the Company estimates fair value using valuation techniques which include the use of recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis discounted using the market interest and exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date and options pricing models enhanced to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances.

m) Income and expenses

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised as the Company satisfies its performance obligations.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised so as to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. The Company, in its capacity as the parent of the Redeia Group, applies the response provided by the ICAC to a consultation regarding the accounting treatment of income and expenses in the separate financial statements of a holding company and the measurement of revenue (Ref: 546/09) dated 23 July 2009. Specifically, it classifies dividends from equity investments in investees, interest on loans extended to those same investees and any gains on the disposal of those investments within revenue, unless they arise upon the disposal of a subsidiary, in which case, as likewise stipulated in that same resolution, it creates a line item within operating income to reflect the change in the fair value of financial instruments, impairment losses and disposal gains or losses.

Lastly, revenue also includes lease income and revenue from the provision of support services, as these form part of the Company's core activities.

n) Tax matters

Tax expense/(income) comprises current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from (i) a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, directly in equity or (ii) a business combination.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid, using enacted tax rates, in respect of the current year, as well as any tax payable as a result of prior-year adjustments.

Income tax credit and other tax relief originating from transactions arising during the year are deducted from accrued tax expense unless there is uncertainty about their utilisation.

Deferred tax and tax expense are calculated and accounted for using the liability method considering temporary differences between the amounts recognised for financial reporting purposes and those used for tax purposes. The liability method consists of determining deferred tax assets and liabilities as a function of the differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates objectively expected to be prevailing when the assets and liabilities are realised and incurred, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the tax assets can be utilised.

The Company, as the parent of the Tax Group, recognises the total amount of consolidated income tax payable/(receivable) with a charge/(credit) to loans to/(borrowings from) group companies and associates.

o) Insurance

The Company has a number of insurance policies to cover the risks to which its activities expose it. The chief risks are potential damage to the Company's facilities and potential third-party claims arising in the course of its activities. The cost of the related insurance premiums is accrued in the statement of profit or loss. The income due from insurance companies as a result of claims is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in keeping with the revenue and expense matching principle.

p) Share-based payments

The Company has implemented share purchase plans whereby employees can receive Company shares as part of their annual pay packages. That remuneration is measured using the closing Company share price as of the date of delivery. Expenses incurred under these plans are recognised within employee benefits expense in the statement of profit or loss. All of the shares delivered to employees come from the Company's treasury stock.

q) Intragroup transactions

Transactions between group companies are recognised at the fair value of the consideration delivered or received. Any difference between fair value and the amount agreed is recognised in accordance with the underlying economic substance of the transaction.

5 Intangible assets and PP&E

5.1 Intangible assets

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the various items of intangible assets and the related accumulated amortisation at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2023	Additions	Transfers	31 Dec. 2024	Additions	Transfers	31 Dec. 2025
Cost							
Software	23,227	–	11,834	35,061	–	9,066	44,127
Software in progress	3,287	11,412	(11,834)	2,865	9,342	(9,066)	3,141
Total cost	26,514	11,412	–	37,926	9,342	–	47,268
Accumulated depreciation							
Software	(10,131)	(5,755)	–	(15,886)	(8,268)	–	(24,154)
Total accumulated amortisation	(10,131)	(5,755)	–	(15,886)	(8,268)	–	(24,154)
Carrying amount	16,383			22,040			23,114

The additions under software in progress in both years related to the development and purchase of corporate software programmes from third parties.

At 31 December 2025, the original cost of fully-amortised intangible assets still in use was 11,187 thousand euros (2024: 5,541 thousand euros).

In 2025, the Company capitalised 385 thousand euros of operating expenses directly related with internally generated intangible assets (2024: 456 thousand euros).

5.2 Property, plant and equipment

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the various items of property, plant and equipment and the related accumulated depreciation at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2023	Additions	Transfers	31 Dec. 2024	Additions	Transfers	31 Dec. 2025
Cost							
Land and buildings	88,144	–	(568)	87,576	–	–	87,576
Other facilities, machinery, tools, furniture and other PP&E	24,891	–	3,423	28,314	–	3,857	32,171
PP&E in progress and prepayments	5,802	8,260	(2,855)	11,207	13,097	(3,857)	20,447
Total cost	118,837	8,260	–	127,097	13,097	–	140,194
Accumulated depreciation							
Buildings	(27,912)	(1,566)	–	(29,478)	(1,562)	–	(31,040)
Other fixtures, machinery, tools, furniture and other PP&E	(18,892)	(2,135)	–	(21,027)	(3,105)	–	(24,132)
Total accumulated depreciation	(46,804)	(3,701)	–	(50,505)	(4,667)	–	(55,172)
Carrying amount	72,033			76,592			85,022

Land and buildings relate to properties owned by the Company that are held for use in its main business activities, as detailed in note 1. Of the total, 15,222 thousand euros related to land and 72,354 thousand euros, to buildings at both reporting dates.

The additions recognised in both years related primarily to the refurbishment of buildings owned by the Company, as well as the purchase and assembly of equipment, the latter corresponding to the amounts recognised as transfers.

At 31 December 2025, the original cost of fully-depreciated items of property plant and equipment still in use was 19,855 thousand euros (2024: 17,537 thousand euros), of which 14,823 thousand euros (2024: 14,823) related to other PP&E.

The Company did not capitalise any operating expenses related directly with self-constructed assets in either 2025 or 2024.

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the risks to which its property plant and equipment are exposed. These policies provide adequate coverage against the risks covered.

Spanish Law 16/2012 introduced a range of tax measures designed to consolidate Spain's public finances and shore up economic activity, including the possibility of asset restatements using the coefficients stipulated in the legislation itself, under which the Company revalued its property, plant and equipment and investment properties with a credit to an equity line item named revaluation reserves. As stipulated in an ICAC resolution dated 31 January 2013, the asset restatements, if availed of, had to be recognised in the financial statements for 2013. Under the scope of that law, the Company restated its property, plant and equipment as of 1 January 2013, paying a one-time tax of 5% of the amount of the revaluation.

The amount of the restatement, net of the one-time tax of 5%, was credited to reserves (note 14). The assets whose carrying amount was restated were land and buildings, in the amount of 6,304 thousand euros, and other PP&E, in the amount of 60 thousand euros. The restatements did not affect the amount of accumulated depreciation as of the restatement date.

The net increase in value resulting from this revaluation exercise is being depreciated during the remaining years of useful life of the revalued assets. The asset restatements implied the recognition of an additional 176 thousand euros of depreciation charges in both 2025 and 2024.

6 Investment properties

The reconciliation of the carrying amounts of the Company's investment properties and the related accumulated depreciation and impairment in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2023	Additions	Derecognitions	31 Dec. 2024	Additions	Derecognitions	31 Dec. 2025
Cost							
Land	558	—	—	558	—	—	558
Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cost	558	—	—	558	—	—	558
Accumulated depreciation							
Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total accumulated depreciation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrying amount	558	—	—	558	—	—	558

There were no movements under investment properties in 2025 or 2024.

On the basis of market appraisals at year-end 2025 and 2024, the Company concluded that its investment properties were not impaired, as their recoverable amounts remained above their carrying amounts.

The market value of the Company's investment properties, appraised by an independent expert, was approximately 1.5 million euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 1.4 million euros). These properties did not generate significant income or operating expenses in either year.

7 Operating leases

The Company leases certain assets from group companies. Specifically, it leases the following assets under operating leases:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Cost		
Land and buildings	85,790	85,790
Other facilities, machinery, tools, furniture and other PP&E	32,171	28,314
Total cost	117,961	114,104
Accumulated depreciation		
Buildings	(31,040)	(29,478)
Other fixtures, machinery, tools, furniture and other PP&E	(24,132)	(21,027)
Total accumulated depreciation	(55,172)	(50,505)
Carrying amount	62,789	63,599

The Company has lease agreements with certain group companies - Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U., Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, S.A., Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, S.A.U., Elewit S.A.U., Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.U. and Hispasat, S.A. (the latter ceased to be a Group company on 30 December 2025) - under which it leases them space within the Company's properties; these leases are annual, extendable leases and are classified as operating leases.

They are rolled over periodically and in 2025 generated 11,480 thousand euros of income (2024: 11,276 thousand euros), which is recognised under provision of services within revenue in the accompanying statement of profit or loss (note 20-a). Of that total, approximately 87% came from Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. and 13%, from the other Group companies in both years.

8 Investments in group companies and associates

None of the Group companies in which the Company has investments was publicly listed at either year-end. The reconciliation of the Company's equity investments in these companies at the beginning and end of 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2023	Additions and capital increases	Derecognition / Impairment	31 Dec. 2024	Additions and capital increases	Derecognition / Impairment	31 Dec. 2025
Equity instruments	2,848,915	1,000,000	(143,455)	3,705,460	402,706	(9,275)	4,098,891

The main transactions completed in 2025:

- In December 2025, Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. increased its capital by 400 million euros by issuing one share with a par value of 2 euros and a share premium of 400 million euros. That capital increase was fully subscribed and paid in by the Company in the form of a monetary contribution.
- Elewit, a Group company, has made an equity investment in Arin Technologies, S.L. (an entity tasked with developing a multi-service platform that will virtualise functionalities at electric substations and in other environments and manage assets end-to-end, targeted at the global market) by contributing a licence to operate software owned by another Group company, Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U., which has in turn granted Elewit exclusive rights to operate the software. The Company, as the Group parent, has recognised that software licence as an in-kind dividend from Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. and subsequently as a shareholder contribution to Elewit in the amount of 2,706 thousand euros.

- Elsewhere, on 31 January 2025, the Company, through its subsidiary, Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones S.A.U. (Restel), agreed to sell Indra Sistemas S.A. its 89.68% interest in the share capital of Hispasat for 725 million euros. That sale closed in December 2025, having obtained all the required authorisations and collected the transaction price.

The Company has recognised an impairment loss on its equity investment in Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones S.A.U. for the losses recognised during the year, derived from finance costs, in the amount of 9 million euros (2024: 143 million euros, derived from the impairment losses recognised in turn by Restel to restate the value of its investment in Hispasat for the terms of the sale transaction).

The main transaction carried out in 2024:

- In December 2024, Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. increased its capital by 1,000 million euros by issuing one share with a par value of 2 euros and a share premium of 1,000 million euros. That share was purchased by the Company and paid for by means of the partial forgiveness of the loan described in note 21.

The breakdown of the Company's investments in Group companies and associates at year-end 2025:

Redeia Corporación, S.A.

Breakdown of equity investments at 31 December 2025

- Company
- Registered office
- Core business

	Percentage interest (1)		Carrying amount at 31 Dec. 2025	Equity of the investee (2)				Profit/(loss) for the year (3)	Operating profit/(loss) (3)
	Direct	Indirect		Share capital paid in	Share premium	Reserves	Other items		
Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. (Red Eléctrica) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Transmission and operation of the Spanish electricity system and management of the transmission network.	100%	—	2,929,326	800,006	1,969,319	1,688,310	1,264,779	425,810	617,645
Red Eléctrica Internacional, S.A.U. (Redinter) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Acquisition and holding of international equity investments. Provision of advisory, engineering and construction services. Performance of electricity activities outside the Spanish electricity system.	100%	—	738,669	186,037	552,632	124,220	22,284	30,683	26,190
Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, S.A. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Provision of advisory, engineering and construction services.	51%	—	15,300	30,000	—	6,787	(1,812)	60,395	85,224
Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, S.A.U. - Calle Juan de Quesada, 9. Las Palmas (Gran Canary Island) (Spain). - Management of the construction of energy storage facilities and of the water cycle.	100%	—	5,000	5,000	—	1,332	—	536	551
Redeia Financiaciones, S.L.U. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Financing activities.	100%	—	2,000	18	1,982	356	—	28	10,020
Red Eléctrica Financiaciones, S.A.U. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Financing activities.	100%	—	60	60	—	23,636	—	2,812	49,377
Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.U. (4) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Acquisition, holding, management and administration of Spanish and foreign equity securities.	100%	—	396,330	60	—	405,545	—	(9,275)	(1,773)
Elewit, S.A.U. (*) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Activities geared towards driving and accelerating technological innovation.	100%	—	7,706	1,000	4,000	92	(430)	(2,192)	(1,483)
Redeia Reaseguros, S.A. - 26, Rue Louvigny. (Luxembourg) - Reinsurance activities. Incorporated in 2010 in Luxembourg in order to reinsure the risks of the Group companies, thereby guaranteeing better access to the international reinsurance markets.	100%	—	4,500	4,500	—	85,897	—	9,298	8,067

(1) Equivalent to voting rights.

(2) According to audited financial statements after uniformity adjustments to align them with the accounting criteria used by the Company and measured in euros using closing exchange rates.

(3) According to audited financial statements after uniformity adjustments to align them with the accounting criteria used by the Company and measured in euros using average exchange rates. Profit for the year and operating profit from continuing

(4) Parent of the Hispasat, S.A. subgroup until 30 December 2025.

(*) The annual financial statements of this company will be authorised for issue later by the Board of Directors of Redeia Corporación, S.A., so that the figures presented have yet to be audited.

Redeia Corporación, S.A.

Breakdown of equity investments at 31 December 2024

- Company
- Registered office
- Core business

Thousands of euros	Percentage interest (1)		Carrying amount at 31 Dec. 2024	Equity of the investee (2)				Profit/(loss) for the year (3)	Operating profit/(loss) (3)
	Direct	Indirect		Share capital paid in	Share premium	Reserves	Other items		
Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. (Red Eléctrica) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Transmission and operation of the Spanish electricity system and management of the transmission network.	100%	—	2,529,326	800,006	1,569,319	1,594,747	609,413	397,995	581,735
Red Eléctrica Internacional, S.A.U. (Redinter) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Acquisition and holding of international equity investments. Provision of advisory, engineering and construction services. Performance of electricity activities outside the Spanish electricity system.	100%	—	738,669	186,037	552,632	78,374	(9,408)	45,846	50,012
Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, S.A. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Provision of advisory, engineering and construction services.	51%	—	15,300	30,000	—	6,171	(3,223)	58,971	83,467
Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, S.A.U. - Calle Juan de Quesada, 9. Las Palmas (Gran Canary Island) (Spain). - Management of the construction of energy storage facilities and of the water cycle.	100%	—	5,000	5,000	—	718	—	625	607
Redeia Financiaciones, S.L.U. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Financing activities.	100%	—	2,000	18	1,982	214	—	142	12,812
Red Eléctrica Financiaciones, S.A.U. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Financing activities.	100%	—	60	60	—	20,569	—	3,067	52,941
Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.U. (4) - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Acquisition, holding, management and administration of Spanish and foreign equity securities.	100%	—	405,605	549,060	—	8,858	—	(152,312)	(141,099)
Elewit, S.A.U. - Paseo Conde de los Gaitanes, 177. Alcobendas. Madrid. (Spain). - Activities geared towards driving and accelerating technological innovation.	100%	—	5,000	1,000	4,000	51	(1,083)	726	1,317
Redeia Reaseguros, S.A. - 26, Rue Louvigny. (Luxembourg) - Reinsurance activities. Incorporated in 2010 in Luxembourg in order to reinsure the risks of the Group companies, thereby guaranteeing better access to the international reinsurance markets.	100%	—	4,500	4,500	—	73,794	—	13,102	9,855

(1) Equivalent to voting rights.

(2) According to audited financial statements after uniformity adjustments to align them with the accounting criteria used by the Company and measured in euros using closing exchange rates.

(3) According to audited financial statements after uniformity adjustments to align them with the accounting criteria used by the Company and measured in euros using average exchange rates. Profit for the year and operating profit from continuing

(4) Parent of the Hispasat, S.A. subgroup.

The Company holds direct interests in the following companies:

- Red Eléctrica de España, the Spanish grid's transmission and system operator (TSO), which is bound by Spain's Electricity Act (Law 24/2013) and subsequent legal provisions regarding the TSO. The Company is not allowed to sell shares in this company, which carries out activities regulated in Spain, to third parties.
- Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, through which it held an ownership interest of 89.68% in Hispasat, S.A. until 30 December 2025. This investee's core business is the sale and provision of telecommunications services.
- Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, which provides telecommunications services to third parties in Spain, mainly through the lease of backbone dark optic fibre.
- Red Eléctrica Internacional, which carries out the Group's international activities, specifically in Peru, Chile and Brazil.
- Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, the company which manages the construction of energy storage facilities and the water cycle.
- Redeia Financiaciones and Red Eléctrica Financiaciones, the Group companies that perform its financing activities.
- Redeia Reaseguros, the company devoted to reinsurance activities.
- Elewit, the subsidiary through which technological innovation is channelled.

In 2025, the Company received dividends from its investees (note 20-a), specifically, 26,616 thousand euros from Red Eléctrica (2024: 266,882 thousand euros), in addition to the dividend derived from the above-mentioned investment in Arin Technologies, S.L. in the amount of 2,706 thousand euros; 29,616 thousand euros from Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicaciones (2024: 33,833 thousand euros); and 999 thousand euros from Redeia Reaseguros (2024: 545 thousand euros).

At the end of the reporting period, or whenever there are indications of impairment, the Company tests its equity investments in Group companies and associates for impairment to verify that their recoverable amount is higher than the amounts at which those investments are carried in its financial statements. To perform those tests, the Company carries out a discounted cash flow analysis based on detailed future projections for those investees.

Redinter's investments in international companies were tested for impairment, without indicating the need to recognise any material impairment losses.

The key assumptions underpinning the businesses' projections used to calculate value in use, which are based on business forecasts and past experience, are:

- Regulated remuneration: estimated based on the mechanisms stipulated in international regulations for updating these amounts.
- Capital expenditure: the best information available regarding plans to invest in assets and infrastructure maintenance over the projection time horizon.
- Operating and maintenance expenses: projected in line with the growth forecasts derived from the capital expenditure plan.
- Other costs: projected on the basis of sector knowledge, past experience and in line with the outlook derived from the capital expenditure plan.

To calculate the present value of the projected cash flows, they were discounted using an after-tax rate that reflects the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of the business in question and country risk.

This exercise showed that the recoverable amount of Redinter's international investments, including the loan to Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A., is above their carrying amount.

9 Financial risk management policy

The Company's financial risk management policy establishes principles and guidelines to ensure that any significant risks that could jeopardise its objectives and activities are identified, analysed, assessed, managed and controlled, and that these processes are carried out systematically, framed by uniform criteria.

The main guidelines set down in those principles can be summed up as follows:

- Risk management should be fundamentally proactive and directed towards the medium and long term, taking into account possible scenarios in an increasingly global environment.
- Risk should generally be managed in accordance with consistent criteria, distinguishing between the significance of the risk (probability/impact) and the investment and resources needed to mitigate it.
- Financial risk management should be designed to avoid undesirable movements in the Company's fundamental value, rather than generating extraordinary gains.

The Company's finance management is responsible for managing financial risk, ensuring consistency with the stated strategy and coordinated risk management, identifying the main financial risks and defining the initiatives to be taken, based on different financial scenarios.

The methodology for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling financial risks, as well as the performance indicators and measurement and control tools specific to each risk, are set down in the Group's Comprehensive Risk Management System and are formally documented in the Comprehensive Risk Management Policy, the General Management Procedure and the internal risk control system.

The financial risks to which the Company is exposed are:

a) Market risk

The risk of movements in the financial markets with respect to prices, interest rates, exchange rates, lending terms and conditions and other variables that could affect the Company's borrowing costs in the short, medium or long term.

These risks are managed by borrowing in specific currencies, at specific maturities and opting for specific interest rate formulas, and by using financial hedging instruments that modify the characteristics of the Company's financial structure. Market risk specifically includes:

- **Interest rate risk**

At both year-ends, the Company was mainly exposed to interest rate risk through its statement of profit or loss.

Movements in interest rates affect both the fair value of the assets and liabilities that carry interest at a fixed rate and the future cash flows of assets and liabilities benchmarked to floating rates. A movement of 0.10% in either direction in interest rates in 2025 would have increased or decreased earnings by 194 thousand euros (2024: 1,078 thousand euros).

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk at year-end 2025, via its equity, as a result of potential changes in the fair value of its derivative financial instruments, was not material. A movement of 0.10% in either direction in interest rates in 2025 would have increased or decreased equity by 15 thousand euros (2024: 42 thousand euros).

- **Foreign exchange risk**

Management of this financial risk addresses transaction risk derived from having to collect or pay cash in the future in a currency other than the euro.

The Company has arranged cross currency swaps to eliminate the currency risk derived from the loans extended to Red Eléctrica Chile, a Group company. These instruments swap floating-rate debt in euros for fixed-rate debt in dollars, so hedging the collection of US dollars in the future.

- **Credit and liquidity risk**

Credit risk is the Company's biggest financial risk as most of its borrowings are arranged by other Group companies, which assume the related market and liquidity risk. Credit risk is managed through policy requirements regarding counterparty creditworthiness and the provision of additional guarantees when necessary. The Company believes that its receivables are not subject to any recoverability risk.

Nevertheless, the Company's liquidity position at year-end 2025 is shored up by the availability of undrawn credit lines in the amount of 1.032 billion euros and the existence of 116 million euros of readily available cash.

Moreover, there are no restrictions on the use of the cash balances presented in the Company's balance sheet.

10 Financial instrument analysis

a) Analysis by category

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, other than its equity investments in group companies, by category at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

- **Financial assets**

Thousands of euros	Financial instrument categories at 31 Dec. 2025			
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Derivatives	Total
Loans to third parties	–	403	–	403
Loans to group companies and associates	–	99,463	–	99,463
Equity instruments with special characteristics	2,130	–	–	2,130
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	–	–
Other financial assets	–	289	–	289
Non-current	2,130	100,155	–	102,285
Receivable from group companies and associates: trade receivables and loans	–	542,317	–	542,317
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	10,805	10,805
Other financial assets	–	639	–	639
Trade and other receivables	–	241	–	241
Current	–	543,197	10,805	554,002
Total	2,130	643,352	10,805	656,287

Thousands of euros	Financial instrument categories at 31 Dec. 2024			
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Derivatives	Total
Loans to third parties	–	523	–	523
Loans to group companies and associates	–	650,041	–	650,041
Equity instruments with special characteristics	1,543	–	–	1,543
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	440	440
Other financial assets	–	135	–	135
Non-current	1,543	650,699	440	652,682
Receivable from group companies and associates: trade receivables and loans	–	473,635	–	473,635
Other financial assets	–	964	–	964
Trade and other receivables	–	174	–	174
Current	–	474,773	–	474,773
Total	1,543	1,125,472	440	1,127,455

• Financial liabilities

Thousands of euros	Financial instrument categories at 31 Dec. 2025		
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Derivatives	Total
Notes and other marketable securities	495,342	–	495,342
Bank borrowings	334,365	–	334,365
Borrowings from group companies and associates	28,157	–	28,157
Derivative financial instruments	–	–	–
Other financial liabilities	16	–	16
Non-current	857,880	–	857,880
Notes and other marketable securities	31,262	–	31,262
Bank borrowings	4,944	–	4,944
Payable to group companies and associates: trade payables and borrowings	864,903	–	864,903
Current borrowings	123,088	–	123,088
Trade and other payables	30,304	–	30,304
Current	1,054,501	–	1,054,501
Total	1,912,381	–	1,912,381

Thousands of euros	Financial instrument categories at 31 Dec. 2024		
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Derivatives	Total
Notes and other marketable securities	494,716	–	494,716
Bank borrowings	208,587	–	208,587
Borrowings from group companies and associates	41,594	–	41,594
Derivative financial instruments	–	6,401	6,401
Other financial liabilities	16	–	16
Non-current	744,913	6,401	751,314
Notes and other marketable securities	433,618	–	433,618
Bank borrowings	5,766	–	5,766
Payable to group companies and associates: trade payables and borrowings	258,378	–	258,378
Current borrowings	126,348	–	126,348
Trade and other payables	23,235	–	23,235
Current	847,345	–	847,345
Total	1,592,258	6,401	1,598,659

b) Analysis by maturity

• Financial assets

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025						
	Maturity of financial assets						
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Beyond	Total
Loans to third parties	–	–	–	–	–	403	403
Loans to group companies and associates	542,317	–	99,463	–	–	–	641,780
Equity instruments with special characteristics	–	–	–	–	–	2,130	2,130
Other financial assets	639	–	–	–	–	289	928
Trade and other receivables	241	–	–	–	–	–	241
Total	543,197	–	99,463	–	–	2,822	645,482

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2024						
	Maturity of financial assets						
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Beyond	Total
Loans to third parties	–	–	–	–	–	523	523
Loans to group companies and associates	473,635	218,236	–	120,305	311,500	–	1,123,676
Equity instruments with special characteristics	–	–	–	–	–	1,543	1,543
Other financial assets	964	–	–	–	–	135	1,099
Trade and other receivables	174	–	–	–	–	–	174
Total	474,773	218,236	–	120,305	311,500	2,201	1,127,015

• Financial liabilities

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025							
	Maturity of financial liabilities							
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Beyond	Valuation adjustments	Total
Notes and other marketable securities	31,262	–	–	–	–	500,000	(4,658)	526,604
Bank borrowings in euros	1,263	–	–	50,000	–	150,000	–	201,263
Bank borrowings in foreign currency	3,681	2,067	132,479	–	–	–	(181)	138,046
Payable to group companies and associates: trade payables and borrowings	864,903	–	–	–	28,157	–	–	893,060
Trade and other payables	153,392	–	–	–	–	–	–	153,392
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	16
Total	1,054,501	2,067	132,479	50,000	28,157	650,016	(4,839)	1,912,381

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2024							
	Maturity of financial liabilities							
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Beyond	Valuation adjustments	Total
Notes and other marketable securities	433,774	–	–	–	–	500,000	(5,440)	928,334
Bank borrowings in euros	784	–	–	–	50,000	–	–	50,784
Bank borrowings in foreign currency	4,982	156,519	2,124	–	–	–	(56)	163,569
Payable to group companies and associates: trade payables and borrowings	258,378	–	–	–	–	41,594	–	299,972
Trade and other payables	149,583	–	–	–	–	–	–	149,583
Other financial liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	16
Total	847,501	156,519	2,124	–	50,000	541,610	(5,496)	1,592,258

The maturity analysis of the Company's derivative financial instruments is provided in note 11.

11 Derivative financial instruments

Framed by its financial risk management policy, the Company has arranged cross currency swaps as hedges; these instruments swap floating-rate debt in euros for fixed-rate debt in US dollars, so hedging its currency exposure via the collection of US dollars in the future. It also arranges interest rate swaps which allow it exchange a floating rate of interest for a fixed rate. The Company has not formally designated its cross currency swaps as a hedge; rather, the gains and losses derived from changes in the rate of exchange of the derivative financial instruments are offset in its statement of profit or loss by the changes arising in the long-term loan extended to the Group company, Red Eléctrica Chile (note 21). In contrast, that hedging relationship has been formally documented for the purposes of the Group's consolidated financial statements, qualifying as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation in dollars.

In the case of the SOFR interest rate hedge, a hedging relationship has been designed with the Company's borrowings in dollars, exchanging a portion thereof for a fixed rate.

The Company layers in adjustments for credit risk in order to reflect own credit risk and counterparty credit risk in the estimated fair value of its derivative financial instruments, calculated using generally accepted valuation models.

To determine the credit risk adjustment, it uses a technique based on the calculation, using simulations, of the total expected exposure (which therefore includes current and potential exposure), adjusted for the probability of default over time and the loss given default assigned to the Company and each of its counterparties.

The total expected exposure of derivative financial instruments is obtained using observable market inputs such as yield, currency and volatility curves, factoring in market conditions at the measurement date.

The inputs used to determine own credit risk and counterparty credit risk (which in turn determine the probability of default) are mainly based on own credit spreads and the spreads of comparable companies currently traded on the market (CDS curves, yields on bond issues).

Also, to adjust fair value for credit risk, the Company factors in credit enhancements from guarantees and collateral when determining the loss given default rate to apply to each position. Loss given default is considered constant in time. If there are no credit enhancements from guarantees or collateral, a minimum recovery rate of 40% is modelled.

The Company uses mid-market prices taken from external sources of information widely used in the financial markets as observable inputs.

The breakdown of the Company's derivative financial instruments by nature at year-end:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025		Non-current		Current	
	Hedged principal	Maturity date	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange derivatives						
- Hedge of a net investment (at the Group level):						
Cross currency swap	USD 150 million	Until 2026	-	-	10,769	-
Interest rate hedge						
- Cash flow hedge:						
SOFR interest rate swap	USD 50,000 thousand	Until 2026	-	-	36	-

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2024		Non-current		Current	
	Hedged principal	Maturity date	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign exchange derivatives						
- Hedge of a net investment (at the Group level):						
Cross currency swap	USD 150 million	Until 2026	-	6,401	-	-
Interest rate hedge						
- Cash flow hedge:						
SOFR interest rate swap	USD 50,000 thousand	Until 2026	440	-	-	-

The breakdown of these derivative financial instruments by maturity date:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025							
	Hedged principal	Maturity date	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030 and beyond	Total
Foreign exchange derivatives								
- Hedge of a net investment (at the Group level):								
Cross currency swap	USD 150 million	Until 2026	10,769	-	-	-	-	10,769
Interest rate hedge								
- Cash flow hedge:								
SOFR interest rate swap	USD 50,000 thousand	Until 2026	36	-	-	-	-	36

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2024							
	Hedged principal	Maturity date	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029 and beyond	Total
Foreign exchange derivatives								
- Hedge of a net investment (at the Group level):								
Cross currency swap	USD 150 million	Until 2026	-	(6,401)	-	-	-	(6,401)
Interest rate hedge								
- Cash flow hedge:								
SOFR interest rate swap	USD 50,000 thousand	Until 2026	-	440	-	-	-	440

The fair value gain recognised in the statement of profit or loss in 2025 was 446 thousand euros (2024: fair value gain of 68 thousand euros), while finance costs in 2025 totalled 2,643 thousand euros (2024: 2,856 thousand euros). The negative impact on the Company's equity in 2025 was 303 thousand euros (2024: positive impact of 330 thousand euros).

12 Current and non-current financial assets

The breakdown of the Company's financial assets at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Equity instruments	2,130	1,543
Loans to third parties	403	523
Derivative financial instruments	–	440
Other financial assets	289	135
Total non-current financial assets	2,822	2,641

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Derivatives	10,805	–
Other financial assets	639	964
Total current financial assets	11,444	964

Equity instruments in the table above relate to investments in economic interest groupings (EIGs) which lease assets that are managed by another company that is unrelated to the Company, which retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the assets, with the Company simply availing itself of the tax incentives provided for in Spanish legislation. The investments were carried at 2,130 thousand euros at year-end (2024: 1,543 thousand euros). The Company recognises the difference between the tax losses that are generated and declared by the economic interest groupings and its investments in them as finance income (notes 17 and 20-c).

These investments are classified within Level 2 for fair value hierarchy purposes.

At both year-ends, loans to third parties reflect long-term loans extended by the Company to its staff. The loans accrue interest at Euribor plus a spread, as stipulated in the corresponding collective bargaining agreement.

At year-end 2025 and 2024, the balances recognised under non-current and current derivative financial instruments reflect their fair value, as detailed, along with their breakdown and maturity profile, in note 11.

Other non-current financial assets at both reporting dates reflect non-current deposits, mainly related with refurbishment work at buildings owned by the Company and leases.

Other current financial assets at 31 December 2025 and 2024 relate primarily to the interest accrued and outstanding on those derivative financial instruments.

13 Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of this heading at year-end 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Trade receivables from group companies and associates	37,071	37,893
Other receivables	111	25
Due from employees	130	149
Current tax assets	59,511	470
Other taxes receivable	2,312	2,448
Total	99,135	40,985

Trade receivables from group companies and associates at both year-ends reflect the balances due collection in relation to the Company's day-to-day activities managing its Group (note 1).

Other receivables at both reporting dates include balances due under property leases and other operating income from services provided to third parties.

Due from employees at both year-ends mainly reflects the short-term loans extended by the Company to its staff (note 12).

Current tax assets at both dates reflect the amount of income tax receivable that the Company has recognised in its capacity as parent of the Tax Group. At year-end 2025, it reflects the balance pending collection from the Spanish tax authorities in relation to income tax paid on account in 2025.

Lastly, at 31 December 2025 and 2024 other taxes receivable reflect value-added tax (VAT) receivable by the Company.

14 Equity

a) Capital risk management

The Group's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to generate returns for its shareholders and maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

To maintain and adjust the capital structure, the Company can adjust the amount of dividends payable to shareholders, reimburse capital or issue new shares.

Given the Company's activity and its investees' ability to generate cash, capital risk is not considered material.

b) Capital and reserves

• Share capital

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company's share capital comprised 541,080,000 shares with a unit par value of 0.50 euros represented by book entries, all subscribed and paid in, carrying the same voting and dividend rights (notwithstanding the limits outlined in the paragraph below), with a unit par value of 0.50 euros. They are admitted to trading on the four Spanish stock exchanges and are traded through the continuous market (SIBE for its acronym in Spanish).

The Company is subject to the shareholder limitations stipulated in additional provision twenty-three of Spanish Law 54/1997 of 27 November 1997 and article 30 of the Electricity Sector Act (Law 24/2013 of 26 December 2013).

Specifically, any individual or entity may hold shares in the Parent, provided that the sum of their direct or indirect interests in its share capital does not exceed 5% and their voting rights do not surpass 3% of the total. These shares may not be syndicated for any purpose. Voting rights in the Company are limited to 1% in the case of entities that carry out activities in the electricity sector, and individuals and entities that hold direct or indirect interests exceeding 5% of the share capital of such companies, notwithstanding the limits applicable to generators and agents under article 30 of the Electricity Sector Act. The above limits on shareholdings in the Parent do not apply to the state industrial holding company, SEPI for its acronym in Spanish, which must maintain a shareholding of at least 10%. At 31 December 2025 and 2024, SEPI held 20% of the Company's share capital.

• Reserves

This heading includes:

- Legal reserve

Spanish companies must transfer 10% of profit for the year to a legal reserve until this reserve is equivalent to at least 20% of share capital. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders until that threshold is met and may only be used to offset losses, provided no other reserves are available. Under certain conditions, this reserve may also be used to increase share capital. At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the legal reserve was equal to 20% of share capital (54,199 thousand euros).

- Revaluation reserve (Law 16/2012 of 27 December 2012).

As allowed by Law 16/2012, introducing a range of tax measures designed to consolidate Spain's public finances and shore up economic activity, the Company availed itself of the possibility of restating its property, plant and equipment. The revaluation reserve amounts to 6,042 thousand euros, net of the one-time tax of 5% on the revaluation gain. The revaluation reserve balance did not change in 2025.

That reserve can be used to offset losses or increase capital ever since the three-year tax inspection prescription period (counting from presentation of the 2012 return) elapsed. Ten years after that same date it will qualify as an unrestricted reserve. However, this balance may only be distributed, directly or indirectly, when the restated assets have been fully depreciated, sold or derecognised.

- Other reserves

This line item mainly includes voluntary reserves and reserves derived from the first-time application of the Spanish General Accounting Plan in the amounts of 1,845,927 and 19,895 thousand euros, respectively, at 31 December 2025 (2024: 2,089,240 and 19,895 thousand euros, respectively). Both reserve accounts are freely distributable.

At both reporting dates, this heading also includes reserves set aside under legal requirements in the amount of 264,547 thousand euros, mainly including the asset revaluation reserve generated at the Company in 1996 in the amount of 247,022 thousand euros. This reserve can be used, without becoming taxable, to offset losses, increase capital or, 10 years after its creation and once the revalued assets have been fully depreciated, as unrestricted reserves. However, this balance may only be distributed, directly or indirectly, when the restated assets have been fully depreciated, sold or derecognised.

The spin-off in 2015 of the telecommunications business line from Red Eléctrica Internacional for transfer to Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación generated a reserve in the amount of 74,407 thousand euros at the difference between the value of the net assets spun off to that Group company, which was 74,417 thousand euros, and the amount at which the Company carried its investment in that same business through Red Eléctrica Internacional. This reserve balance did not change in 2025.

In addition, in 2025, the amount of reserves was reduced by the coupons accrued on other equity instruments issued in a total amount of 17,344 thousand euros (2024: 17,345 thousand euros), net of the related tax effect in both cases (refer to other equity instruments below and note 16). Those equity instruments were issued in 2023 and the cost that year, net of the related tax effect, was 30,062 thousand euros.

Reserves also include the capitalisation reserve, in the amount of 74,818 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 and 2024, originated, with a charge against earnings, in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2022. The capitalisation reserves corresponding to 2015, 2019, 2023 and 2024 were recorded at Red Eléctrica de España S.A.U. Associated with this reserve, each Group company in the Tax Group has made the corresponding adjustments to their annual income tax.

• Own shares

At 31 December 2025, the Company held own shares representing 0.03% of its share capital; specifically, it held 153,617 shares with an aggregate par value of 77 thousand euros, which it acquired at an average price of 17.53 euros per share. At 31 December 2024, own shares represented 0.12% of its share capital; specifically, 671,942 shares with an aggregate par value of 336 thousand euros, acquired at an average price of 17.53 euros per share (note 28).

These shares are recognised as a reduction in equity and were carried at 2,693 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 11,780 thousand euros).

The Company is compliant with all of its obligations under article 509 of the Corporate Enterprises Act which stipulates that, other than in the exceptional cases itemised in company law, the par value of any own shares acquired by listed companies, plus those already held directly or indirectly by the parent and its subsidiaries, may not exceed 10% of share capital. The subsidiaries do not hold any own shares or any Company shares.

- **Profit for the year**

The Company's profit amounted to 223,822 thousand euros in 2025 (2024: 190,940 thousand euros).

- **Interim dividends and motion for the distribution of dividends**

The interim dividend approved by the Board of Directors in 2025 has been recognised by reducing equity by 108,185 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (108,082 thousand euros at year-end 2024).

On 28 October 2025, the Board of Directors agreed to pay an interim dividend from 2025 earnings in the amount of 0.2000 euros per share (before withholding tax), payable on 7 January 2026.

The cash flow forecast for the period elapsing between 30 September 2025 and 7 January 2026 showed the existence of sufficient liquidity to substantiate its distribution. Moreover, the amount to be distributed did not exceed the profit generated by the Company since its last year-end, net of the estimated income tax payable on those earnings, as required under article 277 of the consolidated text of the Corporate Enterprises Act.

As required in article 277 a) of the Corporate Enterprises Act, the Board authorised the issuance of the following liquidity statement:

Liquidity statement of Redeia Corporación, S.A.

Thousands of euros

Funds available at 30 September 2025:	
Undrawn non-current loans	782,396
Undrawn current loans	–
Short-term financial investments and cash	224
Forecast inflows:	
Operating transactions	737,330
Financing transactions	456,293
Forecast outflows:	
Operating transactions	(102,504)
Financing transactions	(650,972)
Forecast fund availability at 7 January 2026:	1,222,767

The cash flow forecasts as of the date of the resolution did not - and do not - point to any restrictions on the availability of funds. In addition, given the Company's ability to generate cash and its undrawn credit facilities, it expected to have sufficient liquidity during a period of one year from declaration of the interim dividend.

Lastly, as shown in the financial statements and as contemplated at the time of the declaration, the profit generated in 2025 was sufficient to permit the interim dividend payment.

As per the proposal for the appropriation of the Company's profit for the year (note 3), the directors are planning to submit a motion at the upcoming Annual General Meeting for the distribution of a final dividend, which, together with the interim dividend, will imply a total distribution of 432,833 thousand euros, and a total dividend for the year of 0.80 euros per share, the final dividend calculated considering all shares.

- **Other equity instruments**

The Company issued subordinated perpetual notes in 2023. The securities were structured into a single tranche of 500 million euros and qualify as green financing. The par value of each security was 100 thousand euros and they were issued at a price of 99.67% of par. They carry a coupon of 4.625%.

Given that the repayment of the principal and payment of the coupon are entirely at the discretion of the Company, these subordinated notes qualify as an equity instrument and are presented within other equity instruments on the balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and in the statements of total changes in equity for the years then ended.

c) Valuation adjustments

At both reporting dates, this heading primarily reflects the fair value gains on the Company's investment in Redes Energéticas Nacionais, SGPS, S.A. (REN) until 2015, when it transferred the investment, by way of a non-monetary contribution, as consideration for its participation in the capital increase undertaken by Red Eléctrica Internacional S.A.U., another Group company.

These gains will be kept in equity until the investment is sold outside the Group or written down for impairment, triggering its reclassification to profit or loss (note 4-e).

This heading additionally reflects movements in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges (note 11). The remeasurement of these derivatives to fair value at 31 December 2024 implied a loss of 303 thousand euros (2024: gain of 330 thousand euros).

15 Non-current provisions

The reconciliation of the opening and year-end balances:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2023	Additions	Amounts utilised / Reversals	Actuarial gains and losses	Transfers to current	31 Dec. 2024	Additions	Amounts utilised / Reversals	Actuarial gains and losses	Transfers to current	31 Dec. 2025
Provisions for staff	14,641	1,909	(259)	993	(1,438)	15,846	641	(291)	1,225	(5,922)	11,499
Other provisions	5,625	90	(33)	—	—	5,682	—	(4,951)	—	—	731
Total	20,266	1,999	(292)	993	(1,438)	21,528	641	(5,242)	1,225	(5,922)	12,230

Provisions for employee benefits include the future health insurance commitments assumed by the Company with its staff upon retirement, calculated using actuarial assumptions made by an independent expert, specifically the following assumptions for 2025 and 2024:

	Actuarial assumptions	
	2025	2024
Discount rate	4.01%	3.26%
Growth in costs	6.70%	3.00%
Mortality table	PER2020_Col_1er.orden	PER2020_Col_1er.orden

The impact of a one-point increase and a one-point decrease in the health insurance costs would be as follows:

Thousands of euros	Sensitivity to change in growth in costs assumption			
	2025		2024	
	(+1%)	(-1%)	(+1%)	(-1%)
Current service cost	65	(49)	57	(44)
Net interest cost of the cost of the post-employment health insurance	2	(1)	1	(1)
Accumulated post-employment benefit obligations for health insurance	2,705	(2,094)	2,248	(1,744)

Elsewhere, the impact of a half-point increase and decrease in the discount rate used by way of actuarial assumption is shown below:

Thousands of euros	Sensitivity to changes in discount rate			
	2025		2024	
	(+0.5%)	(-0.5%)	(+0.5%)	(-0.5%)
Current service cost	(24)	36	(23)	26
Net interest cost of the cost of the post-employment health insurance	49	(48)	41	(42)
Accumulated post-employment benefit obligations for health insurance	(1,087)	1,465	(900)	1,031

The accrued amounts are recognised as employee benefits expense or as finance costs, depending on their nature. The amounts of employee benefits expense and finance costs recognised in the statement of profit or loss in 2025 were 246 thousand euros and 395 thousand euros, respectively (2024: 239 thousand euros and 252 thousand euros, respectively). Changes in the present value of these obligations resulting from actuarial gains and losses are recognised within reserves in equity. The gross amount recognised in 2025 was a gain of 1,225 thousand euros (2024: 993 thousand euros) and is shown under actuarial gains and losses in the reconciliation above.

Provisions for employee benefits also include the commitments assumed by the Company under its long-term employee remuneration programme, with the amounts falling due in the next 12 months reclassified to current provisions.

Lastly, other provisions in the table above include the amounts recognised by the Company annually to cover potentially unfavourable rulings on third-party claims.

16 Current and non-current borrowings

The breakdown of these headings at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Notes and other marketable securities	495,342	494,716
Bank borrowings	334,365	208,587
Derivative financial instruments	–	6,401
Other liabilities	16	16
Non-current borrowings	829,723	709,720

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Notes and other marketable securities	31,262	433,618
Bank borrowings	4,944	5,766
Other current liabilities	123,088	126,348
Current borrowings	159,294	565,732

At 31 December 2025, non-current notes and other marketable securities reflects the 500 million of euros of notes issued by the Company in 2024; at year-end 2024, current notes and other marketable securities included the 400 million euros of notes issued by the Company in 2020.

More specifically, in 2024, the Company issued 500 million euros of 3.375% green notes in the euromarket under the scope of a specific standalone shelf prospectus filed with the Luxembourg stock exchange. The notes have a maturity of eight years and were issued at 99.428% of par, implying a yield of 3.458%. The proceeds were collected on 9 July 2024. The average rate of interest borne on these notes was 3.51% in 2025 and 2024.

The proceeds have been used to finance and/or refinance eligible projects under the umbrella of the Group's green finance framework. In this manner the Company has also reinforced funding for Red Eléctrica, a Group company, positioning it to tackle the steep challenges derived from the energy transition from a position of greater financial strength.

The notes issued in 2020, specifically 400 million euros of notes in the euromarket under a specific standalone shelf prospectus filed with the Luxembourg stock exchange, were cancelled at maturity in 2025. Those notes accrued interest at an average rate of 1.01% in 2025 and 2024.

The interest accrued and unpaid on those two notes issues stood at 8,137 thousand euros at year-end 2025 (2024: 10,649 thousand euros) and is included under current notes and other marketable securities. They accrued 18,645 thousand euros of finance costs in 2025 (2024: 12,481 thousand euros). Current notes and other marketable securities also includes the interest accrued and unpaid on the subordinated perpetual securities issue detailed in note 14-b in the amount of 23,125 thousand euros at both reporting dates.

Non-current bank borrowings includes 334,365 thousand euros drawn down under euro and US dollar credit facilities due between 2026 and 2029 at 31 December 2025 (2024: 208,587 thousand euros). These borrowings accrued 12,692 thousand euros of finance costs in 2025 (2024: 11,063 thousand euros).

At year-end 2024, the fair value of non-current derivative financial instruments was negative and was therefore recognised on the liability side of the balance sheet. That balance was positive at 31 December 2025, so that they were recognised within financial assets at that year-end (note 12). Their breakdown and maturity profile are disclosed in note 11.

At both reporting dates, other liabilities include 16 thousand euros corresponding to long-term security deposits received.

At 31 December 2025, the interest accrued and outstanding on those loans amounted to 2,213 thousand euros (2024: 2,072 thousand euros) and is included under current bank borrowings. This heading also includes the interest accrued and outstanding on the Company's derivative financial instruments in the amount of 2,731 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 3,694 thousand euros).

The average rate of interest on bank borrowings was 3.49% in 2025 (2024: 5.52%).

Other current liabilities break down as follows:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Dividends	108,185	108,082
Payable to fixed-asset suppliers and other borrowings	14,903	18,266
Total	123,088	126,348

Payable to fixed-asset suppliers and other borrowings includes the liability resulting from the accounting treatment of the Company's investments in EIGs (note 12).

17 Tax matters

The Company files its taxes under the tax consolidation regime as part of Tax Group 57/2002, of which it is the parent.

a) Reconciliation of accounting profit to taxable income

Accounting profit differs from taxable income due to the different treatment afforded certain transactions for tax versus accounting purposes.

Below is a reconciliation of accounting profit for 2025 and 2024 and the taxable income the Company expects to report when its annual financial statements have been approved:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Accounting profit for the year before tax	202,263	204,293
Permanent differences	(206,208)	(142,639)
Taxable income before temporary differences	(3,945)	61,654
Temporary differences:		
Originating in the current year	2,996	2,775
Reversals during the year	(5,755)	(8,981)
Total	(2,759)	(6,206)
Losses of the economic interest groupings	(66,507)	(83,234)
Expenses recognised in equity	(23,126)	(23,126)
Taxable income/(tax loss)	(96,337)	(50,912)

Taxable income was deducted by the losses declared by the economic interest groupings in which the Company has investments in the amount of 66,507 thousand euros in 2025 (83,234 thousand euros in 2024) (note 12).

b) Effective income tax rate and reconciliation of accounting profit to tax expense/income

Income tax expense was calculated as follows:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Accounting profit for the year before tax	202,263	204,293
Permanent differences	(206,208)	(142,639)
Taxable income before temporary differences	(3,945)	61,654
Tax rate	25%	25%
Tax at the current rate	(986)	15,414
Utilisation of tax credits	(34)	(24)
Tax expense for the year	(1,020)	15,390
Income tax on foreign earnings	—	(2,031)
Other adjustments	(20,539)	(6)
Tax expense	(21,559)	13,353
Effective tax rate	— %	6.54%
Breakdown of income tax:		
Current income tax	(1,710)	11,805
Deferred income tax	(19,828)	1,554
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior years	(21)	(6)
Tax expense	(21,559)	13,353

The effective income tax rate is shaped by permanent differences, tax credits and taxes paid abroad. The difference between the effective and statutory rates is primarily attributable to application of the double taxation relief for dividends and gains from the disposal of significant interests in resident entities, as regulated in article 21 of Spain's Income Tax Act (Law 27/2014 of 27 November 2014) and the impairment losses recognised on the Company's investment in Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.U.

In both years, the permanent differences associated with application of the double taxation relief for dividends relate mainly to dividends received from two subsidiaries, Red Eléctrica de España and Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación.

The tax credits utilised in 2025 and 2024 derived from credit for donations and company contributions to pension schemes.

In 2024, income tax on foreign earnings reflected the income obtained as a result of reimbursement of the withholdings made in Portugal on the dividends received from Redes Energéticas Nacionais in respect of 2011, 2012 and 2013 on the basis of favourable rulings issued by the Portuguese Supreme Court on the reimbursement applications filed by the Company before the Portuguese tax authorities.

The Redeia Group's current tax expense is not affected by the Pillar Two global minimum tax rules.

c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Temporary differences in the recognition of expenses and income for accounting and tax purposes at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and the corresponding accumulated deferred taxes, were as follows:

Thousands of euros	2025		2024	
	Statement of profit or loss	Income and expense recognised directly in equity	Statement of profit or loss	Income and expense recognised directly in equity
Deferred tax assets:				
Originated in prior years	27,861	2,646	21,845	2,398
Originated in the current year	21,267	306	694	248
Reversals in respect of prior years	(1,485)	—	(2,294)	—
Adjustments in respect of prior years	162	—	61	—
Unused tax losses - Add. Prov. 19 Income Tax Act	11,158	—	7,555	—
Total deferred tax assets	58,963	2,952	27,861	2,646
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Originated in prior years	(1,615)	(110)	(1,671)	—
Originated in the current year	—	—	—	(110)
Reversals in respect of prior years	46	101	46	—
Adjustments in respect of prior years	—	—	10	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	(1,569)	(9)	(1,615)	(110)

Deferred tax assets include reversals of tax prepaid in 2013 and 2014 as a result of applying the limitation on the tax deductibility of depreciation and amortisation charges stipulated in article 7 of Law 16/2012 of 27 December 2012, introducing a range of tax measures designed to consolidate Spain's public finances and shore up economic activity, and as a result of the start in 2015 of depreciation for tax purposes of the net increase in value resulting from the asset revaluation exercise undertaken at 31 December 2012, as stipulated in article 9 of that same piece of legislation.

It also includes amounts related to losses at a subsidiary and long-term employee benefit obligations.

Unused tax losses - Add. Prov. 19 Income Tax Act in the table above includes a deferred tax asset associated with the tax losses reported by several Tax Group companies in 2023, 2024 and 2025 that could not be included in taxable income under application of additional provision nineteen of Law 27/2014, introduced via Law 38/2022 of 27 December 2022.

The deferred tax liabilities derive from the accelerated depreciation of certain assets.

The notes to the Company's financial statements for 2006 included the disclosures required under article 86 of Law 27/2014 regarding the merger between Red de Alta Tensión, S.A.U. (REDALTA) and Infraestructuras de Alta Tensión S.A.U. (INALTA). The notes to the 2008 financial statements included the disclosures regarding the contribution of the Spanish grid TSO business to Red Eléctrica de España and the notes to the 2015 financial statements included the disclosures regarding the spin-off and contribution of the telecommunications business to Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación and the non-monetary contribution to Red Eléctrica Internacional of the shares in REN.

d) Years open to inspection

In accordance with prevailing tax legislation, tax returns cannot be considered final until they have been inspected by the tax authorities or until the applicable inspection period has elapsed.

In 2022, the authorities initiated general inspection proceedings with respect to corporate income tax (consolidated tax regime) covering 2017 to 2020. In 2023, those partial proceedings were extended to 2021 and to 2015 - 2019 in the case of Hispasat and Hispasat Canarias.

In 2024, the Tax Group received settlement agreements seeking payment of 34,316 thousand euros, of which 33,727 thousand euros have been appealed before the National Economic-Administrative Court. The inspections concluded without any penalties whatsoever and without the Company having to make any restatements.

The agreements reflect the authorities' understanding that the adjustment of taxable income under article 31.2 of the Income Tax Act is not applicable and that the IT expenses deducted, related mainly to the costs incurred by Hispasat Canarias, S.L.U. to manufacture the Amazonas Nexus, are not deductible for tax purposes.

The Company, based on the opinion of its tax advisors, expects the outcome of the positions questioned in the wake of the inspections to be favourable to its interests and that the probability that a higher court of instance will hand down a favourable ruling is at least 50%, to which end it has not recognised any provisions in connection with these matters.

In April 2025, the authorities initiated general inspection proceedings with respect to corporate income tax (tax consolidation regime) covering 2022 and 2023 and with respect to VAT, personal income tax and business tax withholdings/payments on account and withholdings for non-residents covering the period between April 2021 and December 2023. These inspection proceedings are at the documentation submission stage.

In 2025, the Tax Group received the National Appellate Court's firm favourable ruling in relation to the income tax proceedings covering 2011 to 2014 regarding the deductibility of the remuneration received by the members of the Board of Directors.

The Company remains party to certain court proceedings related with its income tax from 2011 and 2015.

The Tax Group has also requested the rectification of the tax paid in instalments between 2016 and 2025 (up until the second instalment payment for 2025). In 2020, the tax authorities ruled in favour of the rectification requested in respect of 2016 and 2017 and the decision regarding the other years requested has been appealed.

In accordance with prevailing tax legislation, the tax returns presented for the various different taxes cannot be considered final until they have been inspected by the tax authorities or until the applicable inspection period has elapsed (four years).

Since existing tax law and regulations are subject to interpretation, tax inspections initiated in the future for years open to inspection could give rise to tax liabilities that are currently not possible to quantify objectively. However, the Company's Board of Directors estimates that any liabilities that could arise as a result of any such inspections would not have a material impact on its future earnings.

18 Trade and other payables

The breakdown of this balance sheet heading at year-end 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025	31 Dec. 2024
Trade payables to group companies	66	12
Other accounts payable	11,993	12,492
Payable to employees	18,311	10,743
Other taxes payable	1,607	1,485
Total	31,977	24,732

Other payables at both year-ends include the balances pending payment in relation to the Company's day-to-day activities managing its Group.

Payable to employees relates to bonuses and other remuneration pending payment to Company employees at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

At both reporting dates, other taxes payable relate primarily to personal income tax withholdings and social security contributions payable by the Company.

19 Disclosures regarding average supplier payment term. Additional Provision Three - "Disclosure requirements" under Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010

One of the objectives of Law 18/2022 of 29 September 2022, on business creation and growth, is to reduce late payments on trade debt and enhance access to financing.

Among other things, it amends Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010, which in turn amended Law 3/2004 of 29 December 2004, establishing measures to tackle supplier non-payment, regulating the deadlines for settling trade transactions between companies or between companies and the public sector, specifically in Additional Provision Three thereof.

The amendments made to Additional Provision Three by Law 18/2022 require:

- All corporate enterprises to expressly disclose their average supplier payment terms in the notes to their annual financial statements.
- Listed companies and unlisted companies that do not present short-form financial statements are required to publish, in addition to their average payment terms, the monetary value and number of invoices paid within the legally stipulated deadline and their percentage shares of the corresponding totals. That information must be included in their financial statement notes and on their corporate websites if they have one.

In its official journal no. 132/2022, the ICAC writes that this new legislation expands the disclosures that corporate enterprises must include in their financial statement notes and on their corporate website, to the extent they have one. However, it does not modify the methodology used to calculate the average supplier payment term and therefore does not modify its earlier resolution of 29 January 2016, which sought to clarify and systematise the information companies are required to include in their separate and consolidated financial statements for the purposes of complying with their disclosure requirements under Additional Provision Three of Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010, amending Law 3/2004 of 29 December 2004.

As required under these regulations, the disclosures regarding the Company's average payment terms in 2025 and 2024 are provided below:

Days	2025	2024
Average supplier payment term	34	36
Paid transactions ratio	35	36
Outstanding transactions ratio	29	29

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Total payments made	31,806	27,034
Total payments outstanding	2,281	3,330

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Monetary amount of invoices paid within the legal deadline	30,343	26,346
Total payments made	31,806	27,034
Monetary amount of invoices paid within the legal deadline as a % of total payments made	95.4%	97.5%

	2025	2024
No. of invoices paid within the legal deadline	2,695	2,446
Total number of invoices paid	2,770	2,483
Number of invoices paid within the legal deadline as a % of total invoices paid	97.3%	98.5%

20 Income and expenses

a) Revenue

The revenue breakdown for 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Provision of services	84,466	81,875
Finance income from investments in equity instruments of group companies and associates	229,617	301,260
Finance income from investments in securities and other financial instruments of group companies and associates	27,784	77,827
Total	341,867	460,962

Provision of services mainly includes the provision of management support services under agreements with the following group companies: Red Eléctrica de España, Red Eléctrica Internacional, Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, Redeia Financiaciones, Red Eléctrica Financiaciones, Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, Elewit and Inelfe (in 2024, it also had agreements with Hispasat); it also includes lease income, likewise generated primarily by group companies (note 7).

In 2025 and 2024, finance income from investments in equity instruments of group companies and associates includes dividends collected from Red Eléctrica de España, Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación and Redeia Reaseguros.

In both years, finance income from investments in securities and other financial instruments of group companies and associates includes income under loan agreements and credit facilities arranged with Red Eléctrica de España, Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, Red Eléctrica Internacional, Red Eléctrica Chile and Elewit (note 21).

The breakdown of revenue by geographical region in 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Spain	333,726	444,054
European Union	1,569	1,091
Other countries	6,572	15,817
Total	341,867	460,962

European Union in the table above includes services provided to the Group company, Interconexión Eléctrica Francia-España, S.A.S., with registered office in Paris (France), in both 2025 and 2024 and the dividends collected from Redeia Reaseguros S.A., with registered office in Luxembourg.

b) Employee benefits expense

The breakdown of this heading in 2025 and 2024:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	38,406	35,768
Social security	8,223	7,347
Contributions to pension funds and similar obligations	717	657
Other items and employee benefits	4,513	4,825
Total	51,859	48,597

Wages and salaries include employee remuneration and termination benefits.

Note that this heading includes director remuneration (note 22).

Headcount

The Company's average headcount by employee category in 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Management team	76	72
Senior technicians and middle managers	293	262
Technicians	28	32
Specialists and administrative staff	51	53
Total	448	419

The breakdown by gender and employee category of the Company's headcount at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management team	37	40	77	37	37	74
Senior technicians and middle managers	153	153	306	138	143	281
Technicians	18	15	33	16	11	27
Specialists and administrative staff	8	44	52	8	44	52
Total	216	252	468	199	235	434

The breakdown of employees with a disability of a severity of 33% or higher at year-end:

	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior technicians and middle managers	–	4	4	1	4	5
Technicians	–	1	1	–	1	1
Specialists and administrative staff	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total	–	6	6	1	6	7

The Company had 12 directors, five men and seven women at 31 December 2025 (2024: six men and six women).

c) Finance income and costs

Finance costs in both years primarily consisted of interest expense on notes and other marketable securities, borrowings from group companies, bank borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Finance income, meanwhile, mainly included income from the Company's investments in economic interest groupings (note 12) and from short-term financial investments and other cash equivalents.

d) Impairment of and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial assets

In 2025 and 2024, this heading includes the impairment losses disclosed in note 8.

21 Transactions with group companies, associates and related parties and resulting year-end balances

• Transactions with Group companies and associates and resulting year-end balances

All transactions with group companies and associates were arranged on an arm's length basis.

The balances outstanding with group companies and associates at year-end were as follows:

Thousands of euros	31 Dec. 2025			31 Dec. 2024		
	Loans and receivables	Security deposits received	Borrowings and payables	Loans and receivables	Security deposits received	Borrowings and payables
Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. (1)	304,408	1,402	59,056	437,936	1,402	1,869
Red Eléctrica Internacional, S.A.U. (1)	102,555	—	248,234	123,818	—	79,933
Red Eléctrica Financiaciones, S.A.U. (1)	109	—	25,636	113	—	22,496
Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, S.A. (1)	1,275	67	26,884	1,104	67	40,316
Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, S.A.U. (1)	440	1	5,598	359	1	4,749
Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.U. (1)	584	2	396,884	322,154	2	2,231
Elewit, S.A.U. (1)	27,815	18	21	18,337	18	—
Redeia Reaseguros, S.A. (1)	—	—	126,836	—	—	140,148
Redeia Financiaciones, S.L.U. (1)	61	—	2,333	40	—	2,172
Red Eléctrica Chile SpA (1)	203,818	—	2	218,235	—	—
Red Eléctrica Andina, S.A. (1)	—	—	43	—	—	11
Safedelimit, S.L. (1)	—	—	43	1	—	—
Red Eléctrica del Norte 2, S.A. (1)	80	—	—	332	—	—
Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (2)	6	—	—	13	—	—
Hispatat, S.A. (1)	—	—	—	917	—	—
Hispatat Exterior S.L.U. (1)	—	—	—	—	—	255
Hispatat Canarias S.L.U. (1)	—	—	—	—	—	4,302
Interconexión Eléctrica Francia-España S.A.S. (3)	629	—	—	317	—	—
Total group companies	641,780	1,490	891,570	1,123,676	1,490	298,482

(1) Group companies. Hispatat Canarias S.L.U., Hispatat Exterior S.L.U. and Hispatat S.A. were deconsolidated on 30 December 2025.

(2) Associates.

(3) Joint ventures

Loans to Red Eléctrica de España mainly include the short-term credit facility arranged with that company in the amount of 1,500 million euros, which was drawn down by 272,194 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: by 396,327 thousand euros); the average rate of interest on the facility was 3.05% in 2025 (4.18% in 2024). This heading also includes balances receivable and interest accrued and pending collection.

Loans to Red Eléctrica Internacional mainly include the short-term credit facility arranged with that company in the amount of USD 215 million, which was drawn down by 99,463 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 120,304 thousand euros); the average rate of interest on the facility was 5.24% in 2025 (5.40% in 2024). This heading also includes balances receivable and interest accrued and pending collection.

At 31 December 2024, loans to Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones included the credit facility arranged with that company in 2019, due 2029, in the amount of 435 million euros, which was drawn down by a non-current balance of 311,500 thousand euros at 31 December 2024 and a current balance of 6,879 thousand euros; the average rate of interest on the facility was 4.65% in 2024; this balance also included the interest accrued and pending collection. This loan was cancelled on 30 December 2025; in 2025, the balance drawn and interest rate borne averaged 325 million euros and 3.20%, respectively.

Loans to Elewit include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2019 in the amount of 30 million euros, which was drawn down by 26,730 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 17,317 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 3.84% in 2025 (2024: 4.25%). This heading also includes balances receivable and interest accrued and pending collection.

Loans to Red Eléctrica Chile mainly include the loan arranged with that company in 2021 in the amount of USD 185 million due 2026, which was fully drawn down at 31 December 2025 in the amount of 157,680 thousand euros (2024: 178,336 thousand euros) and accrued interest at an average rate of 6.79% in 2025 (2024: 7.68%). In order to mitigate the foreign exchange risk on this dollar-denominated loan, the Company has arranged cross currency swaps over the principal and interest (note 11). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending collection.

Borrowings from Red Eléctrica de España reflect the tax owed to the latter by the Company in its capacity as parent of the Tax Group (note 17).

Borrowings from Red Eléctrica Internacional include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2023 in the amount of 250 million euros (100 million euros in 2024), which was drawn down by 244,022 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 77,526 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 3.28% in 2025 (2024: 4.18%). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending payment.

Borrowings from Red Eléctrica Financiaciones include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2013 in the amount of 50 million euros, which was drawn down by 25,440 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 22,271 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 2.82% in 2025 (2024: 4.25%). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending payment.

Borrowings from Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación mainly include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2022 in the amount of 76 million euros, which was drawn down by 26,667 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 40,103 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 4.81% in 2025 (2024: 6.25%). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending payment.

Borrowings from Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2023 in the amount of 25 million euros, which was drawn down by 5,557 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 4,700 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 2.81% in 2025 (2024: 4.26%). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending payment.

Borrowings from Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2025, due 2026, in the amount of 425 million euros, which was drawn down by 392,053 thousand euros at 31 December 2025. This facility accrued interest for one day in 2025, at a rate of 2.71%.

Borrowings from Redeia Reaseguros include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2022 in the amount of 150 million euros, which was drawn down by 125,855 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 138,808 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 2.85% in 2025 (2024: 4.25%). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending payment.

Borrowings from Redeia Financiaciones include a credit facility arranged with that company in 2021 in the amount of 3 million euros, which was drawn down by 2,304 thousand euros at 31 December 2025 (2024: 2,151 thousand euros). This loan accrued interest at an average rate of 2.84% in 2025 (2024: 4.25%). This heading also includes interest accrued and pending payment.

At year-end 2024, the amounts payable to and from Hispasat, S.A., Hispamar Exterior S.L. and Hispasat Canarias S.L. essentially reflected the Company's tax credits and debits with those companies in its capacity as the parent of the Tax Group. Those investees were no longer part of the Group at year-end 2025.

The Company performed the following transactions with group companies and associates:

Thousands of euros	2025					2024				
	Services rendered and other income	Finance income	Operating expenses	Finance costs	Dividend income	Services rendered and other income	Finance income	Operating expenses	Finance costs	Dividend income
Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U. (1)	72,755	4,854	—	—	199,002	69,963	40,027	17	—	266,882
Red Eléctrica Internacional, S.A.U. (1)	3,189	5,660	—	3,187	—	3,079	6,571	—	1,585	—
Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, S.A. (1)	2,817	—	—	1,965	29,616	2,757	—	—	2,396	33,833
Redeia Financiaciones, S.L.U. (1)	97	—	—	63	—	68	—	—	87	—
Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, S.A.U. (1)	628	—	—	165	—	701	—	—	228	—
Red Eléctrica Financiaciones, S.L.U. (1)	97	—	—	736	—	68	—	—	935	—
Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.U. (1)	978	10,413	—	29	—	938	15,140	—	—	—
Elewit, S.A.U. (1)	1,319	618	881	—	—	1,177	604	880	—	—
Redeia Reaseguros, S.A. (1)	—	—	—	4,188	999	—	—	—	5,758	545
Red Eléctrica del Norte 2, S.A. (1)	327	—	—	—	—	332	—	—	—	—
Red Eléctrica Chile SpA (1)	—	6,239	2	—	—	—	15,485	—	—	—
Red Eléctrica Andina, S.A. (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—
Hispasat Canarias S.L.U. (1)	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Hispasat, S.A. (1)	924	—	—	—	—	1,446	—	—	—	—
Interconexión Eléctrica Francia-España S.A.S. (3)	1,143	—	—	—	—	1,092	—	—	—	—
Transmisora Eléctrica del Norte S.A. (2)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total group companies	84,280	27,784	883	10,333	229,617	81,646	77,827	998	10,989	301,260

⁽¹⁾ Group companies. Hispasat Canarias S.L.U. and Hispasat S.A. were deconsolidated on 30 December 2025.

⁽²⁾ Associates.

⁽³⁾ Joint ventures

In both 2025 and 2024, provision of services essentially comprises the management support services provided to Group companies.

This heading also includes income under the lease agreements with Red Eléctrica de España, Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación, Red Eléctrica Infraestructuras en Canarias, Elewit and Hispasat (note 7).

Finance income in 2025 and 2024 mainly reflects the interest accrued under the loans and credit agreements in place with Red Eléctrica de España, Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones, Red Eléctrica Internacional, Red Eléctrica Chile and Elewit.

In 2025 and 2024, dividend income included the dividends received from Red Eléctrica de España, Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación and Redeia Reaseguros.

• Transactions with other related parties and year-end balances

The Company did not perform any transactions with other related parties in 2025 or 2024.

22 Director remuneration

At the Annual General Meeting held on 30 June 2025, and as stipulated in its bylaws, the Company's shareholders ratified the motion presented by the Board of Directors for the approval of the Annual Report on Director Remuneration, which included, among other matters, the proposal for director remuneration in 2025.

The remuneration approved, which covers the members of the Board of Directors, the Chairwoman and the CEO, is unchanged from 2024.

The Chairwoman, in her capacity as non-executive chair, receives a fixed annual sum in addition to remuneration for her membership of the Board of Directors. She only receives fixed remuneration, i.e., she has not been allocated any variable remuneration (neither an annual bonus nor participation in long-term incentive schemes) and she is not entitled to any termination benefits.

The CEO, on the other hand, receives fixed and variable remuneration (an annual bonus and participation in a long-term incentive scheme) for the performance of his executive duties, and a fixed amount in his capacity as member of the Board of Directors. He also receives certain benefits. Some of both components of his variable remuneration is settled via the delivery of Company shares.

In addition, the CEO is a beneficiary of a defined contribution pension scheme, covering retirement, death and permanent disability. Redeia Corporación, S.A.'s obligation under this scheme is limited to making an annual contribution equivalent to 20% of the CEO's fixed compensation for his performance of executive duties.

The CEO's annual variable remuneration is framed by predetermined and quantifiable objective criteria and targets established by the Parent's Board of Directors on the basis of a report from its Appointments and Remuneration Committee at the start of each year. The targets are aligned with the strategies and initiatives laid down in the Group's Strategic Plan and their delivery is assessed by the Board of Directors, again based on a report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

The CEO also participates in the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for Promoting the Energy Transition, Reducing the Digital Divide and Boosting Diversification. That Plan's targets are likewise associated with those set out in the Group's Strategic Plan and are aligned with the key aspects of the Director Remuneration Policy. This LTIP, which ran for six years, finished on 31 December 2025; the incentives accrued are expected to be paid out in 2026 following approval of compliance with the corresponding targets by the Board of Directors. At 31 December 2025, the company has recognised a provision in the amount of 1,212 thousand euros, based on delivery of the related targets, within trade and other payables.

Under the Director Remuneration Policy, the CEO's contract, in line with generally accepted market practice, includes a termination benefit equivalent to one year's remuneration in the event his contract is terminated by the Company or as a result of a change of control.

Likewise in line with market practices in these cases, following his appointment as CEO, his previous employment contract was suspended. In the event of his termination, he would accrue, for severance purposes, the remuneration in force at the date of suspension, taking into consideration his length of service at the Group up until his appointment as CEO (15 years) plus the period during which he provides his services, if any, following his discontinuation as CEO, all of which in keeping with prevailing labour legislation.

As for the members of the Board of Directors, their remuneration consists of a fixed annual payment, remuneration for attending board meetings, remuneration for membership of the board committees, as the case may be, and specific annual remuneration for the chairs of those committees and for the position of lead independent director. These remuneration concepts and the related amounts have not changed in 2025.

Lastly, the directors are compensated or reimbursed for reasonable and duly justified expenses incurred in order to attend the meetings and perform other tasks directly related with their director duties, such as travel, accommodation and meals.

The breakdown of the remuneration accrued by the members of the Company's Board of Directors in 2025 and 2024 is provided below:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Total remuneration in their capacity as directors	2,500	2,504
Remuneration of certain directors in their capacity as executives (1)	743	743
Total	3,243	3,247

(1) Includes the fixed remuneration and the annual variable remuneration accrued during the year.

The breakdown of director remuneration in 2025 and 2024 by class of director:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Executive directors	890	890
Proprietary directors	524	525
Independent external directors	1,283	1,286
Other external directors	546	546
Total director remuneration	3,243	3,247

The breakdown by item and individual director of the remuneration accrued by the members of the Company's Board of Directors in 2025 and 2024 is provided below:

Thousands of euros	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Board meeting attendance fees	Committee membership	Committee chairs	Lead Independent Director	Other remuneration (5)	Total 2025	Total 2024
Beatriz Corredor Sierra	530	—	16	—	—	—	—	546	546
Roberto García Merino	481	263	16	—	—	—	130	890	890
Mercedes Real Rodríguez (1)	131	—	16	28	—	—	—	175	175
Esther María Rituerto Martínez	131	—	16	28	—	—	—	175	175
Arancha González Laya (2)	65	—	8	13	—	—	—	86	—
Socorro Fernández Larrea	131	—	16	28	6	—	—	181	190
Antonio Gómez Ciria	131	—	16	28	14	7	—	196	190
José Juan Ruiz Gómez	131	—	16	28	1	—	—	176	175
José María Abad Hernández	131	—	16	28	—	—	—	175	175
Guadalupe de la Mata Muñoz	131	—	16	28	9	—	—	184	100
Natalia Fabra Portela (2)	65	—	8	13	7	—	—	93	—
Albert Castellanos Maduell (2)	65	—	8	13	—	—	—	86	—
Ricardo García Herrera (3)	65	—	9	14	—	—	—	88	175
Marcos Vaquer Caballería (3)	65	—	9	14	8	8	—	104	191
Elisenda Malaret García (3)	65	—	9	14	—	—	—	88	175
Carmen Gómez de Barreda Tous de Monsalve (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
Total remuneration accrued	2,318	263	195	277	45	15	130	3,243	3,247

(1) Amounts received by SEPI.

(2) New directors appointed at the Annual General Meeting of 30 June 2025.

(3) Stepped down from the board with effect from the Annual General Meeting of 30 June 2025.

(4) Stepped down as director with effect from the Annual General Meeting of 4 June 2024.

(5) Includes the costs derived from the company benefits included in the CEO's pay package.

The Company did not recognise any loans, advances or guarantees extended to the members of its Board of Directors on its balance sheet at either 31 December 2025 or 2024. Not did it have any pension or life insurance obligations, other than as outlined above, on their behalf at either reporting date.

The Company had arranged director and officer liability insurance at both reporting dates. Those policies cover the Company's directors and executives. The annual cost of the related premiums, including tax, was 178 thousand euros in 2025 (2024: 187 thousand euros). These premiums are calculated based the nature of the Company's activities and as a function of its financial metrics, so that it is not feasible to apportion them between the directors and key management personnel or to allocate them to each individual.

The members of the Board of Directors did not perform any transactions with the Company, either directly or through persons acting on their behalf, outside of the ordinary course of business or other than on an arm's length basis in either reporting period.

23 KMP remuneration

The key management personnel who provided services to the Company in 2025 and 2024 and their positions at year-end are as follows:

Name	Position
Juan Majada Tortosa	Managing Director of International Business
Mariano Aparicio Bueno	Managing Director of Telecommunications
Emilio Cerezo Diez	Chief Financial Officer
Carlos Méndez-Trelles García	General Secretary and Secretary of the Board of Directors
José Antonio Vernia Peris	Chief Resources Officer
Miryam Aguilar Muñoz	Chief Communications Officer
Eva Pagán Díaz	Chief Sustainability Officer
Silvia María Bruno De La Cruz	Director of Innovation and Technology
Carlos Puente Pérez	Director of Corporate Development
Eva Rodicio González	Director of Internal Audit and Risk Control
Mónica Moraleda Saceda (1)	Director of Legal Services
Julián Díaz-Peñalver Carrasco (1)	Director of Regulation
Laura de Rivera García de Leániz (2)	Director of Regulation and Legal Services

(1) The former Regulation and Legal Services Department was restructured on 27 May 2024 to create two separate departments, the Regulation Department and the Legal Services Department.

(2) Laura de Rivera García de Leániz presented her resignation from the Group on 18 January 2024.

In 2025, the Company's key management personnel accrued 3,442 thousand euros of remuneration, which has been recognised under employee benefits expense in the accompanying statement of profit or loss Note that there were organisational changes and changes in the consolidation scope that affected the number of key management personnel and the composition and members of that team. On a like-for-like basis, i.e., only analysing remuneration for the professionals who were part of the Group's key management personnel for all of 2024 and 2025, the year-on-year increase in their remuneration narrows to 3.84%.

These amounts include the accrual of variable annual remuneration, on the assumption that the objectives set each year will be met. After delivery of the corresponding targets has been verified, these bonuses are paid out in the early months of the following year, adjusted for the definitive delivery metrics.

Of the total remuneration accrued by key management personnel in 2025, 97 thousand euros was accounted for by contributions to life insurance and pension plans (2024: 85 thousand euros).

The Company had not extended any advances or loans to these executives at either 31 December 2025 or 2024. The Group had assumed life insurance commitments on behalf of these executives at both reporting dates; the premiums on those policies cost it approximately 20 thousand euros in 2025 (2024: 20 thousand euros).

The key management personnel also participate in the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) for Promoting the Energy Transition, Reducing the Digital Divide and Boosting Diversification. That Plan's targets are likewise associated with those set out in the Group's Strategic Plan and are aligned with the key aspects of the Director Remuneration Policy. This LTIP, which ran for six years, finished on 31 December 2025; the incentives accrued are expected to be paid out in 2026 following approval of compliance with the corresponding targets by the Board of Directors. At 31 December 2025, the Company had recognised a provision for the estimated amount of the payment, based on delivery of the related targets, within trade and other payables.

The Company's serving key management personnel do not enjoy any guarantees or golden parachute clauses in the event of dismissal. In the event of the termination of their employment agreements, their severance would be calculated in keeping with ordinary labour legislation.

In 2015, the Company implemented a Structural Management Plan that applies to some of its key management personnel. The beneficiaries of this Plan must comply with certain requirements and their participation can be modified or revoked by the Group under certain circumstances.

The Company had arranged director and officer liability insurance at both reporting dates. These policies cover all of the Company's key management personnel. The annual cost of the premiums amounted to 178 thousand euros, including tax, in 2025 (2024: 187 thousand euros). These premiums are calculated based on the nature of the Group's activities and as a function of its financial metrics, so that it is not feasible to apportion them between the key management personnel and directors or to allocate them to each individual.

24 Segment information

The Company believes that the disclosure of its revenue by activity is not relevant financial information as the various services provided by it to Group companies are not significantly different from each other. These activities, ever since the business line spin-off completed in 2008, are not, according to Law 17/2007, regulated electricity activities so that the Company is not required to provide the separate disclosures by activity stipulated under Royal Decree 437/1998 of 20 March 1998, enacting the rules for adapting the General Accounting Plan for electric sector enterprises.

25 Guarantees and other commitments extended to third parties and other contingent liabilities

At both year-ends, the Company, together with Red Eléctrica de España, was a joint and several guarantor of the USD 100 million of private bonds (USD 250 million at 31 December 2024) issued in the United States by Redeia Financiaciones and of Red Eléctrica Financiaciones' eurobond programme in the amount of up to 5 billion euros. A total of 3,490 million euros had been issued under the latter at 31 December 2025 (2024: 3,490 million euros).

In addition, at both reporting dates, the Company, together with Red Eléctrica de España, was a joint and several guarantor of the Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) Programme issued by Red Eléctrica Financiaciones for up to 1 billion euros. There were no drawdowns under that programme at either year-end.

At 31 December 2025, the Company had extended bank sureties to third parties in a nominal amount of 33,185 thousand euros (2024: 36,721 thousand euros). Those sureties are not expected to have any impact on the Company's equity.

The Company has assessed the risks of possible contingent liabilities and does not expect any events to arise that would result in liabilities that are not considered in its financial statements or that would have a significant impact on its earnings, estimating a maximum amount for the potential liabilities of around 35 million euros.

26 Environmental disclosures

The Company had no assets of an environmental nature at 31 December 2025 or 2024, nor did it incur any environmental-related expenses in either year.

The Company is not party to any environmental lawsuits that could result in significant contingencies and did not receive any environmental grants in 2025.

27 Other information

The fees for financial statement audit and other services provided by the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young, S.L. (EY), in 2025 and 2024, are itemised below:

Thousands of euros	2025	2024
Audit services	212	199
Audit-related services	55	89
Other services	195	204
Total	462	492

Audit services in the table above include the fees corresponding to the audit of the separate financial statements of Redeia Corporación, S.A., in the amount of 17 thousand euros (2024: 17 thousand euros), and of the Group's consolidated financial statements, in the amount of 195 thousand euros (2024: 182 thousand euros).

Audit-related services mainly includes the reasonable assurance report on the effectiveness of the Group's ICFR system under ISAE 3000 (Revised).

Other services include the fees for the assurance of the non-financial information included in the annual consolidated reports and services provided to the Group such as assurance of its Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised), along with other review work related with greenhouse gas inventories and the green notes.

The amounts presented in the table above include all of the fees related to the services rendered in 2025 and 2024, regardless of when they were invoiced.

No other fees were accrued by firms related directly or indirectly with the lead auditor for professional services other than financial statement audit work in 2025 or 2024.

28 Share-based payments

In 2025, the Company delivered 117,592 shares to its employees with a fair value of 15.59 euros per share implying total expenditure during the year of 1,833 thousand euros. Of the total, 7,689 shares were delivered to key management personnel.

In 2024, the Company delivered 99,417 shares to its employees with a fair value of 16.53 euros per share implying total expenditure during the year of 1,643 thousand euros. Of the total, 6,706 shares were delivered to key management personnel.

The shares were valued at their quoted price on the day they were delivered.

The above share deliveries were carried out under the scope of authorisations given at the Company's Annual General Meetings and came from its treasury stock. The related expense was recognised under employee benefits expense in the statement of profit or loss.

29 Events after 31 December 2025

No significant events have occurred between the reporting date and the date on which these financial statements were authorised for issue.

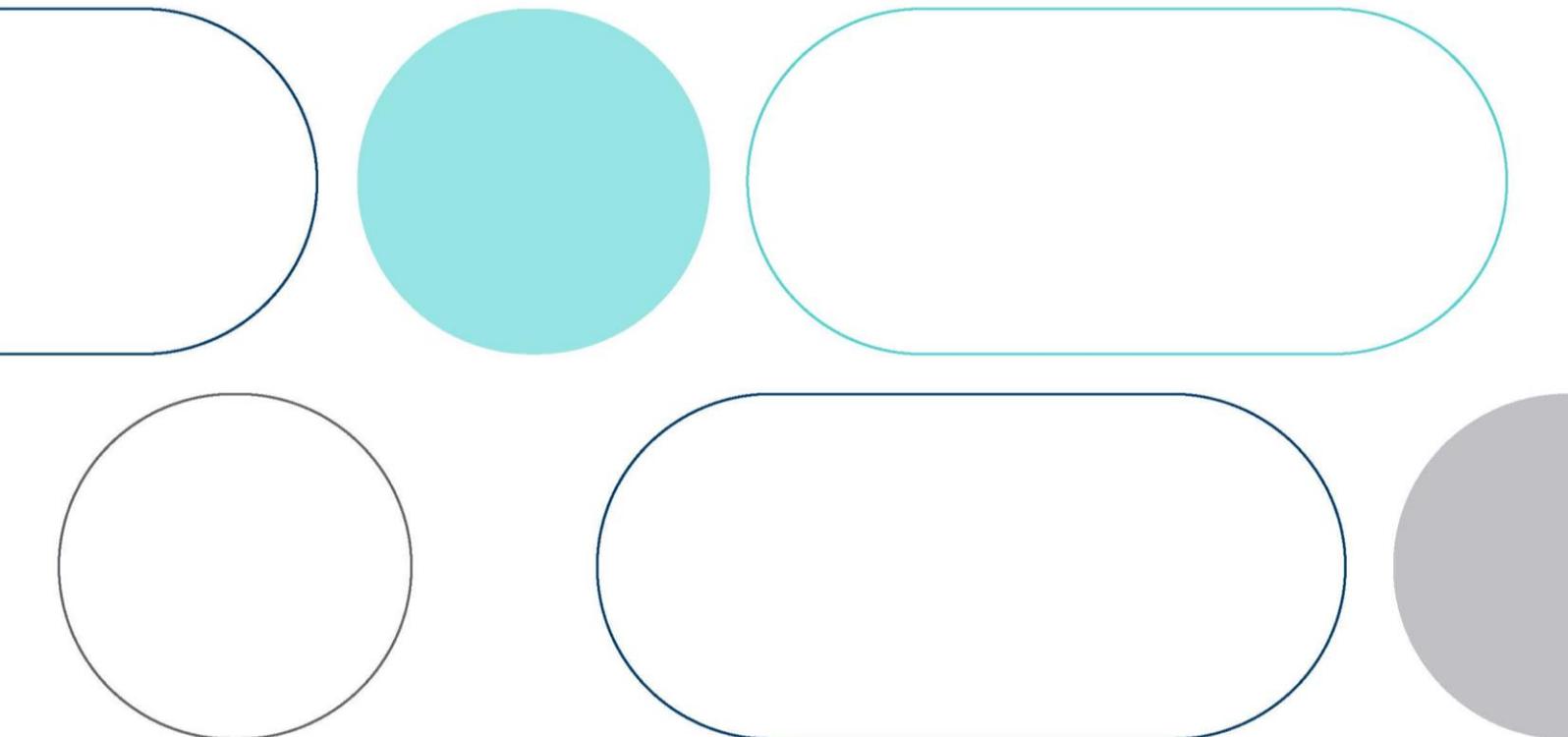
30 Explanation added for translation to English

The abridged Financial Statement are presented on the basis of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company in Spain. Certain accounting practices applied by the Company that conform to that regulatory framework may not conform to other generally accepted accounting principles and rules.

In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language prevails for legal purposes.

Management Report Redeia Corporación, S.A.

for the year ended 31
December 2025



Contents

1 Business performance. Significant developments	3
2 Key financial figures	3
3 Stock market performance and shareholder return	3
4 Own shares	4
5 Risk management	5
6 Environment	5
7 Research, development and innovation (RDI)	5
8 Our people	5
9 Excellence and corporate responsibility	8
10 Disclosures regarding average supplier payment term.	8
11 Events after the reporting date	9
12 Dividend policy	9
13 Outlook	9
14 Non-financial statement and sustainability information in compliance with Law 11/2018 of 28 December 2018	10
15 Annual Corporate Governance Report	10
16 Annual Report on Director Remuneration	10

The various sections of this management report contain certain forward-looking information reflecting projections and estimates and their underlying assumptions, statements referring to plans, objectives and expectations around future transactions, investments, synergies, products and services, as well as statements concerning future earnings and dividends and estimates made by the directors, based on assumptions they consider reasonable.

While the Company considers the expectations reflected in those statements to be reasonable, investors and holders of shares in the Company are cautioned that the forward-looking information and statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to foresee and generally beyond the Company's control. As a result of such risks, actual performance and developments could differ significantly from those expressed, implied or forecast in the forward-looking information and statements.

The forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and have not been reviewed by the Company's external auditors or by other independent third parties. Investors and holders of shares in the Company are cautioned not to take decisions on the basis of forward-looking statements that refer exclusively to information available as at the date of this report. All of the forward-looking statements contained in this report are expressly subject to this disclaimer. The forward-looking statements included in this document are based on the information available as at the date of this management report. Unless required otherwise under applicable law, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements or revise its forecasts, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

In order to make it easier to understand the information provided in this document, certain alternative performance measures have been included. The definition of those alternative performance measures can be retrieved from <https://www.redeia.com/es/accionistas-e-inversores/informacion-financiera/medidas-alternativas-rendimiento>

1 Business performance. Significant developments

Since 2008, Redeia Corporación, S.A. (the Company) has been the parent (the Parent) of a group companies called Redeia (the Group). Its main activities are:

- Managing the corporate group, which comprises equity investments in group companies and their investees.
- Providing support services and other assistance to its investees.
- Managing the Company's properties.

In line with the commitments undertaken by the Company in performing these activities, it strives to constantly create value for all of its shareholders and stakeholders.

Note, lastly, that on 31 January 2025, Redeia, through its subsidiary, Redeia Sistemas de Telecomunicaciones S.A.U., agreed to sell Indra Sistemas S.A. its 89.68% interest in the share capital of Hispasat for 725 million euros. Following delivery of all the related suspensive terms and conditions, that sale transaction closed on 30 December 2025 and Redeia exited that investment.

2 Key financial figures

Profit after tax was 223.8 million euros in 2025, growth of 17.2% from 2024. Underlying this performance:

Revenue amounted to 341.9 million euros, down 25.8% year-on-year due to the collection of fewer dividends from Group companies in 2025.

EBITDA¹ amounted to 265.5 million euros, 31.2% below the 2024 figure, due to the above-mentioned factors.

EBIT² increased by 4.5% year-on-year to 243.3 million, thanks to lower impairment losses on investees by comparison with 2024.

The Company paid 432 million euros of dividends in 2025, which was less than in 2024, due to a lower dividend per share.

Equity ended the year at 3,177.6 million euros, down 6.5% from year-end 2024.

3 Stock market performance and shareholder return

All of the shares of the Company, as the Group's listed company, are quoted on the four Spanish stock exchanges and traded on the continuous market.

The Company is also part of the IBEX 35 index of blue chip stocks, with a weighting of 0.93% at year-end 2025.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company's share capital amounted to 270.5 million euros and was represented by 541,080,000 shares, with a unit par value of 0.50 euros, all of which were fully subscribed and paid.

¹ EBITDA is calculated as the sum of revenue and self-constructed assets and other operating income less employee benefits expense, cost of sales and other operating expenses.

² EBIT is calculated as EBITDA plus grants related to assets recognised in profit or loss and impairment of and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets less depreciation and amortisation, changes in the fair value of financial instruments, and impairment of and gains/(losses) on disposal of equity instruments.

At year-end, the free float was 70.29%, of which 20% related to the state industrial holding company, SEPI for its acronym in Spanish, 5% to Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L.³, 4.67% to Blackrock (corresponding to the percentage of voting rights attached to the shares) and 0.04% to the stakes held by Board members and treasury stock.

The shareholder structure is as follows:



- 67.80% of the shares are in the hands of foreign and domestic institutional investors.
- The state industrial holding company, SEPI, holds 20% of the shares.
- Retail investors account for 12.16% of share capital.
- The Company's treasury stock and shares held by other members of the Board of Directors account for 0.04%.

Redeia's share price closed at 15.17 euros on 31 December 2025. The shares corrected by 8.1% in 2025, affected primarily by the incidents of 28 April and the revision of certain parameters by the regulator. The share price fluctuated between a high of 19.31 euros, on 22 April 2025, and a low of 14.71 euros, on 11 December 2025.

A total of 279.7 million shares were traded on the Spanish continuous market during the year, which is equivalent to 51.7% of the total outstanding. Cash transactions amounted to 4,734.3 million euros.

³ Amancio Ortega Gaona directly holds 99.99% of the voting rights of Pontegadea Inversiones, S.L.

4 Own shares

At a meeting on 31 March 2020, the Company's Board of Directors decided to suspend own share transactions as of 14 April 2020, except where such transactions relate to employee remuneration.

Consequently, only one transaction took place in 2025, involving the sale of 518,325 own shares associated with Group employee remuneration. The shares sold had a par value of 0.26 million euros and a cash value of 8.1 million euros.

At 31 December 2025, the Company held own shares representing 0.03% of its share capital; more precisely, it held 153,617 shares with a par value of 0.50 euros per share and an aggregate par value of 0.1 million

euros, which it acquired at an average price of 17.53 euros per share (note 14 to the financial statements), and a year-end market value of 2.3 million euros.

The Parent is in compliance with all of its obligations under article 509 of the Corporate Enterprises Act which stipulates, in relation to shares listed on an official exchange, that the par value of any own shares acquired, plus those already held by the Parent and its subsidiaries, may not exceed 10% of share capital. The subsidiaries do not hold any own share or any Parent company shares.

5 Risk management

Redeia Corporación is the Parent of the Group and has a Comprehensive Risk Management system in place designed to ensure that the risks that could affect achievement of the Group's strategies and objectives are systematically identified, analysed, assessed, managed and controlled, framed by uniform criteria and within the established tolerance level thresholds. The Comprehensive Risk Management Policy was approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, as Parent of the Group, on 27 July 2021.

This Comprehensive Risk Management System, the Policy and the General Procedure regulating it are based on the COSO ERM 2017 (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) Enterprise Risk Management - Integrated Framework.

The Corporate Risk Map depicts the Group's, including the Company's, most significant risks and is prepared on the basis of a bottom-up methodology, whereby the risks are identified, analysed and assessed by the different organisational units before being escalated for validation by the executives, managing directors and corporate heads, and then ultimately presented to the Chair of the Group, the Executive Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is charged with approving the Comprehensive Risk Management Policy and the Group's accepted risk tolerance level, while the Audit Committee is tasked with overseeing the effectiveness of the Comprehensive Risk Management system. The Executive Committee is responsible for ensuring that the Group's relevant risks and mitigating action plans them are adequately monitored.

The Comprehensive Risk Management Policy also covers financial risk management, as explained in note 9 *Financial risk management policy* of the financial statements for 2025. The Company's Sustainability Report provides further details of the Group's main risks at present, as well as risks which could emerge in the future.

The main risks to which the Company, as the Parent of the Group, are exposed and which could affect achievement of their objectives are: regulatory risks (including tax risks), as the Group's main businesses are closely regulated; operational risks, primarily through their activities in the electricity and telecommunications businesses; financial risks; market risks; and environmental risks.

6 Environment

The Company had no assets of an environmental nature at 31 December 2025, nor did it incur any environmental-related expenses during the year.

The Company is not party to any environmental lawsuits that could result in significant contingencies and did not receive any environmental grants in 2025.

7 Research, development and innovation (RDI)

The Company is not involved in any research, development and innovation (RDI) activities.

8 Our people

Work continued throughout 2025 on the model for the sustainable management of diverse and committed talent, an essential part of the People and Culture Department's Operational Plan, which uses a systematic approach to attract, discover, develop, train, transform and retain talent and exchange knowledge. The model

pursues excellence to ensure that the Company remains a national and international benchmark through six lines of action, with the first - transformational leadership - being key to the achievement of the others: attracting talent, learning, development, knowledge management and differentiation.

Relying on digitalisation, technology, innovation, sustainability and diversity, the Company seeks to become a leader in the transformation of talent and corporate culture while involving society in the organisation's challenges, fostering actions that motivate and inspire both within the Company and beyond.

This ongoing transformation is driven and galvanised through leadership and people development through our Leadership Model and Skills Model, which sets out how to achieve the objectives and goals set. The aim of all this is to maintain high commitments that result in excellent employee contributions so as to ultimately deliver the objectives set out in the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan.

On this front, in 2025 efforts were made to:

- Position the Company's leaders to spearhead the transformation so that they can propel and develop self-leadership habits among others to foster responsibility, self-management and self-learning. This is carried out through a 360-degree assessment process that identifies areas for improvement and deploys resources and development programmes, such as the new *Lidera* programme, designed on the basis of the leadership model.
- Plan talent needs, by identifying new profiles and positions, treating diversity and inclusion as a competitive advantage that brings opportunities and benefits to both the organisation and broader society through the creation of specific programmes for the new profiles identified.
- Develop talent within the organisation through programmes such as *Talentia* for employees with managerial potential, *Gestores* for those tasked with people management processes, and specific programmes for data analysts and other business IT roles.
- Foster self-development, by offering a bespoke selection of initiatives that allow employees to manage their own development, and by engaging leaders in the achievements of their teams. The Redeia Skills Model, rolled out in 2022, continued to be implemented throughout the year, so as to align growth with the Company's objectives.
- Implement the Development Recommendations so that employees can work, either autonomously or accompanied, on the skills chosen in each case in response to the Skills Model. These recommendations include internal mobility (through temporary placements, coverage of vacancies and international mobility), postings to projects and training actions.

a) A stable, engaged and highly qualified team

At year-end 2025, the Company had a headcount of 468 employees. The Company's commitment to the professional development of its employees and keeping them at the firm throughout their careers is reflected in the high percentage of employees on permanent contracts (nearly 100%). The focus at the Company is on employability and functional mobility as a lever for growth and professional development.

b) Diversity

The Company's commitment to diversity, inclusion and non-discrimination is articulated in its 2023-2025 Comprehensive Diversity Plan, which is aligned with both the Strategic Plan and the 2030 Sustainability Commitment. The purpose of the plan is to inspire and be a benchmark, both within the organisation and in the wider social and labour environment, through a commitment to talent diversity, social inclusion, employment and non-discrimination, breaking down stereotypes and cultural barriers. The goals of the Comprehensive Diversity Plan are to:

- Embed diversity across all Redeia processes, especially people management, taking into consideration all aspects of diversity (gender, age, disability, etc.) and thus instilling a culture of diversity, equal opportunities, equity, inclusion and non-discrimination.

- Extend the diversity, equity and inclusion strategy across the entire value chain.
- Partner with official organisations, academic institutions, stakeholders and other social agents in campaigns, observatories and projects that allow the Company to become a benchmark social agent capable of contributing to a more diverse society.
- Reduce any inequalities that may arise (corporate and wage or digital gaps).
- Put mechanisms in place to prevent discriminatory bias.
- Support the inclusion of socially excluded and/or vulnerable people within the job market.

Gender equality is a key topic under the new Comprehensive Diversity Plan and includes the principles of equal employment opportunities, the promotion of women to positions of responsibility, equal pay between men and women, the promotion of shared caregiving responsibilities, the prevention of harassment on moral, sexual or gender grounds and the prevention of gender-based violence. Performance in these areas is monitored using indicators that measure progress towards achieving the stated objectives.

c) Talent management

In 2025, the Company continued to work on the talent management model, an essential part of the People and Culture Department's Operational Plan, which uses a systematic approach to attract, discover, develop, train, transform and retain talent and exchange knowledge. The model pursues excellence to ensure that the Company remains a national and international benchmark through five lines of action:

- Attracting, selecting and integrating talent: commitment to the future.
- Identifying talent: engagement.
- Professional training and development plans: virtual campus.
- Knowledge management: transfer plan.
- Transformational leadership.

Learning is provided through Campus, which serves as a springboard for rolling out the organisation's strategy, values and culture. It is a meeting place and a space for learning and development, helping to manage stakeholder knowledge and covering the various targeted learning areas.

d) Management-employee relations

In 2025, the management team continued to consolidate its role as the main channel for internal communication with the teams.

Notably, the Company has a listening system which is designed to allow it to rapidly gather feedback from employees about specific corporate topics in order, ultimately, to better understand employee wellbeing and motivation. This model includes tools for effectively measuring employee satisfaction and other important aspects, including motivation and sense of belonging.

On the collective bargaining front, Redeia actively pursues dialogue between management and worker representatives around labour conditions, aware that this approach has a positive impact on the parties involved and on society in general, as well as translating into improved working conditions.

The aim of these negotiations is to establish the parties' respective rights and duties and to remain in constant dialogue with employees' legal representatives and their respective union organisations. Fifteen meetings took place between the various committees and the legal representatives of the employees of Redeia Corporación, S.A. in 2025. The Company's first LGBTI Plan was also negotiated and signed last year.

e) Occupational health and safety

Through the engagement and leadership of the management team, the Company promotes best practices in safety, health and wellness. Its healthy company management model has evolved with the new AENOR

standard towards a healthy organisation model and is fully aligned with the Strategic Plan, the People Operational Plan and the 2030 Sustainability Commitment.

This system seeks to provide guidelines, not only for people in the organisation to view working conditions in a positive light, thereby fostering a safe and healthy workplace, but also so that other stakeholders from broader society (e.g. users, customers, suppliers, families) can share and reap these benefits, thereby giving rise to a new wellness- and sustainability-driven leadership strategy.

A new Occupational Health, Safety and Wellbeing Action Plan was formulated in 2025 to implement Redeia's key lines of initiative in this area between 2026 and 2029, in line with its Strategic Plan and its Sustainability Plan. The ultimate goal in this area is to go beyond legal compliance by training, educating and raising awareness around duties and responsibilities and getting all employees, partners and suppliers involved in the occupational safety effort.

f) Work-life balance management

True to its commitment to ensuring a healthy work-life balance, the Company continues to build to a work-life balance management model based on continuous improvement.

The Company delivered the objectives set for 2025, with the work-life balance officer playing a key role by providing personalised responses to 90% of the personal situations raised by workers.

The work-life balance management model also happens to be one of the central pillars of the healthy organisation model and the diversity model, and includes over 70 work-life balance measures and related actions.

9 Excellence

Redeia has a Policy of Excellence, which was updated in 2021. It sets out the Company's principles and commitment to excellence in management, focused on the creation of sustainable value that meets or surpasses the requirements and expectations of the stakeholders in Redeia's ecosystem, acting as a lever for achieving truly excellent results both now and down the line.

In 1999, the Company adopted the EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management) excellence management model as a tool to improve management, under which external assessments are performed on a regular basis. The last such assessment took place in 2022 and encompassed both the Company and Red Eléctrica de España, S.A.U., in accordance with the EFQM 2020 model, yielding a score of over 700 points, so unlocking the EFQM 700+ Seal of Innovation and Sustainability Excellence.

Redeia's commitment to excellence is evidenced by the external certifications awarded by renowned certification entities testifying that the organisation successfully implements certifiable management systems. Redeia has quality assurance systems certified under ISO 9001 in place at the Company and the main subsidiaries.

Elsewhere, Redeia's criminal and anti-bribery compliance system is also certified under the UNE 19601 criminal compliance management system and UNE 37001 anti-bribery management system standards. Redeia's whistleblowing management and compliance system is also certified under EA 37002, aligned with ISO 37002.

10 Disclosures regarding average supplier payment term. Additional Provision Three - "Disclosure requirements" under Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010.

In accordance with the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC) resolution of 29 January 2016 regarding disclosures that must be included in the notes to financial statements regarding the average supplier

payment period in commercial transactions, as amended by Law 18/2022 of 28 September 2022, the average supplier payment period in 2025 was 34 days.

The disclosures required by this resolution are provided in note 19 of the Company's 2025 financial statements.

11 Events after the end of the reporting period

No significant events have occurred between the reporting date and the date on which these financial statements were authorised for issue.

12 Dividend policy

Redeia's dividend policy is outlined in its 2021 - 2025 Strategic Plan, which initially envisioned a dividend payment of 1 euro per share until 2022, and a floor of 0.80 euros per share from 2023. The Group's stronger financial situation - largely thanks to the sale of a stake in Redeia Infraestructuras de Telecomunicación - allowed it to raise shareholder remuneration to 1 euro per share in 2023. Framed by that policy, the dividends paid in 2025 out of prior-year profit amounted to 432.3 million euros.

The dividend to be paid out of 2025 earnings, as proposed by the Board of Directors and pending approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, amounts to 0.80 euro per share.

That dividend will be paid in two instalments: an interim dividend already paid in January 2026 and a final dividend payable halfway through the year once the financial statements have been ratified at the Annual General Meeting.

13 Outlook

As regards the management of the various businesses, the Company, as the Parent of Redeia, plans to continue to implement its model articulated around balancing two major lines of action: operations subject to market risk which offset the concentration of regulatory risk; and regulated operations which offset market risk. Along these lines, it will continue to perform the role of Spanish TSO, building and operating a safe and reliable electricity system and facilitating the energy transition in Spain; continue to foster connectivity as a leading operator of fibre optic telecommunications infrastructure; consolidate its international business; and invest in technological innovation and digitalisation.

It remains committed to financial sustainability and value creation against the backdrop of hefty investments. The Company plans to continue to nurture its corporate culture of collaboration and openness to change, safeguarding the wellbeing of its people and ensuring a diverse body of talent.

It will work on guaranteeing electricity supply and fibre optic connectivity and upholding its commitment to maximising value for its shareholders, offering an attractive dividend yield and generating value through efficient management of its activities, weighing up alternatives for growing the business and maintaining a sound capital structure. To do so, it will continue to pursue long-term value creation, facilitating the energy transition by leveraging sustainability criteria and contributing to social and regional cohesion.

The Company continues to make inroads on delivering its 2030 Sustainability Commitment and maximising its contribution to global targets, chief of which are the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It plans to step up its social and environmental contributions across all the geographical and business areas in which it deploys its infrastructures, maximising its positive impact beyond its investment projects and

providing solutions to the structural challenges that perpetuate territorial, generational, gender and digital inequality.

14 Non-financial information statement and sustainability information in compliance with Law 11/2018 of 28 December 2018

Regarding Spanish Law 11/2018 of 28 December 2018, amending Spain's Code of Commerce, the consolidated text of the Corporate Enterprises Act enacted by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July 2010 and Spain's Audit Act (Law 22/2015 of 20 July 2015) regarding non-financial and diversity information, note that the Company's non-financial information statement and sustainability information are included in the Group's 2025 consolidated management report placed on file at the Madrid Companies Register.

15 Annual Corporate Governance Report

The annual corporate governance report is an integral part of the management report and is available at:

<https://www.cnmv.es/portal/consultas/ee/informaciongobcorp.aspx?nif=A-78003662&lang=en>

16 Annual Report on Director Remuneration

The annual report on director remuneration is an integral part of the management report and is available at:

<https://www.cnmv.es/Portal/Consultas/EE/InformacionGobCorp.aspx?TipoInforme=6&nif=A-78003662>