# ACERINOX, S.A.

## Annual Accounts
## as of December 31, 2024

*Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group (see Note 2). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



## NOTES

# ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF ACERINOX, S.A.

## 1. BALANCE SHEET OF ACERINOX, S.A.

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2024 and 2023)

| | | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ASSETS | | | |
| **A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS** | | | **2,070,922** | **1,725,225** |
| **I.** | **Intangible assets** | 5 | **1,274** | **1,271** |
| | 1. Computer software | | 1,274 | 186 |
| | 2. Advances on fixed assets | | | 1,085 |
| **II.** | **Property, plant and equipment** | 6 | **8,391** | **8,499** |
| | 1. Land and buildings | | 7,444 | 7,593 |
| | 2. Technical facilities and other property, plant and equipment | | 947 | 906 |
| **III.** | **Investment property** | 7 | **1,891** | **1,937** |
| | 1. Land | | 1,231 | 1,231 |
| | 2. Buildings | | 660 | 706 |
| **IV.** | **Long term investments in Group companies and affiliates** | 9 | **2,034,335** | **1,698,214** |
| | 1. Equity instruments | | 2,034,335 | 1,698,214 |
| | 2. Corporate loans | 15.2 | | |
| **V.** | **Long-term financial investments** | 9 | **7,461** | **9,066** |
| | 1. Assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| | 2. Loans to third parties | | | |
| | 3. Derivatives | | 4,498 | 8,991 |
| | 4. Other financial assets | | 2,963 | 75 |
| **VI.** | **Deferred tax assets** | 12 | **17,570** | **6,238** |
| **B) CURRENT ASSETS** | | | **850,090** | **971,875** |
| **I.** | **Trade and other receivables** | 9 | **32,439** | **26,150** |
| | 1. Customers, Group companies and affiliates | 15.2 | 30,972 | 25,584 |
| | 2. Sundry receivables | | 156 | 141 |
| | 3. Staff | | 7 | 2 |
| | 4. Current tax assets | 12 | 591 | 13 |
| | 5. Other credits with Public Administrations | 12 | 713 | 410 |
| **II.** | **Short-term investments in Group companies and affiliates** | 9 | **577,115** | **910,697** |
| | 1. Corporate loans | 15.2 | 336,476 | 612,054 |
| | 2. Other financial assets | 9.2.3 | 240,639 | 298,643 |
| **III.** | **Short-term financial investments** | 9 | **78,536** | **12,373** |
| | 1. Derivatives | | 7,449 | 12,367 |
| | 2. Other financial assets | 9.2.6 | 71,087 | 6 |
| **IV.** | **Short-term accruals** | | **562** | **1,468** |
| **V.** | **Cash and cash equivalents** | 9 | **161,438** | **21,187** |
| | 1. Cash | | 161,438 | 21,187 |
| | **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **2,921,012** | **2,697,100** |

*The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Annual Accounts.*

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2024 and 2023)

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A) EQUITY** | | | **1,070,132** | **1,129,723** |
| **A-1) Shareholders' equity.** | | 10 | **1,064,774** | **1,116,408** |
| **I.** | **Capital** | | **62,334** | **62,334** |
| | 1. Registered capital | | 62,334 | 62,334 |
| **II.** | **Issue premium** | | **268** | **268** |
| **III.** | **Reserves** | | **972,423** | **1,013,623** |
| | 1. Legal | | 13,527 | 13,527 |
| | 2. Other reserves | | 958,896 | 1,000,096 |
| **IV.** | **Treasury shares and equity interests** | | **-221** | **-1,031** |
| **V.** | **Profit/(loss) from previous years** | | | |
| **VI.** | **Profit/(loss) for the year** | | **101,478** | **114,187** |
| **VII.** | **Interim dividend** | | **-77,286** | **-77,261** |
| **VIII** | **Other equity instruments** | | **5,778** | **4,288** |
| **A-2) Adjustments for changes in value** | | | **5,358** | **13,315** |
| **I.** | Assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| II. | Hedging operations | | 5,358 | 13,315 |
| **B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | **1,430,411** | **1,198,068** |
| **I.** | **Long-term borrowings** | 9 | **1,410,793** | **1,176,777** |
| | 1. Bonds and other marketable securities | | | |
| | 2. Bank borrowings | | 1,409,291 | 1,176,734 |
| | 3. Derivatives | | 1,459 | |
| | 4. Other financial liabilities | | 43 | 43 |
| **II.** | **Long-term debt with Group companies and affiliates** | 15.2 | | |
| **III.** | **Deferred tax liabilities** | 12 | **19,618** | **21,291** |
| **C) CURRENT LIABILITIES** | | | **420,469** | **369,309** |
| **I.** | Current payables | 9 | **375,544** | **325,728** |
| | 1. Bonds and other marketable securities | | | 76,584 |
| | 2. Bank borrowings | | 297,932 | 170,976 |
| | 3. Derivatives | | 308 | 859 |
| | 4. Other financial liabilities | | 77,304 | 77,309 |
| **II.** | **Short-term debt with Group companies and affiliates** | 15.2 | **37,554** | **34,797** |
| **III.** | **Trade and other payables** | 9 | **7,371** | **8,784** |
| | 1. Suppliers | | 2,444 | 3,044 |
| | 2. Suppliers, Group companies and affiliates | 15 | 19 | 8 |
| | 3. Sundry payables. | | 1,704 | 748 |
| | 4. Personnel (remunerations pending payment) | | 2,380 | 4,350 |
| | 5. Current tax liabilities | 12 | | |
| | 6. Other debts with Public Administrations | 12 | 824 | 634 |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | **2,921,012** | **2,697,100** |

*The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Annual Accounts.*

# 2. INCOME STATEMENT OF ACERINOX, S.A.

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2024 and 2023)

| | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A.1) CONTINUING OPERATIONS** | | | |
| **1. Revenue** | 13.2 | **360,055** | **377,124** |
| a) Services rendered | | 61,968 | 39,325 |
| b) Dividends received from Group companies | 9.2.6 | 260,535 | 306,131 |
| c) Financial income from Group companies | 15.2 | 37,552 | 31,668 |
| **2. Other operating income** | 13.2 | **391** | **502** |
| a) Ancillary income and other current operating expenses | | 391 | 499 |
| b) Operating subsidies included in income for the period | | | 3 |
| **3. Staff costs** | 13.1 | **-23,814** | **-20,103** |
| a) Wages, salaries and similar | | -21,042 | -17,656 |
| b) Employee benefits | | -2,772 | -2,447 |
| **4. Other operating expenses** | | **-41,009** | **-17,739** |
| a) Outside services | 13.3 | -41,045 | -17,451 |
| b) Taxes | | 36 | -288 |
| **5. Depreciation of fixed assets** | 5, 6, and 7 | **-939** | **-568** |
| **6. Impairment and gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets** | | **-161,119** | **-185,998** |
| a) Gains (losses) on disposals and other | 6 | -65,421 | |
| b) Impairment of equity instruments | 9.2.6 | -95,698 | -185,998 |
| **A.2) OPERATING INCOME** | | **133,565** | **153,218** |
| **1 Finance income** | | **3,361** | **59** |
| a) Of holdings in equity instruments | | | |
| a1) In third parties | | | |
| b) Marketable securities and other financial instruments | | 3,361 | 59 |
| b1) In third parties | | 3,361 | 59 |
| **2 Finance costs** | | **-44,292** | **-33,378** |
| a) For debts with Group companies and affiliates | 15.2 | -1,773 | -1,590 |
| b) For debts with third parties | | -42,519 | -31,788 |
| **3 Changes in fair value of financial instruments** | 9.2.2 | **-958** | **144** |
| a) Trading portfolio and others | | -958 | 144 |
| b) Recognition in the income statement of financial assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| **4 Exchange differences** | 11 | **3,316** | **345** |
| **A.3) FINANCIAL RESULT** | | **-38,573** | **-32,830** |
| **A.4) PRETAX INCOME** | | **94,992** | **120,388** |
| **1 Income tax** | 12 | 6,983 | -6,055 |
| **2 Other taxes** | 12.2 | -497 | -146 |
| **A.5) INCOME FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS** | | **101,478** | **114,187** |
| **A.6) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS** | | | |
| **A.7) PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR** | | **101,478** | **114,187** |

*The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Annual Accounts.*

# 3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

## 3.1 STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2024 and 2023)

| | Note | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A) RESULTS OF THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS** | | **101,478** | **114,187** |
| **INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNIZED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY** | | | |
| **I. For valuation of financial instruments.** | | | |
| 1. Financial assets at fair value through equity. | 9.2.4 | | |
| **II. Arising from cash flow hedges.** | 9.2.3 | 2,621 | -3,821 |
| **III. Arising from actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments.** | | | |
| **IV. Tax effect.** | 12 | -655 | 955 |
| **B) TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSES CHARGED DIRECTLY TO EQUITY (I+II+III+IV+V)** | | **1,966** | **-2,866** |
| **TRANSFERS TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS** | | | |
| **I. For valuation of financial instruments** | | | |
| 1. Financial assets at fair value through equity | | | |
| **II. Arising from cash flow hedges** | 9.2.3 | -13,231 | -12,175 |
| **III. Tax effect.** | 12 | 3,308 | 3,044 |
| **C) TOTAL TRANSFERRED TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS** | | **-9,923** | **-9,131** |
| **TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSE (A + B + C)** | | **93,521** | **102,190** |

*The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Annual Accounts.*

## 3.2. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2024 and 2023)

| | Registered capital | Issue premium | Reserves | Profit/(loss) for the year | Interim dividend | Other equity instruments | Treasury shares | Adjustments for changes in value | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **64,931** | **268** | **920,030** | **332,013** | **-74,799** | **3,798** | **-90,703** | **25,312** | **1,180,850** |
| **I. Total recognized income and expenses** | | | | **114,187** | | | | **-11,997** | **102,190** |
| Results of the income statement | | | | 114,187 | | | | | **114,187** |
| For valuation of financial instruments | | | | | | | | -15,996 | **-15,996** |
| Tax effect | | | | | | | | 3,999 | **3,999** |
| **II. Transactions with partners or owners.** | **-2,597** | | **93,594** | **-332,013** | **-2,462** | **490** | **89,673** | | **-153,315** |
| Interim dividend | | | | | -77,261 | | | | **-77,261** |
| Dividends paid | | | -149,562 | | 74,799 | | | | **-74,763** |
| Application of retained earnings | | | 332,013 | -332,013 | | | | | **0** |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | | | | | | | -2,084 | | **-2,084** |
| Depreciation of treasury shares | -2,597 | | -88,088 | | | | 90,685 | | **0** |
| Long-term incentive plan for senior executives | | | -769 | | | 490 | 1,072 | | **793** |
| **III. Other changes in equity** | | | -1 | | | | -1 | | **-2** |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **62,334** | **268** | **1,013,624** | **114,187** | **-77,261** | **4,288** | **-1,030** | **13,315** | **1,129,725** |
| **I. Total recognized income and expenses** | | | | **101,478** | | | | **-7,957** | **93,521** |
| Results of the income statement | | | | 101,478 | | | | | **101,478** |
| For valuation of financial instruments | | | | | | | | -10,610 | **-10,610** |
| Tax effect | | | | | | | | 2,653 | **2,653** |
| **II. Transactions with partners or owners.** | | | **-41,199** | **-114,187** | **-25** | **1,490** | **809** | | **-153,112** |
| Interim dividend | | | | | -77,286 | | | | **-77,286** |
| Dividends paid | | | -154,522 | | 77,261 | | | | **-77,261** |
| Application of retained earnings | | | 114,187 | -114,187 | | | | | **0** |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | | | | | | | -961 | | **-961** |
| Long-term incentive plan for senior executives | | | -864 | | | 1,490 | 1,770 | | **2,396** |
| **III. Other changes in equity** | | | -2 | | | | | | **-2** |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **62,334** | **268** | **972,423** | **101,478** | **-77,286** | **5,778** | **-221** | **5,358** | **1,070,132** |

*The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Annual Accounts*

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

(Figures in thousands of euros at December 31, 2024 and 2023)

| | Notes | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES** | | **305,496** | **201,427** |
| **1. Profit/(loss) for the year before tax** | | **94,992** | **120,388** |
| **2. Adjustments to the result** | | **-56,278** | **-84,383** |
| a) Depreciation of fixed assets (+) | 5, 6, and 7 | 940 | 568 |
| b) Valuation corrections for impairment (+/-) | 9.2.6 | 95,698 | 185,998 |
| c) Gain (loss) on retirements and disposals of financial instruments | | 65,421 | |
| d) Gain (loss) on retirements and disposals of fixed assets (+/-) | | | |
| e) Finance income (-) | | -3,361 | -59 |
| f) Finance expenses (+) | | 44,292 | 33,378 |
| g) Exchange differences (+/-) | | -41 | 1,467 |
| h) Changes in fair value of financial instruments (+/-) | | -821 | -566 |
| i) Other income and expenses | | -258,406 | -305,169 |
| **3. Changes in working capital** | | **-9,284** | **-12,864** |
| a) Trade and other receivables (+/-) | | -5,711 | -11,904 |
| b) Other current assets (+/-) | | -3,044 | -2,536 |
| c) Trade and other payables (+/-) | | -2,252 | 270 |
| d) Other current liabilities (+/-) | | 1,723 | 1,306 |
| e) Other non-current assets and liabilities (+/-) | | | |
| **4. Other cash flows from operating activities** | | **276,066** | **178,286** |
| a) Interest payments (-) | | -44,758 | -28,881 |
| b) Dividend collections (+) | | 318,538 | 195,000 |
| c) Interest income (+) | | 3,361 | 59 |
| d) Income tax payments (collections) (+/-) | | -1,075 | 12,108 |
| **B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES** | | **-293,389** | **24,061** |
| **5. Payments for investments (-)** | | **-335,857** | **-86,258** |
| a) Group companies and affiliates | | -334,978 | -85,026 |
| b) Intangible assets | | | -693 |
| c) Property, plant and equipment | | -819 | -539 |
| d) Other financial assets | | -60 | |
| e) Other assets (Group loans) | | | |
| **6. Proceeds from divestitures (+)** | | **42,468** | **110,319** |
| a) Group companies and affiliates | | | |
| b) Property, plant and equipment | | 6 | |
| c) Other financial assets | | | |
| d) Other assets (Group loans) | | 42,462 | 110,319 |
| **7. Dividend collection (+)** | | | |
| a) Other collections/payments for investment activities | | | |
| **C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES** | | **128,144** | **-207,621** |
| **8. Payments for investments (-)** | | **-961** | **-2,084** |
| a) Issuance of equity instruments (-) | | | |
| b) Acquisition of own equity instruments (-) | | | |
| c) Acquisition of own equity instruments (-) | | -961 | -2,084 |
| d) Disposal of own equity instruments (+) | | | |
| **9. Receivables and payments for financial liability instruments** | 9.2.5 | **283,642** | **-55,975** |
| A) Issuance | | 660,420 | 105,893 |
| 1. Bonds and other marketable securities (+) | | | |
| 2. Bank borrowings (+) | | 735,000 | 105,000 |
| 3. Payables to Group companies and affiliates (+) | | 420 | 893 |
| B) Reimbursement and depreciation of: | | -376,778 | -161,868 |
| 1. Bonds and other marketable securities (+) | | -75,000 | |
| 2. Bank borrowings (-) | | -376,604 | -161,868 |
| 3. Payables to Group companies and affiliates (-) | | -174 | |
| 4. Other debts | | | |
| **9. Payments for dividends and remuneration of other equity instruments** | | **-154,537** | **-149,562** |
| A) Dividends (-) | 10.5 | -154,537 | -149,562 |
| B) Remuneration of other equity instruments (-) | | | |
| **D) NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS** | | **140,251** | **17,867** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year** | | **21,187** | **3,320** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | | **161,438** | **21,187** |

*The accompanying Notes 1 to 17 are an integral part of these Annual Accounts.*

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF ACERINOX, S.A.

## NOTE 1 – COMPANY ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

Corporate purpose and main business activities: the Company's purpose, as described in its bylaws, consists of the manufacture and sale of stainless steel and high-performance alloys products through the ownership of shares or other equity interests in companies with an identical or similar corporate purpose. The Company's main business activity is that of a holding company, in its condition as the Parent of the Acerinox Group. Acerinox, S.A. manages and supervises the strategic business areas. In addition, it provides corporate services such as legal, accounting, and advisory services, among others, and is responsible for directing and managing the Group's financing, as well as approving both Capex and organic and inorganic growth strategies.

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

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

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

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

On the other hand, as also detailed in **Note 9.2.6**, on December 3, the Group sold the Malaysia-based subsidiary Bahru Stainless Sdn Bhd Group. This sale has been caused by production overcapacity in this market and price pressure. However, the Group continues to maintain a commercial subsidiary in that country, which will allow it to continue to supply this market with less commodity and high value-added products from other Group plants.

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

At December 31, 2024, Acerinox, S.A., in accordance with Rule 13 of the Rules for the Preparation of Annual Accounts, did not form part of a decision-making unit with other companies with registered office in Spain other than those included in **Note 9.2.6**.

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

Authorization for issue: These annual accounts were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A., on February 26, 2025.

On that same date, the directors also authorized for issue the consolidated annual accounts of Acerinox, S.A. and subsidiaries for 2024, which present consolidated profit attributable to the Parent Company of EUR 224,946 thousand (2023: EUR 228,128 thousand) and consolidated equity of EUR 2,575,071 thousand (2023: EUR 2,463,126 thousand).

## NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

### 2.1 Fair view

In accordance with current legislation, the Company's directors formally prepared these annual accounts, in order to present a fair view of its equity and financial position at December 31, 2024 and the results of its operations, the changes in its equity and the cash flows in the year then ended.

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

The Company's directors consider that the annual accounts for 2024 will be approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting without any changes.

### 2.2 Comparative information

For comparison purposes the accompanying annual accounts present, in addition to the figures for 2024, for each item in the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and notes to the annual accounts, the figures for 2023, which formed part of the annual accounts for 2023 approved by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting on April 22, 2024.

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

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

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

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

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

The main estimates made by the Company are as follows:

a) **Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments**

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

**b) Impairment losses on investments in Group companies and affiliates**

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

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

**Note 9.2.6** details the analyzes conducted by the Company in 2024 and 2023.

**c) Recoverability of tax loss and tax credit carryforwards**

Separately from tax legislation, which in Spain allows the recovery of tax losses without time limitation, as established in the related accounting policy (see **Note 4.7**), the Company recognizes in the balance sheet the deferred tax assets arising from tax loss and tax credit carryforwards, provided that they are recoverable over a reasonable period of time, which the Company has set at ten years. The Company regularly assesses the recoverability of available tax assets through earnings projections approved by management, to conclude as to whether they will be recoverable in the aforementioned reasonable period.

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

Despite the Company's positive results this year, the tax group has generated tax losses, so it has not been possible to offset tax loss carryforwards from previous years.

At Group level, after recording the credit derived from the losses of the tax group for 2024 (EUR 34 million), and having performed the recoverability analysis described in **Note 12.3**, an impairment of EUR 61,548 thousand has been recorded. The Company has not been affected by the aforementioned impairment as it has practically no capitalized tax credits derived from unused tax loss carryforwards from previous years; in fact, the effect in the year has been the opposite, as explained below.

The Company has partially reversed the impairment recorded. Tax credits at year-end amounted to EUR 10,671 thousand based on (i) the effect of the nullity of RD 3/2016, (ii) forecast results of future years and (iii) the effect of the limitation of integration in the Group's taxable income of the losses of the companies that compose it and the consequent integration over the following 10 years. In view of the positive results in these financial years, the Company Acerinox S.A. will not be affected by the integration of losses mentioned above (iii).

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

**d) Determination of employee benefit obligations**

Pension and similar obligations are determined on the basis of actuarial valuations which take into account statistical rates published by official bodies relating to future valuations such as expectations of salary increases, growth rates, mortality rates, discount rates, etc. These rates may vary significantly depending on economic and market conditions, which would cause variations in the obligations recognized in the financial statements. These assessments are carried out by independent experts.

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

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

**e) Recognition of deferred tax liabilities under Pillar 2 standards**

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

According to the analysis based on the figures to be reported in the 2024 country-by-country report, the Group is covered by temporary safe harbors, exempting it from calculation of the minimum tax. The analyses performed confirm that in the jurisdictions where the Group's main entities are located, effective taxes exceed the minimum payment of 15%.

## NOTE 3 – DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT AND SHAREHOLDER REMUNERATION

The proposed distribution of profit of the parent, Acerinox, S.A., for 2024 that the Board of Directors will submit for approval by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting is as follows:

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

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

On April 22, 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the appropriation of the results of the parent company for the financial year 2023, with the following distribution:

| | 2023 |
|---|---|
| **Basis for distribution:** | |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | 114,186,613 |
| **Application:** | |
| Dividends | 149,537,702 |
| To voluntary reserves | -35,351,089 |

## NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 4.1 Intangible assets

**a) Computer software**

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

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

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

**Note 5** includes detailed information on intangible assets.

## 4.2 Property, plant and equipment

### a) Owned assets

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

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

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

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

### b) Depreciation and amortization charge

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

Land is not depreciated.

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

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

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

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

## 4.3 Investment property

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

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

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

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

## 4.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.5 Financial instruments

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

### 4.5.1 Classification

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

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

### 4.5.2 Financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

**a) Financial assets at depreciated cost**

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

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

**b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

**c) Financial assets at cost**

This category includes investments in Group companies and affiliates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.5.3 Financial liabilities

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

**a) Financial liabilities at depreciated cost**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**b) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

### 4.5.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

### 4.5.5 Guarantees provided and received

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

Short-term guarantees are measured at their par value.

### 4.5.6 Hedge accounting

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

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

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

The Company only undertakes cash flow hedges.

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

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

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

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

### 4.6 Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.7 Income tax

The income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

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

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

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

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

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

In order to determine the recoverability of the tax assets, future earnings projections approved by management are performed. These take into account present macroeconomic and market circumstances. As the Company files consolidated tax returns, it takes into account the earnings projections of all the entities that form part of its tax group.

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

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

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

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

The Company has been taxed under the consolidated tax regime since 1998. As agreed by the shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 28, 2003, Acerinox, S.A. and certain of the subsidiaries with registered office in Spain form part of a consolidated tax group on an indefinite basis, with the exception of Metalinox Bilbao, S.A.U. and Inoxidables de Euskadi, S.A.U., which file tax returns separately. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated tax group was made up of: Acerinox, S.A., Acerinox Europa, S.A.U., Roldan, S.A., Inoxfil, S.A., Inoxcenter, S.L.U. and Inoxcenter Canarias, S.A.U. Under this regime, mutual credits and debits may arise between the companies forming part of the consolidation scope. Reciprocal receivables and payables between Group companies may arise as a result of the application of this regime. In this connection, if a company in the tax group incurs a tax loss in the year and the companies in the tax group as a whole offset all or a portion thereof in the consolidated income tax return, a reciprocal receivable and payable arises between the Group companies in relation to the portion of the tax loss that was offset. Also, the tax credits and tax relief relating to the income tax charge shall affect the calculation of the tax payable at each company for the effective amount thereof applicable under the consolidated tax regime and not for the amount (whether higher or lower) that would correspond to each company if individual tax returns were filed.

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

In connection with the new Pillar 2 tax regulations approved by the OECD, the Company has decided to make use of the temporary exemption with regard to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the expenses resulting from the calculation of the minimum tax of 15%, as the Group has done in its consolidated annual accounts. **Note 12** contains detailed information on the above tax standard and the analysis carried out by the Group during the year and its potential impact.

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

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

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

### 4.8 Income and expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**a) Income from services rendered**

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

**b) Dividend income**

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

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

**a) Leases**

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

## 4.9 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes a provision when:

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

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

## 4.10 Employee benefits

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

Short-term commitments include:

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

Long-term commitments include:

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

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

**a) Defined contribution plans**

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

**b) Defined benefit plans and other obligations**

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

The Company has obligations to certain of its employees when they reach retirement age. Defined benefit liabilities are recognized at the present value of the obligations existing at the reporting date less the fair value of the plan assets at that date. Where plan assets include qualifying insurance policies that exactly match the amount and timing of some or all of the benefits payable under the plan, the fair value of the insurance policies is considered equal to the present value of the related payment obligations.

**c) Share-based payment transactions**

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

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

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

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

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

### 4.11 Related party transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

## NOTE 5 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The detail of the main classes of intangible assets and of the changes therein in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| COST | Computer software | Advances for computer software | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **14,515** | **453** | **14,968** |
| Acquisitions | 95 | 632 | 727 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **14,610** | **1,085** | **15,695** |
| Acquisitions | 268 | 193 | 461 |
| Transfers | 1,278 | -1,278 | 0 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **16,156** | **0** | **16,156** |

| ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS | Computer software | Advances for computer software | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **14,276** | **0** | **14,276** |
| Allocation | 148 | | 148 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **14,424** | **0** | **14,424** |
| Allocation | 458 | | 458 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **14,882** | **0** | **14,882** |

| NET VALUE | Computer software | Advances for computer software | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost as of December 31, 2022 | 14,515 | 453 | 14,968 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment losses | -14,276 | | -14,276 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2022** | **239** | **453** | **692** |
| Cost as of December 31, 2023 | 14,610 | 1,085 | 15,695 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment losses | -14,424 | | -14,424 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023** | **186** | **1,085** | **1,271** |
| Cost as of December 31, 2024 | 16,156 | | 16,156 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment losses | -14,882 | | -14,882 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2024** | **1,274** | **0** | **1,274** |

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

**Fully depreciated goods**

In 2024, the Company’s fully depreciated intangible assets amounted to EUR 14,359 thousand (2023: EUR 14,149 thousand).

## NOTE 6 – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The detail of the various categories of property, plant and equipment and of the changes therein in 2024 and 2023 is shown in the following table:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| COST | Land | Buildings | Other items of property, plant and equipment | Property, plant and equipment in | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **4,340** | **8,092** | **8,065** | **762** | **21,259** |
| Additions | | | 437 | 103 | 540 |
| Transfers | | 534 | 331 | -865 | |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **4,340** | **8,626** | **8,833** | **0** | **21,799** |
| Additions | | | 327 | | 327 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **4,340** | **8,626** | **9,160** | **0** | **22,126** |

| ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS | Land | Buildings | Other items of property, plant and equipment | Property, plant and equipment in | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | | **5,226** | **7,701** | | **12,927** |
| Allocation | | 147 | 226 | | 373 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **0** | **5,373** | **7,927** | **0** | **13,300** |
| Allocation | | 149 | 286 | | 435 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **0** | **5,522** | **8,213** | **0** | **13,735** |

| NET VALUE | Land | Buildings | Other items of property, plant and equipment | Property, plant and equipment in | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cost as of December 31, 2022 | 4,340 | 8,626 | 8,833 | | 21,799 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | -5,373 | -7,927 | | -13,300 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2022** | **4,340** | **3,253** | **906** | **0** | **8,499** |
| Cost as of December 31, 2023 | 4,340 | 8,626 | 8,833 | | 21,799 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | -5,373 | -7,927 | | -13,300 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023** | **4,340** | **3,253** | **906** | **0** | **8,499** |
| Cost as of December 31, 2024 | 4,340 | 8,626 | 9,160 | | 22,126 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | **-5,522** | **-8,213** | | **-13,735** |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2024** | **4,340** | **3,104** | **947** | **0** | **8,391** |

**Disposals of property, plant and equipment**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 no items of property, plant and equipment were derecognized. At December 31, 2024 and 2023 there were no results from the sale of fixed assets.

**Fully depreciated goods**

At December 31, 2024, the Company had fully depreciated items of property, plant and equipment amounting to EUR 7,596 thousand (2023: EUR 7,439 thousand).

**Other disclosures**

There were no legal proceedings, attachments or similar measures that could affect items of property, plant or equipment at December 31, 2024 or 2023.

**Insurance**

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

**Environment**

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

In 2024, as in 2023, the Company did not incur any environmental expenses.

## NOTE 7 – INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The detail of the changes in "investment property" in 2024 and 2023 is shown in the following table:
(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| COST | Land | Buildings | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **1,231** | **2,320** | **3,551** |
| Transfers | | | |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **1,231** | **2,320** | **3,551** |
| Transfers | | | |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **1,231** | **2,320** | **3,551** |

| ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS | Land | Buildings | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | | **1,567** | **1,567** |
| Allocation | | 47 | 47 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **0** | **1,614** | **1,614** |
| Allocation | | 46 | 46 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **0** | **1,660** | **1,660** |

| NET VALUE | Land | Buildings | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost as of December 31, 2022 | 1,231 | 2,320 | 3,551 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | -1,567 | -1,567 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2022** | **1,231** | **753** | **1,984** |
| Cost as of December 31, 2023 | 1,231 | 2,320 | 3,551 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | -1,614 | -1,614 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2023** | **1,231** | **706** | **1,937** |
| Cost as of December 31, 2024 | 1,231 | 2,320 | 3,551 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | -1,660 | -1,660 |
| **Carrying amount as of December 31, 2024** | **1,231** | **660** | **1,891** |

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

The lease income obtained by the Company in 2024 amounted to EUR 365 thousand (2023: EUR 356 thousand). The associated operating expenses, including repair and maintenance expenses, amounted to EUR 123 thousand (2023: EUR 115 thousand).

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

The market value of all the investment property exceeded the book value thereof and amounted to EUR 5,759 thousand at December 31, 2024. This valuation takes into account observable market variables such as offers and prices per square meter of premises available in the geographical area of the Company's investment property and, therefore, the determination of fair value is classified within the LEVEL 2 hierarchy detailed in **Note 9.2.2.1**.

**Insurance**

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

## NOTE 8 – LEASES AND OTHER SIMILAR TRANSACTIONS

The Company only has operating leases.

### 8.1 Lease expenses (as lessee)

In 2024, the operating lease expenses amounted to EUR 275 thousand (2023: EUR 300 thousand).

The present value of the minimum lease payments is EUR 296 thousand (2023: EUR 508 thousand) and relates to lease terms ending within five years.

## NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### 9.1 General considerations

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

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

### 9.2.1 Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial assets, excluding investments in equity instruments of Group companies and affiliates, at year-end 2024 and 2023 are as follows, according to the classification introduced by the amendment to the Spanish General Chart of Accounts in Royal Decree 1/2021 of January 12:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| Class | Long-term financial instruments | | | | | | Short-term financial instruments | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Equity instruments | | Debt securities | | Loans, derivatives and other | | Equity instruments | | Debt securities | | Loans, derivatives and other | |
| **Category** | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Assets at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Trading portfolio | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financial assets at depreciated cost or cost | | | | | 2,963 | 75 | | | | | 679,899 | 937,898 |
| Hedging derivatives | | | | | 4,498 | 8,991 | | | | | 7,449 | 12,367 |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **7,461** | **9,066** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **687,348** | **950,265** |

No debts with Public Administrations are included either as of December 31, 2024 or 2023.

At 2024 and 2023 year-end the Company's financial liabilities were as follows:
(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| Class | Long-term financial instruments | | | | | | Short-term financial instruments | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bank borrowings | | Bonds and other marketable securities | | Derivatives and others | | Bank borrowings | | Bonds and other marketable securities | | Derivatives and others | |
| **Category** | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Liabilities at depreciated cost or cost | 1,409,291 | 1,176,734 | | | 43 | 43 | 297,932 | 170,976 | | 76,584 | 121,405 | 120,256 |
| Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Trading portfolio | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 859 |
| - Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hedging derivatives | | | | | 1,459 | | | | | | 270 | |
| **TOTAL** | **1,409,291** | **1,176,734** | **0** | **0** | **1,502** | **43** | **297,932** | **170,976** | **0** | **76,584** | **121,713** | **121,115** |

No debts with Public Administrations are included either as of December 31, 2024 or 2023.

### 9.2.2 Derivative financial instruments

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss | | 38 | | 859 |
| Hedging derivatives | 11,947 | 1,729 | 21,358 | |
| **TOTAL** | **11,947** | **1,767** | **21,358** | **859** |

All derivatives at fair value through profit or loss have a term of less than one year and are classified as current in the statement of financial position. EUR 3,039 thousand of hedging derivatives are classified in the long term (2023: EUR 8,991 thousand).

#### 9.2.2.1 Determination of fair value

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

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

LEVEL 1: quoted prices in active markets
LEVEL 2: observable market variables other than quoted prices
LEVEL 3: variables not observable in the market

The Group's position at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 |
| Financial derivatives (assets) | | 11,947 | | | 21,358 | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **11,947** | **0** | **0** | **21,358** | **0** |

| | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 | LEVEL 1 | LEVEL 2 | LEVEL 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial derivatives (liabilities) | | 1,767 | | | 859 | |
| **TOTAL** | **0** | **1,767** | **0** | **0** | **859** | **0** |

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

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

#### 9.2.2.2 Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

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

Based on the Group's hedging strategy, none of the aforementioned foreign currency derivatives arranged at December 31, 2024 were considered to be a hedge, since they are all used to hedge positions of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Any exchange differences that arise from such translation are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Using these instruments ensures that any fluctuation in exchange rates that could affect assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currency would be offset by a change of the same amount in the derivative arranged. Similarly, changes in the derivative are recognized in the same way in the income statement, offsetting any changes that occur in foreign currency monetary items. As these derivatives do not qualify as cash flow hedging instruments for accounting purposes, the revaluation of these derivatives is recorded in the consolidated income statement "revaluation of financial instruments at fair value".

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

At December 31, 2024, the Company had used contracts for foreign currency transactions amounting to EUR 24 million. These foreign currency transactions enable the Company to hedge its foreign currency collection rights with Group companies in Malaysian ringgits. (EUR 313 million in 2023 that enable the Company to hedge its foreign currency collection rights with Group companies in US dollars and Malaysian ringgits).

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

(Amounts in thousands)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Assets | Liabilities |
| USD | | | 330,000 | |
| MYR | 110,000 | | 80,000 | |

### 9.2.2.3 Hedging derivatives

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had only classified interest rate swaps as hedging derivatives.

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

In order to hedge the interest rate risk on a portion of its current and non-current loans, the Company had arranged the following interest rate swaps at December 31, 2024:

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

The average interest rate of euro-denominated financing hedged by an interest rate hedging derivative, totaling EUR 646 million at year-end, was 2.34% (2023: EUR 430 million at 1.70%). The credit spread on these loans is included in both cases.

By the end of 2024 and 2023 there is no interest rate hedge in a currency other than the euro.

During 2024, the Company contracted four new swap transactions to hedge highly probable future flows pegged to the variable interest rate, as well as any modification thereof that may occur before the maturity date.

The total of the four interest rate derivatives contracted in 2024 amounts to EUR 260 million and is divided as follows: two interest rate derivatives signed with BBVA for an initial amount of EUR 50 million and EUR 120 million; one with Caixabank for an initial amount of EUR 75 million; and one with Banca March for an initial amount of EUR 15 million.

In 2023, no interest rate derivative was contracted.

The detail at December 31, 2023 was as follows:

| | Notional contracted | Amount outstanding | Maturity |
|---|---|---|---|
| From variable to fixed rate | EUR 70 million | EUR 50 million | 2028 |
| From variable to fixed rate | EUR 100 million | EUR 50 million | 2026 |
| From variable to fixed rate | EUR 80 million | EUR 70 million | 2028 |
| From variable to fixed rate | EUR 260 million | EUR 260 million | 2027 |

The fair value of the interest rate swaps was based on the market value of equivalent derivative financial instruments at the reporting date and amounted to EUR 10,218 thousand (December 31, 2023: EUR 21,358 thousand).

The Company assesses whether outstanding hedging relationships meet the effectiveness requirements both at the date of designation and at year-end. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, all outstanding interest rate derivatives arranged qualified as cash flow hedging instruments and, therefore, the unrealized gains and losses in the amount of EUR 1,966 thousand, after tax, on their measurement at fair value was recognized in the statement of recognized income and expense (2023: EUR -2,866 thousand, after tax).

In 2024, EUR -9,923 thousand, after tax, were transferred from the statement of recognized income and expense to profit or loss for the year, reducing borrowing costs (2023: EUR -9,131 thousand, after tax).

The Company has documented the effectiveness of the derivatives arranged to be recognized as hedging instruments, as detailed in **Note 4.5.6.** The financial instruments considered to be hedges were not ineffective at any point in 2024 or 2023.

### 9.2.3 Financial assets at depreciated cost

Loans and receivables include trade and other receivables, such as loans granted to Group companies, which appear in the balance sheet under "investments in Group companies". In 2024, short-term credits granted to Group companies amounted to EUR 336,476 thousand (2023: EUR 612,054 thousand). At year-end there were no long-term credits (2023: EUR 70,000 thousand). Equity instruments in Group companies are not included, as they are measured at cost and are included in **Note 9.2.6**.

As explained in Note 9.3.1.3 on liquidity risk, the Group's treasury is managed centrally to achieve the best possible optimization of resources. Net debt is mainly concentrated at the Acerinox S.A. (more than 70% of total gross debt at year-end), which in turn finances the Group companies that need it.

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

- On May 31 this year, the novation of the loans in force to date with Acerinox Europa for an amount of EUR 649 million (of which EUR 647 million were drawn down) took place under the same conditions applicable to the previous loans already existing at the end of last year. In November 2024, part of this loan matured early in order to carry out a capital increase in Acerinox Europa for EUR 430 million, leaving the loan drawn down by EUR 217 million. It is also proposed to sign a credit facility and to increase the current loan to EUR 250 million from EUR 217 million (amount drawn down at the end of the year).

This loan is pegged to a variable market interest rate with monthly settlements and quarterly reviews.

- In addition this year, and on the occasion of the sale of Bahru Stainless, Sdn. Bhd., Acerinox, S.A. has had to make loans to the company in order to be able to meet its debts with suppliers and banks, since the agreement with the sale and purchase agreement signed with the entity Worldwide Stainless, Sdn. Bhd established a sale of 100% of the entity's shares, free of cash and debt. The amounts contributed to this company amounted to USD 205 million (EUR 184.7 million), of which USD 1 million was amortized, almost USD 168 million was capitalized and around USD 34.2 million was transferred to the new company created in Malaysia (Cabaran Dunia) to pay for the land transferred, all in order to comply with the terms of the sale and purchase agreement.

- Also related to the agreement reached in the Bahru Stainless sale and purchase agreement between Acerinox, S.A. and Worldwide Stainless, the sale of the shares did not include certain land owned by Bahru, which had to be transferred prior to the sale to a Group entity. For this purpose, Acerinox has acquired a special purpose vehicle (Cabaran Dunia), at almost no cost, to which the land has been transferred at a market price determined by an independent third party. In order to be able to pay for this land, Acerinox, S.A. made a loan to this entity (Cabaran Dunia) amounting to EUR 31,728 thousand (including the USD 34.2 million that has been transferred from Bahru).

- During the year, the loan granted to Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. has been extended by an additional MYR 30 million, totaling MYR 110 million. As of the closing date, this loan is fully drawn down. In addition, it has a loan of USD 6 million that is fully available to meet payments to third party suppliers. The total balance of loans used by this entity at year-end amounted to EUR 29,482 thousand.

- As regards Roldan, S.A., there is a contract in force dated September 15, 2022 and maturing on December 31 of this year for a maximum of EUR 30 million. On December 27, the parties novated this agreement, extending its drawdown limit to 40 million, with the same market conditions. At year-end, the loan was drawn down by EUR 30 million.

- There is also a loan agreement with Inoxcenter for EUR 40 million. In December 2023 and in March, April and May of this year, 4 installments of EUR 5 million each were repaid on this loan, for a total of EUR 20 million, leaving EUR 20 million available at year-end.

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

The finance income earned in 2024 on these loans to the Group companies amounted to EUR 37,552 thousand (2023: EUR 31,668 thousand).

No interest was earned on impaired financial assets in 2024 or 2023.

No valuation adjustments were recognized for uncollectible receivables from related parties

The amount recognized in the "other financial assets" with Group companies in the balance sheet relates mainly to the approved dividend from the Group company North American Stainless, Inc., 100% owned by Acerinox, S.A. in the amount of USD 250 million.

### 9.2.4 Financial assets at depreciated cost

The liabilities classified in this category by the Company (excluding bank borrowings and bonds issued, which are detailed in **Note 9.2.5**), include the amounts classified in the balance sheet under "trade and other payables" as well as current payables to Group companies amounting to EUR 37,554 thousand (2023: EUR 34,797 thousand).

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

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

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

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Average supplier payment period | 44 days | 54 days |
| Ration of operations settled | 45 days | 55 days |
| Ratio of transactions pending payment | 35 days | 39 days |

| (Amounts in thousands of euros) | Amount | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Total payments made | 52,958 | 27,389 |
| Total outstanding payments | 2,774 | 2,139 |

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

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| a) Monetary volume of invoices paid within a period equal to or less than the maximum established in the regulations on late payment (in thousands of euros) | 36,732 | 14,482 |
| Percentage share of total monetary payments to its suppliers | 69% | 53% |
| b) Number of invoices paid within a period equal to or less than the maximum period established in the late payment regulations | 4,515 | 5,797 |
| Percentage share of total number of invoices of payments to its suppliers | 80% | 84% |

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

### 9.2.5 Bank borrowings and bonds issued

The detail of the financial debt line items in the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, including both loans and bonds issued by the Company in the year, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Non-current | | Current | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Bonds issued | | | | 76,584 |
| Bank borrowings | 1,409,291 | 1,176,734 | 297,932 | 170,976 |
| **Total financial debt** | **1,409,291** | **1,176,734** | **297,932** | **247,560** |

The private placement issued in July 2014 and in which Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch acted as underwriter, in the amount of EUR 75 million, with a term of 10 years matured in July 2024, the date on which it was redeemed.

The detail of the maturity of the outstanding debt at December 31, 2024 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 and thereafter | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank borrowings | 297,932 | 375,200 | 417,100 | 616,991 | 1,707,223 |
| **Total long-term debt** | **297,932** | **375,200** | **417,100** | **616,991** | **1,707,223** |

The detail of the maturity of the outstanding debt in 2023 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 and thereafter | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank borrowings | 170,976 | 458,933 | 388,533 | 329,267 | 1,347,709 |
| Bonds issued | 76,584 | | | | 76,584 |
| **Total long-term debt** | **247,560** | **458,933** | **388,533** | **329,267** | **1,424,293** |

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, all loans and bond issues had been arranged in euros.

The changes in non-current and current payables relating to loans, excluding bonds issued, are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Long-term loans | | Short-term loans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| **Opening balance** | **1,176,734** | **1,227,250** | **170,976** | **172,930** |
| Additions | 735,000 | 105,000 | | |
| Interest | 826 | 772 | 291 | 3,626 |
| Debt repayment | -44,486 | -15,855 | -332,118 | -146,013 |
| Short-term transfers | -458,783 | -140,433 | 458,783 | 140,433 |
| **Balance as of December 31** | **1,409,291** | **1,176,734** | **297,932** | **170,976** |

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Non-current payables | | Current liabilities | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Fixed | 473,693 | 459,332 | 90,033 | 178,617 |
| Variable | 935,598 | 717,402 | 207,899 | 68,943 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,409,291** | **1,176,734** | **297,932** | **247,560** |

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

The fair value of fixed interest rate loans was EUR 563,726 thousand at December 31, 2024, and their book value was EUR 555,779 thousand. The fair value of these borrowings at December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 622,908 thousand (book value amounted to EUR 637,949 thousand).

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

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

The average interest rate prevailing on non-current loans is 2.59% (2023: 2.22%).

The average interest rate prevailing on current loans is 2.05% (2023: 2.60%).

At December 31, 2024, accrued interest payable on loans amounted to EUR 8,829 thousand (2023: EUR 8,626 thousand). In addition, accrued interest payable on bonds issued amounted to EUR 1,634 thousand at 2023 year-end.

The total borrowing costs calculated using the effective interest rate on long-term loans at depreciated cost amounted to EUR 826 thousand (2023: EUR 772 thousand).

The interest accrued during the year, calculated using the effective interest rate method, amounted to EUR 42,519 thousand (2023: EUR 31,788 thousand).

At December 31, 2024, the Company had arranged financing facilities with banks with a maximum available limit of EUR 2,202 million (2023: EUR 1,859 million), against which EUR 1,707 million had been drawn down at December 31, 2024 (2023: EUR 1,424 million).

### Main financing transactions undertaken in the year

- Signing of two long-term fixed interest rate loans for a total amount of EUR 195 million with: EUR 150 million with Banco Sabadell and EUR 45 million with Ibercaja.

- Signing of seven long-term floating rate loans for a total amount of EUR 365 million with: Kutxabank (one of EUR 105 million, of which there are EUR 20 million undrawn at year-end and another of EUR 20 million); Cajamar (EUR 70 million); Caixabank (EUR 50 million, total amount undrawn at year-end); Intesa Sanpaolo (EUR 50 million); Bankinter (EUR 45 million) and Abanca (EUR 25 million).

- Signing of three long-term floating rate loans hedged with interest rate derivatives for a total amount of EUR 245 million: two loans with BBVA for a total amount of EUR 170 million and one loan with Caixabank for a total amount of EUR 75 million.

- In addition, in order to maintain the Group’s liquidity, credit facilities in euros and dollars have been renewed.

The Group’s most significant financing transactions during 2023 were as follows:

- Signing of the Syndicated Factoring contract in Spain between several subsidiaries of the Acerinox Group, including, for the first time, VDM Metals International as the new transferor, and Unicaja as the new transferee from among the existing ones (Abanca, BBVA, Banca March, Banco Sabadell, Bankinter, Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur International, Caixabank and Santander Factoring and Confirming) for a total amount of EUR 380 million until 2025. The agent and structuring agent for the transaction continues to be Santander Factoring and Confirming

- Signing of four new long-term floating rate loans totaling EUR 105 million with Kutxabank (EUR 15 million), Intesa Sanpaolo (EUR 65 million), Caja Rural del Sur (EUR 10 million) and Banca March (EUR 15 million).

- In addition, in order to maintain the Group's liquidity, credit facilities in euros and dollars were renewed.

Regarding debt renegotiations, the Group assessed the significance of the modifications made to determine whether they were substantially different, in accordance with the criteria established in the accounting policy defined in **Note 4.5.3**, and recognized the effects of certain of the new agreements as an extinguishment and the simultaneous recognition of a new loan. No debt refinancing took place during this year or 2023.

### Non-current borrowings subject to achievement of ratios

**a) Ratios linked to earnings**

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

**b) Ratios linked to equity**

The two loans signed in 2024 with Caixabank in the amount of EUR 75 million and EUR 50 million; the loan novated in the first half of 2022 with Caixabank in the amount of EUR 260 million together with the two loans signed with BBVA and ICO in the amount of EUR 80 million each in the first half of 2020 for the acquisition of VDM are conditional upon compliance with the financial ratio of Net Financial Debt to Shareholders' Equity at the Consolidated level at the end of the year.

In addition to these five loans, there are three other financing contracts conditional on compliance with covenants also referring to the maintenance of minimum levels of own funds at consolidated level as well as the net financial debt to equity ratio. The loan arranged in March, 2017 and novated in December, 2021 with Banca March for EUR 50 million and assigned to a Securitization Fund upon arrangement, the loan arranged with the European Investment Bank ("EIB") in December, 2017 for EUR 70 million and the loan arranged in March, 2018 with the Instituto de Crédito Oficial ("ICO") for EUR 100 million. This type of covenant is standard market practice in financing with these maturities, as the loan arranged with Banca March had an initial term of seven years, the EIB loan of ten years and the ICO loan of eight years.

At 2024 year-end (as in 2023) Acerinox, S.A. achieved all the ratios required under the aforementioned agreements with a considerable margin.

### 9.2.6 Investments in Group companies and affiliates

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

| | 2024 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
| ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G. | Mellingen - Switzerland | 327 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A. | Buenos Aires - Argentina | 598 | 90% | 10% | ACERINOX, S.A. | Estudio Canil |
| ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD. | Sidney - Australia | 385 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V. | Brussels - Belgium | 209 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇOES, LTDA. | São Paulo - Brazil | 373 | 100% | 0.001% | ACERINOX, S.A. | |

| | | 2024 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | OWNERSHIP | | | | |
| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
| ACERINOX CHILE, S.A. | Santiago de Chile - Chile | 7,545 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX COLOMBIA S.A.S. | Bogotá D.C. - Colombia | 468 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH | Langenfeld - Germany | 45,496 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | Algeciras - Spain | 608,645 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX FRANCE S.A.S | Paris - France | 18,060 | 99.98% | 0.02% | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD. | Mumbai - India | 155 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | ISK & Associates |
| ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L. | Milan - Italy | 78,844 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | Collegio Sindicale - Studio Revisori |
| ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET L.S. | Gümüşsuyu / Beyoğlu - Turkey | 150 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI) | Dubai - United Arab | 10 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | HLB Hamt |
| ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD. | Wan Chai - Hong Kong | 7,467 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O. | Warsaw - Poland | 25,178 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB | Malmö - Sweden | 31,909 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX S.C. MALAYSIA SDN. BHD | Johor - Malaysia | 19,476 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD. | Shanghai - China | 1,620 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | Shanghai Shenzhou Dalong |
| ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD. | Singapore - Singapore | 193 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX U.K, LTD. | Birmingham - United | 28,504 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | Trofa - Portugal | 15,828 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD. | Middelburg - South Africa | 241,724 | 76% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU S.A.C. | Lima - Peru | 794 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| INOX RE, S.A. | Luxembourg | 1,225 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U. | Telde (Gran Canaria) - | | | 100.00% | INOXCENTER | PWC |
| INOXCENTER, S.L.U. | Barcelona - Spain | 17,758 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| INOXFIL, S.A. | Igualada (Barcelona) - | | | 100% | ROLDAN, S.A. | PWC |
| INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI S.A.U. | Vitoria - Spain | | | 100% | ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | PWC |
| INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | Trofa - Portugal | | | 100% | ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE | |
| METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U. | Galdácano (Vizcaya) - Spain | 3,718 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | Kentucky - USA | 546,796 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC. | Canada | | | 100% | NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. | Apodaca - N.L.Mexico | | | 100% | NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | PWC |

2024

OWNERSHIP

| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD. | Kentucky - USA | 15 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ROLDAN, S.A. | Ponferrada - Spain | 17,405 | 99.77% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| VDM METALS HOLDING GMBH | Werdohl - Germany | 313,460 | 100.00% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH. | Werdohl - Germany | | | 100% | VDM METALS HOLDING, GMBH. | PWC |
| VDM METALS GMBH | Werdohl - Germany | | | 100% | VDM METALS HOLDING, GMBH. | PWC |
| VDM (SHANGHAI) HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS TRAD. CO. LTD. | Shanghai - China | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | Pan-China Certified Public Accounts |
| VDM HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS NANTONG CO. LTD. | Nantong - China | | | 100% | VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH. | Pan-China Certified Public Accounts |
| VDM METALS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD. | Mulgrave - Australia | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS AUSTRIA G.M.B.H. | Brunn am Gebirge - Austria | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS BENELUX B.V. | Zwijndrecht - Belgium | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | BDO |
| VDM METALS CANADA LTD. | Vaughan - Canada | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. | Naucalpan de Juarez - Mexico | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS FRANCE S.A.S. | Saint-Priest - France | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM UNTERSTÜTZUNGSKASSE GMBH | Werdohl - Germany | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS ITALIA S.R.L. | Sesto San Giovanni - Italy | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS JAPAN K.K. | Tokyo - Japan | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS KOREA CO. LTD. | Seoul - Korea | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | Samdo |
| VDM METALS UK LTD. | Claygate-Esher - UK | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS USA LLC | Florham Park - USA | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | PWC |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | USA | | | 100% | NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | |
| HAYNES WIRE COMPANY, MOUNTAIN HOME NC | USA | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | PwC |
| LAPORTE CUSTOM METAL PROCESSING LLC | USA | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL LTD. | Great Britain | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | PwC |

| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL SARL | France | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | PwC |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL AG | Switzerland | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | PwC |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL SRL | Italy | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | PwC |
| HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD | Singapore | | | 100% | HAYNES INTERNATIONAL INC. | PwC |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO LTD | China | | | 100% | HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD | PwC |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL CHINA CO LTD | China | | | 100% | HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD | |
| HAYNES INTERNATIONAL JAPAN KK | Japan | | | 100% | HAYNES PACIFIC PTE LTD | |
| CABARAN DUNIA | Johor - Malaysia | | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | Thong & Lim |
| **TOTAL** | | **2,034,335** | | | | |

At December 31, 2023, the Company's investments in Group companies were as follows:

| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2023 OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G. | Mellingen - Switzerland | 327 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A. | Buenos Aires - Argentina | 598 | 90% | 10% | ACERINOX, S.A. | Estudio Canil |
| ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD. | Sidney - Australia | 385 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V. | Brussels - Belgium | 209 | 99.98% | 0.02% | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇOES, LTDA. | São Paulo - Brazil | 373 | 100% | —% | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX CHILE, S.A. | Santiago de Chile - Chile | 7,545 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX COLOMBIA S.A.S. | Bogotá D.C. - Colombia | 68 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH | Langenfeld - Germany | 45,496 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | Algeciras - Spain | 274,234 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX FRANCE S.A.S | Paris - France | 18,060 | 99.98% | 0.02% | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD. | Mumbai - India | 155 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | ISK & Associates |

| | 2023 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
| ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L. | Milan - Italy | 78,844 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | Collegio Sindicale - Studio Revisori Associatti |
| ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET L.S. | Gümüşsuyu / Beyoğlu - Turkey | 150 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI) | Dubai - United Arab Emirates | 10 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | HLB Hamt |
| ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD. | Wan Chai - Hong Kong | 7,467 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O. | Warsaw - Poland | 25,174 | 99.98% | 0.02% | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX RUSSIA LLC | Saint Petersburg - Russia | 100 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB | Malmö - Sweden | 31,909 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX S.C. MALAYSIA SDN. BHD | Johor - Malaysia | 19,476 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD. | Shanghai - China | 1,620 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | Shanghai Shenzhou Dalong |
| ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD. | Singapore - Singapore | 193 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACERINOX U.K, LTD. | Birmingham - United Kingdom | 28,504 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | Trofa - Portugal | 15,828 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| BAHRU STAINLESS, SDN. BHD | Johor - Malaysia | | 98.81% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD. | Middelburg - South Africa | 241,469 | 76.00% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU S.A.C. | Lima - Peru | 314 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| INOX RE, S.A. | Luxembourg | 1,225 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U. | Telde (Gran Canaria) - Spain | | | 100% | INOXCENTER | PWC |
| INOXCENTER, S.L.U. | Barcelona - Spain | 17,758 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| INOXFIL, S.A. | Igualada (Barcelona) - | | | 100% | ROLDAN, S.A. | PWC |
| INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI S.A.U. | Vitoria - Spain | | | 100% | ACERINOX EUROPA, | PWC |
| INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, | Trofa - Portugal | | | 100% | ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E | |
| METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U. | Galdácano (Vizcaya) - Spain | 3,718 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | Kentucky - USA | 546,270 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC. | Canada | | | 100% | NORTH AMERICAN | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. | Apodaca - N.L.Mexico | | | 100% | NORTH AMERICAN | PWC |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD. | Kentucky - USA | 15 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | |
| ROLDAN, S.A. | Ponferrada - Spain | 17,405 | 99.77% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| VDM METALS HOLDING GMBH | Werdohl - Germany | 313,315 | 100% | | ACERINOX, S.A. | PWC |
| VDM METALS INTERNATIONAL GMBH. | Werdohl - Germany | | | 100% | VDM METALS HOLDING, | PWC |
| VDM METALS GMBH | Werdohl - Germany | | | 100% | VDM METALS HOLDING, | PWC |

| | 2023 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| FULLY CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES | COUNTRY | Value of investment (thousands of euros) | % direct ownership interest | % indirect ownership interest | Holder of ownership interest | AUDITORS |
| VDM (SHANGHAI) HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS TRAD. CO. LTD. | Shanghai - China | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | Pan-China Certified Public Accounts |
| VDM HIGH PERFORMANCE METALS NANTONG CO. LTD. | Nantong - China | | | 100% | VDM METALS INTERNATION AL GMBH. | Pan-China Certified Public Accounts |
| VDM METALS AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD. | Mulgrave - Australia | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS AUSTRIA G.M.B.H. | Brunn am Gebirge - Austria | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS BENELUX B.V. | Zwijndrecht - Belgium | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | BDO |
| VDM METALS CANADA LTD. | Vaughan - Canada | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS DE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. | Naucalpan de Juarez - Mexico | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | Grant Thornton |
| VDM METALS FRANCE S.A.S. | Saint-Priest - France | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM UNTERSTÜTZUNGSKASSE GMBH | Werdohl - Germany | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS ITALIA S.R.L. | Sesto San Giovanni - Italy | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS JAPAN K.K. | Tokyo - Japan | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS KOREA CO. LTD. | Seoul - Korea | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | |
| VDM METALS UK LTD. | Claygate-Esher - UK | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | BDO |
| VDM METALS USA LLC | Florham Park - USA | | | 100% | VDM METALS, GMBH. | PWC |
| **TOTAL** | | **1,698,214** | | | | |

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's investments in affiliates were as follows:

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

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

The activities of the Group companies are as follows:

- Acerinox, S.A.: is the parent company of the Acerinox Group and holds directly or indirectly the shares of the companies comprising the Group. As the parent company of the Group, it assumes the highest level of management and control over the Group's business operations, corporate functions, and overall coordination with other entities. It approves and supervises the strategic business areas. It is responsible for establishing, designing and developing the Group's policies and financial strategy, designing investment and environmental policies, defining the R&D strategy, overseeing the management services provided to subsidiaries and developing corporate governance policies. It also provides a range of corporate services, including legal, accounting and advisory services to all Group companies.

- Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.: manufacture and marketing of flat stainless-steel products.
- North American Stainless, Inc.: manufacture and marketing of flat and long stainless-steel products.
- Columbus Stainless (PTY) Ltd.: manufacture and commercialization of flat stainless-steel products.
- Roldan, S.A.: manufacture and marketing of long stainless-steel products.
- Inoxfil, S.A.: manufacture and marketing of stainless-steel wire.
- VDM Holding Metals GmbH: is the holding company of the group of companies comprising the High-Performance Alloys Division.
- VDM Metals International GmbH, a company wholly owned by VDM Holding Metals GmbH, procures the commodities required for the production of the high-performance alloys, markets the finished products and centralizes the VDM Group's research and development by directly managing and administering the business and outsourcing production to another entity from the subgroup. The Company also has a quality assurance department.
- VDM Metals GmbH, the owner of the production facilities, processes commodities into high-performance alloys on behalf of VDM Metals GmbH.
- Haynes International, Inc.: is the parent company of the Haynes Group dedicated to the manufacture of high-performance alloys.
- Haynes Wire Company: this entity, 100% owned by Haynes International and located in North Carolina, engages in the manufacture of high-performance alloy wire cast at the Kokomo plant (Haynes International).
- Inox Re, S.A.: Reinsurance company.
- Inoxplate, Comercio de productos de Aço Inoxidávei, Unipessoal Lda: owner of the industrial building in which the Group company in Portugal -Acerol, Comércio e indústria de Aços inoxidáveis- carries out its operating activities, for the lease of which it receives income.
- North American Stainless Financial Investment, Inc.: provision of foreign trade advisory services.
- Cabaran Dunia, Sdn. Bhd: this is a special purpose vehicle acquired in Malaysia, which owns certain land formerly owned by Bahru Stainless and intended for sale.
- The rest of the companies, which are direct or indirect affiliates of Acerinox, S.A., as well as the VDM and Haynes subgroup entities, engage in the marketing of stainless-steel products or high-performance alloys.

None of the Group companies and affiliates are officially listed.

### Changes in investments in Group companies and affiliates

The changes in investments in Group companies and affiliates in 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| Company | | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Capital increases/Reductions** | | | |
| | Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. | 430,000 | |
| | Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | 155,692 | |
| | Acerinox Colombia S.A.S. | 400 | |
| | Corporación Acerinox Peru, S.A.C. | 480 | |
| **Liquidations/sales** | | | |
| | Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | -155,843 | |
| | Acerinox Russia LLC | -100 | |
| **Other contributions** | | | |
| | Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | 151 | 72 |
| | North American Stainless | 528 | 229 |
| | Columbus Stainless | 255 | 112 |
| | Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. | 108 | 40 |
| | Acerinox U.K. | | 10 |
| | VDM Metals Holding GmbH | 145 | |

<u>**Changes in 2024**</u>

**Acerinox Europa**

On December 17, Acerinox Europa S.A.U. carried out a non-cash capital increase with an issue premium by offsetting credits amounting to EUR 430 million from the loan granted by the Company to its subsidiary. The capital increase was carried out by issuing 2 million shares with a par value of EUR 1 each and an issue premium of EUR 428 million (EUR 214 per share). The capital increase is a response to the existence of a situation of equity imbalance of the Company, derived from the decrease in the equity figure, which, according to the latest available financial information, would have been reduced to an amount of less than half of the capital stock. The capital stock after the capital increase amounted to EUR 64,206 thousand and equity amounted to EUR 237,201 thousand at the year-end.

Acerinox Europa S.A.U. has Acerinox S.A. as its sole shareholder.

The Company has recognized an increase in its investments in Group companies in the amount of EUR 430,000 thousand, equivalent to the fair value of the capitalized loan and which does not differ significantly from its carrying value at that date.

**Bahru Stainless**

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

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

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

Of the amount of the sale of the shares, EUR 17,527 thousand has been received in cash at the time of signing the contract, EUR 70,109 thousand by means of a bank guarantee with Ambank to be collected during the first half of 2025 and which appears under the heading “other financial assets” in the current assets of the balance sheet, and EUR 2,858 thousand which will be paid as the buyer makes use of the tax credits or after the two-year period has elapsed and which appears under “other long-term financial assets”.

Prior to the acquisition, Acerinox acquired from Bahru Stainless’ minority shareholder (Hanwa, Co. Ltd.) its percentage of stake of 1.1874% for EUR 47 thousand, meaning that at the time of the sale of Bahru, the Group held 100% of the shares. The amount recognized under minority interests at the time of the sale amounted to EUR 458 thousand and therefore the difference has been taken to reserves, as required by the accounting standard,

**Acerinox Colombia, S.A.S.**

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

**Corporación Acerinox Perú, S.A.C.**

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

**Liquidation of Acerinox Russia, LLC**

As anticipated in the 2023 annual accounts, the Group’s trading company in Russia (Acerinox Russia, LLC) has been definitively closed this year. At the end of the last year, this entity was no longer in business and no longer had any employees. In this case it is a liquidation, not a sale. The result from the liquidation of the Group’s subsidiary in Russia resulted in a loss of EUR 174 thousand as a result of translation differences recorded in equity.

**Other contributions**

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

**Purchase of Haynes International, Inc.**

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

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

This transaction is explained in the Group’s consolidated annual accounts.

**<u>Changes in 2023</u>**

The only changes that occurred in the year included as “other contributions” also corresponded to the long-term remuneration plan for directors through Acerinox, S.A. shares.

## Equity position

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| GROUP COMPANIES | Capital | Shares of the parent | Reserves and interim dividend | Other equity items | Operating income | Gains (losses) from continued activities | Total shareholders' equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G. | 744 | | 2,213 | | -12 | -8 | 2,949 |
| ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A. | 1 | | 2,611 | | 1,021 | -146 | 2,466 |
| ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD. | 358 | | 45 | | -115 | -112 | 291 |
| ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V. | 211 | | 537 | | 57 | 39 | 787 |
| ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇOES, LTDA. | 106 | | 216 | | -8 | 5 | 327 |
| ACERINOX CHILE, S.A. | 4,114 | | 2,291 | | -283 | -482 | 5,923 |
| ACERINOX COLOMBIA S.A.S. | 43 | | 383 | | -201 | -224 | 202 |
| ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH | 45,000 | | -15,038 | | 1,850 | 1,317 | 31,279 |
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | 64,000 | | 393,335 | 206 | -198,934 | -249,825 | 207,716 |
| ACERINOX FRANCE S.A.S | 265 | | 5,795 | | 481 | 479 | 6,539 |
| ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD. | 115 | | 284 | | -37 | -35 | 364 |
| ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L. | 40,000 | | 5,530 | | 2,453 | 1,400 | 46,930 |
| ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI | 11 | | 395 | | 200 | 365 | 771 |
| ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI) | 13 | | 384 | | -172 | -169 | 228 |
| ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD. | 11,891 | | -10,604 | | 60 | 38 | 1,325 |
| ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O. | 23,392 | | 1,629 | | 864 | 584 | 25,605 |
| ACERINOX RUSSIA LLC. | | | | | -1 | | |
| ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB | 24,871 | | 1,107 | | 1,605 | 1,174 | 27,152 |
| ACERINOX SC MALAYSIA SDN. BHD | 33,582 | | -35,518 | | 1,134 | -189 | -2,125 |
| ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD. | 2,549 | | 948 | | -169 | -159 | 3,338 |
| ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD. | 266 | | 909 | | -178 | -144 | 1,031 |
| ACERINOX U.K, LTD. | 24,120 | | 515 | 62 | 920 | 401 | 25,098 |
| ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | 15,000 | | 1,159 | | 616 | 442 | 16,601 |
| COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD. | 127,668 | | 113,515 | 747 | -46,234 | -43,112 | 198,579 |
| CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU S.A.C. | 379 | | | | -146 | -167 | 212 |
| INOX RE, S.A. | 1,225 | | 762 | | -1,570 | 316 | 2,303 |
| INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U. | 270 | | 1,212 | | -218 | -68 | 1,414 |
| INOXCENTER, S.L.U. | 492 | | 5,552 | | 1,620 | -4,279 | 1,765 |
| INOXFIL, S.A. | 15,109 | | -638 | | -3,782 | -4,261 | 10,210 |
| INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI S.A.U. | 2,705 | | 6,122 | | 258 | 31 | 8,858 |

| GROUP COMPANIES | Capital | Shares of the parent | Reserves and interim dividend | Other equity items | Operating income | Gains (losses) from continued activities | Total shareholders' equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | 9,193 | | 2,305 | | 148 | 117 | 11,615 |
| METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U. | 72 | | 21,125 | | 413 | 316 | 21,513 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | 559,629 | -26 | 1,304,310 | 1,839 | 391,413 | 358,694 | 2,224,294 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC. | 5,775 | | 55,899 | | 5,281 | 4,733 | 66,407 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD. | 19 | | -10,396 | | 10,396 | 10,396 | 19 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. | 24,064 | | 31,784 | | 4,864 | -1,041 | 54,807 |
| ROLDAN, S.A. | 11,936 | | 40,630 | | -27,019 | -21,480 | 31,086 |
| VDM METALS GROUP | 25 | | 349,157 | | 89,282 | 51,174 | 400,356 |
| HAYNES GROUP | 12 | | 425,710 | | 1,102 | 429 | 426,151 |
| CABARAN DUNIA | | | | | -181 | 426 | 426 |

The equity position of the Group companies at December 31, 2023, obtained from the separate annual accounts furnished by the respective companies, and converted into euro using year-end exchange rates, is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| GROUP COMPANIES | Capital | Reserves and interim dividend | Other equity items | Operating income | Gains (losses) from continued activities | Total shareholders' equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACERINOX (SCHWEIZ) A.G. | 756 | 2,283 | | 115 | -33 | 3,006 |
| ACERINOX ARGENTINA S.A. | 1 | 1,521 | | 1,360 | -65 | 1,457 |
| ACERINOX AUSTRALASIA PTY. LTD. | 369 | 68 | | -22 | -22 | 415 |
| ACERINOX BENELUX S.A. - N.V. | 211 | 1,306 | | 318 | 231 | 1,748 |
| ACX DO BRASIL REPRESENTAÇOES, LTDA. | 128 | 263 | | | -4 | 387 |
| ACERINOX CHILE, S.A. | 4,411 | 3,558 | | -505 | -1,102 | 6,867 |
| ACERINOX COLOMBIA S.A.S. | 42 | 223 | | -217 | -219 | 46 |
| ACERINOX DEUTSCHLAND GMBH | 45,000 | -16,558 | | 2,018 | 1,520 | 29,962 |
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | 62,098 | 161,148 | 98 | -224,976 | -195,812 | 27,434 |
| ACERINOX FRANCE S.A.S | 265 | 4,154 | | 442 | 431 | 4,850 |
| ACERINOX INDIA PVT LTD. | 111 | 92 | | 200 | 188 | 391 |
| ACERINOX ITALIA S.R.L. | 40,000 | 5,400 | | 1,797 | 131 | 45,531 |
| ACERINOX METAL SANAYII VE TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI | 12 | 608 | | 357 | 564 | 1,184 |
| ACERINOX MIDDLE EAST DMCC (DUBAI) | 12 | 956 | | -81 | -83 | 885 |
| ACERINOX PACIFIC LTD. | 11,115 | -10,468 | | 657 | 555 | 1,202 |
| ACERINOX POLSKA, SP. ZO.O. | 23,044 | 5,987 | | 920 | 536 | 29,567 |
| ACERINOX RUSSIA LLC. | 42 | 83 | | -104 | -24 | 101 |
| ACERINOX SCANDINAVIA AB | 25,685 | -217 | | 1,549 | 1,360 | 26,828 |
| ACERINOX SC MALAYSIA SDN. BHD | 30,724 | -31,790 | | 364 | -705 | -1,771 |

| GROUP COMPANIES | Capital | Reserves and interim dividend | Other equity items | Operating income | Gains (losses) from continued activities | Total shareholders' equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACERINOX SHANGAI CO., LTD. | 2,462 | 866 | | 52 | 50 | 3,378 |
| ACERINOX (SEA), PTE LTD. | 258 | 965 | | -26 | -82 | 1,141 |
| ACERINOX U.K, LTD. | 23,072 | 5,010 | 59 | 944 | 326 | 28,408 |
| ACEROL - COMÉRCIO E INDÚSTRIA DE AÇOS INOXIDÁVEIS, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | 15,000 | 1,058 | | 331 | 101 | 16,159 |
| BAHRU STAINLESS, SDN. BHD | 963,204 | -868,391 | 339 | -195,661 | -202,942 | -108,129 |
| COLUMBUS STAINLESS (PTY) LTD. | 122,864 | 144,600 | 477 | -41,940 | -35,252 | 232,212 |
| CORPORACIÓN ACERINOX PERU S.A.C. | 237 | -209 | | -134 | -154 | -126 |
| INOX RE, S.A. | 1,225 | 762 | | -1,670 | | 1,987 |
| INOXCENTER CANARIAS, S.A.U. | 270 | 1,071 | | 185 | 141 | 1,482 |
| INOXCENTER, S.L.U. | 492 | 5,429 | | 3,524 | 123 | 6,044 |
| INOXFIL, S.A. | 4,812 | 2,076 | | -2,996 | -2,714 | 4,174 |
| INOXIDABLES DE EUSKADI S.A.U. | 2,705 | 5,754 | | 797 | 369 | 8,828 |
| INOXPLATE - COMÉRCIO DE PRODUCTOS DE AÇO INOXIDÁVEL, UNIPESSOAL, LDA. | 9,693 | 2,190 | | 147 | 115 | 11,998 |
| METALINOX BILBAO, S.A.U. | 72 | 20,187 | | 1,230 | 938 | 21,197 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS INC. | 525,986 | 885,485 | 1,233 | 667,765 | 567,117 | 1,978,588 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS CANADA, INC. | 5,430 | 48,823 | | 4,337 | 3,733 | 57,986 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS LTD. | 18 | -9,774 | | 9,774 | 9,774 | 18 |
| NORTH AMERICAN STAINLESS MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. | 22,624 | 23,652 | | 4,229 | 6,230 | 52,506 |
| ROLDAN, S.A. | 11,936 | 50,504 | | -13,336 | -9,874 | 52,566 |
| VDM METALS GROUP | 25 | 268,230 | | 151,013 | 79,428 | 347,683 |

### Impairment losses

At least at year-end, the Company assesses whether there are indications of impairment of its investments and, where appropriate, determines whether to make value adjustments when there is objective evidence that the book value of an investment will not be recoverable.

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

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

The key assumptions used are detailed below:

| Euros million | 2024 | | | | 2023 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | WACC before tax | WACC after tax | EBIT (1) | g | WACC before tax | WACC after tax | EBIT (1) | g |
| Bahru Stainless Sdn.Bhd. | '--- | '--- | '--- | '--- | 9.0% | 9.0% | -4.1% | '--- |
| Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. | 11.7% | 9.3% | 4.5% | 2.0% | 11.9% | 9.3% | 4.9% | 2.0% |
| Columbus Stainless, Pty. Ltd. | 17.2% | 13.5% | 5.9% | 4.4% | 17.8% | 13.1% | 5.7% | 4.5% |
| Roldan, S.A. | 12.4% | 9.3% | 4.3% | 2.0% | 12.7% | 9.3% | 4.9% | 2.0% |
| Inoxfil, S.A. | 11.6% | 9.3% | 3.7% | 2.0% | 12.6% | 9.3% | 5.3% | 2.0% |
| Acerinox SC Malasia, Sdn. Bhd. | 10.5% | 9.0% | 5.2% | 2.3% | 11.5% | 9.8% | 6.8% | 2.3% |
| Acerinox Pacific, Ltd. (3) | 10.9% | 9.3% | '--- | 1.9% | 10.3% | 8.9% | '--- | 2.2% |

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

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

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

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

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

These projections reflect the financial and macroeconomic circumstances and those of the stainless-steel market itself, adapted to the specific operating environment of each entity analyzed. Consequently, the various parameters used (expected growth, use of installed production capacity, prices, working capital items, etc.) are projected on the basis of historical figures, particularly those from the previous year, and the targets set by management.

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

The factories prepare the budget taking the 2025 budget approved by the Board as a starting point and maintaining the bases for calculation established therein. Each factory estimates the performance of its domestic and export production and sales, individual product margins and prices, based at all times on the cost structure established in the 2025 budget and on the guidelines set out in the approved Strategic Plan.

The budgets for the other commercial subsidiaries are also prepared on the basis of the 2025 budget. The projection for the remaining years is performed by maintaining the estimated margins, variable costs per metric ton and fixed costs, and by increasing the metric tons sold according to each supplier's budget (Group factories or third parties in the case of Acerinox SC Malasia, Sdn. Bhd). In any event, the estimates of the subsidiaries are reviewed in accordance with management's expected sales targets for each market.

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

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

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

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

The aforementioned process was generally used for all the companies, except for Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. The Company decided to request the assistance of an independent valuation firm and, together with this firm, adapted the main assumptions of the budgeted cash flows and the impairment test calculations, as detailed below.

As a result of the analyzes conducted, only in the case of Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. the recoverable amount was lower than the carrying amount and, accordingly, it was necessary to recognize an impairment in the value of the investment, amounting to EUR 95,698 thousand.

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

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

**Acerinox Europa, S.A.U.**

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

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

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

In light of the market conditions and financial results of recent years, the Company put forward the idea that a new organizational and production model would need to be implemented at the Acerinox Europa factory.

As part of the collective bargaining agreement negotiations, the factory has been shut down for five months due to the strike called by the workers' representatives. This has prevented us from carrying out the strategic plans proposed by management to ensure the plant's viability.

Finally, on October 16, 2024, Acerinox Europa and the Works Council signed the IV Collective Bargaining Agreement for the staff. An agreement, valid until December 31, 2027, which will allow the introduction of the flexibility measures necessary to implement the new business model, the objective of which is to recover productivity through greater flexibility and versatility of the workforce to increase production and sales of higher value-added products. The agreements reached represent a necessary first step in the implementation of the strategy. This new production model will allow to alleviate the economic losses accumulated over the last few years and will address the real demand situation, which is characterized by strong competition and volatility.

Even though this year the expectations were not met, the Company believes that the necessary steps are being taken to achieve the targets set out in its strategic plan. In terms of volumes, the impact of the strike is not expected to be significant in the future, as the Group has been able to partially serve its customers through the stocks of the commercial network and supply through other plants, which allows the future relationship with its customers to be guaranteed.

Apparent consumption in Europe rose slightly in 2024 compared to 2023, growing 3% in contrast to the 21% decline seen in the previous year. Imports once again increased their market share relative to European producers, largely due to the drop in activity at Acerinox Europa due to the strike at the Campo de Gibraltar plant.

Even so, the share of imports remained below 20%, due to low prices and the trade protection measures in place for most Asian materials.

In this context, Management has requested a valuation by an independent expert (Kroll Advisory, S.L.), the same as the previous year, who has determined the recoverable amount of the assets based on their value in use, pursuant to IAS 36. The recoverable amount has been calculated using an income approach, based on an analysis of the Discounted Cash Flow, as detailed below.

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

The Company has updated the five-year results forecasts based on the new circumstances and taking into account the future strategic plans approved by the management team, designed with the aim of improving the results of Acerinox Europa, the main component of the Spanish fiscal Group, redirecting a greater part of its sales towards end customers and towards products with higher added value.

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

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

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

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

The Company took into account all these circumstances and the adjustments to the macroeconomic forecasts in preparing the five-year budgets.

The budgets have been prepared taking into account the following: demand estimates, commodity and selling prices, exchange rates, consumer price increases, energy costs estimates and the Company's strategy itself.

The independent expert has reviewed the budgets provided by Management and has respected the future scenarios and expectations reflected. The exercise carried out by the independent expert includes the calculation of flows in perpetuity at terminal value. To this end, in the terminal year, expected revenues incorporate growth in line with the average CPI expected for Spain according to S&P Global.

Forecast EBIT margins are in line with the upper end of historically recorded margins (achieved in the period of the end of 2016 and first half of 2017), which is supported by the Strategic Plan approved by the Board of Directors.

As for the terminal year, since depreciation and amortization are equal to investments, the EBITDA margin is considered a key assumption. This year, the independent expert has reduced this margin from 9.1% to 8.8% compared to the previous year, in line with a more conservative long-term view. This EBITDA margin is within the range of observable margins of selected peer companies, yet consistent with management's strategic plan. *This EBITDA margin was already achieved at the end of 2016, during the first half of 2017 and of 2022.*

Furthermore, the main pillars underpinning the scenario proposed by the independent expert continue to reflect the following main points already noted in the Strategic Plan approved by the Board of Directors of Acerinox Europa in 2023:

- High value-added products. The significant premium in pricing and implied margins associated with high value-added products, supported by the Company's historical results, ensures that a shift in product mix towards higher volume targeted at high value-added products will lead to higher sales and margins.
- Change in the customer base with a focus on the end user. Reducing part of the distribution and focusing more on direct sales to end users will imply higher prices and a better contribution margin, as Acerinox Europa will be able to capture part of the distributors' margin.
- Market research. Move more than 13% of total 2023 sales (better benchmark than 2024) from existing customers to new customers, with the aim of achieving a contribution margin 50% higher than that of existing customers.

- Industrial synergies. Contract manufacturing with VDM Metals, an Acerinox Group company. Upon completion of the development of the production techniques necessary to successfully process these materials and reach the total volume estimated by this company, it is expected to generate a significant additional contribution to EBITDA .
- Efficiency in production and process costs within the framework of the initiatives approved in the Beyond Excellence plan and in line with the strategic targets.

As shown in each of the strategic plan measures considered, none of them consider future cash flows that are expected to arise from future restructuring or improvements or increases in asset performance and therefore comply with paragraphs 44 and 48 of IAS 36. All the measures established in the strategic plan are achievable in the current state of the assets.

In addition, to determine cash flows the Company has also taken into account the working capital reduction plans being carried out by the Company. In this regard, the Group's strategy involves significant reductions in inventories, both of products in stock and material in process, as well as a thorough review of customers and suppliers with a markedly financial focus to achieve the twin aim of generating more cash and reducing debt.

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

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

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

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Planned EBIT margin (1) | 4.5% | 4.9% |
| Weighted average growth rate (3) | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Pre-tax discount rate (4) | 11.7% | 11.9% |
| After-tax discount rate (4) | 9.3% | 9.3% |

*(*) Five-year budgeted average EBIT margin. EBIT is defined as profit or loss from operations and expressed as a margin or percentage of revenue.*
*(**) Rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period.*
*(***) Discount rate: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).*

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

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

Regarding the terminal value, a perpetuity cash flow has been considered, which is expected to remain stable in the long term, increased by the growth rate (g). The growth rate (g) was estimated on the basis of expected long-term inflation. The residual value considered in the test represents 72% of the total recoverable amount (2023: 79%).

The impairment test performed at December 31, 2024 shows that the recoverable amount, EUR 608,644 thousand (2023: EUR 274,234) is lower than the book value of the Company's shareholding, EUR 704,342 thousand (2023: 341,479). Therefore, the Company has recorded an impairment of EUR 95,698 thousand (excess of EUR 67,245 thousand in 2023).

**Columbus Stainless Pty. Ltd.**

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

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

Columbus has gone from a turnover of approximately 30% in the local market, before incorporating carbon steel into its production, to 71% in 2024, rendering historical data, prior to that date, non-comparative.

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

Production has exceeded the figures estimated in the 2024 budget at year-end. However, due to low demand, supply chain issues, difficulties in South African ports that have slowed certain deliveries, and import pressure, sales were slightly below budget. However, due to the strike at Acerinox Europa, Columbus has increased its exports to the European continent. In the local market, Columbus expects to double its carbon steel presence by 2029.

The low price levels in Europe have caused Columbus' results to remain slightly below the estimates made for 2024. Looking ahead, a market correction is expected in 2026, with prices returning to more reasonable levels in Europe, the main export market for Columbus. Market prices in Europe have been about 20% below the long-term average for the past 2 years. In the five-year budget, a full return to normal market conditions is not assumed, but a base price increase in Europe equivalent to half of the expected correction (10%) is considered, and only for 2026. Similarly, this year there has been a significant increase in imports of carbon steel into South Africa which drove prices to very low levels. Tariff measures are being discussed with the government so this situation is expected to be rectified in the short term, and the market consensus is that prices should increase at least 20%. However, the budget only considers a 10% increase in the price of carbon steel and only in 2026.

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

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

The Company's continuous improvement initiatives in line with the Group's excellence plans have boosted productivity and efficiency, leading to cost improvements. This has enabled Columbus to maintain a highly competitive cost structure.

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

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

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

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Planned EBIT margin (*) | 5.9% | 5.7% |
| Weighted average growth rate (**) | 4.4% | 4.5% |
| Pre-tax discount rate (***) | 17.2% | 17.8% |
| After-tax discount rate (***) | 13.5% | 13.1% |

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

*(**) Rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budgeted period.*
*(***) Discount rate: weighted average cost of capital (WACC).*

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

With respect to the terminal value, adjustments were performed to obtain flows to perpetuity, depreciation and amortization were matched to the investments and changes in working capital were also calculated based on average amounts, deemed consistent in the long term, increased by the growth rate (g). The growth rate (g), like the discount rate, is estimated on the basis of the South African rand and calculated in accordance with the expected long-term inflation in that currency.

Other assumptions are the ZAR/EUR exchange rate (ZAR/EUR 19.90) and the price of raw materials (USD 15,500/t), which are established when drawing up the budget. Both are extrapolated and kept constant during the period of analysis.

Due to the uncertain environment clouding the markets in which Columbus operates, the Group analyzed the probability of occurrence of the key assumptions, adjusting the estimated budgets, as well as those of the terminal year, to normalized values that take into account the results obtained in the past, in addition to the Company's new production mix. The residual value considered in the test represents 51% of the total recoverable amount (2023: 48%).

The impairment test performed at December 31, 2024 shows that the recoverable amount, EUR 251,620 thousand (2023: EUR 241,470) exceeds the book value of the Company's shareholding, EUR 241,725 thousand (2023: 263,670), by EUR 9,895 (2023: lower by EUR 22,200 thousand). However, the Company has decided that given the limited sensitivity to variations in the key assumptions and the overall context of uncertainty described above, not to reverse the excess resulting from the impairment test for EUR 9,895 thousand.

**Roldan, S.A.**

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

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

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

Roldan was affected by the strike at the Acerinox Europa factory as it is the main supplier of the raw material that Roldan uses in its production of stainless steel long products.

Efforts have been made to mitigate the effects of the lack of supply by purchasing from the Group's US plant and also from third parties. Even so, this has not allowed them to reach their normal production capacity, which has forced them to make use of the furlough system at certain times.

Nevertheless, the expected sales volumes were not achieved, meaning that during the strike period the Company was below the estimates made at the end of last year. However, this is a one-off situation caused by the Acerinox Europa strike and there is nothing to suggest that the conditions set out in the business plans for the future will not be maintained.

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

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

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

The key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are the same as those described for Acerinox Europa with the exception of the budgeted average EBIT margin which in the case of Roldan has been 4.3% (2023: 4.9%).

The terminal value represents 81% (2023: 58%) of the total recoverable amount. At terminal value, the EBIT margin considered is lower than the average of the explicit budgeting period.

The impairment test performed at December 31, 2024 shows that the recoverable amount, EUR 24,486 thousand (2023: EUR 75,276), is higher than the book value of the Company's shareholding, EUR 17,405 thousand. Therefore, the Company has not recorded any impairment in the value of the Company's investment.

**Inoxfil, S.A.**

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

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

Inoxfil was affected by the strike at the Acerinox Europa factory, since it is the main supplier of the raw material that Roldan uses in its production of long stainless steel products and, in turn, supplies most of the wire rod that Inoxfil uses in its production of wire.

Efforts have been made to mitigate the effects of the lack of supply by purchasing from the Group's US plant and also from third parties. Even so, this has not allowed them to reach their normal production capacity, which has forced them to make use of the furlough system at certain times.

Nevertheless, the expected sales volumes were not achieved, meaning that during the strike period the Company was below the estimates made at the end of last year. However, this is a one-off situation caused by the Acerinox Europa strike and there is nothing to suggest that the conditions set out in the business plans for the future will not be maintained.

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

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

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

As in the case of Roldan, the key assumptions used in the value in use calculations are the same as those described for Acerinox Europa with the exception of the budgeted average EBIT margin which in the case of Inoxfil was 3.7% (2023: 5.3%).

The terminal value represents 57% (2023: 54%) of the total recoverable amount. At terminal value, the EBIT margin considered is lower than the average of the explicit budgeting period.

The impairment test performed at December 31, 2024 shows that the recoverable amount, EUR 19,130 thousand (2023: EUR 7,967 ) is higher than the book value of the Company's shareholding, EUR 16,545 thousand (2023: 6,247). Therefore, the Company has not recorded any impairment in the value of the Company's investment.

**Other companies**

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

### Summary of impairment losses recognized in 2024

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Accumulated balance as of December 31, 2023 | Period endowment | Period application | Accumulated balance as of December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | 67,245 | 95,697 | | 162,942 |
| Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. | 18,081 | | | 18,081 |
| Acerinox Pacific, Ltd. | 19,358 | | | 19,358 |
| Betinoks Palanmaz Çelik, A.S. | 354 | | | 354 |
| Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | 772,846 | | -772,846 | 0 |
| Columbus Stainless Pty, Ltd. | 38,668 | | | 38,668 |
| **TOTAL** | **916,552** | **95,697** | **-772,846** | **239,403** |

### Summary of impairment losses recognized in 2023

As a result of the analyses in 2023, it was necessary to recognize additional impairments in the shareholdings of Columbus Stainless for EUR 22,200 thousand, Bahru Stainless Sdn Bhd for EUR 96,553 thousand and in Acerinox Europa for EUR 67,245 thousand.

The detail of the changes in impairment losses on investments in Group companies and affiliates in 2023 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Accumulated balance as of December 31, 2022 | Period endowment | Period application | Accumulated balance as of December 31, 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | | 67,245 | | 67,245 |
| Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. | 18,081 | | | 18,081 |
| Acerinox Pacific, Ltd. | 19,358 | | | 19,358 |
| Betinoks Palanmaz Çelik, A.S. | 354 | | | 354 |
| Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | 676,293 | 96,553 | | 772,846 |
| Columbus Stainless Pty, Ltd. | 16,468 | 22,200 | | 38,668 |
| **TOTAL** | **730,554** | **185,998** | **0** | **916,552** |

### Dividends

In 2024, the Company received dividends from its subsidiaries amounting to EUR 260,535 thousand, as detailed below:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Acerinox Uk Ltd. | 5,038 | |
| North American Stainless Financial Investments Ltd. | 10,288 | 9,757 |
| Acerinox Russia LLC | | 202 |
| Acerinox Polska | 4,999 | |
| Acerinox Benelux s.a. - N.V. | 1,000 | |
| Acerinox Middle East DMCC (Dubai) | 500 | |
| Acerinox Metal Sanayii Ve Ticaret, Ltd Sirketi | 570 | |
| North American Stainless, Inc. | 238,140 | 296,172 |
| **TOTAL** | **260,535** | **306,131** |

Dividends from Group companies are recognized under "revenue".

### 9.2.7 Other disclosures

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

There were no firm commitments to purchase financial assets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company does not acquire financial instruments for speculative purposes.

### 9.3.1 Direct risks

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

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

#### 9.3.1.1 Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Note 9.2.2** details the financial instruments arranged by the Company to hedge this type of risk at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

#### 9.3.1.2 Interest rate risk

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

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

In addition, when considered appropriate, the Company takes out fixed interest rate loans to reduce its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. During the year, the Company took out two fixed-rate loans for a total of EUR 195 million.

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

2024 was characterized by cuts in official interest rates by both the ECB, which implemented four interest rate cuts (from 3% to 4% for the deposit interest rate), and the FED, which implemented three interest rate reductions (from 5.5%-5.25% to 4.50%-4.25%), abandoning two years of increases from more than 20-year highs.

Consequently, to reduce the interest rate risk in a current context of interest rate cuts, four derivatives (Interest Rate Swap) have been contracted for a total of EUR 260 million.

In 2023, due to the continued increase in interest rates and the high percentage of fixed interest rate loans, the Company decided not to contract new derivatives.

As in 2023, the Company has continued to actively manage its loans and credit facilities during 2024. **Note 9.2.5** explains all new financing negotiations undertaken throughout the year.

**Note 9.2.2** details the financial instruments arranged by the Company to hedge this type of risk at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

In relation to the Company’s interest rate sensitivity, had interest rates on its outstanding amount at year-end been 100 basis points higher, with all other variables remaining constant, the profit after tax would have been EUR 9.4 million lower (2023: EUR 5.9 million lower) due to higher borrowing costs on floating-rate debt. The effect on the Company’s equity of such an increase in interest rates across the entire interest rate curve would have been an increase of EUR 3.5 million (2023: equity would have increased in EUR 3.4 million), since the higher borrowing costs would have been comfortably offset by increases in the values of its interest rate hedging derivatives held at the reporting date.

#### 9.3.1.3 Liquidity risk

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

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

During this year, good access to liquidity has been maintained through long-term loans and financing facilities in force in amounts greater than those required at any given time, and some long-term loans maturing in 2025 and 2026 have been repaid in advance and new loans contracted as explained below, increasing the volume of financing facilities available.

The Group’s cash resources are centrally managed in order to optimize resources. Net debt is mainly concentrated at Acerinox, S.A. (more than 70% of total gross debt at year-end), which in turn finances the Group companies that need it.

In 2024 and 2023, no defaults occurred on the principal or interest of the Group’s various financing facilities.

At December 31, 2024, the Company had arranged financing facilities with banks with a maximum available limit of EUR 2,202 million (2023: EUR 1,859 million), against which EUR 1,707 million had been drawn down at December 31, 2024 (2023: EUR 1,424 million). The fair value of the current borrowings is equal to their book value.

The most noteworthy financing transactions performed in 2024 and 2023 are detailed in **Note 9.2.5**.

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

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

### 9.3.1.4 Credit risk

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

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

### 9.3.2 Indirect risks

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

### 9.3.2.1 Price risk

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

1. **Risk due to energy price fluctuation**

During the last two years, the high volatility in the price of supplies, mainly gas and electricity, have acquired special relevance.

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

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

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

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

Reducing energy consumption is a key issue for Acerinox. Therefore, Acerinox has set a target of reducing the energy intensity of the stainless-steel division by 7.5% in 2030 compared to 2015 levels.

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

The Group seeks to mitigate the effects of volatile energy costs by improving the efficiency of energy consumption and by entering into PPAs (Power Purchase Agreements). Forward purchase contracts for energy are realized through the physical purchase of energy consumed by the Group in its stainless-melting shop production facilities. They are therefore supply contracts for own use.

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

Due to the impact of energy price fluctuations on the Group's costs, management has included this variable as a key assumption in valuations and forward estimates, particularly in Europe, and sensitivity analyses to energy price fluctuations are under way.

## 2. Risk of changes in commodity prices

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

### 2.1 Commodities used for the stainless-steel division

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

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

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

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

While this mechanism is consistently followed in some markets such as the United States and South Africa, it does not work in the same way in Asia, where producers offer fixed prices at the time of negotiation. This does not imply that prices are fixed, since they vary according to the commodity costs of these producers. This has an impact on markets where imports are higher, such as in Europe, which prevents this pricing system from being passed on to the end customer.

As was the case in 2023, in 2024, the mitigating effect of the alloy surcharge on the risk of price changes performed differently in the United States and in Europe. While in the North American market, the alloy surcharge is always respected by the market and provides a price stability factor, in Europe, the traditional base price plus alloy surcharge scheme has been replaced in part by an effective price system due to the pressure from imports and the weak demand, which has kept prices at minimum levels throughout the year.

During this year, although stainless steel inventory levels in the supply chain have remained at historically low levels and imports in Europe have not been the main price disruptor, low demand levels have prevented the expected recovery, remaining at very low levels during the year.

In the European market, the Group distributes mainly through its factory in Campo de Gibraltar (Acerinox Europa), which this year has been affected by the strike of almost 5 months resulting from the negotiation with the workers of the IV Collective Bargaining Agreement, which has prevented it from taking advantage of the increases that occurred during the second quarter of the year.

In the United States, the Group's dominant position in this market has allowed the Group's price maintenance strategy to contain fluctuations in base prices, despite lower demand.

With respect to the price of nickel, the fluctuations this year have been between USD 15,000/metric ton and USD 21,000/metric ton, closing at a price or around USD 15,200 metric ton.

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

### 2.2 Commodities used for the high-performance alloys division

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

Currently, with the recent acquisition of the Haynes International Group in the United States, the policies used to hedge these risks are different from those used by VDM.

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

In the case of Haynes, it negotiates with most of its customers a variable sales price component based on commodity prices, enabling it to transfer part of the risk to them. The Group is currently carrying out the integration process and reviewing all the policies carried out by Haynes, to try to homogenize and find the best way to hedge and reduce risks.

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

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

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

### 2.4 Risk of overvaluation of inventories

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

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

### 9.4 Insurance

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

Sufficient coverage has been arranged for the Group's factories through material damage and loss-of-profit insurance policies, which account for over 66.67% of the Acerinox Group's insurance expenditure. Also, all assets under construction are covered by the insurance policies taken out by the respective suppliers as well as the global building and assembly policy.

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

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

### 9.5 Cash

The detail of the amount of cash at December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | 14 | 15 |
| Banks | 161,424 | 21,172 |
| **TOTAL** | **161,438** | **21,187** |

Optimal management of the Group's financing and the signing of new financing facilities has enabled the Company to increase its cash position at the end of December by approximately EUR 160 million. This amount was placed in interest-bearing current accounts and term deposits of less than three months in euros at an average interest rate of almost 3% at year-end.

## NOTE 10 – EQUITY

### 10.1 Subscribed capital, issue premium and treasury shares

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

At the cut-off date the capital stock, as at 2023 year-end, consisted of 249,335,371 ordinary shares of EUR 0.25 nominal value each, yielding capital of EUR 62,334 thousand. The shares have been fully subscribed and paid.

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

During last year, Acerinox, S.A.'s capital stock was reduced, as approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 23, 2023, through the redemption of 10,388,974 treasury shares with a value of EUR 2,597 thousand. The purpose of this reduction of capital stock is to increase the value of the shareholders' stake in the Company.

At December 31, 2024, the only shareholder with a stake of 10% or more in the capital stock of Acerinox, S.A. is Corporación Financiera Alba, S.A. with 19.29% (2023: 19.29%).

## 10.2 Reserves

The detail of reserves at December 31 was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Legal reserve | Voluntary reserve and prior years' losses | Reserve for redeemed shares | Reserves for revaluation of non-current assets | TOTAL RESERVES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **13,527** | **897,785** | **3,475** | **5,243** | **920,030** |
| Depreciation of treasury shares | | -88,088 | | | -88,088 |
| Application of retained earnings | | 332,013 | | | 332,013 |
| Dividends paid | | -149,562 | | | -149,562 |
| Other changes | | -770 | | | -770 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **13,527** | **991,378** | **3,475** | **5,243** | **1,013,623** |
| Depreciation of treasury shares | | | | | |
| Application of retained earnings | | 114,187 | | | 114,187 |
| Dividends paid | | -154,522 | | | -154,522 |
| Other changes | | -865 | | | -865 |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **13,527** | **950,178** | **3,475** | **5,243** | **972,423** |

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

### 10.2.1. Legal reserve

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

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

### 10.2.2. Voluntary Reserves

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

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

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

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

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

### 10.3 Treasury shares

At year-end, treasury shares amounted to 25,143 with a value of EUR 221 thousand (2023: 106 thousand treasury shares with a value of EUR 1,031 thousand).

In 2024, 100 thousand treasury shares amounting to EUR 961 thousand were acquired to cover the Multi-Year Remuneration Plans for Group executives. This year, Company directors have been awarded 181,000 of the Company's treasury shares in accordance with the conditions and achievement of targets set out in the Multi-Year Remuneration Plan. The amount of shares delivered and retired from treasury stock amounted to EUR 1,770 thousand. The difference between the equity instruments recorded in accordance with the valuation made at the beginning of the plan and the treasury shares delivered were recorded against reserves of the parent company in the amount of EUR -849 thousand.

As detailed in **Note 14.3**, during last year, 213 thousand treasury shares were acquired to cover the Multi-Year Remuneration Plans for Group's senior managers for an amount of EUR 2,084 thousand. In 2023, 110,563 treasury shares were delivered to Company's executives as a result of the completion of the Third Cycle of the First Multi-Year Remuneration Plan. In this way, treasury shares totaling EUR 1,072 thousand were derecognized. The difference between the equity instruments recorded in accordance with the valuation made at the beginning of the plan and the treasury shares delivered has been recorded against reserves of the parent company in the amount of EUR -769 thousand.

The Board of Directors meeting on July 27, 2022, in view of the Company's financial strength, cash generation prospects and the low level of the share price, agreed to initiate a new 4% share buy-back program. This program fulfilled the Company's commitment to redeem the shares that were issued in the years when scrip dividends were made.
.
The General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 23, 2023 approved the reduction of Acerinox, S.A.'s capital stock by EUR 2,597 thousand, through the redemption of 10,388,974 treasury shares. The purpose of this reduction of capital stock through the redemption of treasury shares was to increase the value of the shareholders' stake in the Company. This capital reduction was carried out in August 2023.

### 10.4 Earnings per share

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | 101,478 | 114,187 |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 249,335,371 | 249,260,083 |
| **Earnings/(loss) per share (in Euros)** | **0.41** | **0.46** |

Although there were other equity instruments that gave access to capital at December 31, 2024, as indicated in **Note 14.3**, these do not have a significant effect on the calculation of earnings per share and, therefore, diluted earnings or losses per share are the same as basic earnings or losses per share.

### 10.5 Distribution of dividends

In 2023, the new Acerinox Dividend Policy, approved by the Board of Directors in December 2022, came into effect. Its purpose is to establish the essential principles that will govern the shareholder compensation agreements submitted by the Board of Directors to the General Shareholders' Meeting for approval, connecting shareholder compensation to the Group's financial results.

Proposals for shareholder compensation must be sustainable and compatible with the maintenance of financial soundness.

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

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

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

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

In 2024, Acerinox shareholders received EUR 154,538 thousand in dividends. The General Shareholders' Meeting, held on April 22, 2024, approved the Board of Directors' proposal to pay a dividend for 2023 (to be paid in 2024) totaling EUR 0.62 per share, an increase of 3.3% over the previous year.

As established in Acerinox's Dividend Policy, that we have just explained, the following payments were made in 2024:

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

The Board of Directors of Acerinox S.A., held on December 18, 2024, agreed to propose to the General Shareholders' Meeting the payment of a dividend of EUR 0.62 per share, of which EUR 0.31 gross per share was payed in cash, as an interim dividend, to each of the existing and outstanding shares of the Company entitled to receive such dividend on January 24, 2025.

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash on hand at November 30, 2024** | | **152,537** |
| Plus: | | |
| **Planned cash increases between November 30, 2024 and January 24, 2025** | | **19,995** |
| Dividend collection | 11,000 | |
| Receivables from operating activities | 8,251 | |
| Collection of tax refunds | 744 | |
| Less: | | |
| **Planned cash decreases between November 30, 2024 and January 24, 2025** | | **-52,933** |
| Payments for operating activities | 8,433 | |
| Payments from financial operations | 6,500 | |
| Loan repayments | 38,000 | |
| **Projected liquidity as at January 24, 2025** | | **119,599** |
| **Credit line capacity** | | **138,000** |
| **Available liquidity at January 24, 2025** | | **257,599** |

The Group has recognized the dividend payable under "other current financial liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet amounting to EUR 77,293 thousand.

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 23, 2023 resolved to distribute a dividend of EUR 0.60 per share. The amount for the distribution of dividends was the aggregate result of the sum of the following amounts:

The interim dividend payment of EUR 0.30 gross per share agreed by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on December 20, 2022, which was paid on January 27, 2023 and amounted to EUR 74,799; and a supplementary dividend charged to 2022 at an amount of EUR 0.30 gross per share for each of the 259,724,345 existing shares (without prejudice to the provisions of article 148 of the Corporate Enterprises Act with respect to the shares held as treasury stock at the time of vesting). This complementary dividend was paid on July 17, 2023 in the amount of EUR 74,765 thousand.

The amount paid amounted to EUR 149,555 thousand.

## NOTE 11 – FOREIGN CURRENCY

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | USD | MYR | USD | MYR |
| Trade and other receivables | 73,740 | | 140 | |
| Dividend receivable | 240,639 | | 298,643 | |
| Payable to suppliers and other payables | 272 | | 140 | |
| Loans to Group companies | 5,799 | 23,683 | | 15,761 |

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Realized exchange differences | Unrealized exchange differences | Realized exchange differences | Unrealized exchange differences |
| Trade and other receivables | -4,499 | -2,606 | 861 | -1,223 |
| Cash | 58 | | 14 | |
| Payable to suppliers and other payables | 3,731 | | 3 | |
| **TOTAL** | **-710** | **-2,606** | **878** | **-1,223** |

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

Losses are shown as positive figures and gains as negative.

These exchange differences were partly offset by the gain arising from the revaluation of financial instruments at fair value (currency forwards), amounting to EUR -958 thousand (2023: EUR 144 thousand). The differences between the two amounts are mainly due to the interest rate differences between the currencies involved in the exchange rate insurance taken out and the differences between the insurance taken out and the monetary items in foreign currency.

## NOTE 12 – TAX MATTERS

Acerinox, S.A. files consolidated tax returns. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the consolidated tax group was made up of: Acerinox, S.A., Acerinox Europa S.A.U., Roldan, S.A., Inoxfil, S.A., Inoxcenter, S.L.U. and Inoxcenter Canarias, S.A.U.

### 12.1 Legislative amendments

The most significant regulatory amendments approved during this period are as follows:

- **Pillar 2- GloBE**

In March 2022, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) approved the new international taxation model known as Pillar 2, within the scope of what are known as GloBE standards. These rules aim to ensure that multinational groups pay a minimum level of tax on their profits in each jurisdiction in which they operate. The Pillar 2 standard apply to all multinational groups with a turnover of more than EUR 750 million. The basic principle of this standard, with some exceptions, is to ensure that the minimum payment in each jurisdiction is at least 15%, requiring the establishment of a supplementary tax system.

A Directive was adopted at European Union level that defines the content of the GloBE standards in order to ensure their consistent and harmonized application in all EU Member States. This Directive should have been transposed by EU member states by December 31, 2023 at the latest, with effect from 2024.

As detailed in the accounting policies of last year's annual accounts, the Group availed itself of the temporary exception for the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the Pillar 2 rules, as well as the expense derived from calculation of the 15% minimum tax. However, since the Directive has been transposed in several countries and the calculation of this minimum payment and the recognition of a current tax when applicable is mandatory, at the end of this period the Group revaluated the possible impact of the application of this rule, which, as explained below, is not expected to be significant.

On December 20, 2024, Spain transposed the aforementioned Directive through Law 7/2024 of December 20, with effect from 2024.

The GloBE standards, and therefore Law 7/2024, provide for the possibility of applying safe harbors, based on a number of established parameters, which are calculated per jurisdiction on the basis of data published in the country-by-country report. Compliance with these parameters allows companies to limit the number of jurisdictions affected by the calculation of the minimum payment. The implementation of safe harbors is a temporary measure applicable for the first three years of implementation of the law, i.e. from 2024 to 2026.

In order to analyze whether it is possible to implement the so-called safe harbors, the Group has analyzed the data to be reported in the country-by-country report for 2024. From the analysis carried out by the Group, it follows that all jurisdictions significant to the Group would be eliminated from the application of the minimum tax, so the Group does not expect the application of this standard to have a significant impact.

- **Corporate income tax**

Law 7/2024 also introduces significant changes affecting corporate income tax, in particular the following.

  - Law 38/2022 of December 27 introduced, among other things, a temporary measure concerning the calculation of corporate income tax for companies taxed under the tax consolidation regime. Commencing with tax periods beginning in 2023, the taxable income of the tax group was determined by integrating the taxable income of the entities forming part of the tax group and 50 per cent of the individual tax losses. **This measure has been extended by Law 7/2024 for fiscal years beginning in 2024 and 2025.**

    Any remaining individual tax losses not accounted for in the tax group's taxable income, as a result of the aforementioned limitation, shall be integrated evenly over the initial ten tax periods beginning in the fiscal year following the year in which this limitation was applied.

    The Group has tax credits for this item amounting to EUR 65,688 thousand to be reversed over 10 years.

– With respect to offsetting tax loss carryforwards, effective for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, it is established that for taxpayers whose net turnover is at least EUR 60 million during the 12 months prior to the date on which the tax period begins, the limitation will be 25% of the taxable income. This has led to the recording of an impairment of tax loss carryforwards, as described in **Note 12.3.3** on the analysis of the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

– The amount of the deductions to avoid international double taxation may not exceed, jointly, 50 percent of the taxpayer's gross tax liability.

  The Group has applied all the amendments described above, although it has had no economic impact as the tax base is negative in any case.

With respect to the regulatory changes relating to 2023 and included in the previous year's annual accounts, the most significant change is in the calculation of the operating profit applicable to the limitation on the deductibility of financial expenses.

The Spanish tax group has accumulated excess operating profits that have not been utilized in previous years and that can be utilized over a period of 5 years, meaning that the application of this standard should have no impact in the medium term.

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

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

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

  Accordingly, it is considered that over the course of 2025 the claims pending a vote and ruling by the National Court for 2016 to 2019 should be resolved. This will result in additional income for the Group of EUR 7.3 million plus interest. These refunds mainly correspond to the higher application of tax loss carryforwards from 2017 and 2018. The Group has not recognized any asset for this item during the year as it was not applicable at year-end and it has not received any notification from either the National High Court or the Tax Authority regarding the possible enforcement of the judgment.

  In 2022, it also challenged the 2021 corporate income tax return. The status of this procedure is detailed in **Note 12.5**.

## 12.2 Income tax expense on earnings

The income tax expense recognized was as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Capitalization of tax credits | 10,657 | |
| Current tax for the year | -3,371 | -5,317 |
| Deferred taxes | -303 | -738 |
| **Income tax** | **6,983** | **-6,055** |

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

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

In the current year the Company has partially reversed the impairment recorded, leaving the balance of tax credits at year-end at EUR 10,671 thousand based on (i) the effect of the nullity of RD 3/2016, (ii) forecast results of future years and (iii) the effect of the limitation of integration in the Group's taxable income of the losses of the companies that compose it and the consequent integration over the following 10 years. In view of the positive results in these financial years, the Company Acerinox S.A. will not be affected by the integration of losses mentioned above (iii). ,

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

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

The Company received dividends from its subsidiaries in the amount of EUR 261 million, most of which were exempt from tax withholdings (2023: EUR 306 million, and practically all of them were exempt from taxation).

Withholdings on interest payments are deductible from corporate income tax under the double taxation conventions, and they reduce the income tax expense.

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| 2024 | Income Statement | | | Income and expenses recognized directly in equity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance of income and expenses for the year** | | | **101,478** | | | **-7,957** |
| | Increases | Decreases | Net | Increases | Decreases | Net |
| Corporate income tax | | 6,486 | -6,486 | | 2,653 | -2,653 |
| Permanent differences | 160,564 | 237,783 | -77,219 | | | |
| Temporary differences | | | | | | |
| - arising in the year | 2,810 | 3,917 | -1,107 | 13,231 | 2,621 | 10,610 |
| - arising in prior years | | 2,418 | -2,418 | | | |
| **Taxable income** | | | **14,248** | | | **0** |
| Allocation of positive taxable income to tax group companies: | | | -14,248 | | | |
| **Taxable income (Tax result)** | | | **0** | | | **0** |

| 2023 | Income Statement | | | Income and expenses recognized directly in equity | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance of income and expenses for the year** | | | **114,187** | | | **-11,997** |
| | Increases | Decreases | Net | Increases | Decreases | Net |
| Corporate income tax | 6,201 | | 6,201 | | 3,999 | -3,999 |
| Permanent differences | 222 | 281,555 | -281,333 | | | |
| Temporary differences | | | | | | |
| - arising in the year | 188,277 | 6,029 | 182,248 | 15,996 | | 15,996 |
| - arising in prior years | | 32 | -32 | | | |
| **Taxable income** | | | **21,271** | | | **0** |
| Allocation of positive taxable income to tax group companies: | | | -21,271 | | | |
| **Taxable income (Tax result)** | | | **0** | | | **0** |

The permanent differences include:

- Increases mainly include non-deductible expenses arising from the loss on the sale of the Bahru Stainless company detailed in **Note 9.2.6.**

- During the year, an impairment of shareholdings amounting to EUR 95,698 thousand (EUR 185,997 thousand in 2023) was recorded. However, in the event of a possible liquidation of the companies whose shareholdings have been impaired, these impairment-associated losses would be tax deductible.

- Decreases include dividends from Group companies to which the exemption from double taxation applies, with a limit of 95%. The past financial year also includes the reversal of the impairment of the investment made, which is detailed in **Note 9.2.6** and which was not taxed for tax purposes as the impairments previously made were non-deductible.

The most significant temporary differences are as follows:

– Arising in the year:

Increases:

- An adjustment of EUR 681 thousand was included this year in relation to the expense incurred arising from defined benefit plans to cover the obligations assumed with respect to certain employees, which were non-deductible (2023: EUR 1,315 thousand).
- EUR 2,129 thousand, arising from the long-term incentive plan approved by the Group by means of payments in company shares, which are non-deductible until the time of payment, were also included (2023: EUR 964 thousand).

Decreases:

- Goodwill: a negative adjustment of EUR 3,917 thousand was made to the tax base under Transitional Provision Fourteen of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax Act.
- EUR 1,608 thousand derived from the delivery of treasury shares to certain employees as a result of the settlement of the second cycle of the Incentive Plan (2023: EUR 1,315 thousand).
- EUR 777 thousand for payments made to employees as a result of obligations assumed from defined benefit plans (2023: EUR 798 thousand).

Below is a reconciliation of the tax expense and the accounting profit or loss for 2024 and 2023:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Recognized in the Income Statement** | **Recognized directly in equity** | **Total recognized income and expenses** |
| **Balance of income and expenses for the year** | **101,478** | **-7,957** | **93,521** |
| Income tax | -6,983 | -2,653 | -6,636 |
| Other taxes | 497 | | 497 |
| **Pretax Income** | **94,992** | **-7,957** | **87,035** |
| Tax on profits using local tax rate (25%) | -23,748 | 2,653 | -21,096 |
| | | | |
| Effects on tax charge: | | | |
| Capitalization of tax credits | 10,657 | | 10,657 |
| Tax incentives not recognized in the income statement | 578 | | 578 |
| Tax effect of permanent differences in the taxable income | 19,496 | -2,653 | 16,844 |
| **Total income tax for the year** | **6,983** | **0** | **6,983** |

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Recognized in the Income Statement** | **Recognized directly in equity** | **Total recognized income and expenses** |
| **Balance of income and expenses for the year** | **114,187** | **-11,997** | **102,190** |
| Income tax | 6,055 | -3,999 | 2,056 |
| Other taxes | 146 | | 146 |
| **Pretax Income** | **120,388** | **-15,996** | **104,392** |
| Tax on profits using local tax rate (25%) | -30,097 | 3,999 | -26,098 |
| | | | |
| Effects on tax charge: | | | |
| Tax incentives not recognized in the income statement | 208 | | 208 |
| Tax effect of permanent differences in the taxable income | 23,834 | -3,999 | 19,835 |
| **Total income tax for the year** | **-6,055** | **0** | **-6,055** |

## 12.3 Deferred taxes

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | **Deferred tax assets** | **Deferred tax liabilities** |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance as of December 31, 2022** | **5,991** | **24,311** |
| Temporary differences for the year recorded in the income statement | 32 | 979 |
| Temporary differences from prior years' adjustments | 6 | |
| - Changes in value of financial instruments | | -3,999 |
| Credits for tax loss carryforwards and deductions | 209 | |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2023** | **6,238** | **21,291** |
| Temporary differences for the year recorded in the income statement | 96 | 979 |
| Temporary differences from prior years' adjustments | -1 | |
| Temporary differences taken directly to equity | | |
| - Changes in value of financial instruments | | -2,652 |
| Credits for tax loss carryforwards and deductions | 580 | |
| Capitalization of tax credits | 10,657 | |
| **Balance as of December 31, 2024** | **17,570** | **19,618** |

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | | 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Assets | Liabilities | Net | Assets | Liabilities | Net |
| Goodwill | | 18,605 | -18,605 | | 17,626 | -17,626 |
| Non-deductible depreciation | | | | 10 | | 10 |
| Other liabilities for pensions and other incentives | 5,809 | -773 | 6,582 | 5,702 | -773 | 6,475 |
| Financial instruments | | 1,786 | -1,786 | | 4,438 | -4,438 |
| Tax credit for tax loss carryforwards to be offset | 10,671 | | 10,671 | 14 | | 14 |
| Deductions pending application | 1,090 | | 1,090 | 512 | | 512 |
| **Prepaid / deferred taxes** | **17,570** | **19,618** | **-2,048** | **6,238** | **21,291** | **-15,053** |

The Company has tax assets not recognized for accounting purposes arising from temporary differences amounting to EUR 60 million (2023: EUR 229 million) as a result of impairment losses recognized for accounting purposes that had not been deducted for tax purposes. These tax assets arise from the impairment losses recognized for accounting purposes on Acerinox, S.A.'s investments in the following affiliates and that are not deductible until the companies giving rise to the related temporary difference are settled.

| | Accumulated balance as of December 31, 2023 | Period endowment | Reversal of the period | Accumulated balance as of December 31, 2024 | Tax credits at December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACERINOX EUROPA, S.A.U. | 67,245 | 95,697 | | 162,942 | 40,736 |
| Acerinox SC Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. | 18,081 | | | 18,081 | 4,520 |
| Acerinox Pacific, Ltd. | 19,358 | | | 19,358 | 4,840 |
| Betinoks Palanmaz Çelik, A.S. | 354 | | | 354 | 89 |
| Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | 772,846 | | -772,846 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbus Stainless Pty, Ltd. | 38,668 | | | 38,668 | 9,667 |
| **TOTAL** | **916,552** | **95,697** | **-772,846** | **239,403** | **59,851** |

### 12.3.1 Analysis of the recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Company has tax credits of EUR 65,433 thousand, which corresponds to tax loss carryforwards of EUR 261,731 thousand.

At Group level, after recording the tax credit derived from the tax loss carryforwards of the tax group for 2024 (EUR 34 million), and having performed the recoverability analysis explained below, an impairment of EUR 61,548 thousand has been recorded. The Company has not been affected by the aforementioned impairment as it has practically no capitalized tax credits derived from unused tax loss carryforwards from previous years; in fact, the analysis conducted this year revealed tax credits amounting to EUR 10,657 thousand.

The Company has partially reversed the impairment recorded, leaving tax credits capitalized at the year-end in the amount of EUR 10,671 thousand as a result of (i) the effect of the nullity of RD 3/2016, which will allow it to apply higher tax loss carryforwards when the claims are admitted (ii) forecast results of future years and (iii) the effect of the limitation of integration in the Group's taxable income of the losses of the companies that compose it and the consequent integration over the following 10 years. In view of the positive results in these financial years, the Company Acerinox S.A. will not be affected by the integration of losses mentioned above (iii).

As already mentioned, the Company files consolidated tax returns and, accordingly, when assessing the recoverability of its tax assets, takes into account the results of the whole tax group.

As stated in the accounting policies, the Group recognizes deferred tax assets in the consolidated statement of financial position provided that those assets are recoverable within a reasonable period, also taking into consideration the legally established limitations on their use. The Group considers a period of approximately ten years to be reasonable if permitted by tax legislation.

To assess the recoverability of the unused tax assets, the Group prepares a five- to ten-year budget for each of the companies with recognized tax assets, based on which it performs the tax adjustments necessary to determine the tax bases. The Group also takes into account the limitations on the offset of tax bases established by the Spanish law, as well as the minimum payment regulations and other applicable regulations. In addition, the Group assesses the existence of deferred tax liabilities against which tax losses may be offset in the future.

In preparing budgets, the Group considers the financial and macroeconomic circumstances and those of the stainless-steel market itself, adapted to the entity's operating environment. Parameters such as expected growth, use of installed production capacity, prices, etc. are projected on the basis of the forecasts and reports of independent experts, as well as historical figures and the targets set by management. Relevant key assumptions such as exchange rates, commodity prices or energy prices are extrapolated using highly conservative criteria, always tied to the most recent values recorded in the pertinent markets at the date of the analysis.

In the case of the Spanish tax group, the 5-year budgets are projected to 10 years on a prudent basis by repeating a 5-year cycle that takes into account the business volatility.

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

Tax assets arising from tax loss carryforwards from the consolidated tax group in Spain amounted to EUR 218 million at year-end, of which EUR 158 million were not recognized as deferred tax assets.

This year, the drop in demand along with the strike at the Acerinox Europa factory as a consequence of negotiation of the labor agreement, which led to the factory shutting down for five months and also affected the other companies that form part of the Spanish group consolidated for tax purposes, have caused most of the Spanish companies of the Group to post losses. These losses have increased the tax credits generated in the year. In addition, the regulatory amendments introduced by Law 7/2024 of December 20, which reintroduced limitations, applicable as from 2024, on the deductibility of tax loss carryforwards, have led the Group, after the appropriate recoverability analysis, to consider it reasonable to record an impairment on the tax credits for EUR 61.5 million, reaching a total accumulated impairment of EUR 158 million, based on the assumptions described below.

On January 18, 2024 the Constitutional Court declared the unconstitutionality of Royal Decree 3/2016 which introduced an amendment to the Corporate Income Tax Law, whereby the possibility of offsetting tax losses was limited to 25% of the taxable income generated in a fiscal year, which meant that during the year, as in the previous year, the Tax Group could have capitalized the taxable income generated in the fiscal year. This ruling, as a consequence of the approval of new Law 7/2024, will only have practical effect for 2023 and the tax returns challenged prior to the aforementioned ruling.

In the case of the Group, as described in **Note 12.1**, the Constitutional Court's ruling will apply to the corporate income tax returns for 2017, 2018 and 2021. In summary, it will entail the immediate offset of tax credits amounting to EUR 18,042 thousand (EUR 72,167 thousand of tax loss carryforwards).

On the other hand, as explained in **Note 9.2.6**, in this financial year, the Group has updated the five-year results forecasts based on the new circumstances and taking into account the future strategic plans approved by the management team, which have been designed with the aim of trying to improve the results of Acerinox Europa, the main component of the Spanish fiscal Group, redirecting a greater part of its sales towards end customers and towards products with higher added value. The Group has also engaged an independent expert to perform an impairment analysis.

To analyze the recoverability of the tax credits capitalized in the Spanish tax group, the Group has taken into account the budgets of Acerinox Europa prepared by the independent expert, in addition to the five-year budgets of the other companies in the consolidated tax group.

The variables considered in the preparation of the budgets are based on demand estimates, commodity and selling prices, exchange rates, consumer price increases, energy costs estimates and the Company's strategy itself.

In view of all these aspects and taking into account the new limitations on the application of tax loss carryforwards, the 5-year budgets extrapolated to 10 years along with the effect of the annulment of RD 3/2016, has led, on the one hand, to an impairment of EUR 61 million, as the credit derived from the losses of the tax group corresponding to fiscal year 2024 (34 million) had already been recorded and, on the other hand, to maintain the recovery of all the deductions pending application.

Sensitivity analyses were performed on these estimates to determine the risk that a change in the assumptions may require an additional impairment loss to be recognized on these deferred tax assets. The capitalized tax credits have a recovery period of 10 years based on the cyclical repeatability of the 5-year budget carried out by the independent expert. This year, as tax credits have impaired to the maximum with the budgets carried out, any downward sensitivity of these forecasts would force further impairment.

## 12.4 Current tax

The current tax asset recognized at year-end amounts to EUR 591 thousand, which corresponds to the withholdings made and which the Company will receive back when the tax is settled from July 2025. At the end of 2023, EUR 13 thousand corresponding to withholdings were pending collection.

As a result of the consolidated tax regime, Group companies generated net balances in the amount of EUR 3,371 thousand receivables (2023: EUR 5,323 thousand receivables). The total net amount of loans with companies in the tax consolidation Group as a result of tax loss carryforwards amounts to EUR 4,479 thousand receivable and EUR 3,702. thousand payable (2023: EUR 7,850 thousand receivable).

## 12.5 Tax audits and years open for review

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

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, Acerinox, S.A. had all the taxes applicable to them open for review by the tax authorities in relation to the following years:

| Type of tax | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Corporate income tax | 2017-2023 | 2017-2022 |
| Value added tax | 2021-2024 | 2020-2023 |
| Customs duties | 2021-2024 | 2020-2023 |
| Personal income tax | 2021-2024 | 2020-2023 |

On December 21, 2023, the companies Acerinox, S.A., Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. and Roldan, S.A. received notification of the commencement of partial verification and investigation proceedings limited to the verification of the request for rectification of corporate income tax for the year 2021 submitted by the Group, as well as the deductions for technological innovation (TI) expenses pending application, generated in the years 2017 to 2021.

The inspection proceedings concluded on January 17, 2025 by means of an assessment in which the tax authorities agreed to rectify the self-assessment in the terms requested by this party, i.e. (i) increasing the limitation of the offsetting of tax loss carryforwards to 70%, which involves reducing the Tax Loss Carryforwards pending offsetting, (EUR 22,782 thousand), (ii) reducing the deductions applied that year, increasing therefore the deductions pending application, and (iii) rectifying the amounts declared as deductions for R&D&I corresponding to 2021 based on the valuation report issued by the Ministry of Science and Innovation.

As a result of the foregoing, the amount of EUR 2,012 thousand will be returned, plus interest. The conformity certificate becomes final on February 17, 2025. The refund is expected to be made during the first quarter of 2025.

### 12.6 Balances with the Public Administrations

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the following were the Company's balances with the Public Administrations (except corporate income tax balances):

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Receivables** | **Payables** | **Receivables** | **Payables** |
| Social Security payable | 7 | 232 | 4 | 193 |
| Personal income tax | | 592 | | 441 |
| Value added tax | 706 | | 406 | |
| **TOTAL** | **713** | **824** | **410** | **634** |

## NOTE 13 – INCOME AND EXPENSES

### 13.1 Staff costs

The detail of "staff costs" is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Wages, salaries and similar | 21,042 | 17,656 |
| Social security | 2,166 | 1,848 |
| Other employee benefits | 606 | 599 |
| **Staff costs** | **23,814** | **20,103** |

### 13.2 Revenue and other operating income

The detail of revenue is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Dividends received from Group companies | 260,535 | 306,131 |
| Provision of services | 61,968 | 39,325 |
| Interest on loans to Group companies | 37,552 | 31,668 |
| **Revenue** | **360,055** | **377,124** |

"Other operating income" in the income statement includes mainly lease income amounting to EUR 365 thousand (2023: EUR 356 thousand).

### 13.3 Outsourced services

The detail of outside services is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Repairs and maintenance | 1,343 | 1,950 |
| Freelance services | 32,484 | 9,345 |
| Supplies | 72 | 79 |
| Travel expenses | 933 | 851 |
| Communications | 834 | 964 |
| Insurance | 2,516 | 1,930 |
| Advertising | 244 | 168 |
| Other | 2,619 | 2,164 |
| **Outside services** | **41,045** | **17,451** |

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

## NOTE 14 – PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

### 14.1 Long-term provisions

There are no long-term provisions at December 31, 2024 or December 31, 2023.

### 14.2 Contingent liabilities

**Guarantees**

At December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had provided guarantees to third parties totaling EUR 1.7 million, which correspond mainly to guarantees presented to the Public Administration and suppliers.

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

### 14.3 Share-based payment transactions

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

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

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

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

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

During this year, 181 thousand treasury shares were delivered to senior manager of both the Company and the Group as a result of the application of the Plan for the current year (2023: 110,563 treasury shares delivered). The difference between the value of the treasury shares delivered (2024: EUR 1,770 thousand and 2023: EUR 1,072 thousand) and the equity instruments provisioned on the basis of the estimates made (2024: EUR 848 thousand and 2023: EUR 940 thousand), after deducting withholdings on account, was moved to reserves in the amount of EUR -849 thousand and EUR -768 thousand, respectively.

The expense incurred this fiscal year amounted to EUR 964 thousand (2023: EUR 1,105 thousand), the balancing entry of which was recognized under “other equity instruments”. The amount recognized at year-end under “other equity instruments” in the balance sheet totaled EUR 5,778 thousand (2023: EUR 4,288 thousand).

### 14.4 Employee benefits and other obligations

On the other hand, there are obligations for retirement commitments agreed with Senior Management and arising from certain contracts amounting to EUR 19.5 million (2023: EUR 18.8 million). Since these obligations were appropriately insured in both 2024 and 2023, and their estimated amount was covered by cash flows arising from the insurance policies taken out for this purpose, no liabilities were recognized in this connection.

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

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Mortality table | PER2020_Col_1er.orden | PER2020_Col_1er.orden |
| CPI | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| Salary growth | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| Growth in social security | IPC+0.115% | IPC+0.115% |
| Retirement age | 65 years | 65 years |
| Accrual method | Projected Unit Credit | Projected Unit Credit |

## NOTE 15 – RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

### 15.1 Related parties

The Company's annual accounts include transactions performed with the following related parties:

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

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

### 15.2 Balances and transactions with Group companies

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

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| COMPANY | 2024 Receivables | 2024 Payables | 2023 Receivables | 2023 Payables |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acerinox Australasia PTY. LTD | 5 | | 6 | |
| Acerinox do Brasil Representaçoes Ltda. | 9 | | 11 | |
| Acerinox Benelux, S.A.-N.V. | 9 | | 9 | |
| Acerinox Argentina, S.A. | 424 | | 377 | |
| Acerinox Chile, S.A. | 37 | | -68 | |
| Acerinox Colombia S.A.S. | 49 | | 36 | |
| Acerinox Deutschland GmbH | 147 | | 150 | |
| Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. | 3,207 | 25 | 6,367 | 6 |
| Acerinox France S.A.S. | 35 | | 34 | |
| Acerinox India Pte. Ltd. | 9 | | 38 | |
| Acerinox Italia S.R.L. | 116 | | 1,378 | |
| Acerinox Metal Sanayii Ve Ticaret, Ltd Sirketi | 22 | | 82 | |
| Acerinox Middle East Dmcc | 69 | | 48 | |
| Acerinox Pacific Ltd. | 10 | | 8 | |
| Acerinox Polska, SP.Z.O.O. | 66 | | 58 | |
| Acerinox Russia Llc | | | 28 | |
| Acerinox Scandinavia, A.B. | 79 | | 77 | |
| Acerinox (Schweiz) Ag. | 58 | | 12 | |
| Acerinox SC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. | 316 | | 64 | |
| Acerinox Shanghai Co. Ltd. | 26 | | 73 | |
| Acerinox (S.E.A.) Pte. Ltd. | 211 | | 174 | |
| Acerinox U.K. Ltd. | 94 | | 83 | |
| Acerol Comercio e Industria de Aços Inoxidaveis Unipersoal, Ltda. | 60 | | 60 | |
| Bahru Stainless Sdn. Bhd. | | | 565 | 2 |
| Columbus Stainless (Pty) Ltd. | 4,081 | | 3,491 | |
| Corporación Acerinox Peru, S.A.C. | 6 | | 45 | |
| Inoxcenter, S.L.U. | 238 | | 228 | |
| Inoxcenter Canarias, S.A.U. | 9 | | 8 | |
| Inoxfil, S.A. | 144 | | 136 | |
| Inoxidables Euskadi, S.A. | 69 | 4 | 63 | |
| Inox Re S.A. | | | 1 | |
| Metalinox Bilbao, S.A.U. | 50 | | 44 | |
| North American Stainless, Inc. | 18,234 | 1 | 2,357 | |
| Roldan, S.A. | 558 | | 555 | |
| VDM Metals Holding GmbH | 2,525 | -11 | 8,986 | |
| **TOTAL** | **30,972** | **19** | **25,584** | **8** |

The detail of the short- and long-term loans granted to Group companies and affiliates at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Short-term loans granted | | Long-term loans granted | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 |
| Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. | 217,001 | 532,209 | | |
| Acerinox SC Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. | 29,482 | 15,761 | | |
| Acerinox Colombia S.A.S. | | 117 | | |
| Caraban Dunia | 31,728 | | | |
| Corporación Acerinox Perú S.A. | | 166 | | |
| Inoxcenter Canarias S.L. | 161 | 164 | | |
| Inoxcenter S.L.U. | 21,700 | 46,647 | | |
| Inoxfil, S.A. | 662 | 716 | | |
| Roldan, S.A. | 35,742 | 16,274 | | |
| **TOTAL** | **336,476** | **612,054** | **0** | **0** |

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

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

The detail of the short- and long-term loans received from Group companies and affiliates at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | Short-term loans received | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Acerinox Europa, S.A.U. | 3,702 | 770 |
| Inox Re S.A. | 33,852 | 33,918 |
| Inoxcenter, S.L.U. | | 109 |
| **TOTAL** | **37,554** | **34,797** |

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

The transactions performed with Group companies are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| Income from services rendered | 61,968 | 39,325 |
| Other operating income | 378 | 479 |
| Interest income | 37,552 | 31,668 |
| Income from ownership interest | 260,535 | 306,131 |
| Interest expenses | 1,773 | 1,590 |

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

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

### 15.3 Transactions and balances with affiliates

The Company did not perform any transactions or recognize any balances with affiliates in 2024 or 2023.

### 15.4 Directors and key management personnel

The remuneration received during the year by the nineteen members of the Management Committee and who do not hold a position on the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A. amounts to EUR 5,870 thousand. Of this amount, EUR 3,513 thousand relate to salaries, EUR 1,391 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 966 thousand to remuneration in kind. There have been no per diems in this financial year.

In December 2023, at the proposal of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, a Management Committee was created that included not only those who report directly to the Chief Executive Officer but also those who, without this direct reporting line, perform a corporate function in the company's Central Services and whose remuneration includes a specific retention system.

In 2023, the four senior managers received EUR 2,418 thousand, of which EUR 1,195 thousand related to salaries, EUR 770 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 453 thousand to remuneration in kind.

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

In 2024, the members of the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A., including those who also hold senior executive positions and sit on the Boards of Directors of other Group companies, earned EUR 3,889 thousand in fixed allowances, attendance fees, and fixed and variable salaries (based on the previous year's results), of which EUR 2,235 thousand related to salaries and fixed allowances for Directors, EUR 263 thousand to attendance fees, EUR 937 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 454 thousand to remuneration in kind. In 2023, the remuneration received amounted to EUR 4,129 thousand, of which EUR 1,490 thousand related to salaries and fixed allowances of Directors, EUR 679 thousand to attendance fees, EUR 1,500 thousand to variable remuneration based on the previous year's results and EUR 460 thousand to remuneration in kind.

With regard to the breakdown of the Chief Executive Officer's variable remuneration, the annual bonus for 2023 has been settled in this year. The metrics used for their calculation combined financial, environmental and other business aspects specified in the Annual Report on Directors' Remuneration (IARC) for the year.

The Appointments, Remuneration and Corporate Governance Committee considered the different levels of compliance and submitted its proposal to the Company's Board of Directors, which generated a combined achievement coefficient that resulted in a preliminary bonus of EUR 517 thousand and a bonus pool – a percentage to be distributed of 0.591% of EBITDA, shared with the rest of the senior managers – of an additional EUR 420 thousand. As the maximum remuneration for this item is capped, the total bonus received amounted to EUR 937 thousand. This amount was paid during the month of March.

There are obligations arising from certain senior managers retirement benefit arrangements amounting to EUR 19.5 million (2023: EUR 18.8 million), of which EUR 5.5 million correspond to the Chief Executive Officer (2023: EUR 5.5 million). In 2024 and 2023, these obligations were duly covered by insurance contracts, to which EUR 681 thousand were contributed in 2024 (2023: EUR 1,315 thousand). There are no obligations contracted with proprietary or independent directors of Acerinox, S.A. At December 31, 2024 there are no advances or loans granted to or balances with members of the Board of Directors or senior management.

In connection with the Multi-Year Remuneration or Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan, the terms and conditions of which are detailed in **Note 14.3**, the expense incurred in the year in relation to the Chief Executive Officer and senior management of Acerinox, S.A., the balancing entry of which is recognized under "other equity instruments", amounts to EUR 2,128 thousand, of which EUR 745 thousand correspond to the Chief Executive Officer (2023: EUR 963 thousand, of which EUR 233 thousand correspond to the Chief Executive Officer). During the year, the shares corresponding to the first cycle of the approved second share-based remuneration plan were delivered. A total of 101,026 shares were delivered (2023: 78,314 shares were delivered), after deducting applicable withholdings, of which 24,254 corresponded to the Chief Executive Officer (2023: 23,498).

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

The Group has taken out a third-party liability insurance policy which covers the directors and senior management, as well as Group employees. The premium paid this year amounted to EUR 590 thousand (2023: EUR 754 thousand).

In 2024 and 2023, the members of the Board of Directors did not perform any transactions with the Company or with Group companies that were outside the normal course of business or were not on an arm's length basis.

### 15.5 Significant shareholders

The Acerinox Group has not entered into any related party transactions with any significant shareholders in 2024 or 2023.

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

## NOTE 16 – OTHER DISCLOSURES

### 16.1 Average number of employees in the year

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Men** | **Women** | **Men** | **Women** |
| Senior Vice President | 5 | | 6 | |
| Director | 10 | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| Manager | 15 | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| Analyst / Supervisor | 17 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Specialist | 17 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Administrative staff | 6 | 13 | 11 | 15 |
| **TOTAL** | **70** | **51** | **61** | **49** |

At December 31, 2024, the Company complies with the provisions of the Spanish General Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and their Social Inclusion.

### 16.2 Breakdown by gender, of personnel and directors, at December 31, 2024 and 2023

| | 2024 | | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Board Members | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| Senior Vice President | 5 | | 6 | |
| Director | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 |
| Manager | 15 | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| Analyst / Supervisor | 17 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Specialist | 17 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Administrative staff | 6 | 13 | 13 | 15 |
| **TOTAL** | **76** | **55** | **71** | **55** |

### 16.3 Fees paid to auditors

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on May 23, 2024 resolved to reappoint the auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. to perform the review and statutory audit of the financial statements of ACERINOX, S.A. and its Consolidated Group for 2024.

The detail of the fees and expenses incurred for the respective services rendered in 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of euros)

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| For audit services | 57 | 55 |
| For other verification services | 260 | 128 |
| **TOTAL** | **317** | **183** |

The amounts detailed in the foregoing table include the total fees for services rendered in 2024 and 2023, irrespective of when they were billed.

"Other verification services" includes the limited review of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2024 and 2023, the report on agreed-upon procedures regarding the system of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) and the report on agreed-upon procedures relating to the achievement of the financial ratios required by the ICO, as well as the verification of the Non-Financial Information Statement and Sustainability Statement.

## NOTE 17 – POST-CLOSING EVENTS

### Interim dividend

The Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A. held on December 18, 2024, decided to propose to the Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of the Company a dividend of EUR 0.62 per share charged to 2024 results, of which EUR 0.31 were paid as an interim dividend on January 24, 2025. This dividend will be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting to be held in 2025.