

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

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A.  
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Financial Statements and  
Consolidated Management Report  
for the year ended  
December 31, 2025



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## **AUDIT REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR**

Translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails (See Note 1.o)

To the shareholders of BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A.:

### **Report on the consolidated financial statements**

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#### **Opinion**

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. (the parent) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2025, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement, and the notes thereto, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of consolidated equity and the consolidated financial position of the Group at December 31, 2025 and of its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows, for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU), and other provisions in the regulatory framework applicable in Spain.

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#### **Basis for opinion**

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

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

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



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## Key audit matters

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

### *Estimation of impairment losses for credit risk of the loan and advance portfolio to customers at amortized cost*

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**Description** The Group's loan portfolio and advances to customers measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025 amounted to €1,291,618 thousand, net of valuation adjustments, including credit loss allowances of €14,505 thousand (see Note 9 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements). The estimation of credit impairment losses on the loan portfolio and advances to customers is a significant and complex estimate.

Note 2(f) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements sets out the principles and criteria applied by the Group to estimate the aforementioned impairment losses, which are assessed on either an individual or a collective basis.

The methods used to estimate impairment losses involve a high degree of judgement, incorporating elements such as the classification of exposures based on their risk, the identification and classification of impaired exposures or those for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the recoverable value of the related collateral and, in the case of individually assessed estimates, the evaluation of borrowers' repayment capacity based on the future performance of their businesses. In this context, for collective assessment purposes the Group uses the credit impairment loss estimation model established in Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, based on the experience and information available to the Bank of Spain for the sector, as well as specific calculation methodologies for the estimation of individual impairment losses.

Additionally, as described in the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group has supplemented the credit impairment losses arising from the model used in order to capture effects that may not be reflected therein, either because additional risk factors are considered to exist or to incorporate sector-specific features that may affect a group of exposures or borrowers.

Accordingly, the estimation of credit impairment losses on the loan portfolio and advances to customers measured at amortised cost has been considered a key audit matter.

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## Our response

Our audit approach included analysing and evaluating the internal control environment associated with the credit impairment loss estimation processes, as well as performing substantive procedures for both individually and collectively assessed estimates.

Our procedures relating to the analysis and evaluation of the internal control environment focused on, among others, the following:

- ▶ Evaluating the adequacy of the various policies and procedures to applicable regulatory requirements.
- ▶ Reviewing the procedures established in the loan approval process to assess the

collectability of loans and advances based on the debtor's payment capacity and financial information.

- ▶ Reviewing the procedures established for the periodic monitoring of credit operations, mainly those related to the updating of financial information, periodic review of the debtor's file, and monitoring alerts established by the Company to identify credit operations under special surveillance or impaired.
- ▶ Evaluating the design of relevant controls established for the management and valuation of collateral associated with credit operations.

Additionally, we performed, among others, the following substantive procedures:

- ▶ Regarding the estimation of individually determined impairment losses, we reviewed a sample of operations to evaluate their proper classification and the assumptions used by Management to identify and quantify impairment losses, including the financial situation of the debtor, forecasts of future cash flows, and, where applicable, the valuation of collateral.
- ▶ Regarding the estimation of collectively determined impairment losses, we reviewed a sample of operations to assess the segmentation and classification of such operations by verifying, against supporting documentation, certain attributes included in the databases, such as the ageing of past-due amounts, the existence of refinancing or the value of collateral, among others, considering for this purpose the effects that may have arisen from the deterioration of the economy.
- ▶ In addition to the above, we recalculated the estimation of credit risk losses determined on a collective basis by replicating the model that considers coverage percentages in accordance with the segmentation and classification of the operations established by the Group and, where applicable, the discounts to be applied to the value of the related collateral.
- ▶ Regarding the estimation of impairment losses supplementary to those required by the model used, we reviewed the control framework implemented by Management for the estimation of such impairment losses and performed procedures over the criteria and assumptions used by Management in making this estimate.

In addition to the above, we assessed whether the information disclosed in the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements is appropriate, in accordance with the criteria set out in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.

### *Valuation of Financial Instruments at Fair Value*

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<b>Description</b>	As at 31 December 2025, the Group has financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position amounting to €4,849,951 thousand and €2,282,713 thousand, respectively, of which €2,343,486 thousand and €2,282,713 thousand, respectively, have been valued by the Group using various valuation techniques due to the absence of quoted prices in active markets, as described in Note 2(d) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. These financial assets and liabilities for which no market price is available are classified, for valuation purposes, within Levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy defined in Note 22 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.
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The valuation techniques used include the use of mathematical valuation models that take into account the specific characteristics of the asset or liability being valued and the various types of risks associated with the asset or liability. However, the inherent limitations of the developed valuation models and possible inaccuracies in the assumptions and parameters required by these models may result in the estimated fair value of a financial asset or liability not exactly matching the price at which the asset or liability could be delivered or settled on the valuation date. As far as possible, the valuations thus obtained are cross-checked with other sources such as valuations obtained by business teams and/or other market participants.

We have considered the estimation of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities for which there is no available market price as a key audit matter because it involves a high degree of judgment by Management, whether in determining the model and/or in estimating the assumptions and parameters used.

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**Our  
response**

Our audit approach included analysing and evaluating the internal control environment associated with the fair value estimation processes for financial instruments, as well as performing detailed substantive testing.

Our procedures in relation to the analysis and evaluation of the internal control environment focused on, among others, the following:

- ▶ We obtained an understanding of the processes established by Management for the valuation of these financial instruments
- ▶ We evaluated the design and implementation of the relevant controls established by the Group in this process, as well as their operating effectiveness

As for the detailed tests, they mainly consisted of the following:

- ▶ We assessed the reasonableness of the most significant valuation models used by the Group, as well as the key assumptions applied, particularly those inputs that are not directly observable in the market, such as issuer credit risk, volatility and correlations, among others. For this purpose, we involved our financial instrument valuation specialists.
- ▶ For a sample of financial instruments measured at fair value for which no market price is available, we assessed their appropriate classification within the fair value hierarchy, the suitability of the valuation approach applied and the reasonableness of their valuation by comparing them with an independent valuation performed by our financial instrument valuation specialists, and by contrasting the assumptions used with those independently estimated by our valuation specialists.

In addition to the above, we assessed whether the information disclosed in the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements regarding these financial instruments is appropriate, in accordance with the criteria set out in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group.



### *Automated Financial Information Systems*

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**Description** The continuity of the Group's business processes is highly dependent on its technological infrastructure, which is outsourced to a service provider.

In this context, it is critical to assess matters such as the organisational structure and governance framework, which should enable the adequate management of technology risks that may affect information systems, as well as controls over physical and logical security and the maintenance, development and operation of the systems, databases and applications used in the preparation of financial information. Accordingly, we have considered risks associated with information technology as a key audit matter.

**Our response** In the context of our audit, with the involvement of our information technology specialists, we evaluated the Group's internal control environment in relation to the operating systems, databases and key applications involved in the preparation of financial information. In this regard, our work primarily consisted of testing general IT controls over system access, change management and application development, and security, as well as application controls implemented in key processes relevant to the preparation of financial information. Among other procedures, we reviewed the report describing the controls, their design and operating effectiveness in the technology environment (ISAE 3402) for the 2025 financial year, issued by an independent expert, from whom we obtained confirmation of their professional competence, technical capabilities and independence.

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### **Other matters**

In accordance with commercial law, the Company's directors present, for comparative purposes, in addition to the information for the 2025 financial year, the corresponding information for the prior year, which, as identified in the accompanying financial statements, was not audited. Our opinion refers solely to the financial statements for the 2025 financial year.

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### **Other information: consolidated management report**

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

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the consolidated management report. In conformity with prevailing audit regulations in Spain, our responsibility in terms of the consolidated management report is to assess and report on the consistency of the management report with the consolidated financial statements based on the knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit, and to assess and report on whether the content and presentation of the consolidated management report are in conformity with applicable regulations. If, based on the work carried out, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to disclose them.

Based on the work performed, as described in the above paragraph, the information contained in the consolidated management report is consistent with that provided in the 2025 consolidated financial statements and its content and presentation are in conformity with applicable regulations.



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## Responsibilities of the parent company's directors and the audit committee for the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the parent company are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Group, in accordance with IFRS-EU, and other provisions in the regulatory framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the parent company are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless said directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- ▶ Plan and perform the Group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide the audit committee of the parent company with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the audit committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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

## **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

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### **Additional report to the audit committee**

The opinion expressed in this audit report is consistent with the additional report we issued to the audit committee on April 21, 2026.



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### Term of engagement

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on 18 December 2025 appointed us as auditors of the Group for a period of one year, starting from the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

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

(Signed on the original version In Spanish)

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Héctor Martín Díaz  
(Registered in the Official Register of Auditors  
under No. 21679)

April 21, 2026

# Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements and Consolidated  
Management Report for the financial year ended 31  
December 2025

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and 1 January 2024**

ASSETS	NOTE	Thousands of euros		
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024	01.01.2024
<b>Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits</b>	5	<b>1,440,468</b>	<b>2,900,869</b>	<b>3,293,955</b>
<b>Financial assets held for trading</b>	6	<b>1,687,796</b>	<b>1,653,369</b>	<b>1,808,651</b>
Derivatives		1,659,010	1,635,843	1,755,067
Equity instruments		3,022	3,115	3,070
Debt securities		25,756	14,411	50,514
Loans and advances		8	-	-
Customers		8	-	-
<i>For the record: lent or provided as security with the right of sale or pledge</i>		-	-	-
<b>Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	7	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,133</b>
Equity instruments		1,972	1,650	1,127
Debt securities		-	-	5
Loans and advances		1	1	1
Clientele		1	1	1
<i>For the record: lent or provided as security with the right of sale or pledge</i>		-	-	-
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	8	<b>3,127,563</b>	<b>2,402,900</b>	<b>1,471,384</b>
Equity instruments		70,220	59,235	60,828
Debt securities		3,057,343	2,343,665	1,410,556
<i>For information: lent or pledged as collateral with the right of sale or attachment</i>		399,397	362,179	295,257
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	9	<b>6,575,591</b>	<b>6,149,706</b>	<b>6,995,245</b>
Debt securities		3,040,230	2,753,147	3,247,861
Loans and advances		3,535,361	3,396,559	3,747,384
Credit institutions		2,243,743	2,039,163	2,413,069
Customers		1,291,618	1,357,396	1,334,315
<i>For information: lent or provided as collateral with a right of sale or pledge</i>		1,041,040	432,475	704
<b>Derivatives – hedge accounting</b>	14	<b>32,619</b>	<b>143,475</b>	<b>90,161</b>
<b>Investments in joint ventures and associates</b>		-	-	-
Associates		-	-	-
<b>Tangible assets</b>	10	<b>16,519</b>	<b>14,502</b>	<b>14,768</b>
Property, plant and equipment		16,519	14,502	14,768
For own use		16,519	14,502	14,768
<i>For the record: Acquired under a lease</i>		-	-	-
<b>Intangible assets</b>	11	<b>4,554</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>2,715</b>
Other intangible assets		4,554	4,790	2,715
<b>Tax assets</b>	19	<b>28,363</b>	<b>27,675</b>	<b>25,641</b>
Current tax assets		2,634	481	84
Deferred tax assets		25,729	27,194	25,557
<b>Other assets</b>	13	<b>27,655</b>	<b>39,823</b>	<b>6,440</b>
Remaining other assets		27,655	39,823	6,440
<b>Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale</b>		-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12,943,101</b>	<b>13,338,760</b>	<b>13,710,093</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and 1 January 2024**

<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>NOTE</b>	<b>Thousands of euros</b>		
		<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01.2024</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,633,605</b>	<b>1,613,939</b>	<b>1,747,898</b>
Derivatives		1,633,602	1,613,939	1,747,898
Other financial liabilities		3	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Deposits		215	-	-
Clientele		215	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,730,221</b>	<b>10,128,972</b>	<b>10,470,960</b>
Deposits		7,951,333	8,795,754	9,180,472
Central banks		-	-	55,423
Credit institutions		5,837,350	6,542,326	6,806,447
Customers		2,113,983	2,253,428	2,318,602
Debt securities		714,148	179,756	29,480
Other financial liabilities		1,064,740	1,153,462	1,261,008
<i>For information: subordinated liabilities</i>		-	-	-
<b>Derivatives - hedge accounting</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>649,108</b>	<b>751,665</b>	<b>721,021</b>
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>2,785</b>
Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations		-	-	-
Pending tax proceedings and litigation		4,735	4,846	1,967
Commitments and guarantees granted		736	707	818
<b>Tax liabilities</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>13,713</b>	<b>11,790</b>
Current tax liabilities		3,886	4,383	3,329
Deferred tax liabilities		13,914	9,330	8,461
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22,676</b>	<b>26,725</b>	<b>29,318</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>12,059,096</b>	<b>12,540,567</b>	<b>12,983,772</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Balance Sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and 1 January 2024**

NET EQUITY	NOTE	Thousands of euros		
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024	01.01.2024
<b>Equity</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>858,482</b>	<b>789,483</b>	<b>721,666</b>
Capital	17.1	176,545	163,630	154,070
Paid-up capital		176,545	163,630	154,070
Share premium	17.2	85,972	85,972	85,972
Retained earnings	18	526,641	473,819	434,942
Revaluation reserves	18	4,270	4,270	4,270
Other reserves	18	(3,809)	(3,961)	(6,039)
Profit attributable to the owners of the parent company		68,863	65,753	48,451
(-) Interim dividends		-	-	-
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25,523</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>4,655</b>
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		14,888	6,461	6,906
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		14,888	6,461	6,906
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		10,635	2,249	(2,251)
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedge reserve [effective portion]		2,480	3,517	1,394
Changes in the fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		8,155	(1,268)	(3,645)
<b>Minority interests</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Other items		-	-	-
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>884,005</b>	<b>798,193</b>	<b>726,321</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>12,943,101</b>	<b>13,338,760</b>	<b>13,710,093</b>
FOR MEMORANDUM PURPOSES: Off-balance sheet exposures				
Loan commitments granted	20	688,696	656,895	648,912
Financial guarantees granted	20	27,995	46,330	44,925
Other commitments granted	20	230,655	234,221	274,076

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated profit and loss accounts for the financial years ended  
31 December 2025 and 2024**

	NOTE	Thousands of euros	
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest income	23.a)	383,007	565,130
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		74,401	56,458
Financial assets at amortised cost		189,468	244,803
Other interest income		119,138	263,869
(Interest expense)	23.b)	(311,420)	(482,403)
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>		<b>71,587</b>	<b>82,727</b>
Dividend income	24	2,739	2,822
Commission income	25	145,723	121,048
(Commission expenses)	25	(106,957)	(87,315)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	26	5,405	322
Financial assets at amortised cost		-	1
Other financial assets and liabilities		5,405	321
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	26	11,500	11,550
Other gains or (-) losses		11,500	11,550
Gains or (-) losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	26	1,490	2,411
Other gains or (-) losses		1,490	2,411
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net		1	-
Gains or (-) losses arising from hedge accounting, net	26	(109)	(1,317)
Exchange differences [gain or (-) loss], net	26	1,057	1,145
Other operating income	27	15,123	14,157
(Other operating expenses)	27	(1,856)	(2,214)
<b>GROSS MARGIN</b>		<b>145,703</b>	<b>145,336</b>
(Administrative expenses)	28	(46,138)	(41,511)
(Staff costs)		(28,596)	(25,992)
(Other administrative expenses)		(17,542)	(15,519)
(Depreciation)	10 and 11	(3,931)	(3,327)
(Provisions or (-) reversal of provisions)	29	(24)	(2,884)
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss and net losses or (-) gains on modification)	30	(4,556)	(7,593)
(Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)		(1,848)	(719)
(Financial assets at amortised cost)		(2,708)	(6,874)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non-financial assets, net		3	(8)
Gains or (-) losses arising from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale that are not eligible as discontinued operations		-	-
<b>PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>91,057</b>	<b>90,013</b>
(Tax expense or (-) income on the results of continuing operations)	19	(22,194)	(24,260)
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	3	<b>68,863</b>	<b>65,753</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE (In euros)</b>			
Basic	3	23.44	24.15
Diluted	3	23.44	24.15

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated statements of recognised income and expenses for the financial years  
ended 31 December 2025 and 2024**

	Thousands of euros	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>68,863</b>	<b>65,753</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>16,813</b>	<b>4,055</b>
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	8,426	(445)
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension schemes	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,886	(772)
Gains or (-) losses arising from hedge accounting for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	-	-
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in credit risk	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	(3,460)	327
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	8,387	4,500
Hedging of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]	-	-
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Currency conversion	-	-
Foreign exchange gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	(1,247)	2,679
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	(1,247)	2,679
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Transferred to the initial carrying amount of the hedged items	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Hedging instruments [undesignated items]	-	-
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,462	3,395
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	18,873	3,767
Transferred to profit or loss	(5,411)	(372)
Other reclassifications	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Gains or (-) losses on impairment recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Share of other recognised income and expenses from investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or (-) loss	(3,828)	(1,574)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>85,676</b>	<b>69,808</b>
Attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests)	-	-
Attributable to the owners of the parent	85,676	69,808

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity  
to the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024**

Thousands of euros

	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent company	(-) Interim dividends	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Minority Interests		Total
											Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>163,630</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>473,819</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>	-	<b>65,753</b>	-	<b>8,710</b>	-	-	<b>798,193</b>
Effects of error corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Opening balance 1/1/2025</b>	<b>163,630</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>473,819</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>	-	<b>65,753</b>	-	<b>8,710</b>	-	-	<b>798,193</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>68,863</b>	-	<b>16,813</b>	-	-	<b>85,676</b>
<b>Other changes in equity</b>	<b>12,915</b>	-	-	<b>52,822</b>	-	<b>152</b>	-	<b>(65,753)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>136</b>
Issue of ordinary shares	12,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,915
Dividends (or payments to shareholders)	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)
Transfers between components of equity	-	-	-	52,837	-	-	-	(65,753)	-	-	-	-	(12,916)
Increase or (-) decrease in equity resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>176,545</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>526,641</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>(3,809)</b>	-	<b>68,863</b>	-	<b>25,523</b>	-	-	<b>884,005</b>

BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity  
to the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

Thousands of euros

	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit attributable to the owners of the parent company	(-) Interim dividends	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Minority Interests		Total
											Accumulated other comprehensive income	Other items	
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>154,070</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>434,942</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>(6,039)</b>	-	<b>48,451</b>	-	<b>4,655</b>	-	-	<b>726,321</b>
Effects of error corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Opening balance 1/1/2024</b>	<b>154,070</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>434,942</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>(6,039)</b>	-	<b>48,451</b>	-	<b>4,655</b>	-	-	<b>726,321</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>65,753</b>	-	<b>4,055</b>	-	-	<b>69,808</b>
<b>Other changes in equity</b>	<b>9,560</b>	-	-	<b>38,877</b>	-	<b>2,078</b>	-	<b>(48,451)</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>2,064</b>
Issue of ordinary shares	9,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,560
Dividends (or payments to shareholders)	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)
Transfers between components of equity	-	-	-	38,892	-	-	-	(48,451)	-	-	-	-	(9,559)
Increase or (-) decrease in equity resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	-	-	-	-	-	2,078	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,078
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>163,630</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>473,819</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>	-	<b>65,753</b>	-	<b>8,710</b>	-	-	<b>798,193</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Consolidated Cash Flow Statements for the financial years ended**  
**31 December 2025 and 2024**

	NOTE	Thousands of euros	
		31.12.2025	31.12.2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(1,461,957)</b>	<b>(352,075)</b>
Profit for the year		68,863	65,753
Adjustments to arrive at cash flows from operating activities		25,378	31,575
Depreciation	10 and 11	3,931	3,327
Other adjustments		21,447	28,248
Net increase/decrease in operating assets		(1,048,823)	18,178
Financial assets held for trading		(34,428)	155,282
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		(322)	(518)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(707,692)	(925,378)
Financial assets at amortised cost		(429,406)	842,107
Other operating assets		123,025	(53,315)
Net increase/decrease in operating liabilities		(485,558)	(445,128)
Financial liabilities held for trading		19,666	(133,959)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		215	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		(398,751)	(341,988)
Other operating liabilities		(106,688)	30,819
Income tax receipts/payments		(21,817)	(22,453)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>(6,378)</b>	<b>(43,594)</b>
Payments		(6,378)	(43,594)
Tangible assets	10	(3,484)	(4,137)
Intangible assets	11	(2,247)	(4,083)
Investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
Subsidiaries and other business units		-	-
Other business units		-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		(647)	(35,374)
Other payments relating to investing activities		-	-
Receipts		-	-
Tangible assets		-	-
Intangible assets		-	-
Investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
Subsidiaries and other business units		-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		-	-
Other receipts relating to investing activities		-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>7,934</b>	<b>2,583</b>
Payments		(21)	(20)
Dividends		(21)	(20)
Subordinated liabilities		-	-
Amortisation of equity instruments		-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments		-	-
Other payments relating to financing activities		-	-
Receipts		7,955	2,603
Subordinated liabilities		-	-
Issue of own equity instruments		-	-
Disposal of own equity instruments		-	-
Other receipts relating to financing activities		7,955	2,603
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS</b>			
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(1,460,401)</b>	<b>(393,086)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>		<b>2,900,869</b>	<b>3,293,955</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>		<b>1,440,468</b>	<b>2,900,869</b>
<b>COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>			
Cash	5	399	442
Cash equivalents held with central banks	5	1,394,242	2,860,623
Other financial assets	5	45,827	39,804
Less: Bank overdrafts repayable on demand		-	-

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2025

### 1. Introduction, basis of presentation and other information

#### a) Introduction

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (hereinafter, the Bank or the Entity) is a private-law entity and is subject to the rules and regulations governing banking institutions operating in Spain. The Bank was incorporated on 31 July 1990 and operates from its head office at Calle Virgen de los Peligros No. 4, Madrid.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank is the parent company of a group of financial institutions, whose activities it controls directly or indirectly, which are engaged in various activities and which, together with the Bank, constitute the Banco Cooperativo Español Group (hereinafter the “Group” or the “Banco Cooperativo Group”). As at 31 December 2024, the Bank and its subsidiaries formed part of the Grucajrrural Group, the parent company of which was Grucajrrural Inversiones S.L. (hereinafter “Grucajrrural”).

The Group’s structure and, in particular, the identification of the parent company for consolidation purposes has undergone certain changes in previous financial years as a result of changes in the Group’s corporate structure. Until the 2017 financial year, Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. acted as the parent company of the consolidated group, directly consolidating its subsidiaries in accordance with applicable accounting standards and, therefore, preparing the consolidated financial statements up to 31 December 2017.

On 29 December 2017, the Rural Savings Banks that are members of the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks and shareholders of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and RGA Seguros General Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros signed a Framework Agreement providing for the consolidation of the shares held by the Savings Banks in both companies within Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L. This consolidation took place following the acquisition, by the Rural Savings Banks, of the shares in Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L. held by the Association as a founding partner, and the subsequent transfer to this company as a capital increase through a non-cash contribution of the shares held by the savings banks in Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and in RGA Seguros General Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros.

On 23 February 2018, the European Central Bank and the Spanish National Securities Market Commission, and on 6 March 2018, the Directorate General of Insurance issued, respectively, their decisions not to oppose the transfer of the shares in Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and RGA Seguros General Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros to the company Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L., which had the deed of capital registered on 9 March 2018.

As of 31 December 2017, following the incorporation of Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L. as the parent company of the group, Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. ceased to be regarded as the parent company for consolidation purposes, becoming a sub-group, with Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L. the parent company of the consolidated group for the financial years from 2018 to 2024, inclusive. In view of the exemption provided for in the applicable accounting regulations, the Banco Cooperativo Español subgroup ceased to prepare consolidated annual accounts from the 2017 financial year.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

On 19 June 2025, the General Meeting of Members of Grucajrural, comprising all the Rural Savings Banks associated with the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks (hereinafter, AECR), approved a corporate reorganisation consisting of its dissolution as a company, so that the aforementioned Rural Savings Banks would hold their shares in the Bank and in Rural Grupo Asegurador, S.A. (hereinafter, RGA) directly. The shares in the Bank and RGA constituted virtually all of Grucajrural's assets. This reorganisation was carried out:

- In June 2025, it was agreed to carry out a capital reduction of Grucajrural, by reducing the nominal value of the shares and a partial repayment of the share premium, distributing to the shareholders, in proportion to their shareholding in the company, all the shares held in RGA.
- In May 2025, the Boards of Directors of GrucajRural and the Bank signed a joint agreement regarding the merger by absorption of Grucajrural (the absorbed company) by Banco Cooperativo (the absorbing company). These agreements were notarised on 11 September 2025 and registered with the Madrid Commercial Registry on 24 September 2025.

In relation to this merger, it should be noted that, prior to the date of the merger, virtually all of Grucajrural's existing assets and liabilities were transferred to its members. In view of the above, as at the effective date of the merger, Grucajrural's existing assets and liabilities were as follows:

	<u>Thousands of euros</u>		<u>Thousands of euros</u>
	<u>September 2025</u>		<u>September 2025</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	
Other assets	6,800	Tax liability	4,100
		Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,100
		Other liabilities	600
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>6,800</u></u>	<b>Total</b>	<u><u>6,800</u></u>

As can be seen from the balance sheet above, the merger has no impact on the Bank's equity. In view of the above and the different activities and regulatory environments of Grucajrural (holding company) and the Bank (banking activity), the accounting treatment of the merger has been carried out in accordance with the economic substance of the transaction and not merely its legal form, with the remaining assets and liabilities having been incorporated into the Bank's balance sheet as at the date of the merger (24 September 2025), and the merger has not been backdated, for accounting purposes, to 1 January 2025.

Following the reorganisation described in this note, from the 2025 financial year onwards, the Bank is once again the parent entity of a group of financial institutions, whose activities it controls directly or indirectly, which are engaged in various activities and which, together with the Bank, constitute the Banco Cooperativo Group, and it is therefore required to prepare and present consolidated annual accounts.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Taking into account the provisions of paragraph 3 of IFRS 1, the Banco Cooperativo Group presents its consolidated financial statements for the 2025 financial year, for the first time, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations published by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee, and adopted by the European Commission for application within the European Union (IFRS – EU), taking into account Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017. In applying IFRS 1, the date of first application has been determined as the start of the previous financial year presented (1 January 2024).

#### *b)* Basis of Presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated annual accounts of Banco Cooperativo Español S.A. and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 have been presented for the first time in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations published by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS Interpretations Committee), and adopted by the European Commission for application within the European Union (IFRS – EU), taking into account Circular 4/2017 of the Bank of Spain. In applying IFRS 1, the date of first application has been determined as the start of the previous financial year presented (1 January 2024).

In accordance with the options set out in IAS 1, the Group has chosen to present separately, on the one hand, a statement showing the components of consolidated profit or loss (“Consolidated Profit and Loss Account”) and, on the other hand, a second statement which, based on the consolidated profit or loss for the financial year, shows the components of other comprehensive income for the financial year, referred to in these Consolidated Financial Statements as the “Consolidated Statement of Recognised Income and Expense”, in accordance with the terminology used in Circular 4/2017 of the Bank of Spain.

The scope of consolidation has been determined in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter IFRS-EU). Consequently, the Group includes all companies in which the Company holds a direct or indirect stake, exercising effective control over them, and which, together with the Company, constitute a single decision-making unit. The following methods have been used:

Company	Activity	Percentage of ownership		Consolidation method
		Direct	Indirect	
Rural Informática S.A.	IT services	99.8	0.2	Full consolidation
Rural Renting S.A.	Financial	100	-	Full consolidation
Rural Inmobiliario S.L.	Property ownership	100	-	Full consolidation
BCE Formación S.A.	Training services	-	100	Full consolidation
Gescooperativo S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	Collective Investment Scheme Manager	100	-	Full consolidation

All the individual companies included in the consolidation are domiciled in Spain and none of them are listed on official markets.

The consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2025 have been prepared by the directors of the Parent Company so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated equity and

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2025, and of the results of its operations and the consolidated cash flows generated during the financial year ended on that date.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the individual records of the Bank and each of the other entities within the Group, although they include the necessary adjustments and reclassifications to standardise the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied across the Group. Appendix I contains details of the Group's investee companies; Appendix II contains the balance sheet of Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. as at 31 December 2024; Appendix III contains the Bank's individual financial statements as at 31 December 2025 and 2024; and Appendix IV contains the Annual Bank Report. The Board of Directors of the Parent Company estimates that the consolidated annual accounts for the 2025 financial year will be approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders without significant changes.

#### *c)* Accounting principles and valuation rules

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and valuation rules described in Note 2, "Accounting Principles, Policies and Valuation Criteria Applied". There are no mandatory accounting principles which, having a material effect on the preparation of the financial statements, have not been applied.

#### *d)* Responsibility for the information and estimates provided

The information contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Banco Cooperativo Group is the responsibility of the Directors of the Parent Company.

In the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024, estimates made by senior management, subsequently ratified by the Directors, have been used to quantify certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses or commitments recorded therein. These relate primarily to:

- Impairment losses on certain assets (Notes 8 and 9).
- The assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of liabilities and commitments for post-employment benefits (Note 2 (s)).
- The useful lives of tangible and intangible assets (Notes 10 and 11).
- The fair value of certain financial assets not listed on organised markets (Notes 6, 7, 8 and 9).
- Estimates used in the calculation of other provisions (Note 15).
- Calculation of income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities (Note 19).

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

Although the estimates described above were made on the basis of the best information available as at 31 December 2025 regarding the matters analysed, it is possible that events occurring in the future may require them to be adjusted (upwards or downwards) significantly in future financial years; which, if necessary, would be done in accordance with applicable regulations on a prospective basis, recognising the effects of the change in estimate in the consolidated profit and loss account for the financial years concerned.

#### *e)* Comparability of information

The information contained in these annual accounts as at 31 December 2024 is presented solely and exclusively for comparative purposes with the information relating to 31 December 2025, as on that date the group subject to consolidation for prudential purposes was that comprising Grucajural Inversiones as the parent company. Therefore, these figures do not constitute the Group's consolidated financial statements for 2024.

As indicated in note 1.a), the Group has adopted, for the first time, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations published by the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board) and the IFRS Interpretations Committee, and adopted by the European Commission for application within the European Union (EU-IFRS). The opening statement of financial position as at 1 January 2024, prepared in accordance with IFRS-EU, is also presented.

#### *f)* Capital management objectives, policies and processes

On 1 January 2014, Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, together with European Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and their prudential supervision. Both texts constitute the transposition into European law of the new solvency framework known as Basel III (BIS III), regulating the solvency levels and composition of eligible capital with which credit institutions must operate.

On 5 February 2014, Circular 2/2014 of 31 January of the Bank of Spain was published in the Official State Gazette (BOE), concerning various regulatory options contained in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions, which was subsequently amended by Circular 3/2014 of 30 July of the Bank of Spain. Its aim was to establish, from among the options that the European Regulation grants to national authorities, which ones and to what extent consolidated groups of credit institutions and Spanish credit institutions were required to comply with immediately following the entry into force of the new regulatory framework on solvency.

That same year saw the publication of Law 10/2014 of 26 June on the organisation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, the main objective of which is to adapt the Spanish legal system to the regulatory changes imposed at international and European Union level, continuing the transposition process initiated by Royal Decree 14/2013 of 29 November and consolidating the main rules governing the organisation and discipline of credit institutions into a single text.

This legislative process continued with the publication in 2015 of Royal Decree 84/2015 of 13 February, which implements Law 10/2014, and which was intended not only to complete the regulatory implementation of the aforementioned Law, but also to consolidate, into a single text, the regulatory provisions governing the organisation and discipline of credit institutions. To this

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

end, both the provisions on credit institutions contained in Royal Decree 216/2008 of 15 February on the own funds of financial institutions, which must remain in force following the entry into force of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, as well as the duly adapted content of Royal Decree 1245/1995 of 14 July on the establishment of banks, cross-border activity and other matters relating to the legal regime of credit institutions.

Furthermore, on 9 February 2016, Circular 2/2016 of 2 February of the Bank of Spain was published, on supervision and solvency, which completes the adaptation of the Spanish legal system to Directive 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, with regard to the options not exercised in Circulars 2/2014 and 3/2014 of the Bank of Spain. In addition, Circular 2/2016 elaborated on certain aspects of the transposition of Directive 2011/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011, in relation to supplementary supervision by the competent authority, the European Central Bank or the Bank of Spain, in accordance with the allocation and distribution of powers established in Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 and in Regulation (EU) No 468/2014 of the European Central Bank of 16 April 2014.

On 2 November 2017, Circular 3/2017 of 24 October of the Bank of Spain was published in the Official State Gazette (BOE), amending Circular 2/2014 to bring its content into line with the guidelines issued by the European Central Bank in the context of the prudential supervision of credit institutions and the exercise of the permanent and transitional options conferred on the competent authority by Regulation (EU) No 575/2013.

On 26 April 2019, Regulation (EU) 2019/630 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April came into force, amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 as regards the minimum coverage of losses arising from non-performing exposures. On 1 November of that same year, Circular 3/2019 of 22 October of the Bank of Spain was published, exercising the power conferred by Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 to define the materiality threshold for past due credit obligations.

On 7 June 2019, Regulation (EU) 2019/876 of the European Parliament and of the Council was published in the Official Journal of the European Union, amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 with regard to the leverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio, own funds and eligible liabilities requirements, counterparty credit risk, market risk, exposures to central counterparties, exposures to collective investment undertakings, large exposures, and reporting and disclosure requirements. On the same date, Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council was published, amending Directive 2013/36/EU as regards exempt entities, financial holding companies, mixed financial holding companies, remuneration, supervisory measures and powers, and capital conservation measures.

On 26 June 2020, Regulation (EU) 2020/873 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Regulation (EU) 2019/876 as regards certain adjustments made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 23 December 2021, Circular 5/2021 of 22 September of the Bank of Spain was published in the Official State Gazette (BOE). This Circular implements the new macroprudential tools introduced into Spanish legislation on credit institutions: a sectoral component of the countercyclical capital buffer (CCCB), limits on sectoral concentration, and limits and conditions on the granting of loans and other transactions.

On 6 April 2022, Circular 3/2022 of 30 March which, in relation to the supervision and solvency of credit institutions, introduced changes to reporting obligations and to the thresholds for the

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

application of the principle of proportionality in remuneration policy and in the exercise of the regulatory options contained in Circular 2/2014.

Finally, on 1 January 2025, the bulk of the articles of the new Capital Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2024/1623) (hereinafter, CRR III), amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, came into force. This legislative initiative introduces certain changes to the methodology for calculating and reporting capital requirements, with the main objective of reducing variability and improving the comparability of risk-weighted assets. As expected, the application of this new Regulation has led to a slight reduction in credit risk-weighted assets and an increase in credit valuation adjustment risk and operational risk.

The aforementioned legal texts constitute the basic regulations governing the minimum own funds that Spanish credit institutions must maintain, the manner in which such own funds are to be determined, as well as the various capital and liquidity self-assessment processes they must carry out and the public information they must disclose to the market.

The minimum capital adequacy level required by current regulations is calculated as the ratio of the eligible own funds held by the Banco Cooperativo Español Group to its risk-weighted assets. The highest-quality pool of own funds is known as CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1) and consists primarily of share capital and reserves, from which a number of items are deducted, including mainly intangible assets and a specified amount of holdings in financial sector entities, as well as deferred tax assets that depend on future earnings.

Following CET1 comes AT1 (Additional Tier 1 capital), which essentially consists of certain instruments with a high loss-absorption capacity, as they rank only ahead of shareholders in the event of liquidation or resolution.

Finally, there is T2 (Tier 2 capital), the components of which consist of instruments that absorb losses only after those counted as Tier 1 capital, being subordinate to ordinary creditors, as well as excess provisions that, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, are eligible as Tier 2 capital.

Risk-weighted assets, for their part, are determined on the basis of the Group's exposure to credit and dilution risk (based on the assets, commitments and other memorandum accounts presenting these risks, taking into account their amounts, characteristics, counterparties, guarantees, etc.), to counterparty, position and settlement risk relating to the trading book, to foreign exchange and gold position risk (based on the overall net foreign exchange position and the net gold position), to operational risk and to credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk.

These regulations impose stringent capital requirements on institutions, notably:

- The setting of minimum requirements (Pillar 1), establishing three levels of own funds: Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital and total capital, with minimum ratios of 4.5%, 6% and 8%, respectively.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- A capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical buffer, continuing the Basel III regulatory framework with the aim of mitigating the procyclical effects of financial regulation, establishing for this purpose the obligation to maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, on common equity Tier 1 capital for all financial institutions, and a countercyclical capital buffer<sup>1</sup> specific to each institution based on its exposures, on common equity Tier 1 capital
- A systemic risk buffer, the latter applicable both to global systemically important institutions and to other systemically important institutions with the aim of mitigating existing systemic or macroprudential risks, so as to protect the financial system from disruptions that could have serious negative consequences for that system and for the real economy of a Member State.
- In addition, specific tasks are conferred on the European Central Bank with regard to policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions. This regulation allows competent authorities to impose capital requirements in addition to the minimum Pillar 1 capital requirements, to cover other risks not covered by the latter, known as Pillar 2 capital requirements (P2R), which are supplemented by Pillar 2 guidance (P2G) designed to cover potential additional unexpected losses under stress conditions.
- The requirement for financial institutions to calculate and publish a leverage ratio—defined as the institution’s Tier 1 capital divided by its total risk-unadjusted exposure—is intended to prevent institutions from holding assets in a proportion that is excessive in relation to their capital level. The minimum level to be met for this ratio is 3%.

In the context described and pursuant to Article 68.2.a) of Law 10/2014, following the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) carried out by the competent authority, the Bank of Spain announced its decision regarding the prudential capital requirements applicable to the Banco Cooperativo Español Group. This decision requires the maintenance, from 1 January 2025, of a ‘phase-in’ total capital ratio of not less than 9.375% of the amount of its total risk exposure (the same percentage as that required in 2024), to which must be added the combined capital buffer requirements, which as at 31 December 2025 stood at 3.15% of the Group’s total risk exposure. Alongside the aforementioned quantitative requirement regarding the total capital ratio to be maintained, there is a qualitative requirement (capital composition) under which a CET1 ratio of no less than 5.27% and a Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.03% or higher must be maintained, whilst also meeting the combined requirements for buffers with highest-quality capital (CET1).

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<sup>1</sup> It is worth noting that a countercyclical buffer of 0.5% will apply to Spanish exposures from 1 October 2025

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

The principle established by the Group's Directors regarding the management of its own funds is to operate with a level of solvency above that required by applicable regulations, commensurate with the risks inherent in its business and the environment in which it operates. The objective is to achieve maximum efficiency in the management of own funds, such that, alongside other profitability and risk variables, the consumption of own funds is considered a fundamental parameter in the analyses associated with the Group's investment decision-making. To meet this objective, the Group has a series of own funds management policies and processes characterised by:

- The Directors and Senior Management are actively involved in the strategies and policies affecting the Group's capital management. The aim is to maintain robust solvency ratios of an appropriate quality, consistent with the Group's risk profile and business model.
- The Group has an Integrated Risk Management unit that manages and monitors solvency ratios, ensuring compliance with applicable regulations and that decisions taken by the Group's various areas and units are consistent with the objectives set for the purpose of meeting minimum own funds requirements. In this regard, contingency plans are in place to ensure compliance with the limits established in the applicable regulations. In addition, the Group has a second-line control function responsible for establishing the necessary quality control procedures to ensure the completeness and quality of information.
- In the Group's strategic and commercial planning, as well as in the analysis and monitoring of its operations, the impact of such decisions on the Group's eligible own funds and the risk-return ratio is considered a key factor in decision-making.
- In accordance with the provisions of the solvency regulations, the Group has a process for the self-assessment of its capital and liquidity. This process comprises a set of robust and comprehensive strategies and procedures which, amongst other aspects, enable the Group to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of its capital to cover, according to their nature and level, all risks to which it is or may be exposed.

As part of its risk management framework, the Group continuously identifies, measures, controls and mitigates the risks to which its business is exposed, incorporating the findings of this process into the capital self-assessment process, which involves estimating current and future (under various scenarios) eligible own funds and capital requirements in line with the risks inherent in its business, the economic environment in which it operates, the systems for governance, management and control of risks, the strategic business plan, the quality or composition of available own funds, and the realistic possibilities of raising additional own funds should this prove necessary. To this end, once the required own funds under Basel Pillar 1 have been calculated, the Group reviews and assesses other risks or factors not considered therein but which, due to their significance, must be taken into account, estimating the own funds needed to cover all risks and maintain an adequate buffer relative to the minimum legal own funds requirements of Pillar 1.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

This process ensures an appropriate relationship between the risk profile of the entities comprising the Group and the own funds they actually hold, both in absolute terms and in terms of composition and distribution among the various legally independent entities. It is formally documented in the following documents (reviewed at least once a year), which have been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors:

- Risk Appetite Framework, which defines the level of risk appetite based on the risks the Group is willing to assume in the course of its business. Alongside the capital and leverage targets, it sets out the tolerance levels or maximum deviation levels that the Group considers acceptable in relation to the established targets.
- Capital Contingency Plan, which constitutes a course of action to address the potential adverse effects arising from a capital shortfall, where capital falls below the thresholds established in the Risk Appetite Framework. The Capital Contingency Plan aims to facilitate the restoration of a sound capital position within the Group in the event of a potential moderate crisis in which the limit threshold is exceeded, with the Bank's Board of Directors considering the implementation of extraordinary measures to restore the desired levels.
- Recovery Plan, which sets out the levels of solvency and leverage indicators falling below the Group's tolerance level and prior to a potential regulatory breach that would trigger the activation of corrective measures in crisis situations, as well as the range of measures and the feasibility of each one.

The Bank's eligible own funds as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and the corresponding capital and leverage ratios are presented in the following table:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Capital	176,545	163,630
Share premium	85,972	85,972
Reserves	527,102	474,128
Profit for the year	68,863	65,213
Valuation adjustments	25,523	8,710
Deductions and other	(9,729)	(9,457)
Transitional adjustments	-	-
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>788,196</b>
Additional Tier 1 capital items	-	-
<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>788,196</b>
Tier 2 capital items	-	-
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Eligible Own Funds</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>788,196</b>
For credit risk, counterparty risk, dilution and delivery	174,108	137,040
For price, exchange rate and commodity position risk	3,733	6,191
Operational risk	26,642	18,045
Credit valuation adjustment risk	18,806	14,010
<b>Total Required Own Funds (Pillar 1)</b>	<b>223,289</b>	<b>175,286</b>
<b>Total capital surplus over Pillar 1 requirements</b>	<b>650,987</b>	<b>612,910</b>
<b>Capital ratio (%)</b>	<b>31.32%</b>	<b>35.97%</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital (%)</b>	<b>31.32%</b>	<b>35.97%</b>
Leverage exposure	10,219,555	9,777,807
<b>Leverage ratio (%)</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>8.06</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, and throughout those financial years, the Bank's eligible own funds exceeded the requirements set by the regulations and the authority in the exercise of its powers to supervise credit institutions.

Finally, the attached table shows the reconciliation of the Bank's regulatory capital with its accounting equity:

	Thousands of euros			
	2025		2024	
	Regulatory capital	Accounting equity	Regulatory capital	Book equity
Capital	176,545	176,545	163,630	163,630
Share premium	85,972	85,972	85,972	85,972
Reserves	527,102	527,102	474,128	474,128
Profit for the year	68,863	68,863	65,213	65,753
Valuation adjustments	25,523	25,523	8,710	8,710
Deductions	(9,729)	-	(9,457)	-
Transitional adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>884,005</b>	<b>788,196</b>	<b>798,194</b>

Due to the corporate restructuring being carried out by the Group and until the Bank of Spain issues an official communication regarding the minimum capital and eligible liabilities requirements for the Banco Cooperativo Group, as at 31 December the Group's requirements are treated as equivalent to those applicable at an individual level. Consequently, the Group is required to maintain an MREL of no less than 5.57% of the leverage ratio exposure and 19.18% of the total risk exposure amount.

The components of the Group's eligible liabilities for MREL purposes as at 31 December 2025 consist of regulatory capital and other eligible liabilities (€874,276 thousand and €410,008 thousand, respectively). The latter consist mainly of deposits made by associated rural savings banks amounting to €400,000 thousand, which have an indefinite maturity and may be cancelled, in whole or in part, with one year and five days' prior notice.

**g) Credit Institutions Deposit Guarantee Fund, National Resolution Fund and Single Resolution Fund**

Credit Institutions Deposit Guarantee Fund

The Bank is a member of the Credit Institutions Deposit Guarantee Fund (hereinafter, FGDEC).

In 2023, this Fund had reached the minimum coverage level established by European regulations regarding covered deposits; consequently, no additional contributions were required for this purpose during 2025. However, the Bank continues to make contributions in relation to the securities deposited. The expense incurred from contributions to be made to this body in the 2025 and 2024 financial years amounted to €67 thousand and €97 thousand, respectively, and is recorded under the heading "Other operating expenses" in the accompanying income statement (see Note 27).

With regard to ordinary contributions, Royal Decree 1012/2015 of 6 November was published on 7 November 2015, implementing Law 11/2015 of 18 June on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms, and amending Royal Decree 2606/1996 of 20 December

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

on deposit guarantee funds for credit institutions. Among the amendments introduced, the definition of the FGDEC's assets has been revised, stating that the Management Committee shall determine the annual contributions of the institutions affiliated to the Fund, in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 6 of Royal Decree-Law 16/2011 of 14 October, establishing the FGDEC.

In accordance with the provisions of the applicable accounting standards, the expense is recognised when a payment obligation arises, which is on 31 December of each year.

The basis for calculating the contributions that institutions must make to each sub-fund shall be:

- In the case of contributions to the deposit guarantee sub-fund, the guaranteed deposits, as defined in Article 4.1 of Royal Decree 2606/1996.
- In the case of contributions to the securities guarantee sub-fund, 5 per cent of the market value on the last trading day of the year, on the relevant secondary market, of the guaranteed securities, as defined in Article 4.2, existing at the end of the financial year. Where the latter include securities and financial instruments not traded on a secondary market, whether Spanish or foreign, their calculation basis shall be their nominal value or their redemption value, whichever is more appropriate to the type of security or financial instrument in question, unless another more significant value has been declared or is on record for the purposes of their deposit or registration.

#### Single Resolution Fund

Article 67 of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 established the "Single Resolution Fund", as an essential component of the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM), established by Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014.

This Fund became operational on 1 January 2016 and is administered by the Single Resolution Board, which is also responsible for calculating the contributions to be made by credit institutions and investment firms as defined in Article 2 of the aforementioned Regulation. For this calculation, the rules set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 of 21 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ex ante contributions to resolution financing arrangements must be followed.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 103 of Directive 2014/59/EU, the available financial resources to be taken into account for reaching the target level for the Single Resolution Fund may include irrevocable payment commitments, fully backed by collateral consisting of low-risk assets free from third-party claims, freely available and earmarked for the exclusive use of the resolution authorities for the purposes specified in the Directive itself. The portion comprising irrevocable payment commitments shall not exceed 30 per cent of the total amount raised through ex ante contributions.

During the 2025 financial year, no contribution was made to the Single Resolution Fund following the completion of its build-up phase (during the 2024 financial year, the Bank made a contribution of 10 thousand euros recorded under the heading "Other operating expenses" in the accompanying profit and loss account – see Note 27).

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the total amount set aside at the Banque de France under an irrevocable commitment amounts to €4,720 thousand and is recognised under the heading “Financial assets at amortised cost – Loans and advances to credit institutions” in the balance sheet.

#### *h)* Minimum reserve ratio

As at 31 December 2025, and throughout the 2025 financial year, Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., the entity within the Group required to comply, met the minimum requirements for this ratio under the applicable regulations, Regulation (EC) No 1745/2003 of 12 September 2003 of the European Central Bank.

#### *i)* Environmental impact

Given the nature of the Group’s business, it has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could be material in relation to the Group’s equity, financial position and results. For this reason, no specific breakdowns regarding environmental matters are included in this notes to the annual accounts.

The Group’s Consolidated Management Report includes the Group’s Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement, which provides information on environmental, personnel and human rights issues, due diligence and sustainability.

#### *j)* Institutional Protection System

On 29 December 2017, the Rural Savings Banks affiliated to the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks (hereinafter, the Rural Savings Banks), signed a Framework Agreement with the aforementioned Association, the Bank’s Parent Company (Grucaj Rural Inversiones, S.L.) and the Bank, relating to the establishment, within the Caja Rural Group, of a “Cooperative Institutional Protection System” (hereinafter, SIP) and certain supplementary agreements. These agreements provided for, amongst other things, the following milestones:

- To promote the development of the Association’s statutory and contractual framework with a view to its modernisation and strengthening, replacing the current solidarity mechanisms with an institutional protection scheme (IPS) as provided for in Article 113(7) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR).
- Establish a fund to cover the financial support purposes that may be addressed within the SIP, which will be financed by contributions from the SIP members. This fund will be administered and controlled by the Association, either directly or indirectly through one or more vehicles.

On 1 March 2018, the General Assembly of the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks (hereinafter, AECR) was held, at which all member savings banks agreed to establish the SIP, approving to this end new AECR statutes, the SIP Regulations, the SIP Disciplinary Rules, certain Technical Notes relating to the measurement of the solvency and liquidity of SIP members and the general risk policy, and a new regulatory agreement on economic relations within the Caja Rural Group.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

For the purposes set out in (i) Article 113(7) of the CRR and (ii) the regulations governing contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund, the Bank of Spain recognised the SIP as an institutional protection scheme as provided for in Article 113(7) of the CRR on 23 March 2018.

The establishment of the aforementioned SIP has entailed the registration of the commitment undertaken to set up the fund to cover the financial support purposes that may be addressed within the SIP. As at the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, the 30 savings banks associated with the Association and Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. form part of this SIP.

During the 2025 financial year, the Bank made contributions to the fund to cover the financial support purposes that may be addressed within the MIP, which resulted in an expense of 380 thousand euros recorded in the profit and loss account for the 2025 financial year (during the 2024 financial year, the Bank made no contributions). As at 31 December 2025, the Bank had paid this amount in full (see Note 27).

**k)** Information on payment deferrals granted to suppliers. Third Additional Provision. “Duty of disclosure” under Law 15/2010 of 5 July

In compliance with the provisions of Law 15/2010 of 5 July, amending Law 3/2004 of 29 December, which establishes measures to combat late payment in commercial transactions, as implemented by the Resolution of 29 January 2016 of the Institute of Accounting and Auditing (ICAC) on the information to be included in the notes to the annual accounts for the financial year regarding payment deferrals to suppliers in commercial transactions, it is hereby stated that:

- Information on payment deferrals granted to suppliers by the Group and invoices paid within a period shorter than the maximum established in the late payment regulations is presented below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Days</b>	
Average payment period to suppliers	22.48	20.41
Ratio of paid transactions	22.29	19.85
Ratio of transactions pending payment	160.67	133.04
	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
Total payments made	94,389	81,887
Total outstanding payments	154	392

- The information on invoices paid within a period shorter than the maximum established in the late payment regulations is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Amount paid in euros (thousands of euros)	85,545	76,928
Percentage of total payments to suppliers	90.62%	93.93%
Number of invoices paid	10,402	9,535
Percentage of total invoices paid to suppliers	91.54%	89.22%

- Given the nature of the Group’s activities, information regarding deferred payments relates primarily to payments to suppliers for the provision of services and various supplies, excluding payments to depositors and holders of securities issued by the Group, which have,

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

in all cases, in strict compliance with the contractual and legal deadlines established for each of them, whether they were debts payable on demand or with deferred payment.

The “average payment period to suppliers” is defined as the period elapsing between the delivery of goods or the provision of services by the supplier and the actual payment for the transaction.

#### ***l)* Seasonality of income and expenses s**

The nature of the most significant transactions carried out by the Group’s entities corresponds, fundamentally, to the typical activities of financial institutions; for this reason, they are not significantly affected by seasonal factors within a single financial year.

#### ***m)* Subsequent events**

Since the end of the financial year, the armed conflict in the Middle East has intensified, creating a high level of uncertainty both at the geopolitical level and within the international economy, as well as in the financial, energy and commodities markets. Ultimately, the consequences for the economy in general, and for the Group’s operations in particular, will depend largely on the development and extent of the conflict, as well as on the ability of various governments and economic actors to react and adapt.

In this context, the directors have carried out a preliminary assessment of the situation, estimating that the Group will not be significantly affected in the short term as it has no material exposure in the Middle East. However, given the unpredictable nature of the conflict’s development, it cannot be ruled out that, depending on its future course, indirect impacts on the Group’s operations may arise, as a result, amongst other factors, of the impact that fluctuations in energy and other raw material prices, disruptions to supply chains, or changes in financing conditions or demand in certain markets might have on its main customers.

Apart from the above, after 31 December 2025 and up to the date on which the Board of Directors of the Parent Company prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements, no significant event has occurred that should be included in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements to ensure that they give a true and fair view of the Group’s equity, financial position and results, as well as its consolidated cash flows.

#### ***n)* Changes in accounting standards**

During the 2025 financial year, there have been no changes in the accounting standards applicable to the Group compared with those applied in the previous period that have had a significant impact on the Group.

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

*o)* Additional explanation regarding the translation of the financial statements into English

This document is a translation of the consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish. In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish language version prevails.

#### **2. Accounting principles, policies and valuation criteria applied**

The accounting principles and policies and valuation methods applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements may differ from those used, on an individual basis, by some of the entities within the Group; for this reason, during the consolidation process, the necessary adjustments and reclassifications are made to harmonise these principles and criteria and bring them into line with IFRS-EU.

The following accounting principles, policies and valuation criteria have been applied in the preparation of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

*a)* Going concern principle

The Group has prepared these consolidated financial statements for the 2025 financial year in accordance with the going concern principle.

*b)* Accrual basis

These consolidated financial statements, except where applicable in relation to the cash flow statements, have been prepared on the basis of the actual flow of goods and services, irrespective of the date of payment or collection.

*c)* Consolidation principle

In preparing the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year 2025, the following accounting principles, policies and valuation criteria have been applied, which are consistent with those established by IFRS-EU:

I. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Group has control. An entity is deemed to control an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to influence those returns through the power it exercises over the investee.

For an entity to be considered a subsidiary, the following conditions must be met:

- Control: An investor has control over an investee when the investor holds existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities, i.e. those that significantly affect the investee's returns.

- Returns: An investor is exposed to, or has a right to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee when the returns the investor receives from that involvement may vary depending on the investee's financial performance. The investor's returns may be only positive, only negative, or both positive and negative.

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

- Relationship between control and returns: An investor controls an investee if the investor not only has control over the investee and is exposed to, or has a right to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee, but also has the ability to use its control to influence the returns it receives from that involvement with the investee.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated with those of the Group's Parent Company using the 'full consolidation' method. Consequently, all significant balances and transactions between the consolidated companies and between these companies and the Group's Parent Company are eliminated in the consolidation process.

Upon the acquisition of a subsidiary, its assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair values as at the acquisition date. The positive difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. Negative differences are recognised in profit or loss as at the acquisition date.

In addition, third parties' share in the Group's equity is presented under the heading "Minority Interests" in the consolidated balance sheet. Their share in the profit for the year is presented under the heading "Profit Attributable to Minority Interests" in the consolidated income statement.

The consolidation of the results generated by entities over which control has been acquired during a financial year is carried out taking into account only those relating to the period between the acquisition date and the end of that financial year.

#### **II. Business combinations**

A business combination is a transaction, or any other event, through which the Group obtains control of one or more businesses, and it is accounted for using the acquisition method.

Under this method, the acquirer must recognise the assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, including those that the acquiree had not recognised in its accounts. This method involves measuring the consideration given in the business combination and allocating it, at the acquisition date, to the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at their fair values, as well as recognising any non-controlling interest (minority interests) arising from the transaction.

In the case of business combinations carried out in stages, whether involving an investment, an associate or a joint venture, the acquiring entity measures any pre-existing interest it held in the acquiree at fair value on the date it obtains control and recognises any gain or loss arising therefrom under the heading "Gains or losses on derecognition of non-financial assets, net" in the consolidated income statement. Likewise, any valuation adjustments recognised by the acquiring entity in previous financial years due to changes in the value of the pre-existing interest shall be transferred to the consolidated profit and loss account.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

In addition, the acquiring entity shall recognise an asset in the consolidated balance sheet, under the heading “Intangible assets – Goodwill”, if, on the acquisition date, there is a positive difference between:

- the sum of the purchase price plus the amount of any minority interests plus the fair value of any previous interests in the acquired business; and
- the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

If the aforementioned difference is negative, it is recognised directly in the consolidated profit and loss account, under the heading “Negative goodwill recognised in profit or loss”.

Minority interests in the acquired entity may be measured in two ways: either at fair value or at the proportional share of the acquired entity’s identified net assets. The method of measuring minority interests may be chosen for each business combination.

#### III. Interests in joint ventures

“Joint ventures” are defined as those interests which, whilst not being subsidiaries, are jointly controlled by two or more unrelated entities. This is evidenced by contractual agreements under which two or more entities (“participants”) undertake an economic activity subject to joint control in order to share the power to direct the financial and operating policies of an entity, or another economic activity, with the aim of benefiting from its operations in such a way that any strategic financial or operational decision affecting them requires the unanimous consent of all participants.

The financial statements of those investees classified as joint ventures are consolidated with those of the parent company using the full consolidation or proportional consolidation methods, depending on whether or not the parent company retains control of the investee.

#### IV. Associates

These are entities over which the parent company has the ability to exercise significant influence, although not control or joint control. This ability is usually, though not exclusively, manifested in a holding of 20% or more of the voting rights of the investee.

In the Consolidated Financial Statements, associates are valued using the "equity method", i.e. at the proportion of their net assets corresponding to the Group’s shareholding, after taking into account dividends received from them and other equity eliminations. In the case of transactions with an associate, the corresponding gains or losses are eliminated in proportion to the Group’s shareholding in its capital.

#### V. Separate financial statements

The individual financial statements of the Group’s Parent Company (Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.) are prepared in accordance with Circular 4/2017 of 27 November issued by the Bank of Spain, as well as its subsequent amendments and other provisions of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Bank. The parent company uses the “cost method” to account for its investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in its separate financial statements, as provided for in the aforementioned regulations and permitted by IAS 27 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### d) Financial instruments

With effect from 1 January 2018, IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” replaced IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and includes changes to the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

#### I. Classification and measurement of financial assets under IFRS 9

##### *Classification of financial assets*

IFRS 9 contains three main classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial instruments into an amortised cost or fair value category must satisfy two tests: the business model test and the contractual cash flow assessment, commonly known as the ‘Principal and Interest Only’ (hereinafter, SPPI) criterion.

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if the following two conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, understood essentially as compensation for the time value of money and the credit risk of the debtor.

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the following two conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

Financial assets shall only be reclassified when the Group decides to change one or more of the objectives of one of its business models. In this case, all financial assets within that business model shall be reclassified. The change in the objective of the business model must have occurred prior to the reclassification date

##### *Measurement of financial assets*

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of financial instruments not classified at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the instruments.

Except for trading derivatives that are not economic or accounting hedges, all changes in the value of financial assets arising from the accrual of interest and similar items are recognised

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

under “Interest income” in the consolidated income statement for the period in which the accrual occurred (see Note 23 (a)). Dividends received from companies other than subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures are recognised under “Dividend income” in the consolidated income statement for the period in which the right to receive them arises (see Note 24).

Changes in the carrying amounts arising after initial recognition for reasons other than those mentioned in the previous paragraph are treated as described below, depending on the categories into which the financial assets are classified.

#### ***“Financial assets held for trading”, “Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss” and “Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss”***

Financial assets are recognised under the heading “Financial assets held for trading” because the business model aims to generate profits through the purchase and sale of these financial assets. Financial assets recorded under the heading “Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss” are allocated to a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and/or selling financial assets, but where the contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test. Consolidated “Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss” shall include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss provided that, due to the entity’s business model for their management or the characteristics of their contractual cash flows, it is not appropriate to classify them in any of the other portfolios described.

Assets recognised under these headings in the consolidated balance sheets are subsequently measured at fair value, and changes in their value (gains or losses) are recognised, on a net basis, under the headings “Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading” and “Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 26), except for interest relating to derivatives designated as economic and accounting hedges of interest rates, which is recognised under “Interest income” or “Interest expense” (see Note 23), depending on where the results of the hedged instrument are recognised. However, changes arising from exchange rate differences are recognised under “Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 26).

#### ***“Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income”***

Assets recognised under this heading in the consolidated balance sheets are measured at fair value. Subsequent changes in this valuation (gains or losses) are recognised temporarily, at their amount (net of the corresponding tax effect), under the heading “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items eligible for reclassification to profit or loss – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the consolidated balance sheets (see Note 16).

The amounts recognised under the headings “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items eligible for reclassification to profit or loss – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” and “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items eligible for reclassification to profit or loss - Foreign currency translation” continue to form part of the Group’s consolidated equity until the asset from which they originate is derecognised in the consolidated balance sheet or until impairment of the financial instrument is determined. If these assets are sold, the amounts are derecognised, with a corresponding entry in the line item “Gains

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net” or “Exchange differences, net”, as appropriate, in the consolidated profit and loss account for the period in which it occurs in the consolidated balance sheet (see Note 26).

Furthermore, net impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income arising during the financial year are recognised under the heading “Impairment or reversal of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the consolidated income statement for that period (see Note 30).

Changes in the value of non-monetary items arising from exchange differences are temporarily recognised under the heading “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items eligible for reclassification to profit or loss – Foreign currency translation” in the consolidated balance sheets. Exchange differences arising from monetary items are recognised under “Exchange differences, net” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 26).

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Group, at the time of initial recognition of specific investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss, may make an irrevocable decision to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

#### ***“Financial assets at amortised cost”***

A financial instrument shall be classified in the amortised cost portfolio when it is managed under a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, and it meets the SPPI test.

Assets recorded under this heading in the consolidated balance sheets are measured after acquisition at their “amortised cost”, which is determined using the “effective interest rate” method.

Net impairment losses on assets recorded in these sections arising in each financial year are recognised under the headings “Impairment or reversal of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss” – Financial assets at amortised cost in the consolidated income statement for that period (see Note 26).

#### II. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities under IFRS 9

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, financial liabilities are recognised at fair value.

Following initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified, for measurement purposes, into one of the following categories:

#### ***“Financial liabilities held for trading” and “Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss”***

Liabilities recorded under these headings in the consolidated balance sheets are subsequently measured at fair value and changes in their value (gains or losses) are recognised, on a net basis, under the headings “Net gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading” and “Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss,

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

net” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 26), except for interest relating to derivatives designated as economic and accounting hedges of interest rates, which is recognised under “Interest income” or “Interest expense” (see Note 23), depending on where the results of the hedged instrument are recognised. However, changes arising from exchange rate differences are recognised under “Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 26).

#### ***“Financial liabilities at amortised cost”***

Liabilities recorded under this heading in the consolidated balance sheets are measured after acquisition at their “amortised cost”, which is determined using the “effective interest rate” method.

### III. Valuation techniques

#### *General valuation criteria*

The following is a summary of the various valuation techniques used by the Group in valuing the financial instruments included under the headings “Financial assets held for trading”, “Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss”, “Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss”, “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” and “Derivatives – Hedge accounting”, on the assets side of the balance sheet, and “Financial liabilities held for trading”, “Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” and “Derivatives – Hedge accounting”, on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	%			
	2025		2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Quotes published on active markets	51.68	-	52.64	-
Internal valuation models	48.32	100.00	47.36	100.00
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

The main techniques used by ‘internal valuation models’ are as follows:

- In the valuation of financial instruments that allow for static hedging (mainly “forwards” and “swaps”), the “present value” method is used.
- For certain plain vanilla derivatives (call, put, cap/floor), the “Black-Scholes” model is used.
- For all other derivative financial instruments, “Monte Carlo” simulation is used.
- The effect of credit risk on fair value is calculated using credit curves for issuers with different credit ratings and economic sectors.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and debit valuation adjustments (DVA) are incorporated into the valuations of derivative products, both assets and liabilities, to reflect the impact on fair value of the counterparty's credit risk and the firm's own credit risk, respectively.

The adjustments to be made are calculated by estimating the exposure at default, the probability of default ("Probability of Default") and the severity ("Loss Given Default"), for all derivative products on any underlying asset, at the legal entity level (all counterparties under the same ISDA/CMOF contract) to which the Bank has exposure.

As a general rule, the calculation of CVA is the product of the positive expected exposure and the counterparty's probability of default. Similarly, DVA is calculated as the product of the negative expected exposure and the probability of default, with the result multiplied by the Bank's loss given default. Both calculations are performed over the entire period of the potential exposure.

The data required to calculate the probability of default and loss severity are sourced from credit markets (Credit Default Swaps or iTraxx indices), with the Bank's own data being used where available. Where such information is unavailable, a process based on sector, rating and geography is used to assign both probabilities of default and expected losses in the event of default, calibrated directly to the market or using a market adjustment factor for the probability of default and historical expected loss.

The Directors consider that the financial assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet, as well as the gains and losses arising from these financial instruments, are reasonable and reflect their fair value (see Note 22).

#### *Recognition of gains and losses*

As a general rule, changes in the fair value of financial instruments are recognised with a corresponding entry in the profit and loss account, distinguishing between those arising from the accrual of interest or dividends (which are recognised under "Interest income", "Interest expense" and "Dividend income", as appropriate) and those arising from a deterioration in the credit quality of the assets, and those arising from other causes, which are recognised at their net amount under the corresponding heading in the accompanying income statement.

Adjustments for changes in fair value arising from "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are temporarily recognised in consolidated equity as "Accumulated other comprehensive income" unless they arise from exchange differences on monetary financial assets, in which case they are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account. Items debited or credited to the "Accumulated other comprehensive income" heading remain part of the Group's consolidated equity until the asset giving rise to them is derecognised from the consolidated balance sheet or when an impairment is deemed to have occurred, at which point they are written off against the consolidated profit and loss account.

#### *Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, i.e. presented in the balance sheet at their net amount, only when the Group has both a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognised in those instruments and the intention to settle the net amount, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *Hedging transactions*

The Group presents and measures individual hedges (where there is a specific match between hedged items and hedging instruments) in accordance with their classification, based on the following criteria:

- Fair value hedges: these hedge exposure to changes in fair value. The gain or loss arising from the measurement of both the hedging instruments and the hedged items is recognised immediately in the consolidated profit and loss account.
- Cash flow hedges: these hedge exposure to changes in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with an asset or liability or with a forecast transaction. The gain or loss arising from the measurement of hedging instruments classified as effective is recognised temporarily in a “Other accumulated comprehensive income” item within consolidated equity for the lower of the following amounts: the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument since the inception of the hedge and the cumulative change in the present value of the expected future cash flows of the hedged item since the inception of the hedge.

The cumulative gains or losses on each hedge are transferred to the consolidated profit and loss account in the periods in which the hedged items affect that account, unless the hedge relates to a forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, in which case they are transferred to the cost of that asset or liability.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and provided that such host contracts are not classified in the categories of “Financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” or as “Financial assets held for trading”.

Any financial derivative that does not meet the conditions for being classified as a hedge is treated for accounting purposes as a “trading derivative”.

#### *e) Financial derivatives and hedge accounting*

Financial derivatives are instruments that allow all or part of the credit and/or market risks associated with balances and transactions to be transferred to third parties, using as underlying assets interest rates, certain indices, the prices of certain securities, cross-currency exchange rates or other similar benchmarks.

All derivatives are recognised on the balance sheet at their fair value from the date of entry into the contract. If their fair value is positive, they are recognised as an asset; if negative, they are recognised as a liability. On the date of entry into the contract, it is assumed that, unless there is evidence to the contrary, their fair value is equal to the transaction price. Changes in the fair value of derivatives from the contract date are recognised with a corresponding entry in the profit and loss account under the heading “Gains or losses arising from hedge accounting, net”. Specifically, the fair value of standard financial derivatives included in trading portfolios is taken to be their daily quoted price; if, for exceptional reasons, their price cannot be established on a given date, methods similar to those used to value over-the-counter (hereinafter OTC) derivatives are used to value them. The fair value of OTC derivatives is taken to be the sum of the future cash flows arising from the instrument, discounted to the valuation date (“present

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

value” or “theoretical closing price”); methods recognised by the financial markets are used in the valuation process: “net present value” (NPV), option pricing models or others.

Financial derivatives whose underlying asset is an equity instrument whose fair value cannot be determined with sufficient objectivity and which are settled by delivery of the instrument are measured at their acquisition cost.

#### I. Accounting hedges

Financial derivatives are a key tool in the management of economic (and accounting) hedges, as they enable the Bank to mitigate primarily the risks associated with interest rate volatility, exchange rates and inflation (see Note 33).

- Interest rate risk: this reflects the impact that mismatches between the behaviour of fixed and variable interest rates may have on results, through their effect on net interest income and on the valuation of instruments carried at fair value, as well as on an entity’s equity.
- Exchange rate risk: defined as the possibility of impacts on solvency, equity and results arising from fluctuations in exchange rates due to positions denominated in foreign currency.
- Inflation risk: this refers to the impact that the inflation index/rate (e.g. CPI), to which a particular bond is linked, may have on future cash flows, affecting the real value of those cash flows and, consequently, the bond’s yield.

To hedge these risks, the Bank uses the following hedging instruments:

- Interest rate derivatives to convert interest rate exposures into fixed or variable rates.
- Exchange rate derivatives to convert foreign currency exposures into the Bank’s currency.
- Inflation derivatives to convert inflation risk into interest rate risk (either at a fixed or variable rate).

#### *Designation of hedging relationships*

For these economic hedges to be recognised as hedge accounting, they must meet certain requirements set out in the standard. These requirements include the clear identification of the hedged items and the hedging instruments, the assessment of the hedge’s effectiveness over time, and adequate documentation supporting the entity’s intention to manage its risk through these instruments. Only when these criteria are met can financial derivatives be accounted for as accounting hedges, allowing for an accounting treatment that more accurately reflects the entity’s risk management strategy (see Note 33).

When the Bank designates a transaction as a hedge, it does so from the outset of the transactions or instruments included in that hedge, and documents the hedging transaction appropriately. The documentation of these hedging transactions clearly identifies the hedged instrument(s) and the hedging instrument(s), as well as the nature of the risk being hedged and the criteria or methods used by the Bank to assess the effectiveness of the hedge throughout its duration, taking into account the risk being hedged.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The Bank only considers as hedging transactions those that are deemed highly effective throughout their duration. A hedge is considered highly effective if, over its expected term, changes in the fair value or cash flows attributable to the risk hedged in the hedging transaction of the hedged financial instrument or instruments are offset almost entirely by changes in the fair value or cash flows, as the case may be, of the hedging instrument or instruments.

The Bank has entered into fair value hedges, i.e. those that hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities or firm commitments not yet recognised, or an identified portion of such assets, liabilities or firm commitments, attributable to a particular risk and provided that they affect the profit and loss account, and cash flow hedges, that is, changes in estimated cash flows arising from financial assets and liabilities and highly probable transactions that an entity expects to enter into (see Note 14).

#### *Effectiveness of hedges*

In accordance with IFRS 9, effectiveness is assessed prospectively through a qualitative analysis of the key components, to ensure that the hedging relationship meets all requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (e.g. notional amount, maturity date, interest rate, etc.).
- Credit risk does not have a dominant effect on changes in the value of either the hedged item or the hedging instrument (e.g. assessment of the bond's *rating*, the existence of clearing, collateralisation and clearing house netting agreements, etc.).
- The hedge ratio is aligned with the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and is consistent with the amount of risk hedged by the Entity.

Hedge ineffectiveness, defined as the difference between the change in value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in each period, attributable to the hedged risk, is recognised in the income statement.

Such ineffectiveness will arise mainly for the following reasons: mismatches in critical terms, the use of different discount curves between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, and the designation of a hedging relationship after the inception date of the hedging derivative.

#### *Discontinuation of hedge accounting*

The Group discontinues hedge accounting for hedging transactions as such when the hedging instrument matures or is sold, when the hedging transaction no longer meets the requirements to be considered as such, or when the transaction is de-designated as a hedge.

However, if a hedge ceases to meet the hedge ratio requirement but the risk management objective remains, the Bank will consider adjusting the hedge ratio to once again meet the effectiveness requirements. This practice is known as rebalancing the hedge relationship.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *Accounting for hedge accounting*

Changes occurring after the designation of the hedge in the valuation of financial instruments designated as hedged items and financial instruments designated as hedging instruments are recognised as follows:

- In fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognised directly in the “Gains (losses) arising from hedge accounting, net” section of the profit and loss account; using as a contra entry the balance sheet headings under which the hedging instrument (“Derivatives – hedge accounting”) or the hedged item, as appropriate, except in the case of interest rate hedges, in which case changes in value are recognised under “Interest income and similar income” or “Interest expense” in the income statement (see Note 23).

As an exception to general accounting under IFRS 9, for fair value hedges of equity instruments recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised in “Accumulated other comprehensive income”, thereby minimising the impact on profit or loss for the period.

- In cash flow hedges, changes in value arising in the effective portion of the hedging items are temporarily recognised under the heading “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items eligible for reclassification to profit or loss – Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges (effective portion)” in the balance sheet, with a corresponding entry under “Derivatives – hedge accounting” on the assets or liabilities side of the balance sheet, as appropriate. These differences are recognised in the profit and loss account when the gains or losses on the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss, when the forecast transactions are executed, or on the maturity date of the hedged item. Almost all of the cash flow hedges entered into by Banco relate to interest rates and inflation on financial instruments; consequently, their value differences are recognised under “Interest income and similar income” or “Interest expense” in the income statement (see Note 23).
- The changes in value of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedging transactions are recognised directly under “Gains (losses) arising from hedge accounting, net” in the income statement (see Note 26).

As a new feature of IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39, the hedging *cost* associated with derivatives, which includes *forward* points (the separation of the forward element and the spot element of a forward contract), the *basis spread* (the difference in the foreign exchange rate) and the time value (the separation of the intrinsic value and the time value of an option contract), may be recognised in “Other comprehensive income” provided they are excluded from the hedging relationship. This allows for better alignment between the costs of the hedging instruments and their effect on the hedged item.

In addition, the Group holds certain derivative financial instruments, for the purpose of mitigating certain risks inherent in its business, which do not meet the criteria to be classified as hedging transactions. In particular, the Group has entered into certain swap agreements through which it hedges the interest rate risk on the transactions to which they relate. These derivative instruments are accounted for by the Group as trading derivatives.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *f)* Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is considered impaired and, consequently, its carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the effect of the impairment when there is objective evidence that events have occurred giving rise to:

1. A negative effect on the future cash flows estimated at the time the transaction was entered into, in the case of debt instruments (loans and debt securities).
2. The inability to recover its full carrying amount, in the case of equity instruments.

As a general rule, the adjustment to the carrying amount of financial instruments due to impairment is charged to the consolidated profit and loss account for the financial year in which such impairment arises. Reversals of previously recognised impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account for the financial year in which the impairment is eliminated or reduced.

Where the recovery of any recognised amount is considered remote, it is removed from the consolidated balance sheet, without prejudice to any actions the Group may take to attempt to recover it until such time as its rights have definitively lapsed; whether due to the statute of limitations, remission or other causes.

The criteria applied by the Group to determine potential impairment losses in each of the different categories of financial instruments, as well as the method used to calculate the hedges recognised for such impairment, are set out below.

The “expected loss” impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortised cost and to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for investments in equity instruments; and to financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments unilaterally revocable by the Group.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are not included in the impairment model.

The Group defines a credit loss as the difference between all contractual cash flows due to the entity under the financial asset contract and all cash flows the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate or, for financial assets purchased or originated with credit impairment, at the effective interest rate adjusted for credit quality.

The standard classifies financial instruments into three categories, depending on the evolution of their credit risk from the time of initial recognition. The first category covers transactions when they are initially recognised (Stage 1), the second comprises transactions for which a significant increase in credit risk has been identified since their initial recognition (Stage 2), and the third comprises impaired transactions (Stage 3).

The calculation of credit risk hedges in each of these three categories must be carried out differently. Thus, the 12-month expected loss must be recognised for transactions classified in the first of the aforementioned categories, whilst estimated losses for the entire remaining expected life must be recognised for transactions classified in the other two categories. Thus, IFRS 9 distinguishes between the following concepts of expected loss:

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- 12-month expected loss: the expected credit losses resulting from possible default events within 12 months of the financial statement presentation date; and
- Lifetime expected loss: these are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

All of this requires considerable judgement, both in the modelling used to estimate expected losses and in the forecasts of how economic factors affect those losses, which must be made on a probability-weighted basis.

The Group has taken the following definitions into account:

#### I. Default

The Group has applied a definition of default for financial instruments that is consistent with that used in internal credit risk management, as well as with the indicators set out in the applicable regulations. Both qualitative and quantitative indicators have been considered.

The Group has determined that a default exists when one of the following situations arises:

- A default of more than 90 days; or
- There are reasonable doubts regarding the full repayment of the instrument.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the 90-day default is a rebuttable presumption in cases where the entity considers, based on reasonable and documented information, that it is appropriate to use a longer period. As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has not used periods exceeding 90 days for any of the significant portfolios.

#### II. Significant increase in credit risk

The objective of the impairment requirements is to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments where there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, taking into account all reasonable and documented information, including forward-looking information.

The Group has designed a system for detecting significant increases in credit risk that employs a two-pronged approach applied across the board:

- Quantitative element: identification of an increase in the expected probability of default over the life of the transaction, from origination to the assessment date.
- Qualitative Element: the indicators for detecting a significant increase in risk used by the Group include changes in internal customer monitoring policies, via rating and scoring systems, or macroeconomic scenarios.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

In addition, instruments are classified as “Stage 2” where any of the following circumstances apply:

- Delinquency of more than 30 days: in accordance with IFRS 9, a delinquency of more than 30 days is a rebuttable presumption in cases where the entity considers, based on reasonable and documented information, that such delinquency does not represent a significant increase in risk.
- Under special monitoring: This includes those transactions for which the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, but which do not present a default event.
- Refinancing or restructuring transactions showing no evidence of impairment:

With regard to the accounting treatment of restructurings and refinancings, the Group follows the provisions of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, which is aligned with the guidelines and recommendations of the EBA and the European Central Bank. To this end, certain rules are established for classification at origin, as well as the general criteria that must be met for a restructured or refinanced exposure to be considered cured and, therefore, no longer identified as such.

During the 2020 financial year, Bank of Spain Circular 3/2020 of 11 June was published, amending Circular 4/2017. Following this amendment, the restructuring or refinancing of a credit facility is no longer considered an automatic factor for classification in the Stage 2 – Normal risk under special monitoring (Stage 2) category, but rather one of several factors to be considered in assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Although the standard introduces a number of operational simplifications and practical solutions for analysing a significant increase in risk, the Group does not generally apply them. However, for high-quality assets, mainly those related to certain public institutions or bodies, the Group does make use of the option provided for in the standard to directly consider that their credit risk has not increased significantly because they have a low credit risk at the reporting date.

Therefore, the classification of financial instruments subject to impairment under IFRS 9 is as follows:

- Stage 1: No significant increase in risk

The value adjustment for losses on these financial instruments is calculated as the expected credit losses arising from defaults over the next twelve months.

- Stage 2: Significant increase in risk

Where the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the impairment loss on that financial instrument is calculated as the expected credit loss over the entire life of the asset.

- Stage 3: Impaired

Where there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired, it is transferred to this category, in which the impairment loss for that financial instrument is calculated as the expected credit loss over the entire life of the asset.

In cases where the recovery of any recognised amount is considered remote, the asset is

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

derecognised from the consolidated balance sheet, without prejudice to any actions that may be taken to attempt to recover it until the rights to receive it have definitively expired, whether due to the statute of limitations, remission or other causes.

#### *Methodology for calculating impairment of financial assets*

In accordance with IFRS 9, the estimate of expected losses must reflect:

- A weighted and unbiased amount, determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and support e information that is available without undue effort or cost and that reflects both current conditions and predictions of future conditions.
- Expected losses are estimated both individually and collectively. The objective of the Group's individual estimation is to estimate expected losses for significant impaired exposures or those classified in Stage 2. In these cases, the amount of credit losses is calculated as the difference between the expected cash flows discounted at the transaction's effective interest rate and the instrument's carrying amount.
- IFRS 9 requires the segmentation of exposures into homogeneous risk groups for the calculation of collective provisions. Consequently, the process of grouping or segmenting the portfolio is one of the first steps to be undertaken prior to estimating risk parameters. Furthermore, establishing an appropriate segmentation is of significant importance, as it allows for a more accurate calculation of expected losses by increasing the differentiation of risk parameters, as well as capturing differences in average maturities across the defined groups.

The estimated losses are derived from the following parameters:

- PD: estimate of the probability of default in each period.
- EAD: estimate of exposure at default for each future period, taking into account changes in exposure after the financial statement reporting date.
- LGD: an estimate of the loss given default, as the difference between contractual cash flows and expected cash flows, including collateral.

#### III. Use of current, past and future information

IFRS 9 requires the incorporation of present, past and future information both for the detection of a significant increase in risk and for the measurement of expected losses.

When estimating expected losses, the standard does not require the identification of all possible scenarios.

As the Group has not developed internal methodologies for collective estimates, it uses the alternative solutions set out in Annex 9 of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, based on its experience and the information it holds on the Spanish banking sector, which take into account the type of security for the transaction, the credit risk segment and the age of past-due amounts.

- g)** Repurchase (reverse repurchase) agreements

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Purchases (sales) of financial instruments with a non-optional repurchase agreement at a specified price (“repos”) are recognised in the balance sheet as loans granted (received) depending on the nature of the relevant debtor (creditor), under the heading “Financial assets at amortised cost” (“Financial liabilities at amortised cost”).

Differences between purchase and sale prices are recognised as finance costs over the term of the contract.

#### *h)* Tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment for own use comprises assets, whether owned or held under finance leases, that the Group holds for current or future use and expects to use for more than one financial year. It also includes tangible assets received by the consolidated entities in full or partial settlement of financial assets representing receivables from third parties and which are expected to be put to continued use.

Property, plant and equipment held for own use are stated at their acquisition cost, restated in accordance with certain legal requirements and revalued in accordance with the provisions of the new accounting standards, less the corresponding accumulated depreciation and, where applicable, less any impairment loss.

Depreciation of all items of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, on the understanding that the land on which the buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite useful life and is therefore not subject to depreciation.

Annual depreciation charges on tangible assets are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account and are essentially equivalent to the following depreciation rates, determined on the basis of the average estimated useful lives of the different groups of assets:

	<b>Annual %</b>	<b>Estimated useful life (years)</b>
Property	2	50
Furniture and fixtures	6–10	16.7–10
Computer equipment	16–33	6.3–3

At each balance sheet date, Group entities assess whether there are any indications, both external and internal, that a tangible asset may be impaired. If there is evidence of impairment, the Group assesses whether impairment has actually occurred by comparing the asset’s net book value with its recoverable amount (being the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use). Where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is adjusted down to its recoverable amount, with future depreciation charges adjusted in accordance with the asset’s new remaining useful life.

Similarly, where there are indications that the value of a tangible asset has recovered, the consolidated entities estimate the asset’s recoverable amount and recognise in the consolidated profit and loss account the reversal of the impairment loss recognised in previous financial years, and adjust future depreciation charges accordingly. In no circumstances may the reversal of an impairment loss on an asset result in its carrying amount exceeding the amount it would have had if no impairment losses had been recognised in previous years.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The Group reviews, at least at the end of the financial year, the depreciation period and method for each tangible asset.

Repair and maintenance costs for property, plant and equipment that do not improve the asset's usability or extend its useful life are charged to the consolidated profit and loss account as incurred.

#### *i)* Intangible assets

Intangible assets are defined as identifiable non-monetary assets, even if they have no physical form, that arise from a legal transaction or have been developed internally by the consolidated entities. Only those intangible assets for which the cost can be estimated in a reasonably objective manner and from which the consolidated entities consider it probable that future economic benefits will be derived are recognised in the accounts.

#### *Goodwill*

Goodwill represents the excess payment made by the acquiring entity for the future economic benefits arising from assets that cannot be individually identified and recognised separately. Goodwill is not amortised under any circumstances, but is subject to periodic impairment testing; it is written down if there is evidence of impairment.

Goodwill is allocated to one or more cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies arising from business combinations. Cash-generating units represent the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash flows for the Group and which, for the most part, are independent of the cash flows generated by other assets or other groups of assets of the Group. Each unit or units to which goodwill is allocated:

- Represents the lowest level at which the entity manages goodwill internally.
- Is no larger than a business segment.

The cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested (including the allocated portion of goodwill in their carrying amount) to determine whether they are impaired. This test is carried out at least annually, or whenever there are indications of impairment.

For the purposes of determining the impairment of a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated, the carrying amount of that unit – adjusted for the amount of goodwill attributable to minority interests, in the event that the entity has not chosen to measure minority interests at fair value – is compared with its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is equal to the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is calculated as the discounted value of the cash flow projections estimated by the unit's management and is based on the latest available budgets for the coming years. The main assumptions used in this calculation are: a sustainable growth rate to extrapolate cash flows in perpetuity and a discount rate to discount the cash flows; this is equal to the cost of capital allocated to each cash-generating unit and is equivalent to the sum of the risk-free rate plus a premium reflecting the risk inherent in the business being assessed.

If the carrying amount of a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the Group recognises an impairment loss; this is allocated by first reducing the carrying amount of the

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

goodwill attributed to that unit and, secondly, if any losses remain to be allocated, by reducing the carrying amount of the remaining assets; allocating the remaining loss in proportion to the carrying amount of each of the assets within that unit. Should the Group have opted to measure minority interests at fair value, the impairment of goodwill attributable to these external partners would be recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill are never reversed.

Impairment losses on goodwill are recognised under the heading “Impairment or reversal of impairment of non-financial assets – Intangible assets” in the consolidated income statement.

#### *Other intangible assets*

Intangible assets may have an indefinite useful life – if, based on an analysis of all relevant factors, it is concluded that there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which they are expected to generate net cash flows for the consolidated entities – or a finite useful life, in all other cases.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over their useful life, applying criteria similar to those adopted for the depreciation of tangible assets. Intangible assets with a finite useful life consist primarily of costs incurred in acquiring computer software, which has a useful life of between 3 and 5 years. Amortisation charges for intangible assets are recognised under the heading “Amortisation” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 10).

The consolidated entities recognise any loss arising in the carrying amount of these assets due to impairment, using the heading “Impairment or reversal of impairment of non-financial assets – Intangible assets” in the consolidated income statement as the offsetting entry. The criteria for recognising impairment losses and, where applicable, for reversing those recognised in prior years, are similar to those applied to property, plant and equipment, except for goodwill.

#### *j) Leases*

##### I. Finance leases

Transactions are classified as finance leases where substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset covered by the contract are transferred.

When the consolidated entities act as lessors of an asset, the sum of the present values of the amounts received by the lessee plus the guaranteed residual value, usually the exercise price of the lessee’s purchase option at the end of the contract, is recorded as a loan granted to third parties and is therefore included under “Financial assets at amortised cost” in the consolidated balance sheet.

When the consolidated entities act as lessees, they present the cost of the leased assets in the consolidated balance sheet, depending on the nature of the asset covered by the contract, and, simultaneously, a liability for the same amount (which will be the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the sum of the present values of the amounts payable to the lessor plus, where applicable, the exercise price of the purchase option). These assets are depreciated using criteria similar to those applied to all tangible assets held for own use.

In both cases, the finance income and expenses arising from these contracts are credited and charged, respectively, to the consolidated profit and loss account in such a way that the return remains constant over the life of the contracts.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### II. Operating leases

In operating lease transactions, ownership of the leased asset and, substantially, all the risks and rewards associated with the asset remain with the lessor.

When the consolidated entities act as lessors, they present the acquisition cost of the leased assets under the heading “Tangible assets” in the consolidated balance sheet. These assets are depreciated in accordance with the policies established for similar tangible assets held for own use, and income from lease contracts is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account on a straight-line basis.

When the consolidated entities act as lessees, lease expenses, including any incentives granted by the lessor, are charged on a straight-line basis to the consolidated profit and loss account.

On 1 January 2019, IFRS 16 on leases came into force. The new standard introduced a single accounting model for lessees and requires them to recognise the assets and liabilities of all lease contracts on their balance sheets. The standard provided for two exceptions to the recognition of lease assets and liabilities, which may be applied in the case of short-term contracts and those where the underlying asset is of low value. The Group has decided to apply both exceptions. The lessee must recognise as an asset a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the leased asset (see Note 10), and a lease liability (see Note 12) representing its obligation to make the committed lease payments.

At the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability represents the present value of all outstanding lease payments. Liabilities recorded under this heading of the balance sheet are subsequently measured at amortised cost, determined using the effective interest method.

Right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost. This cost includes the initial measurement of the lease liability, any payments made prior to the commencement date less lease incentives received, all direct initial costs incurred, as well as an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee, such as costs related to the removal and dismantling of the underlying asset. Assets recognised in this section of the balance sheet are measured after initial recognition at cost less:

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

Interest expense on lease liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account under “Interest expense” (see Note 23 (b)). Variable payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are recorded under “Administrative expenses – Other administrative expenses” (see Note 28).

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the cost of the assets, over the term of the lease. Depreciation charges on tangible assets are recorded under the heading “Depreciation” in the profit and loss account (see Note 10).

Where the entity elects to use one of the two exceptions to avoid recognising the right-of-use asset and the corresponding liability on the balance sheet, lease payments are recognised in the income statement over the lease term, either on a straight-line basis or in a manner that best reflects the structure of the lease transaction, under the heading “Other operating expenses – Other operating expenses” (see Note 27).

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Income from subleases and operating leases is recognised in the profit and loss account under the heading “Other operating income” (see Note 27).

With regard to the lessor’s accounting, the accounting requirements of the previous standard are largely maintained. Consequently, the lessor continues to classify its leases as operating or finance leases, and accounts for each of these two types of lease contracts differently.

The accounting model for the lessor requires that, from the inception of the transaction, lease contracts be classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are transferred. Lease contracts that are not finance leases are treated as operating leases.

In operating leases, where the entities act as lessors, they present the acquisition cost of the leased assets under the heading “Tangible assets – Property, plant and equipment – Held under operating leases” in the balance sheet (see Note 10). These assets are depreciated in accordance with the policies adopted for similar tangible assets held for own use, and the income and expenses arising from the lease contracts are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis under the headings “Other operating income” and “Other operating expenses”, respectively (see Note 27).

In the case of sales at fair value with subsequent leasing, the gains or losses arising from the sale, in respect of the portion actually transferred, are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time of the sale.

#### *k)* Asset swaps

“Asset swap” is understood to mean the acquisition of tangible or intangible assets in exchange for the delivery of other monetary assets or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets. For the purposes of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the allocation of assets arising from the process of recovering amounts owed by third parties to the consolidated entities is not considered an asset swap.

Assets received in an asset swap are measured at fair value, provided that the swap transaction can be considered to have commercial substance, as defined in the applicable regulations, and where the fair value of the asset received, or failing that, of the asset transferred, can be reliably estimated. The fair value of the instrument received is determined as the fair value of the asset given up, plus, where applicable, the fair value of the monetary consideration given up; unless there is clearer evidence of the fair value of the asset received.

In swap transactions that do not meet the above requirements, the asset received is recognised at the net carrying amount of the asset transferred, plus the amount of the monetary consideration paid or committed in its acquisition.

#### *l)* Balances Offsets

Only receivables and payables arising from transactions which, either contractually or by virtue of a legal requirement, provide for such offsetting, are offset against each other and, consequently, presented in the consolidated balance sheet on a net basis, where there is an intention to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### *m)* Financial guarantees and provisions relating thereto

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

“Financial guarantees” are defined as contracts whereby an entity undertakes to pay specific amounts on behalf of a third party in the event that the latter fails to do so, regardless of the form in which the obligation is structured: surety, financial guarantee, irrevocable documentary credit issued or confirmed by the entity, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 and in general, the Bank considers financial guarantee contracts provided to third parties to be financial instruments.

Upon initial recognition, the Bank records financial guarantees provided on the liabilities side of the balance sheet at their fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs; this generally corresponds to the amount of the premium received plus, where applicable, the present value of the fees and similar income to be received under such contracts over their term, with a corresponding entry on the assets side of the balance sheet, the amount of fees and similar income collected at the start of the transactions and the receivables for the present value of fees and income outstanding. Following initial recognition, these contracts are measured on the liabilities side of the balance sheet at the higher of the following two amounts:

- The amount determined in accordance with Circular 4/2017. In this regard, financial guarantees, regardless of their holder, structure or other circumstances, are analysed periodically to determine the credit risk to which they are exposed and, where appropriate, to estimate the need to recognise a provision for them; this is determined by applying criteria similar to those established for quantifying impairment losses on debt instruments measured at amortised cost.
- The amount initially recognised for these instruments, less the amortisation of this amount, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of these contracts.

Any provisions set aside for these instruments are recorded under the heading “Provisions – Commitments and guarantees granted” on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. The provisioning and release of such provisions are recorded with a corresponding entry under the heading “Provisions or (-) reversal of provisions” in the profit and loss account.

In the event that, in accordance with the above, it becomes necessary to recognise a provision for these financial guarantees, the accrued but unearned fees associated with these transactions, which are recorded under the heading “Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Other financial liabilities” on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, are reclassified to the corresponding provision.

#### *n)* Foreign currency transactions

##### I. Functional currency

The Group’s functional currency and presentation currency is the euro. Consequently, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the euro are considered to be denominated in “foreign currency”.

##### II. Criteria for the translation of foreign currency balances

The translation criteria are as follows:

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

- Monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the average official exchange rate of the Spanish spot foreign exchange market at the end of the financial year.
- Income and expenses are converted using the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

#### **III. Recognition of exchange differences**

Exchange differences arising on the translation of balances denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account (see Notes 26 and 33.5).

##### ***o)* Equity instruments**

Instruments issued by the Group, specifically by the Bank, are considered equity instruments only when the following conditions are met:

- They do not include any type of obligation for the issuing entity that entails:
  - delivering cash or another financial asset to a third party; or
  - exchanging financial assets or financial liabilities with third parties on terms that are potentially unfavourable to the Entity.
- They may be, or will be, settled using the issuing entity's own equity instruments:
  - where it is a non-derivative financial instrument, it does not entail an obligation to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or
  - where it is a derivative, provided that it is settled for a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset in exchange for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

A financial instrument that does not meet the conditions set out in the two preceding paragraphs, even if it is a financial derivative that may or must be settled by the issuer delivering or receiving its own equity instruments in the future, is not an equity instrument.

Transactions involving the Entity's own equity instruments, including their issue and redemption, are recognised directly in the Entity's equity, with no profit or loss recognised as a result thereof. The costs of any transaction involving the Entity's own equity instruments are deducted directly from equity, net of any related tax effects.

Changes in the value of instruments classified as equity instruments are not recognised in the financial statements; consideration received or paid in exchange for such instruments is added to or deducted from the Entity's equity.

##### ***p)* Recognition of Income and Expenses**

The following is a summary of the most significant criteria used by the Group for the recognition of its income and expenses:

#### **I. Interest income and expenses and similar items**

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

Generally, interest income and expenses and similar items are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method. Financial fees arising from the arrangement of loans (primarily arrangement and assessment fees) are accrued and recognised in profit or loss over the expected life of the loan. Transaction costs identified as directly attributable to the arrangement of the transactions are deducted from this amount. These fees form part of the effective interest rate on the loans. Dividends received from other companies are recognised as income at the time the consolidated entities become entitled to receive them.

#### **II. Commissions, fees and similar items**

These income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account using different criteria, depending on their nature. The most significant are:

- Those relating to financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at the time of collection/payment.
- Those arising from transactions or services that extend over time are deferred over the life of such transactions or services.
- Those arising from the provision of a service performed in a single transaction are recognised when the single transaction giving rise to them is performed.

#### **III. Non-financial income and expenses**

These are recognised in the accounts on an accrual basis.

#### **IV. Deferred receipts and payments**

These are recognised in the accounts at the amount resulting from the financial discounting of expected cash flows at market rates.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### q) Sales and income from the provision of non-financial services

The heading “Other operating income” in the consolidated profit and loss account includes the amount of sales of goods and income from the provision of services by Group companies that are not financial institutions; mainly, rentals and services (see Note 27).

#### r) Assets under management

Assets under management by consolidated entities that are owned by third parties are not included in the consolidated balance sheet. Fees generated by this activity are included under “Fee income” in the consolidated income statement (see Note 25). Note 21 includes information on third-party assets under management by the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

#### s) Post-employment benefits

The Group recognises these under the heading “Provisions – Pensions and other defined benefit post-employment obligations” on the liabilities side of the balance sheet or, on the assets side, under the heading “Other assets- Pension-linked insurance contracts”, depending on the sign of the difference and provided that the conditions set out in Bank of Spain Circular 5/2013 are met, the present value of net defined benefit pension obligations as explained below, from the fair value of the assets considered to be plan assets and from the “past service cost” whose recognition has been deferred over time, as explained below.

“Plan assets” are considered to be those linked to a specific defined benefit obligation, with which these obligations will be settled directly, and which meet the following conditions: they are not owned by the Group, but by a legally separate third party that is not a related party of the Group; they are available solely to pay or fund post-employment benefits for employees; and they cannot be returned to the Group, except where the assets remaining in the plan are sufficient to meet all the plan’s or the entity’s obligations relating to the benefits of current or former employees or to reimburse employee benefits already paid by the Group.

If the Group can require an insurer to pay part or all of the outlay required to settle a defined benefit obligation, and it is virtually certain that the insurer will reimburse some or all of the outlay required to settle that obligation, but the insurance policy does not meet the conditions to be a plan asset, the Group recognises its right to reimbursement as an asset on the balance sheet, under the heading “Pension-related insurance contract”, which is treated in all other respects as a plan asset.

“Actuarial gains and losses” are those arising from differences between previous actuarial assumptions and actual outcomes, and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used.

The Group recognises any actuarial gains or losses that may arise in relation to its post-employment obligations to employees in the financial year in which they occur, through a corresponding charge or credit to the profit and loss account.

“Past service cost” – arising from changes to existing post-employment benefits or the introduction of new benefits – is recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period from when the new obligations arise until the date on which the employee has an irrevocable right to receive the new benefits.

Post-employment benefits are recognised in the profit and loss account as follows:

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- The current service cost – defined as the increase in the present value of the obligations arising as a result of the services rendered by employees during the financial year – is recognised under “Administrative expenses – Staff costs”.
- The interest cost – defined as the increase in the present value of the obligations during the financial year as a result of the passage of time – under the heading “Interest Expense”. Where the obligations are presented under liabilities net of plan assets, the cost of the liabilities recognised in the profit and loss account shall be exclusively that corresponding to the obligations recorded under liabilities.
- The expected return on the assets recorded under assets on the balance sheet allocated to cover the commitments and the gains and losses on their value, less any costs arising from their administration and the taxes affecting them, under the heading “Interest income”.

In accordance with the current Collective Labour Agreement, the Bank has undertaken to supplement the benefits provided by the public social security systems for certain employees and their beneficiaries in the event of retirement, permanent disability, widowhood or orphanhood, as well as other benefits.

In 2000, and in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1588/1999, the Bank externalised its pension commitments through an insurance contract signed with the company Seguros Generales Rural, S.A., de Seguros y Reaseguros.

The breakdown of the present value of the Group’s post-employment benefit obligations at the end of the 2024 and 2023 financial years is shown below:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Present value of obligations	(766)	(1,325)
Fair value of plan assets	766	1,325
<b>Positive/(Negative) difference</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The amount of these liabilities has been determined by independent actuaries, who have applied, amongst others, the following criteria to quantify them:

1. *Calculation method:* the ‘projected unit credit’ method, which treats each year of service as generating an additional unit of entitlement to benefits and values each unit separately.
2. *Actuarial assumptions used:* unbiased and mutually compatible. Specifically, the most significant actuarial assumptions considered in their calculations are:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Annual technical interest rate	4.02%	3.26%
Mortality tables	PERMF2020	PERMF2020
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.02%	3.26%
Annual rate of salary growth (*)	N/A	N/A
Annual rate of adjustment of Social Security pensions (*)	N/A	N/A

(\*) These assumptions are not used in the actuarial study for the financial years 2025 and 2024 as the Bank has no employees entitled to a pension.

In 2014, the Bank implemented a defined-contribution Supplementary Social Welfare Scheme through a pension plan signed with the insurance company Seguros Generales Rural, S.A., de Seguros y Reaseguros, as set out in Article 45.6 of the 24th Collective Banking Agreement, in favour of employees, a contribution of €550 for 2025 and 2024, taking into account the amendment to Royal Decree 668/2023 of 18 July; this will apply to all employees with one month’s service and financial entitlements in favour of the employee in the event of termination for reasons other than retirement."

#### **t) Severance pay**

In accordance with current legislation, the Group pays compensation to employees who are dismissed without just cause. Severance payments are accounted for as a provision for pension funds and similar obligations and as a “staff cost” where there is a demonstrable commitment on the part of the entity to dismiss an employee or group of employees prior to their retirement date, or where there is a demonstrable commitment to compensate an employee or group of employees with the aim of encouraging their voluntary departure.

#### **u) Income tax**

The income tax expense on continuing operations is recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account except where it arises from a transaction whose results are recognised directly in consolidated equity, in which case the corresponding tax effect is also recognised in consolidated equity.

The income tax expense for continuing operations is determined by the tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year, after taking into account changes arising during the year from temporary and permanent differences, tax credits arising from deductions and allowances, and tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities include temporary differences, which are identified as those amounts expected to be payable or recoverable due to differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax bases (“tax base”).

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Deferred tax assets, tax credits arising from deductions and allowances, and tax loss carryforwards are recognised only if it is considered probable that the Bank will have sufficient future taxable profits against which to utilise them.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are quantified by applying the tax rate at which the temporary difference or credit is expected to be recovered or settled to the relevant temporary difference or credit.

Deferred tax liabilities are always recognised in the accounts unless goodwill is recognised or they arise from the accounting for investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, provided that the investing entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and, furthermore, it is probable that it will not reverse in the future. Notwithstanding the above, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised when an asset or liability, other than a business combination, is initially recognised and, at the time of recognition, has not affected either the accounting or taxable profit.

At each balance sheet date, recognised deferred tax items (both assets and liabilities) are reviewed to verify that they remain valid, and appropriate adjustments are made to them in accordance with the results of the analyses carried out.

Income or expenses recognised directly in equity are accounted for as temporary differences.

#### v) Consolidated cash flow statement

The Group has used the indirect method to prepare the cash flow statements, which are presented as follows and incorporate the following classification criteria:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, these being understood as short-term investments with high liquidity and low risk of changes in value.
- Operating activities: activities typical of credit institutions, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities: the acquisition, disposal or other disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that do not form part of operating activities.

For the purposes of preparing the cash flow statement, the balances recorded under the balance sheet heading “Cash, balances with central banks and other demand deposits” have been treated as “cash and cash equivalents”.

#### w) Statement of recognised income and expenses

This statement presents the income and expenses generated by the Group as a result of its activities during the financial year, distinguishing between those recognised as profit or loss in the consolidated profit and loss account for the financial year and other income and expenses recognised, in accordance with current regulations, directly in consolidated equity.

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

Therefore, in this state, the following occurs:

- a) The consolidated profit for the year.
- b) The net amount of income and expenses temporarily recognised as other comprehensive income accumulated in consolidated equity.
- c) The net amount of income and expenses recognised definitively in consolidated equity.
- d) The income tax arising from the items indicated in points (b) and (c) above, except for valuation adjustments arising from investments in associates or joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, which are presented on a net basis.
- e) The total of recognised consolidated income and expenses, calculated as the sum of the preceding items, showing separately the amount attributable to the Group's Parent Company and that corresponding to minority interests.

The amount of income and expenses relating to entities accounted for using the equity method and recognised directly in equity is presented in this statement, regardless of their nature, under the heading "Entities accounted for using the equity method".

Changes in income and expenses recognised in equity as valuation adjustments are broken down as follows:

- a) Valuation gains (losses): this item includes the amount of income, net of expenses arising during the financial year, recognised directly in consolidated equity. Amounts recognised during the financial year under this heading remain there, even if, during the same financial year, they are transferred to the consolidated profit and loss account, to the opening balance of other assets or liabilities, or reclassified to another heading.
- b) Amounts transferred to the profit and loss account: this item includes the amount of valuation gains or losses previously recognised in consolidated equity, even if in the same financial year, which are recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account.
- c) Amount transferred to the carrying amount of hedged items: this includes the amount of valuation gains or losses previously recognised in consolidated equity, even if in the same financial year, which are recognised in the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities as a result of cash flow hedges.
- d) Other reclassifications: this includes the amount of transfers made during the financial year between valuation adjustment items in accordance with the criteria established in current regulations.

The amounts of these items are presented on a gross basis, with their corresponding tax effect shown under the heading "Income tax" in the statement, except as indicated above for items relating to valuation adjustments of entities accounted for using the equity method.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### x) Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity

This statement presents all movements in equity, including those arising from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors. It therefore shows a reconciliation of the carrying amounts at the beginning and end of the financial year of all items comprising equity, grouping the movements according to their nature under the following headings:

- a) Adjustments for changes in accounting policies and correction of errors: this includes changes in consolidated equity arising from the retrospective restatement of financial statement balances resulting from changes in accounting policies or the correction of errors.
- b) Consolidated recognised income and expenses for the financial year: this item presents, on an aggregate basis, the total of the items recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Recognised Income and Expenses indicated above.
- c) Other changes in equity: this includes all other items recognised in consolidated equity, such as increases or decreases in share capital, distribution of profits, transactions involving the company's own equity instruments, payments made using equity instruments, transfers between items of consolidated equity, and any other increase or decrease in consolidated equity.

### 3. Distribution of profits and earnings per share

#### *Distribution of profits*

The proposed distribution of the Parent Company's profit for the 2025 financial year, which the Directors will propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders for approval, is as follows:

	<i>Thousands of euros</i>
Profit for the 2025 financial year	68,199
Distribution	
Interim dividend for the financial year	-
Reserves	68,199
Statutory	2,583
Voluntary	65,616

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The distribution of the Parent Company's profit for the 2024 financial year, which was approved by the Annual General Meeting on 14 May 2025, was as follows:

	<i>Thousands of euros</i>
Profit for the 2024 financial year	65,213
Distribution	
Interim dividend for the financial year	-
Reserves	65,213
Statutory	1,912
Voluntary	63,301

#### *Earnings per share*

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the Group in a financial year by the number of shares in issue of the Parent Company in the financial years:

	2025	2024
Net profit (thousands of euros)	68,863	65,753
Number of shares in issue (see Note 17)	2,937,526	2,722,633
Earnings per share (euros)	23.44	24.15

#### 4. Information on the members of the Bank's Board of Directors and Senior Management

##### *Remuneration of the Board of Directors of the Parent Company*

The following table shows a breakdown of the gross remuneration received by the members of the Parent Company's Board of Directors in the form of attendance fees during the financial years 2025 and 2024:

Directors	Thousands of euros		
	2025	2024	
Mr Ignacio Arrieta del Valle (Chairman)	14	13	
Mr Carlos Martínez Izquierdo	14	13	
Mr Cipriano García Rodríguez	16	13	
Ms Dagmar Werner	14	12	
Mr Fernando Berge Royo	8	12	Director until 26/06/2025
Mr Manuel Antonio Ruíz Escudero	18	13	
Mr Gerónimo Luque Frías	14	13	Director until 23/12/2025
Mr Jose Luis García-Palacios Álvarez	16	13	
Mr Fernando Martínez Rodríguez	14	13	
Mr Jesús María Hontoria Ramos	8	13	Director until 26/06/2025
Mr Pedro Palacios Gómez	14	13	
Mr Antonio Aguilar Amat Caballero	35	33	
Mr Francisco López Luque	36	33	
Mr Jochen Philipp	8	13	Director until 26/06/2025
Mr Juan Núñez Pérez	8	13	Director until 26/06/2025
Ms María Valdés	5	-	Director since 09/09/2025
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>233</b>	

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *Civil liability insurance*

The directors of the Parent Company have a civil liability insurance policy, the premium for which is paid by the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks. In the financial years 2025 and 2024, there was no impact on the Bank's profit and loss account in respect of this item.

#### *Loans*

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no risks relating to the directors of the Parent Company.

#### *Conflicts of Interest of Directors*

The Directors of the Parent Company and persons related to them have not been involved in any situation of conflict of interest that has required disclosure, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 228 and 229 of the Consolidated Text of the Companies Act, as amended by Law 31/2014 of 24 December.

#### *Remuneration of Senior Management*

For the purposes of preparing these consolidated annual accounts, the members of the Bank's Management Committee—11 in the financial years 2025 and 2024—have been considered senior management, classifying them for these purposes as key personnel of the Bank.

The following table shows the remuneration received by senior management during the financial years 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros					
	Remuneration received		Deferred remuneration for the financial year (*)		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Senior Management	2,420	2,056	290	279	2,710	2,335

(\*) This remuneration accrued during the 2025 and 2024 financial years is outstanding as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The variable remuneration model approved by the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors has, amongst other things, the following characteristics:

- The variable component of remuneration may under no circumstances exceed 100% of the fixed component. Any increase in the maximum ratio described above will require the express approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders and must follow the procedure established in the applicable regulations at any given time.
- The Company does not guarantee the payment of variable remuneration.
- In determining variable remuneration, qualitative criteria that incentivise acting in the client's best interests will be taken into account, alongside business performance; these include, for example, compliance with regulatory requirements regarding standards of conduct, fair treatment of clients, and client satisfaction levels, amongst others.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- The remuneration system shall be sufficiently flexible so that the application of the Policy allows for the possibility of not paying any variable remuneration.
- There shall be no direct link between remuneration and the sale of specific financial instruments or particular product categories. The Remuneration Policy of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. is designed not to encourage employees to favour their own interests, or those of the Bank, to the detriment of their customers.
- The Remuneration Policy takes into account the impact that variable remuneration may have on the Bank's capital, and assesses the impact of remuneration flows on capital plans and capital valuation processes, by stipulating that the total variable remuneration does not limit the Bank's ability to strengthen its capital base.
- Ex-post adjustments to the Entity's variable remuneration allow it to be reduced ('malus' clauses) or recovered ('clawback' clauses) in the event of a " – a "significant increase in the capital requirements of the Entity or the business unit in which the person belonging to the identified group carries out their activities, not foreseen at the time the exposures were generated" – in accordance with the provisions of Rule 39.5 of Circular 2/2016.
- The applicable Policy has been designed to ensure a balanced and efficient relationship between fixed and variable components.
- The elements of the annual variable remuneration are linked, amongst other things, to the achievement of the following objectives:
  - Professional development objectives.
  - Quantitative objectives.
  - Qualitative objectives, including those relating to projects and quality. In this regard, quality objectives depend on each area or department.
  - Performance assessment, which will measure factors related to customer focus and results, leadership and collaboration, proactivity and excellence.

In addition, all risks to which the Bank's activities are subject are taken into account for the accrual of variable remuneration, and compliance with the risk parameters applicable to the relevant area is essential. In the event of non-compliance with any of these parameters, the annual variable remuneration will be adjusted according to the severity of the breach, which may result in the loss of the variable remuneration linked to the achievement of the target.

#### Deferral

- 40% of the Variable Remuneration will be deferred over a period of four years, in accordance with the following schedule ("Deferred Variable Remuneration"):
  - One quarter, on the first anniversary of the date set for the Bank's general staff and executives ("General Payment Date"). 50% in cash and 50% in instruments with a one-year holding period.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- One quarter, on the second anniversary of the General Payment Date. 50% in cash and 50% in instruments with a one-year retention period.
- One quarter, on the third anniversary of the General Grant Date. 50% in cash and 50% in instruments subject to a one-year vesting period.
- One quarter, on the fourth anniversary of the General Payment Date. 50% in cash and 50% in instruments with a one-year retention period.
- The remaining 60% of the Variable Remuneration will be paid as follows:
  - 50% in cash on the General Payment Date.
  - 50% in instruments with a one-year vesting period, i.e. it cannot be paid out before the first anniversary of the General Payment Date.

#### Instruments

- The Remuneration Policy includes a clause under which Banco Cooperativo Español shall pay at least 50 per cent of the variable remuneration, whether deferred or non-deferred, through an instrument linked to the positive or negative performance of the total equity of Banco Cooperativo Español and its subsidiaries, with the aim of linking variable remuneration to the Bank's results, whether positive or negative, and thereby aligning the Bank's Remuneration Policy with the principles required by the applicable regulations on remuneration for credit institutions.
- In this regard, as stated in the Remuneration Policy itself, the equity instrument granted to members of the Identified Group as part of their variable remuneration, whether deferred or non-deferred, shall be subject to a one-year retention policy.

#### Principle of proportionality

Article 32.1 of the LOSS expressly provides for the possibility that remuneration requirements may be applied in credit institutions “in a manner commensurate with their size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of their activities” (the principle of proportionality).

On 28 April 2021, Royal Decree-Law 7/2021 was published, transposing CRD V into Spanish law, amending the LOSS, and including in Article 34.2 of the aforementioned law the transposition of the principle of proportionality in virtually the same terms as those set out in CRD V:

*“Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, the requirements set out in subparagraphs (l) and (m) and in the second subparagraph of subparagraph (ñ) shall not apply to:*

*(a) institutions that are not classified as ‘large institutions’ in accordance with Article 4(1)(146) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, and whose average total assets, on an individual basis, in accordance with this Act and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, is equal to or less than 5 billion euros during the four-year period immediately preceding the*

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

*current financial year, or since its establishment if it has been in existence for less than four years*

*(b) staff whose annual variable remuneration does not exceed €50,000 and does not represent more than one-third of their total annual remuneration”.*

#### **Gender breakdown of the Parent Company’s Board of Directors**

As at 31 December 2025, the members of the Parent Company’s Board of Directors comprised 9 men and 2 women (14 men and 1 woman as at 31 December 2024).

#### **5. Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits**

The breakdown of the balance under this heading in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Cash	399	442
Cash balances with central banks		
Bank of Spain		
Current Account	1,394,242	2,860,623
Other demand deposits	45,827	39,804
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,440,468</b>	<b>2,900,869</b>

Note 33 “Risk Management” provides details of the residual maturities and interest rate reset dates of the items comprising the balances in this section of the consolidated balance sheet, as well as information regarding the credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Group in relation to the financial assets included in this category.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 6. Financial assets and liabilities held for trading

The breakdown of the balance of these sections of the consolidated balance sheets by type of instrument as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>		
Derivatives	1,659,010	1,635,843
Equity instruments	3,022	3,115
Debt securities	25,756	14,411
Loans and advances	8	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,687,796</b>	<b>1,653,369</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Derivatives	1,633,602	1,613,939
Other financial liabilities	3	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,633,605</b>	<b>1,613,939</b>

Note 33 “Risk management” provides information on the credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Group in relation to the financial assets included in this category, as well as a breakdown of the carrying amount of the most significant financial assets by geographical area of operation and business segment, and Note 22 provides certain information on their fair value.

#### *Financial assets and liabilities held for trading. Trading derivatives*

The derivatives portfolio arises from the Group’s need to manage the risks it incurs in the normal course of its business, as well as from the marketing of these products to customers. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the derivatives were, for the most part, contracted on over-the-counter markets, had credit institutions and other non-financial companies as counterparties, and related to foreign exchange, interest rate and equity risks.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The following table presents a breakdown of the fair value of financial derivatives recognised in the consolidated balance sheets, by risk type and product or market type, as well as the related notional amounts, distinguishing between those entered into on organised and over-the-counter markets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros					
	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount
<b>Interest rate</b>	<b>1,652,890</b>	<b>1,627,392</b>	<b>37,409,408</b>	<b>1,609,448</b>	<b>1,588,205</b>	<b>31,898,515</b>
OTC options	1,223	1,223	759,753	1,754	1,754	171,860
Other OTC	1,651,667	1,626,169	36,634,655	1,607,694	1,586,451	31,716,655
Options on organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others in organised markets	-	-	15,000	-	-	10,000
<b>Equity instruments</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2,088,165</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>2,916,090</b>
OTC options	-	-	-	2,121	2,121	10,194
Other OTC	158	158	2,088,165	1,156	1,327	2,905,896
Options on organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others in organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Currencies and gold</b>	<b>5,962</b>	<b>6,052</b>	<b>319,054</b>	<b>23,118</b>	<b>22,286</b>	<b>353,898</b>
OTC options	61	61	902	20	20	1,011
Other OTC	5,901	5,991	318,152	23,098	22,266	352,887
Options on organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others in organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Credit</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Credit default swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit default swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total return swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Raw materials</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Derivatives</b>	<b>1,659,010</b>	<b>1,633,602</b>	<b>39,816,627</b>	<b>1,635,843</b>	<b>1,613,939</b>	<b>35,168,503</b>
<i>Of which: OTC – credit institutions</i>	1,374,682	1,022,687	25,893,413	1,376,873	925,596	20,719,279
<i>Of which: OTC – other financial companies</i>	284,328	609,777	13,899,943	258,494	686,352	14,404,492
<i>Of which: OTC – other</i>	-	1,138	8,271	476	1,991	34,732

#### ***Financial assets held for trading. Equity instruments***

The breakdown of the balance under this heading in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Other financial companies	3,022	3,115
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>3,115</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *Financial assets held for trading. Debt securities*

The breakdown of debt securities by counterparty is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
General government	-	14,411
Credit institutions	25,756	-
Other financial companies	-	-
Non-financial companies	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25,756</b>	<b>14,411</b>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group had no securities on loan or pledged as collateral.

#### *Financial assets held for trading. Loans and advances*

The breakdown of the balances of loans and advances by counterparty is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Loans and advances		
Customers	8	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 7. Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the consolidated balance sheets by type of instrument as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>By type of instrument</b>		
Equity instruments	1,972	1,650
Debt securities	-	-
Loans and advances	1	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,651</b>

Note 33 “Risk Management” provides information on the credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Bank in relation to the financial assets included in this category, as well as a breakdown of the carrying amount of the most significant financial assets by geographical area of operation and business segment, and Note 22 provides certain information on their fair value.

The breakdown of the balance for this balance sheet item by geographical area and by type of counterparty as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>By geographical area</b>		
Spain	1,973	1,651
Other European Union countries	-	-
Rest	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,651</b>
<b>By counterparty type</b>		
Other financial companies	1,972	1,650
Non-financial companies	1	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,651</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

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

The breakdown of the balance of this balance sheet item, by the nature of the transactions and their counterparties, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Equity instruments</b>	<b>70,220</b>	<b>59,235</b>
Shares in Spanish companies	70,220	59,235
Credit institutions	6,635	4,444
Other financial companies	24,508	19,315
Non-financial companies	39,077	35,476
Shares in foreign companies	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>3,057,343</b>	<b>2,343,665</b>
Central banks	-	-
General government	1,353,419	1,345,155
Credit institutions	1,024,397	539,627
Other financial companies	273,607	191,909
Non-financial companies	410,779	269,985
<i>Of which: Assets with credit impairment</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>
Impairment losses	(4,859)	(3,011)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,127,563</b>	<b>2,402,900</b>

As at 31 December 2025, securities lent or pledged as collateral amounted to €399,397 thousand (€362,179 thousand in 2024).

Note 33 “Risk Management” provides information on the credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Bank in relation to the financial assets included in this category, as well as a breakdown of the carrying amount of the most significant financial assets by geographical area of operation and business segment, and Note 22 provides certain information on their fair value.

#### *Past due and impaired assets*

In relation to debt securities, a net provision for impairment was recognised in the profit and loss account during the 2025 financial year, amounting to €1,848 thousand (provision for impairment of €719 thousand in the 2024 financial year) (see Note 30).

The movement in changes in the value of financial assets classified in this category is detailed in Note 16 “Other comprehensive income”.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 9. Financial assets at amortised cost

The breakdown of the balances under this heading of the assets side of the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, by the nature of the financial instrument from which they arise, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>3,040,230</b>	<b>2,753,147</b>
<i>Of which: Impairment losses</i>	-	-
<b>Loans and advances to credit institutions</b>	<b>2,243,743</b>	<b>2,039,163</b>
<i>Of which: Impairment losses</i>	(811)	(771)
<b>Loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>1,291,618</b>	<b>1,357,396</b>
General government	74,433	61,657
Other financial companies	594,403	721,122
Non-financial companies	535,145	484,570
Households	87,637	90,047
<i>Of which: Impairment losses</i>	(14,505)	(16,798)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,575,591</b>	<b>6,149,706</b>

Note 33 “Risk Management” provides information on the credit, liquidity and market risks assumed by the Bank in relation to the financial assets included in this category, as well as a breakdown of the carrying amount of the most significant financial assets by geographical area of operation and business segment, and Note 22 provides certain information on their fair value.

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost. Debt securities*

The following table shows the breakdown of the balances of this item in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, by type:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Public authorities	3,019,734	2,732,728
Other financial companies	20,496	20,419
	<b>3,040,230</b>	<b>2,753,147</b>
Impairment losses	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,040,230</b>	<b>2,753,147</b>

No securities were reclassified to the amortised cost portfolio during the 2025 and 2024 financial years.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

During the 2025 financial year, no securities recorded in this portfolio matured (during the 2024 financial year, securities recorded in this portfolio with a nominal value of €460 million matured).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no assets within this portfolio that had been individually assessed as impaired due to credit risk.

As at 31 December 2025, securities lent or pledged as collateral amounted to €1,041,040 thousand (€432,475 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost. Loans and advances to credit institutions*

The following table shows a breakdown of the balances of this item in the consolidated balance sheets by type:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Credit card debt	17	16
Reverse mortgage loans	870,306	616,469
Other term loans	215,023	214,080
Advances other than loans	1,158,397	1,208,598
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,243,743</b>	<b>2,039,163</b>
<i>Of which:</i>		
<i>Impairment losses</i>	(811)	(771)

#### *Financial assets at amortised cost. Loans and advances to customers*

The breakdown of the balance of this asset heading in the consolidated balance sheets, by type and status of the transactions, is shown below:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
On demand and with short notice (current account)	1,845	9,865
Credit card debt	768	783
Trade receivables	141,747	116,453
Finance leases	6,691	7,525
Reverse repurchase agreements	500	-
Other term loans	593,384	607,098
Advances other than loans	546,683	615,672
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,291,618</b>	<b>1,357,396</b>
<i>Of which:</i>		
<i>Impaired assets</i>	2,864	6,215
<i>Impairment losses</i>	(14,505)	(16,798)

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### Impact of the macroeconomic situation on credit risk hedges

The social and political events that have taken place in recent years are having various impacts on the global macroeconomic environment. The war in Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on Russia have caused significant disruption, instability and volatility in global markets, as well as a considerable rise in inflation, mainly due to higher energy prices. Added to this situation is the substantial global increase in tariffs imposed by the US Administration from 2025 onwards. Whilst the signing of various trade agreements in the second half of the year helped to clarify the outlook, the new scenario is characterised by tariffs significantly higher than previous levels and by the persistence of some uncertainty regarding their macroeconomic impact. Finally, geopolitical risks, beyond tariffs, will continue to shape the new year, particularly in relation to the implications of US foreign policy. The conflict surrounding Iran has erupted at a time when the global economy was performing well, with growth showing resilience in 2025 due to the easing of financing conditions and investments linked to the technological and energy revolutions.

The current uncertainty regarding the economy's trajectory means that the recommendations of accounting regulators and banking supervisors must remain in place, aimed at adopting specific measures to mitigate the effects this situation could have both on the calculation of expected losses under the applicable standard and on solvency, urging institutions to assess all available information, giving greater weight to long-term forecasts over the short-term economic situation.

The common thread running through all the recommendations is that, given the high degree of uncertainty regarding the depth, duration and scope of the conflict in the Middle East, the difficulty of producing reliable macroeconomic forecasts, the transitory nature of *the economic shock* and the need to take into account the effect of any mitigating measures that governments—whose fiscal capacity is diminished by high levels of debt—may eventually adopt, it is advisable and necessary to exercise the utmost prudence and take all measures that enable the Bank to anticipate and minimise the adverse impacts on its balance sheet and profit and loss account.

In line with these recommendations, the Bank has taken into account the environment of high uncertainty in the calculation of expected credit losses in accordance with the provisions of Annex 9 of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017. In particular, consideration has been given to the effects of interest rate movements, the rise in certain operating costs, and the potential impacts associated with geopolitical and climate risks.

In this regard, the Bank has adopted, amongst others, the following measures:

- Identification of sectors and borrower groups most vulnerable to current macroeconomic and financial conditions, with the aim of strengthening credit risk management and prudently recognising the corresponding impairment provisions, whilst maintaining adequate coverage levels.
- Periodic review and updating of valuations of collateral and foreclosed assets, taking into account recent developments in the property market and the possible effects of adverse weather events, as well as the potential impact of scenarios involving adjustments to property prices.

In view of the above, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group maintains, in this regard, an impairment for credit risk in addition to that required in Annex 9 of Circular 4/2017, of €9,654

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

thousand and €10,507 thousand, respectively, associated mainly with exposures to sectors that could be more affected by rises in energy and raw material costs and by a significant increase in financing costs.

#### 10. Tangible assets

The movement in this section of the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for the financial years 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Property/ Rights of use	Furniture and Fixtures	Data processing equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
Balances as at 31 December 2023	21,263	7,714	6,289	35,266
Additions	2,105	204	590	2,899
Withdrawals	(3,488)	(2,942)	(3,664)	(10,094)
Balances as at 31 December 2024	19,880	4,976	3,215	28,071
Additions	8	2,876	600	3,484
Withdrawals	(841)	(743)	-	(1,584)
Balances as at 31 December 2025	19,047	7,109	3,815	29,971
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
Balances as at 31 December 2023	(9,483)	(5,670)	(5,345)	(20,498)
Provisions	(442)	(412)	(466)	(1,320)
Withdrawals	1,643	2,942	3,664	8,249
Balances as at 31 December 2024	(8,282)	(3,140)	(2,147)	(13,569)
Provisions	(564)	(353)	(530)	(1,447)
Withdrawals	822	742	-	1,564
Balances as at 31 December 2025	(8,024)	(2,751)	(2,677)	(13,452)
<b>Net fixed assets</b>				
<b>Balances as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>14,502</b>
<b>Balances as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>16,519</b>

During the 2025 financial year, the Group recognised €209 thousand (€3,872 thousand in 2024) in respect of lease rights (see Note 2 (j)).

The cost of items for own use that were fully depreciated as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounts to €2,789 thousand and €1,951 thousand, respectively.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has no tangible assets subject to restrictions on ownership or that have been surrendered in settlement of debts. Nor are there any commitments to third parties for the acquisition of tangible assets. In those financial years, no amounts have been received, nor are any expected to be received from third parties, in respect of compensation or indemnification for impairment or loss of value of tangible assets held for own use.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 11. Intangible assets

The movement in this section of the accompanying balance sheets for the financial years 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros
	<b>Other Intangible Assets</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Balances at 31 December 2023	24,273
Additions	4,083
Withdrawals	(10,459)
Balances as at 31 December 2024	17,897
Additions	2,247
Withdrawals	(57)
Balances as at 31 December 2025	20,087
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
Balances as at 31 December 2023	(21,559)
Provisions	(2,007)
Withdrawals	10,459
Balances as at 31 December 2024	(13,107)
Provisions	(2,484)
Withdrawals	58
Balances as at 31 December 2025	(15,533)
<b>Net fixed assets</b>	
<b>Balances as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>4,790</b>
<b>Balances as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>4,554</b>

The cost of items for own use that were fully depreciated as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and which are in operation amounts to €11,920 thousand and €10,657 thousand, respectively.

#### 12. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Deposits		
Central bank deposits	-	-
Deposits from credit institutions	5,837,350	6,542,325
Customer deposits	2,113,983	2,253,428
Debt securities issued	714,148	179,756
Other financial liabilities	1,064,740	1,153,462
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,730,221</b>	<b>10,128,971</b>

##### Debt securities issued

The amount recorded under this heading corresponds to the outstanding balance maturing on 31 December 2025 and 2024 under the promissory note issuance programme of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., admitted to trading on the AIAF Fixed Income Market, with the entity

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

responsible for the accounting records being the Securities Registration, Clearing and Settlement Systems Management Company (“IBERCLEAR”).

The maximum outstanding balance of the Programme is €1,000,000,000, with a unit value of €100,000 per promissory note. The term of the programme is twelve months from its admission to the AIAF, and the maturity dates of the securities to be issued will range from a minimum of 3 business days to a maximum of 364 calendar days.

The investors to whom the promissory notes are offered are exclusively professional clients.

Note 33 “Risk Management” provides details of the residual maturities and interest rate reset dates of the items comprising the balances in this section of the balance sheet. Note 22 includes information on the fair value of the financial instruments included under this heading.

#### *Deposits from central banks and deposits from credit institutions*

The breakdown of the balance of these liability headings in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, by nature, is shown below:

	Thousands of euros					
	Deposits from central banks		Deposits from credit institutions		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Current accounts / intraday deposits	-	-	4,121,035	5,463,161	4,121,035	5,463,161
Term deposits	-	-	1,469,932	989,736	1,469,932	989,736
Repurchase agreements	-	-	246,383	89,428	246,383	89,428
<b>Totals</b>	-	-	<b>5,837,350</b>	<b>6,542,325</b>	<b>5,837,350</b>	<b>6,542,325</b>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there was no balance under “Deposits from central banks”, as the Bank did not hold term deposits borrowed from the European Central Bank via the Bank of Spain. During the 2024 financial year, the drawdowns under the European Central Bank’s TLTRO III facilities, which matured in March 2024; furthermore, during the 2024 financial year, interest expense amounted to 519 thousand euros.

#### *Customer deposits*

The breakdown of the balances under these liability headings in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, by nature, is set out below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Current accounts / intraday deposits	1,642,943	1,616,393
Term deposits	105,877	491,323
Repurchase agreements	365,163	145,712
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,113,983</b>	<b>2,253,428</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Furthermore, the breakdown of this item by type of counterparty is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Public authorities	904,488	887,978
Other financial corporations	872,874	1,018,117
Non-financial companies	185,226	203,754
Households	151,395	143,579
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,113,983</b>	<b>2,253,428</b>

#### *Other financial liabilities*

The breakdown of the balances of these items in the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Bonds payable	10,754	9,014
Deposits received	1,010,574	1,102,905
Collection accounts	2,568	3,810
Special accounts	30,338	33,024
Financial guarantees	21	171
Other items	10,485	4,538
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,064,740</b>	<b>1,153,462</b>

As at 31 December 2025, the heading “Guarantees received” includes collateral received as security for derivative transactions, in accordance with the provisions of the netting agreements signed with various credit institutions, amounting to €848,323 thousand (€1,075,312 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

As at 31 December 2025, there were outstanding balances from sales of securities amounting to €26,511 thousand (€29,022 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

The heading “Other items” includes, amongst other items, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the liability for lease rights recorded by the Bank based on the application of the lease standard in Bank of Spain Circular 2/2018 (see Notes 2 (j) and 10). Likewise, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, this heading mainly includes transitory balances relating to outstanding credit and debit card settlements that were settled at the beginning of the financial year 2025 and 2024, respectively.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 13. Other assets and liabilities

The breakdown of the balances of these items in the consolidated balance sheets as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Thousands of euros	
	Other assets	
	2025	2024
Accruals	5,910	4,854
Net assets in pension plans (Note 2 (s))	-	-
Transactions in progress	-	3
Other assets	21,745	34,966
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>27,655</b>	<b>39,823</b>

  

	Other liabilities	
	2025	2024
Accruals	21,562	25,029
Transactions in progress	-	-
Other liabilities	1,114	1,696
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>22,676</b>	<b>26,725</b>

The heading “Other assets – Other assets” includes, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the payment card operations of the Rural Savings Banks, which were settled in the first few days of 2025.

The heading “Other liabilities” mainly includes, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, outstanding balances with suppliers.

#### 14. Hedging derivatives

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the main positions hedged by the Group and the derivatives designated to hedge those positions were as follows:

- Fair value hedges: Fixed-rate debt securities recorded in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The risk is hedged using interest rate derivatives (swaps).
- Cash flow hedges: The hedged assets are inflation-indexed assets recorded in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. This risk is hedged using inflation and interest rate swaps.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The following table provides a breakdown, by product and market type, of the fair value and notional amounts of the hedging financial derivatives recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets:

	Thousands of euros					
	2025		2024		Notional	
	Asset	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	2025	2024
Interest rate	32,619	636,061	69,520	665,299	7,692,200	8,469,975
OTC options	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other OTCs	32,619	636,061	69,520	665,299	7,692,200	8,469,975
Options on organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others in organised markets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Fair value hedges</b>	<b>32,619</b>	<b>636,061</b>	<b>69,520</b>	<b>665,299</b>	<b>7,692,200</b>	<b>8,469,975</b>
Interest rate	-	7,942	-	8,143	20,000	20,000
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	5,105	73,955	78,223	74,653	73,967
Raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cash flow hedges</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,047</b>	<b>73,955</b>	<b>86,366</b>	<b>94,653</b>	<b>93,967</b>
<b>Derivatives – hedge accounting</b>	<b>32,619</b>	<b>649,108</b>	<b>143,475</b>	<b>751,665</b>	<b>7,786,853</b>	<b>8,563,942</b>
<i>Of which: OTC – credit institutions</i>	-	471,495	24,727	485,549	1,832,500	1,907,500
<i>Of which: OTC – other financial companies</i>	32,619	177,613	118,748	266,116	5,954,353	6,656,442

The amount recognised in profit or loss during the 2025 and 2024 financial years in respect of hedging instruments and the hedged item that is attributable to the hedged risk is immaterial and is recognised under the heading “Gains or losses arising from hedge accounting, net” (see Note 26).

Note 22 includes information on the fair value of the financial instruments included under this heading.

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

The following table shows the breakdown of the hedged items in fair value hedges as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Carrying amount		Hedging adjustments included in the carrying amount of assets/liabilities		Other adjustments for discontinued micro-hedges, including hedges of net positions		Macro-hedges: Hedged items in a portfolio hedged against interest rate risk		Inefficiencies recognised in profit or loss	
<b>ASSETS</b>										
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>										
	1,551,943	1,710,026	(1,470)	26,814	1,238	447	-	-	(1,196)	(461)
<b>Debt securities</b>	1,551,943	1,710,026	(1,470)	26,814	1,238	447	-	-	(1,196)	(461)
Interest rate	1,284,256	1,383,165	(5,688)	17,561	89	(939)	-	-	(1,196)	(461)
Foreign exchange and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	267,687	326,861	4,218	9,253	1,149	1,386	-	-	-	-
<b>Loans and advances</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	3,010,396	2,708,163	30,177	64,443	46	-	-	-	(5)	(856)
<b>Debt securities</b>	2,980,396	2,690,163	29,970	63,811	46	-	-	-	(5)	(850)
Interest rate	260,164	-	(1,071)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(850)
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	2,720,232	2,690,163	31,041	63,811	46	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Loans and advances</b>	30,000	18,000	207	632	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
Interest rate	30,000	18,000	207	632	-	-	-	-	-	(6)
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>										
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Debt securities issued</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The following table shows the details of the items covered by cash flow hedges as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
			Cash flow reserves or translation reserves					
	Carrying amount		Hedging in operation		Discontinued hedges		Inefficiencies recognised in profit or loss	
<b>ASSETS</b>								
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>44,939</b>	<b>67,982</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>857</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>44,939</b>	<b>67,982</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>857</b>	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	16,843	39,844	227	857	-	-	-	-
Inflation	28,096	28,138	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Loans and advances</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>39,338</b>	<b>42,565</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,660</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	<b>39,338</b>	<b>42,565</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,660</b>	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	39,338	42,565	2,714	3,600	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	(461)	(940)	-	-	-	-
<b>Loans and advances</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LIABILITIES</b>								
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Debt securities issued</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Deposits</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Currencies and gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The following is a summary by maturity of fair value and cash flow hedges and the average interest rate as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	2025							
	Thousands of euros							
	Nominal							
	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Average interest rate	
						Received	Paid	
<b>FAIR VALUE HEDGES</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>255,200</b>	<b>5,447,100</b>	<b>1,972,000</b>	<b>7,692,200</b>	-	-
Interest rate risk	14,500	3,400	180,200	3,627,100	1,525,000	5,350,200	2,367	2,438
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Interest rate swap</i>	14,500	3,400	180,200	3,627,100	1,525,000	5,350,200	2,367	2,438
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Cross-currency swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation risk	-	-	75,000	1,820,000	447,000	2,342,000	2,871	0.805
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Inflation swap</i>	-	-	75,000	1,820,000	447,000	2,342,000	2,871	0.805
<b>CASH FLOW HEDGES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>63,193</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>94,653</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Interest rate swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	-	-	-	63,193	11,460	74,653	1,580	5,669
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Cross-currency swap</i>	-	-	-	63,193	11,460	74,653	1,580	5,669
Inflation risk	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	2,285	3,100
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Inflation swap</i>	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	2,285	3,100
<b>DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>275,200</b>	<b>5,510,293</b>	<b>1,983,460</b>	<b>7,786,853</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

	2024							
	Thousands of euros							
	Nominal							
	Up to 1 month	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Average interest rate	
							Received	Paid
<b>FAIR VALUE HEDGES</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>52,200</b>	<b>5,619,675</b>	<b>2,783,100</b>	<b>8,469,975</b>	-	-
Interest rate risk	10,000	5,000	52,200	4,119,675	1,891,100	6,077,975	3,137	2,698
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Interest rate swap</i>	10,000	5,000	52,200	4,119,675	1,891,100	6,077,975	3,137	2,698
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Cross-currency swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation risk	-	-	-	1,500,000	892,000	2,392,000	3,502	0.815
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Inflation swap</i>	-	-	-	1,500,000	892,000	2,392,000	3,502	0.815
<b>CASH FLOW HEDGES</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,403</b>	<b>59,504</b>	<b>12,060</b>	<b>93,967</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Interest rate swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	-	-	22,403	39,504	12,060	73,967	1,648	4,138
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Cross-currency swap</i>	-	-	22,403	39,504	12,060	73,967	1,648	4,138
Inflation risk	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	2,285	3,100
<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Inflation swap</i>	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	2,285	3,100
<b>DERIVATIVES - HEDGE ACCOUNTING</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>74,603</b>	<b>5,679,179</b>	<b>2,795,160</b>	<b>8,563,942</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

During the financial years 2025 and 2024, there were no reclassifications in the accompanying consolidated profit and loss accounts for any significant amounts other than those shown in the accompanying statements of recognised income and expense (see Note 26).

Hedges that did not pass the effectiveness test during the 2025 and 2024 financial years are not material.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 15. Provisions

The balance recorded under this heading in the consolidated balance sheets relates entirely to “Provisions for contingent risks and commitments, legal proceedings and litigation”, and the movement recorded during the 2025 and 2024 financial years is shown below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>2,784</b>
Additions (Note 29)	394	3,244
(-) Amounts utilised	-	-
(-) Unused amounts reversed during the period (Note 29)	(370)	(361)
Other movements	(106)	(114)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>5,553</b>

The Group has recognised provisions amounting to €4,735 thousand and €4,846 thousand as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, in relation to pending tax proceedings and litigation. The directors of the parent company consider these provisions to be sufficient to cover the matters arising from these items.

#### 16. Accumulated other comprehensive income. (Equity)

The balances under the heading “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in the consolidated balance sheets include the amounts, net of their tax effect, of adjustments made to assets and liabilities temporarily recognised in equity through the statement of changes in equity until they are settled or realised, at which point they are definitively recognised in equity through the consolidated profit and loss account. Amounts from subsidiaries and associates are presented, line by line, in the relevant items according to their nature.

This includes the net amount of unrealised changes in fair value of assets classified, for valuation purposes, as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and those arising from cash flow hedge derivatives.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The movement in this item during the 2025 and 2024 financial years is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments	Cash flow hedges	Total
<b>Balance at the start of the 2024 financial year</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>(3,645)</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>4,655</b>
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(772)	-	-	(772)
Net valuation gains (losses)	-	3,768	2,679	6,447
Amounts transferred to the profit and loss account	-	(373)	-	(373)
Income tax	327	(1,018)	(556)	(1,247)
<b>Balance at the end of the 2024 financial year</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>(1,268)</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>8,710</b>
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,887	-	-	11,887
Net valuation gains (losses)	-	13,462	(1,247)	12,215
Amounts transferred to the profit and loss account	-	-	-	-
Income tax	(3,460)	(4,039)	210	(7,289)
<b>Balance at the end of the 2025 financial year</b>	<b>14,888</b>	<b>8,155</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>25,523</b>

#### 17. Share Capital and Share Premium

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial years 2025 and 2024 provides a breakdown of the changes in this component of consolidated equity during those financial years.

##### 17.1 Capital

The Bank's Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 20 June 2024 approved a capital increase charged to voluntary reserves (total amount of €9,560 thousand), with an option for the company to acquire the rights to the free allotment ("scrip dividend"), delegating to the Board of Directors the power to carry out all necessary actions for its execution and formalisation.

On 5 July 2024, the capital increase of 159,066 shares with a nominal value of 60.10 euros, carried out against the voluntary reserve, was recorded in a public deed; consequently, the share capital as at 31 December 2024 stood at 2,722,633 fully subscribed and paid-up shares.

The Bank's Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 14 May 2025 approved a capital increase charged to voluntary reserves (total amount of €12,915,000), with an option for the company to acquire the rights to free allotment ("scrip dividend"), delegating to the Board of Directors the power to carry out all necessary actions for its execution and formalisation.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

On 20 May 2025, the capital increase of 214,893 shares with a nominal value of €60.10, carried out against the voluntary reserve, was recorded in a public deed; consequently, the share capital as at 31 December 2025 stood at 2,937,526 shares, all fully subscribed and paid up.

The shareholders holding more than 5% of the share capital were, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, as follows:

Entity	% Stake	
	2025	2024
Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L.	-	87,948
Caja Rural de Navarra, S.C.C.	17,844	-
DZ Bank AG	12,030	12,030
Caja Rural del Sur, S.C.C.	10,283	-
Caja Rural de Albacete, Ciudad Real y Cuenca, S.C.C.	9,291	-
Caja Rural de Granada, S.C.C.	7,688	-
Caja Rural de Asturias, S.C.C.	6,719	-

On 29 December 2017, the savings banks that are members of the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks and shareholders of the Bank entered into a Framework Agreement which included, amongst other things, the following agreements (see Note 1. j)):

- To consolidate the shares held by the savings banks in Banco Cooperativo and in RGA Seguros General Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros (hereinafter, RGA) within the company Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L., a vehicle incorporated by the Association, as its founding partner, on 1 December 2017. This consolidation took place following the acquisition by the savings banks of the shares in Grucajrural held by the Association as a founding partner, and the subsequent transfer to this company, as a non-cash contribution, of the shares held by the savings banks in BCE and in RGA, which increased its capital by issuing newly issued shares in Grucajrural to the contributing savings banks.

On 29 December 2017, the General Meeting of Members of Grucajrural took place, at which the aforementioned capital increase by way of a non-cash contribution was approved.

On 23 February 2018, the European Central Bank and the Spanish National Securities Market Commission issued their decision not to oppose the transfer of the shares to Grucajrural carried out in the aforementioned capital increase, which was registered on 9 March 2018.

On 19 June 2025, as mentioned in note 1.a, the General Meeting of Members of Grucajrural, comprising all the Rural Savings Banks associated with the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks (hereinafter, AECR), agreed to a corporate reorganisation consisting of its dissolution as a company, so that the aforementioned Rural Savings Banks would directly hold their shares in the Bank and in Rural Grupo Asegurador, S.A. (hereinafter, RGA).

This resolution was notarised on 11 September 2025 and registered in the Madrid Registry on 24 September 2025.

#### 17.2 Share Premium

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

This reflects the amount paid by shareholders on subscription of the share capital, in excess of the nominal value of the shares. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the share premium amounted to €85,972 thousand.

#### 18. Retained earnings, capitalisation reserve and other reserves

The breakdown of the balance of these items in the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Statutory reserve	34,061	32,115
Revaluation reserve	4,270	4,270
Capitalisation reserve	58,866	39,202
Other reserves	429,905	398,541
<b>Totals</b>	<b>527,102</b>	<b>474,128</b>

#### *Movements*

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial years 2025 and 2024 provides a breakdown of the changes in this component of consolidated equity during those financial years.

#### *Legal reserve*

In accordance with the Consolidated Text of the Companies Act, companies that make a profit in the financial year must allocate 10% of the profit for the year to the legal reserve. These allocations must be made until the reserve reaches 20% of the share capital.

The legal reserve may be used to increase the share capital in respect of the portion of its balance exceeding 10% of the share capital already increased and, provided it does not exceed 20% of the share capital, may only be used to offset losses, provided that there are no other sufficient reserves available for this purpose. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company has allocated this reserve up to the minimum limit established by the Companies Act, amounting to €32,726 thousand and €30,814 thousand, respectively.

#### *Revaluation reserve*

This heading includes the amounts recognised by the Group in relation to the revaluation of assets carried out upon the first application of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2004, adapted to IFRS-EU (see Note 10).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has allocated 4,270 thousand euros to these reserves.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *Capitalisation reserve*

The capitalisation reserve is governed by Article 25 of the Corporation Tax Act, which provides for an allocation to this reserve in the amount of the right to reduce the tax base for the financial year. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group has capitalisation reserves amounting to 58,866 and 39,202 thousand euros, respectively, broken down by entity as follows:

<u>Companies</u>	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	2025	2024
Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.	58,856	39,192
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	10	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>58,866</b>	<b>39,202</b>

As can be seen from the figures above, 10,000 euros relate to one of the subsidiaries and the remainder to the Bank. With regard to the Bank, the increase in its average workforce in the 2025 tax year, compared with the average workforce in the 2024 tax year, was 7.2%; consequently, the entitlement to a reduction in the tax base amounts to 26.50% of the increase in equity, as defined in that article, without in any case exceeding 20% of the positive tax base for the tax year prior to the reduction and the integration referred to in Article 11(12) of the Law and the offsetting of negative tax bases. However, in the event of an insufficient tax base to apply the reduction, the outstanding amounts may be applied in the tax periods ending in the two years immediately following the close of the tax period in which the right to the reduction arose, together with any reduction that may apply in that financial year and subject to the indicated limit. The reserve is restricted and is subject to the condition that the increase in equity is maintained for a period of 3 years from the end of the tax period to which the reduction relates, except in the event of accounting losses.

#### *Reserves attributed to consolidated entities*

The breakdown by entity of the balances of this item in the consolidated balance sheet (after taking into account the effect of consolidation adjustments) is as follows:

<u>Companies</u>	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	2025	2024
Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.	518,609	466,153
Rural Informática, S.A.	1,012	937
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	2,343	2,186
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	5,118	4,785
BCE Formación, S.A.	73	73
Rural Renting, S.A.	(53)	(6)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>527,102</b>	<b>474,128</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *Consolidated profit*

The breakdown by entity of the balances of this item in the consolidated balance sheet (after taking into account the effect of consolidation adjustments) is shown below:

<u>Companies</u>	<u>Thousands of euros</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.	55,453	55,050
Rural Informática, S.A.	156	422
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	12,329	9,437
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	132	168
BCE Formación, S.A.	830	723
Rural Renting, S.A.	(37)	(47)
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>68,863</u></b>	<b><u>65,753</u></b>

#### 19. Tax position

##### *Tax assets and liabilities*

The breakdown of these balance sheet items as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<u>Thousands of euros</u>			
	<u>Current</u>		<u>Deferred</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Tax assets				
Deferred tax assets	-	-	25,729	27,194
VAT	156	481	-	-
Other items	2,478	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>2,634</u></b>	<b><u>481</u></b>	<b><u>25,729</u></b>	<b><u>27,194</u></b>
Tax liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	12,971	8,387
Income tax	967	1,616	-	-
VAT	2,446	20	943	943
Other items	473	2,747	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b><u>3,886</u></b>	<b><u>4,383</u></b>	<b><u>13,914</u></b>	<b><u>9,330</u></b>

The balance under the heading “Tax assets” comprises amounts recoverable in respect of taxes within the next twelve months (“Tax assets – Current”) and amounts recoverable in future periods, including those arising from tax credits or allowances pending offset (“Tax assets – Deferred”). The balance under the heading “Tax liabilities” includes the amount of all tax liabilities, distinguishing between current and deferred liabilities.

Royal Decree-Law 14/2013 of 29 December on urgent measures to adapt Spanish law to European Union regulations on the supervision and solvency of financial institutions establishes

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

certain measures designed to allow certain deferred tax assets to continue to be counted as capital, in line with the regulations in force in other countries, including Law 27/2014 of 27 November (for the financial years 2015 and subsequent years), established a regime designed to allow certain deferred tax assets to continue to be counted as regulatory capital, within the ‘Comprehensive Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Banks and Banking Systems’ (known as the Basel III Agreements) and under the implementing regulations of those Agreements, namely Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU, both of 26 June 2013 (hereinafter CRD IV).

The prudential regulations stipulate that deferred tax assets whose realisation depends on future profits must be deducted from regulatory capital, whilst taking into account whether they relate to tax loss carry-forwards and deductions or to temporary differences. It is for this latter category of deferred tax assets, and within it those arising from insolvencies, foreclosures, pension commitments and early retirement schemes, that it is established that they do not depend on future profits, since in certain circumstances they may become claims against the tax authorities, and are therefore not deducted from regulatory capital (hereinafter referred to as monetisable tax assets).

During 2015, the regulation on monetisable tax assets generated prior to the 2016 financial year was finalised through the introduction of a financial charge that could entail the payment of an annual amount of 1.5% for retaining the right to monetisation. This 1.5% charge would apply to the amount of monetisable tax assets generated between the 2008 and 2015 financial years that exceeds the aggregate sum of the positive corporate tax liabilities for the 2008 to 2015 financial years.

The Group’s estimate as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounts to €4,578 thousand and €5,421 thousand, respectively, which may be considered tax credits enforceable against the Public Administration, and to the extent that the aggregate amount of the net positive corporation tax liabilities for the financial years 2008 to 2015 exceeds the amount of the realisable tax assets, the Group will not be required to pay the 1.5% contribution for the tax assets to be considered realisable under the terms set out in Articles 11.12, 130, the thirteenth additional provision and the thirty-third transitional provision of Law 27/2014 on Corporation Tax.

For these purposes, the breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Temporary differences</b>				
Pension liability	373	384	-	-
Impairment of bad debts	4,205	5,037	-	-
Other items	12,799	10,717	943	943
Losses charged to net profit Financial instruments	8,352	11,056	12,971	8,387
<b>Total Tax Assets/Liabilities</b>	<b>25,729</b>	<b>27,194</b>	<b>13,914</b>	<b>9,330</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the 2025 and 2024 financial years is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	Assets	Liabilities
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>25,557</b>	<b>8,461</b>
Additions	3,215	869
Deregistrations	(1,578)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>27,194</b>	<b>9,330</b>
Additions	1,735	5,177
Withdrawals	(3,200)	(593)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>25,729</b>	<b>13,914</b>

Additions to deferred tax assets mainly comprise non-deductible provisions for pension liabilities, impairment of the loan portfolio, asset valuation adjustments, the tax effect of the cumulative negative change in the fair value of the portfolio recognised in equity, and other non-deductible provisions.

The write-offs include the reversal of depreciation that was treated as non-tax-deductible, the reversal of loan portfolio impairment, the reversal of asset valuation adjustments, other non-deductible provisions, and the tax effect of the cumulative positive change in the fair value of the portfolio measured through equity.

In turn, additions to deferred liabilities primarily reflect the tax effect of the positive change in the fair value of the portfolio against equity, and disposals primarily reflect the tax effect of the negative change in the fair value of the portfolio against equity.

As indicated in Note 2, the Group recognises deferred tax assets to the extent that it considers their future recovery probable, in accordance with the forecasts of future tax benefits available at any given time. In this regard, when assessing the likelihood of future tax profits against which to offset deferred tax assets, the Group's directors have considered that the business plan for the coming years presents a scenario of tax profit generation that allows for the recovery of such assets.

#### ***Income Tax***

Profits, determined in accordance with tax legislation, are subject to a tax rate of 30% on the tax base for Banco Cooperativo Español and 25% for the rest of the Group's companies, in accordance with Law 27/2014 on Corporation Tax and the Consolidated Text currently in force. Certain deductions may be made from the resulting tax liability.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Below is a reconciliation between the accounting profit for the financial years 2025 and 2024 and the taxable profit that the Group expects to report following the due approval of the consolidated financial statements:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Accounting profit for the year before tax	91,057	90,013
Permanent differences		
Donations and non-deductible expenses	175	808
Exemption for double taxation of dividends	(38)	(203)
Capitalisation reserve	(15,156)	(7,016)
Tax accounting base	76,038	83,602
Temporary differences		
Provision for bad debts and pension liabilities	182	4,529
Portfolio impairment, depreciation and other	2,113	2,046
Other adjustments to the tax base with no effect on GIS	225	3,197
Set-off of tax losses	(291)	-
Taxable base	78,267	93,374
Tax at 30% -25%	22,658	27,349
Withholdings and payments on account	(23,932)	(25,389)
Deductions and allowances affecting the GIS	(340)	(402)
Other deductions not affecting the GIS	313	58
<b>Income tax payable / (recoverable)</b>	<b>(1,301)</b>	<b>1,616</b>

Permanent differences in the tax base relate to expenses arising from:

- Donations to non-profit organisations, gifts, penalties not deductible for tax purposes, and permanent consolidation adjustments relating to one of the Group's companies.
- Double taxation relief arising from dividends from venture capital entities (amount of dividends received reduced by 5% for administrative expenses) and entities with a shareholding of more than 5%.
- Reduction in the tax base due to an allocation to the Capitalisation Reserve recognised in Article 25 of the Corporate Income Tax Law.

Temporary differences mainly reflect the reversal of tax adjustments to the provision for normal risk and special monitoring insolvency coverage arising from the application of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, adjustments for portfolio impairment, and other non-tax-deductible provisions.

Other adjustments to the tax base and deductions with no effect on corporate income tax expense (GIS) include the amount of €225 thousand arising from the inclusion in the tax base of the amount allocated to reserves resulting from the disposal of available-for-sale assets, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17.1 of Law 27/2014 on Corporate Income Tax.

A Negative Tax Base (BIN) of (291) thousand euros is recognised, applied by the entity in Rural Informática, S.A.

Deductions from the tax liability affecting the Corporate Tax Expense (CTE) arise from deductions for international double taxation and donations to non-profit organisations, whilst

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

‘Other deductions and adjustments not affecting the CTE’ includes the amount of 313 thousand euros corresponding to consolidation adjustments for one of the Group’s companies

The corporate tax expense for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is calculated as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Expense for the current financial year		
Tax base at 30% -25%	21,914	24,382
Tax credits and deductions	(27)	(344)
Tax adjustments from previous years	13	(61)
<b>Corporate tax expense</b>	<b>21,900</b>	<b>23,977</b>
Foreign tax expense	294	283
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22,194</b>	<b>24,260</b>

Tax adjustments from previous years relate to differences arising from adjustments between the amounts recorded at 31 December of each financial year and the corresponding tax returns filed.

In accordance with current legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitively settled until the tax returns filed have been audited by the tax authorities, or the four-year limitation period has elapsed. As at 31 December 2025, the Group has the main tax returns filed that are applicable to it from 2022 onwards open to inspection by the tax authorities.

Due to the different interpretations that may be made of the tax regulations applicable to the Group’s transactions, there may be, for the years pending inspection, certain contingent tax liabilities that cannot be objectively quantified. However, in the opinion of the Directors of the Parent Company, the likelihood of such contingent liabilities materialising in future audits is remote and, in any event, any tax liability that might arise from them would not significantly affect these annual accounts

#### ***Information regarding the merger by absorption of “Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L.”, the absorbed company, by “Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.”, the absorbing company***

On 11 September 2025, the merger by absorption of the company Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L. (the acquired company) by Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (the acquiring company), as indicated in Note 1 to these financial statements.

The reverse merger resulted in Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., as the acquiring entity, succeeding universally to all the tax rights and obligations of Grucajrrural Inversiones, S.L., as the transferring entity.

This transaction was subject to the special tax regime set out in Title VII, Chapter VII, of Law 27/2014 of 28 November on Corporation Tax, as stipulated in Section VI, “Application of the special tax regime”, of the Deed of Merger, and was notified to the State Tax Administration Agency on 28 November 2025 under registration number RGE868071912025.

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

On the basis of this regulation, and pursuant to the provisions of Article 86 thereof, the following information is included in these Notes:

- Tax period in which the transferring entity acquired the transferred assets.

The majority of the assets transferred by the absorbed entity are shares in the absorbing entity itself, which, representing an 87.95% stake in the share capital of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., were acquired by Grucajural Inversiones, S.L. during the 2017 tax period.

In addition to these shares, as detailed in Note 1, certain assets and liabilities have been transferred for the same amount.

- Latest balance sheet prepared by the transferring entity.

Attached as an annex is the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 14 May 2025.

- List of acquired assets that have been recorded in the accounts at a value different from that at which they appeared in the accounts of the transferring entity prior to the transaction, stating both values as well as the valuation adjustments recorded in the accounts of both entities.

The assets acquired by Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. have not been recorded in its accounts at a value different from that at which they appeared in the accounts of Grucajural Inversiones, S.L. prior to the merger.

- List of tax benefits enjoyed by the transferring entity, in respect of which the entity must ensure compliance with certain requirements in accordance with the provisions of Article 84(1) of this Act.

Grucajural Inversiones, S.L. has not enjoyed any tax benefits that have been transferred to Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 20. Commitments and guarantees granted

These include balances representing rights, obligations and other legal situations that may have an impact on equity in the future, as well as other balances required to reflect all transactions carried out by the Group, even if they do not affect its equity.

The breakdown as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Contingent commitments granted</b>	<b>688,696</b>	<b>656,895</b>
Central banks	-	-
Public authorities	500,000	500,000
Credit institutions	124	105
Other financial companies	2,333	2,671
Non-financial companies	179,708	147,388
Households	6,531	6,731
<b>Financial guarantees granted</b>	<b>27,995</b>	<b>46,330</b>
Central banks	-	-
Public authorities	-	-
Credit institutions	-	-
Other financial institutions	-	5,000
Non-financial companies	27,215	40,550
Households	780	780
<b>Other commitments granted</b>	<b>230,655</b>	<b>234,221</b>
Central banks	-	-
General government	7,120	7,720
Credit institutions	32,471	70,368
Other financial companies	41,287	683
Non-financial companies	148,432	153,903
Households	1,345	1,547

A significant portion of these amounts will reach maturity without any payment obligation arising for the Group; therefore, the aggregate balance of these commitments cannot be considered as a future financing or liquidity requirement to be provided to third parties.

This includes transactions whereby the Group guarantees third-party obligations arising from financial guarantees granted or other types of contracts. It also includes amounts that the Group must pay on behalf of third parties should those originally obliged to pay fail to do so in response to commitments they have undertaken in the course of their normal business activities.

Income from guarantee instruments is recognised under "Fee and commission income" in the income statement and is calculated by applying the rate set out in the relevant contract to the nominal amount of the guarantee (see Note 25).

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 21. Off-balance-sheet funds

The breakdown of off-balance-sheet funds managed by the Group at the end of the 2025 and 2024 financial years is shown below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Companies and investment funds	11,701,851	9,837,856
Discretionary client portfolios	1,315,120	1,122,239
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,016,971</b>	<b>10,960,095</b>

#### 22. Assets and Liabilities (financial and non-financial): Fair Value

##### a) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments (assets and liabilities) measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, broken down by class of financial assets and liabilities and at the following levels:

- Level 1: Financial instruments whose fair value has been determined using their quoted prices in active markets, without making any adjustments to those assets.
- Level 2: Financial instruments whose fair value has been estimated based on quoted prices in organised markets for similar instruments or by using other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are based on market data observable directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Instruments whose fair value has been estimated using valuation techniques in which some significant input is not based on observable market data.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

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

Thousands of euros						
2025						
Financial assets	Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives – hedge accounting	Totals
<b>Level 1:</b>						
Equity instruments	2,924	-	-	54,782	-	57,706
Debt securities	25,756	-	-	2,423,003	-	2,448,759
<b>Level 2:</b>						
Derivatives	1,655,177	-	-	-	32,619	1,687,796
Equity instruments	-	-	-	1,890	-	1,890
Debt securities	-	-	-	634,340	-	634,340
Loans and advances	8	-	-	-	-	8
<b>Level 3:</b>						
Derivatives	3,833	-	-	-	-	3,833
Equity instruments	98	1,972	-	13,548	-	15,618
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,687,796</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,127,563</b>	<b>32,619</b>	<b>4,849,951</b>

Thousands of euros						
2024						
Financial assets	Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives – hedge accounting	Totals
<b>Level 1:</b>						
Equity instruments	2,951	-	-	44,979	-	47,930
Debt securities	14,411	-	-	2,149,197	-	2,163,608
<b>Level 2:</b>						
Derivatives	1,630,404	-	-	-	143,475	1,773,879
Equity instruments	-	-	-	1,578	-	1,578
Debt securities	-	-	-	194,468	-	194,468
<b>Level 3:</b>						
Derivatives	5,439	-	-	-	-	5,439
Equity instruments	164	1,650	-	12,678	-	14,492
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,653,369</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,402,900</b>	<b>143,475</b>	<b>4,201,395</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Financial liabilities	Thousands of euros		
	2025		
	Financial liabilities held for trading	Derivatives – hedge accounting	Totals
<b>Level 2:</b>			
Derivatives	1,633,027	649,108	2,282,135
Other financial liabilities	3	-	3
<b>Level 3:</b>			
Derivatives	575	-	575
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,633,605</b>	<b>649,108</b>	<b>2,282,713</b>
Financial liabilities	Thousands of euros		
	2024		
	Financial liabilities held for trading	Derivatives – hedge accounting	Totals
<b>Level 2:</b>			
Derivatives	1,609,209	751,665	2,360,874
<b>Level 3:</b>			
Derivatives	4,730	-	4,730
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,613,939</b>	<b>751,665</b>	<b>2,365,604</b>

The fair value and carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Financial assets at amortised cost	Thousands of euros			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Debt securities	3,040,230	3,067,193	2,753,147	2,756,299
Loans and advances				
Credit institutions	2,243,743	2,270,579	2,122,095	2,124,416
Customers	1,291,618	1,281,701	1,274,464	1,285,600
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,575,591</b>	<b>6,619,473</b>	<b>6,149,706</b>	<b>6,166,315</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>	<b>Thousands of euros</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
Deposits				
Central banks and credit institutions	5,837,350	5,850,272	6,542,326	6,549,061
Customers	2,113,983	2,018,889	2,253,428	2,254,779
Debt securities issued	714,148	714,148	179,756	179,757
Other financial liabilities	1,064,740	1,064,744	1,153,462	1,149,613
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,730,221</b>	<b>9,648,053</b>	<b>10,128,972</b>	<b>10,133,210</b>

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. It is therefore a market-based measurement and not specific to each entity.

All financial instruments, whether assets or liabilities, are initially recognised at fair value, which, at that initial point, is equivalent to the transaction price, unless there is evidence to the contrary in an active market. Subsequently, and depending on the nature of the financial instrument, it may continue to be carried at amortised cost or at fair value through adjustments to the profit and loss account or to equity.

Where possible, fair value is determined as the market price of the financial instrument. However, for some financial assets and liabilities, particularly in the case of derivatives, no market price is available; consequently, their fair value must be estimated using recent transactions involving similar instruments and, failing that, using mathematical valuation models that are sufficiently recognised by the international financial community. When using these models, the specific characteristics of the asset or liability to be valued are taken into account, and, in particular, the various types of risk associated with the asset or liability. Notwithstanding the above, the inherent limitations of the valuation models developed and possible inaccuracies in the assumptions and parameters required by these models may result in the estimated fair value of a financial asset or liability not exactly matching the price at which the asset or liability could be delivered or settled on the valuation date.

The methodology used to calculate fair value for each class of financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

#### Trading derivatives and hedging derivatives

- Financial derivatives traded on organised, transparent and deep markets: these are valued at their daily quoted price and, if, for exceptional reasons, their quoted price cannot be established on a given date, methods similar to those used to value derivatives not traded on organised markets are used to value them.
- Derivatives not traded on organised markets or traded on organised markets that are illiquid or lack transparency: is treated as the sum of the future cash flows arising from the instrument, discounted to the valuation date (“present value” or “theoretical closing price”),

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

using valuation methods recognised by the financial markets: “net present value” (NPV), option pricing models, etc., specifically:

- Interest rate derivatives: fair value has been determined, for those financial instruments without optional features, mainly swaps, by discounting future cash flows using implied money market curves and the swap curve, and for interest rate options, using generally accepted valuation methods based on Black-Scholes and implied volatility matrices.
- Equity or stock index derivatives and currency derivatives: the valuation method is the Monte Carlo method, which consists of the random generation of possible observations of the underlying asset, taking into account its distribution. The factors involved in generating the simulations are: the price of the underlying asset, the interest rates of the currency, the exchange rates of the currencies, the dividends of the underlying assets, their volatility and the existing correlation.
- Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and debit valuation adjustments (DVA) are incorporated into the valuations of derivative products, both on the assets and liabilities sides, to reflect the impact on fair value of the counterparty’s credit risk and the firm’s own credit risk, respectively.

The adjustments to be made are calculated by estimating the exposure at default, the probability of default (“Probability of Default”) and the severity (“Loss Given Default”), for all derivative products on any underlying asset, at the legal entity level (all counterparties under the same ISDA/CMOF contract) to which Banco Cooperativo Español has exposure.

As a general rule, the calculation of CVA is the product of the positive expected exposure and the counterparty’s probability of default. Similarly, DVA is calculated as the product of the negative expected exposure and the probability of default, with the result multiplied by the Bank’s severity. Both calculations are performed over the entire period of the potential exposure.

The data required to calculate the probability of default and loss severity are sourced from credit markets (Credit Default Swaps or iTraxx indices), with the Bank’s own data being used where available. Where such information is unavailable, a process based on sector, rating and geography is used to assign both probabilities of default and expected losses in the event of default, calibrated directly to the market or using a market adjustment factor for the probability of default and historical expected loss.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group held positions in OTC derivatives, primarily interest rate swaps, equity options and securitisation swaps, resulting mainly from its provision of services to rural savings banks, acting as an intermediary between them and market counterparties and asset-backed securitisation funds (back-to-back transactions). These instruments are characterised by the fact that their expected cash flows are not predetermined, but rather depend on the evolution of certain market risk factors (interest rates, exchange rates, share prices, etc.), which makes fair value a random variable that, at any given time, may take on a positive value (exposure to counterparty risk) or a negative value (exposure to own credit risk).

According to the Bank's calculations, the net impact relating to the credit risk valuation of derivative positions, both active ("Credit Valuation Adjustment" (CVA)) and passive ("Debt Valuation Adjustment" (DVA)). During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, there were no income or expenses arising from this item in the accompanying profit and loss account (see Note 26).

#### Debt securities

- Listed debt instruments: their fair value has been determined on the basis of the price quoted on official markets or by applying prices obtained from information service providers, mainly Bloomberg, AIAF and SENAFF, which establish their prices on the basis of prices reported by contributors.
- Unlisted debt instruments: their fair value is determined in the same way as the value of debt investment instruments.

#### Equity instruments

- Listed equity instruments: their fair value has been determined taking into account the market price on official markets.
- Unlisted equity instruments: their fair value has been determined by taking into account valuations by independent experts, which have utilised, amongst other methods:
  - Discounted cash flows (free operating cash flows or dividends), discounted at a rate reflecting the operational and financial risk of each investee, calculated on the basis of the risk-free rate and incorporating a risk premium adjusted to market conditions.
  - Multipliers of comparable listed companies (EV/EBITDA, P/E, Price/Book Value, Price/Premiums), less a discount for illiquidity.
  - Adjusted Net Asset Value (NAV): The result of adding capital gains to the accounting equity, calculated as the difference between the market value of the assets and their book value. For private equity firms, NAV has been calculated by the managers and generally estimated taking into account the standards of the European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA) and the provisions of Circular 5/2000 of 19 September issued by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission.
  - Price resulting from market transactions or takeover bids, made or received at a time close to the valuation date.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### Loans and advances – loans to customers

To determine fair values, the present value model has been used, which discounts future cash flows to the present, employing interest rates based on market data observable directly or indirectly in the calculation of the discount rate and using inputs not observable in the market, such as the credit risk associated with the portfolio, for the estimation of future cash flows.

#### Financial liabilities at amortised cost

To determine their fair value, the present value model has been used, which discounts future cash flows to the present, using interest rates based on market data observable directly or indirectly.

### 23. Net interest income

This item in the consolidated income statement comprises interest accrued during the financial year on all financial assets and liabilities whose return, whether implicit or explicit, is derived from applying the effective interest rate method, regardless of whether they are measured at fair value. Interest income is recognised on a gross basis without deducting, where applicable, withholding taxes levied at source.

#### a) Interest income and other similar income

The following table details the source of interest income recognised in the accompanying consolidated income statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Deposits from other financial institutions	1	-
Loans and advances to public authorities	1,392	962
Loans and advances to credit institutions	93,564	148,433
Loans and advances to other financial companies	18,230	9,528
Loans and advances to non-financial companies	16,876	21,862
Loans and advances to households	2,127	2,978
Debt securities	132,298	122,060
Adjustment to income arising from hedge accounting	16,034	83,491
Other interest	102,485	175,816
<b>Totals</b>	<b>383,007</b>	<b>565,130</b>
<i>Of which:</i>		
<i>Financial assets held for trading</i>	614	4,555
<i>Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</i>	4	7
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	74,401	56,458
<i>Financial assets at amortised cost</i>	189,468	244,803
<i>Derivatives – hedge accounting</i>	16,034	83,491
<i>Other assets and liabilities</i>	102,486	175,816

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Under the heading “Other interest”, interest arising mainly from simultaneous transactions has been recorded during the financial years 2025 and 2024.

#### b) Interest expense

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the accompanying consolidated income statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Central bank deposits	-	519
Government deposits	64,084	90,844
Deposits from credit institutions	171,288	288,152
Deposits from other financial institutions	35,996	48,860
Deposits from non-financial companies	3,075	6,240
Household deposits	1,611	2,570
Loans and advances to non-financial corporations	-	266
Other financial liabilities	24,763	41,543
Debt securities issued	9,866	2,881
Adjustments to costs arising from hedge accounting	-	7
Other interest	737	521
<b>Totals</b>	<b>311,420</b>	<b>482,403</b>

Under the heading “Other interest”, interest arising mainly from simultaneous transactions has been recorded during the financial years 2025 and 2024.

#### 24. Dividend income

The balances in this section of the accompanying consolidated income statements relate to dividends and returns on equity instruments corresponding to profits generated by investee companies following the acquisition of the investment.

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the consolidated profit and loss account for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Financial assets held for trading	726	799
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,013	2,023
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,822</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 25. Fee income and expenses

This comprises the total amount of all fees and commissions accrued during the financial year, except those that form an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments.

The breakdown of commission income in the accompanying consolidated income statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Securities	367	273
Asset management	122,639	100,698
Custody	15,509	13,384
Payment services	3,221	2,962
Client resources distributed but not managed	699	375
Commitments for loans granted	117	160
Financial guarantees granted	31	30
Loans granted	232	231
Currencies	531	496
Other	2,377	2,439
<b>Totals</b>	<b>145,723</b>	<b>121,048</b>

The breakdown of commission expenses in the accompanying consolidated profit and loss accounts for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Fees ceded to other institutions and correspondents	13,460	11,501
Commissions paid on securities transactions	93,384	75,811
Other	113	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>106,957</b>	<b>87,315</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 26. Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities and exchange differences

This section includes the amount of valuation adjustments on financial instruments, except for those attributable to interest accrued using the effective interest method and to impairment losses on assets recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account, as well as the gains or losses arising from their purchase and sale.

The breakdown of the balance of this heading for the financial years 2025 and 2024, by the origin of the items comprising it, is shown below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	5,405	322
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	11,500	11,550
Gains or losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	1,490	2,411
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net	1	-
Gains or losses arising from hedge accounting, net	(109)	(1,317)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18,287</b>	<b>12,966</b>
Exchange rate differences	1,057	1,145
<b>Totals</b>	<b>19,344</b>	<b>14,111</b>

The heading “Exchange differences” includes the results arising from the purchase and sale of foreign currencies and the differences arising from the conversion of monetary balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies into euros (see Note 33.5).

The breakdown, based on the nature of the financial instruments giving rise to these balances, excluding exchange differences and for the financial years 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Debt securities	(3,356)	1,431
Equity instruments	83	45
Loans and advances to customers	1,463	1,949
Trading derivatives and hedge accounting	20,096	9,546
Other	1	(5)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18,287</b>	<b>12,966</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The amount recorded under the heading “Gains or (-) losses arising from hedge accounting, net” relates to fair value hedge transactions, distinguishing between the hedging instruments and the hedged item. The gains and losses recognised during the 2025 and 2024 financial years are as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument, including discontinued operations	47,407	(27,620)
Changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk	(47,516)	26,303
<b>Total</b>	<b>(109)</b>	<b>(1,317)</b>

#### 27. Other operating income and expenses

The breakdown of the balance of the “Other operating income” heading in the accompanying consolidated income statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Sales and revenue from the provision of non-financial services	10,071	9,521
Costs capitalised in assets	256	211
Operating leases	94	-
Other recurring income	4,622	4,048
Other non-recurring income	80	377
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,123</b>	<b>14,157</b>

The breakdown of the balance under the heading “Other operating expenses” in the accompanying profit and loss accounts for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the FUR (see Note 1 (g))	134	164
Contribution to the SIP (see Note 1 (j))	380	-
Other items	1,342	2,050
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>2,214</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 28. Administrative expenses

##### a) Staff costs

These comprise all remuneration paid to staff on the payroll, whether permanent or temporary, regardless of their role or activity, accrued during the financial year regardless of the nature of the payment, including the cost of current pension scheme services.

The breakdown for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	22,424	20,619
National Insurance	5,306	4,679
Provisions for defined benefit plans	-	-
Provisions for defined contribution plans	192	214
Severance payments	241	157
Other staff costs	433	323
<b>Totals</b>	<b>28,596</b>	<b>25,992</b>

The average number of Group employees, broken down by job category and type of contract, for the financial years 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	2025	2024
Management team	12	10
Directors	37	38
Department heads	49	36
Technicians	255	234
<b>Totals</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>318</b>
By contract type		
Permanent	353	318
Temporary	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>318</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The number of Group employees at the end of the 2025 and 2024 financial years, broken down by professional category, type of contract and gender, is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Management team	10	2	12	10	2	12
Directors	23	20	43	20	16	36
Department heads	21	27	48	19	20	39
Coaches	119	134	253	118	132	250
<b>Totals</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>337</b>
By contract type						
Permanent	173	183	356	167	170	337
Temporary	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>337</b>

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, five and four employees of the Group, respectively, had a disability.

#### b) Other administrative expenses

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the consolidated income statement for the financial years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	1,179	759
IT	4,660	4,294
Communications	2,685	2,590
Advertising and publicity	79	71
Legal and solicitors' fees	171	234
Technical reports	3,059	2,266
Cash-in-transit and security services	306	298
Insurance premiums	306	335
By governing and supervisory bodies	281	274
Staff entertainment and travel expenses	475	417
Membership fees	415	336
Outsourced administrative services	1,553	1,436
Contributions and taxes	1,857	1,688
Other	516	521
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17,542</b>	<b>15,519</b>

Ernst & Young, S.L. acted as the auditor of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial years 2025 and 2024.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The amounts relating to fees for audit services and other related services, accrued by the aforementioned audit firm during the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, are detailed as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Audit services	71	44
Other audit-related services	31	15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>59</b>

The amount shown in the table above for audit services includes all fees relating to the audit and other related services for the financial years 2025 and 2024, regardless of when they were invoiced.

Other audit-related services provided by Ernst & Young, S.L. to the Group during the financial years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 relate primarily to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Safeguarding of Client Assets (IPAC) and the Report on the Consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information for the financial year 2025.

Other companies within the Ernst & Young S.L. group did not invoice the Group for other services during the financial years 2025 and 2024.

#### 29. Provisions or (reversals) of provisions

In the financial years 2025 and 2024, the net (provisions) reversals charged to this heading in the consolidated income statements were:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Commitments and guarantees granted (Note 15)	(24)	116
Other provisions	-	(3,000)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>(2,884)</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 30. Impairment or (reversal) of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss

The following table sets out the net impairment losses (reversals) on financial assets, broken down by the nature of those assets, for the financial years 2025 and 2024, as recorded in the accompanying consolidated income statements:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8)	1,848	719
Financial assets at amortised cost (see Note 33.1.6)	2,708	6,874
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>7,593</b>

#### 31. Transactions with related parties

In addition to the information presented in Note 4 regarding remuneration received, the following table sets out the balances recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and in the consolidated profit and loss accounts for the financial years 2025 and 2024 arising from transactions with related parties:

	Thousands of euros					
	Subsidiaries		Senior Management		Other related parties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Assets</b>						
Loans and advances to customers	2,861	3,150	1,275	1,342	29,205	33,811
Derivatives	6,748	6,748	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Accounts receivable	15,434	8,878	1,789	2,387	148,894	515,819
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Others</b>						
Guarantees granted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contingent commitments granted	4,009	3,613	342	223	25,312	628
<b>Profit and loss</b>						
Interest income	74	117	15	18	1,430	1,449
Interest expense	282	-	63	79	11,707	19,157
Dividend income	12,762	10,184	-	-	-	-
Commission income	2,535	3,147	-	-	173	143
Administrative expenses	643	447	-	-	-	165

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 32. Customer service

In accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March, of the Ministry of Economy on Customer Service Departments and Services and the Customer Ombudsman of Financial Institutions, the Annual Report for the 2025 financial year, presented by the head of the service to the Board of Directors of the Parent Company at its meeting held on 28 January 2026, is summarised below.

During the 2025 financial year, the Customer Service Department received 14 claims and/or complaints, of which 10 were accepted. All accepted claims were resolved in 2025, of which 4 were resolved in favour of the customer and 10 in favour of the Bank. None of the claims received were lodged by a legal entity.

During the 2024 financial year, the Customer Service Department received 71 claims and/or complaints, of which 57 were accepted. All accepted claims were resolved in 2024, of which 5 were resolved in favour of the customer and 66 in favour of the Bank. None of the claims received were lodged by a legal entity.

A breakdown of the claims and/or complaints received, by reason, is as follows:

	Number	
	2025	2024
Lending Transactions	11	66
Deposit Operations	-	-
Investment services	1	1
Other banking products	1	1
Miscellaneous	1	3
	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>

The number of claims settled in the financial years 2025 and 2024, by Regions of origin, was as follows:

	Number	
	2025	2024
Castilla la Mancha	1	-
Castilla y León	-	1
Comunidad Valenciana	-	1
Aragón	-	2
Madrid	11	62
País Vasco	1	-
Andalucía	-	2
Asturias	-	1
Cataluña	-	1
Navarra	1	1
	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33. Risk management

The Group has a Strategic Risk Framework designed to ensure the control and proactive management of all risks within the Group. This Framework is embodied, amongst other things, in a Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), which sets out the level and range of risks the Group seeks and tolerates in order to achieve its business objectives, whilst maintaining a balance between profitability and risk.

The RAF consists of quantitative metrics, which enable objective monitoring of risk management, as well as qualitative aspects that complement them. Risk management and control are structured as a comprehensive framework of principles, policies, procedures and advanced valuation methodologies integrated into an efficient decision-making structure under a risk function governance framework adapted to current regulations.

For each relevant risk faced by the Group, the key stakeholders, their functions, policies, methods and procedures are detailed, along with the monitoring and control mechanisms. Furthermore, the structure of the Risk Management Function is set out in detail, indicating the roles and responsibilities of the various departments and committees regarding risks and their control systems, tailored to the activities of the business units, including lending and credit functions.

The main financial risks faced by the Group are capital risk, excessive leverage, liquidity risk, return risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, concentration risk and market risk. Of all these risks, credit risk is the most significant.

Furthermore, the main non-financial risks faced by the Group are reputational risk, tax risk and regulatory compliance risk.

##### 33.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one of the parties to a contract that meets the definition of a financial instrument will fail to meet its obligations, thereby causing a financial loss to the other party.

Credit risk therefore represents the risk of loss assumed by the Group in the event that a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual payment obligations. This risk is inherent in the banks' traditional banking products (loans, credits, financial guarantees provided, etc.), as well as in other types of financial assets (the Group's fixed-income portfolio, derivatives, etc.).

Credit risk affects both financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost in the consolidated financial statements and assets that are recognised at fair value in those consolidated financial statements. Regardless of the accounting treatment applied to the Group's financial assets in these consolidated financial statements, the Group applies the same credit risk control policies and procedures to them.

The Group's policies and objectives relating to credit risk management are approved by the Group's Directors. For its part, the Risk Committee, together with the Assets and Liabilities Committee, is responsible for the operational implementation of the Group's risk policies to ensure compliance with the objectives set by the Board. For its part, the risk control unit (which reports to the General Oversight and Risk Department), an independent unit and therefore from the business units responsible for implementing the policies set by the Group is responsible for establishing the necessary control procedures to monitor at all times the levels of risk assumed

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

by the Group and strict compliance with the Group's established objectives relating to credit risk; together with the Internal Audit Department (reporting to the Internal Audit Committee), is responsible for ensuring proper compliance with the Group's risk control policies, methods and procedures, ensuring that these are appropriate, are implemented effectively and are reviewed on a regular basis, and providing the relevant information to the highest-level executive bodies to enable them to implement, where necessary, any corrective measures required.

The Control Unit continuously monitors risk concentration levels, trends in non-performing loan rates and the various defined alerts, enabling it to track credit risk trends at all times. Should there be any discrepancies between the projected trends for any of these parameters and the actual data, these are analysed to identify the underlying causes. Once identified, these are analysed by the Control Unit, which submits the relevant reports to the Group's management bodies so that appropriate corrective measures can be taken. These may range from defining or correcting control mechanisms that may have performed unsatisfactorily, to modifying the policies and limits agreed by the Group. In particular, all transactions that, for various reasons, may have resulted in arrears or defaults are analysed in detail, with a view to determining the effectiveness of the hedges established by the entity so that, where appropriate, the necessary measures can be taken to improve the Group's credit risk acceptance policies and analysis mechanisms.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33.1.1 Maximum level of credit risk exposure

The following table shows the maximum level of credit risk exposure assumed by the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 for each class of financial instrument, without deducting from this amount any collateral or other credit enhancements received to ensure the debtors' compliance:

Classes of instruments	Thousands of euros						Total
	Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortised cost	
<b>Debt instruments</b>							
Loans and advances to central banks	1,394,242	-	-	-	-	-	1,394,242
Loans and advances to credit institutions	45,827	-	-	-	-	2,243,743	2,289,570
Loans and advances to customers	-	8	1	-	-	1,291,618	1,291,627
Debt securities	-	25,756	-	-	3,057,343	3,040,230	6,123,329
<b>Total debt instruments</b>	<b>1,440,069</b>	<b>25,764</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,057,343</b>	<b>6,575,591</b>	<b>11,098,768</b>
<b>Equity instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,220</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,214</b>
<b>Guarantees and commitments granted</b>							
Financial guarantees granted	-	-	-	-	-	27,995	27,995
Other commitments granted	-	-	-	-	-	230,655	230,655
<b>Total guarantees and commitments granted</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>258,650</b>	<b>258,650</b>
<b>Other exposures</b>							
Derivatives	-	1,659,010	-	-	-	-	1,659,010
Contingent commitments granted	-	-	-	-	-	688,696	688,696
<b>Total other exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,659,010</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>688,696</b>	<b>2,347,706</b>
<b>Maximum credit risk exposure</b>	<b>1,440,069</b>	<b>1,687,796</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,127,563</b>	<b>7,522,937</b>	<b>13,780,338</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

Types of instruments	Thousands of euros						Total
	Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	Financial assets held for trading	Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at amortised cost	
<b>Debt instruments</b>							
Loans and advances to central banks	2,860,623	-	-	-	-	-	2,860,623
Loans and advances to credit institutions	39,804	-	-	-	-	2,039,163	2,078,967
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	1	-	-	1,357,396	1,357,397
Debt securities	-	14,411	-	-	2,343,665	2,753,147	5,111,223
<b>Total debt instruments</b>	<b>2,900,427</b>	<b>14,411</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,343,665</b>	<b>6,149,706</b>	<b>11,408,210</b>
<b>Equity instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,235</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,000</b>
<b>Guarantees and commitments granted</b>							
Financial guarantees granted	-	-	-	-	-	46,330	46,330
Other commitments granted	-	-	-	-	-	234,221	234,221
<b>Total guarantees and commitments granted</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>280,551</b>	<b>280,551</b>
<b>Other exposures</b>							
Derivatives	-	1,635,843	-	-	-	-	1,635,843
Contingent commitments granted	-	-	-	-	-	656,895	656,895
<b>Total other exposures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,635,843</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>656,895</b>	<b>2,292,738</b>
<b>Maximum credit risk exposure</b>	<b>2,900,427</b>	<b>1,653,369</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,402,900</b>	<b>7,087,152</b>	<b>14,045,499</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

With regard to the information shown in the tables above, it should be noted that:

- The data relating to “Debt instruments” in the tables above, recorded under assets in the consolidated balance sheet, are shown at their carrying amounts, excluding valuation adjustments (impairment losses, accrued interest, origination fees and similar items pending accrual, etc.) in the “Asset balances” column.
- The item “Contingent commitments granted” includes the amount of balances available to debtors without any conditions.
- Guarantees granted are presented at the maximum amount guaranteed by the Bank. In general, it is estimated that the majority of these balances will reach maturity without giving rise to any actual need for funding on the part of the Bank (see Note 20).
- Information on other credit risk exposures, such as counterparty risk arising from the use of derivative financial instruments, is presented at their carrying amounts.

The breakdown by counterparty and by product of loans and advances (see Notes 7 and 9), net of impairment losses, classified into the various asset categories as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, is shown below:

	31 December 2025					
	Central banks	General government	Credit institutions	Other financial institutions	Non-financial financial	Households
On demand and with short notice (current account)	1,394,242	-	45,827	2,001	14	5
Credit card debt	-	-	17	19	79	670
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	141,747	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	5,834	12
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	870,306	500	0	-
Other term loans	-	74,427	215,023	64,933	367,832	86,942
Advances other than loans	-	6	1,158,397	526,949	19,640	9
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	<b>1,394,242</b>	<b>74,433</b>	<b>2,289,570</b>	<b>594,402</b>	<b>535,146</b>	<b>87,638</b>
<i>Of which: loans secured by real estate</i>	-	-	-	-	28,271	63,639
<i>Of which: other loans secured by collateral</i>	-	-	870,306	1,861	36,337	20,522
<i>Of which: consumer credit</i>	-	-	-	-	-	4,470
<i>Of which: home purchase loans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	71,900
<i>Of which: loans for project financing</i>	-	-	-	-	25,799	-
	31 December 2024					
	Central banks	General government	Credit institutions	Other financial institutions	Non-financial financial	Households
On demand and with short notice (current account)	2,860,623	-	39,804	10,083	25	4
Credit card debt	-	-	16	22	93	669
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	116,453	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	6,665	14
Reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	616,469	-	-	-
Other term loans	-	61,645	214,080	98,381	358,349	89,781
Advances other than loans	-	12	1,208,598	612,636	2,986	21
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	<b>2,860,623</b>	<b>61,657</b>	<b>2,078,967</b>	<b>721,122</b>	<b>484,571</b>	<b>90,489</b>
<i>Of which: loans secured by real estate</i>	-	-	-	-	24,277	64,672
<i>Of which: other loans secured by collateral</i>	-	-	616,469	-	23,563	22,165
<i>Of which: consumer credit</i>	-	-	-	-	-	4,774
<i>Of which: home purchase loans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	70,747
<i>Of which: loans for project financing</i>	-	-	-	-	18,924	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33.1.2 Credit quality of credit risk exposures

The Group uses advanced credit risk measurement systems. The quality of the portfolio of public bodies, financial institutions and companies is measured using rating systems, whilst the retail portfolio, comprising exposures to individuals, micro-enterprises and the self-employed, is measured using scoring systems.

The following table shows the distribution of risk as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, according to rating level (external or, failing that, internal in accordance with the rating models developed by the Group):

Rating level	2025		2024	
	Thousands of euros	%	Thousands of euros	%
AAA	1,479,593	10.99	3,166,521	23.28
AA+	197,999	1.47	4,362	0.03
AA	265,838	1.97	787,313	5.79
AA-	294,265	2.19	429,576	3.16
A+	1,872,958	13.91	268,855	1.98
A	5,734,942	42.60	5,092,401	37.44
A-	703,901	5.23	326,425	2.40
BBB+	530,841	3.94	288,331	2.12
BBB	153,266	1.14	616,811	4.53
BBB-	88,282	0.66	83,492	0.61
BB+	48,945	0.36	30,436	0.22
BB	92,213	0.69	129,710	0.95
BB-	48,407	0.36	61,704	0.45
B+	23,477	0.17	57,648	0.42
B	50,456	0.37	56,981	0.42
B-	145,786	1.08	93,154	0.68
Lower than B-	61,344	0.46	127,842	0.94
Not rated (*)	1,668,710	12.40	1,980,424	14.58
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,461,223</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13,601,986</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(\*) The unclassified amount relates mainly to collateralised derivatives trading by cash deposits updated daily

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33.1.3 Loans and advances. Customers. Breakdown by counterparties and guarantees received

The breakdown of the balance under the heading “Loans and advances. Customers” (see Note 9) by activity and type of security, excluding advances that are not of a loan nature, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 respectively, is as follows:

	2025							
	Thousands of euros							
	Secured loans. Loan-to-value							
	Total	Of which: Real estate collateral	Of which: Other security	40% or less	Greater than 40% and less than or equal to 60%	Greater than 60% and less than or equal to 80%	Greater than 80% and less than or equal to 100%	Loan-to- value ratio Greater than 100%
<b>Public Sector</b>	74,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other financial institutions</b>	67,434	-	1,723	1,223	-	-	-	500
<b>Non-financial corporations and sole traders</b>	517,546	28,364	38,281	22,035	11,154	7,535	4,169	21,752
Construction and property development	8,360	8,360	-	-	-	-	-	8,360
Civil engineering works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	509,186	20,004	38,281	22,035	11,154	7,535	4,169	13,392
Large companies	445,711	6,692	17,839	8,621	2,104	1,838	686	11,282
SMEs and sole traders	63,475	13,313	20,442	13,414	9,049	5,697	3,483	2,112
<b>Other households</b>	85,527	63,546	18,562	23,889	25,327	28,535	4,193	164
Homes	71,900	60,435	11,294	20,176	21,457	26,350	3,600	146
Consumption	4,470	58	3,273	1,402	1,051	846	15	17
Other purposes	9,157	3,053	3,995	2,311	2,819	1,339	578	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>744,934</b>	<b>91,910</b>	<b>58,566</b>	<b>47,147</b>	<b>36,481</b>	<b>36,070</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>22,416</b>
FOR THE RECORD								
<i>Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions (net of specific provisions)</i>	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

2024								
Thousands of euros								
Secured loan. Loan-to-value								
					Greater than 40% and less than or equal to 60%	Greater than 60% and less than or equal to 80%	Greater than 80% and less than or equal to 100%	Loan- to-value ratio Greater than 100%
	Total	Of which: Property collateral	Of which: Other security	40% or less				
<b>General</b>								
<b>Government</b>	61,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other financial institutions</b>	2,048,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-financial corporations and sole traders</b>	477,979	24,386	23,835	15,357	11,599	5,129	3,069	13,066
Construction and property development	4,862	4,676	186	186	2,143	-	-	2,533
Civil engineering works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	473,117	19,709	23,649	15,171	9,456	5,129	3,069	10,533
Large companies	412,949	1,828	10,189	2,646	1,793	1,955	2,336	3,287
SMEs and sole traders	60,168	17,881	13,460	12,524	7,663	3,174	733	7,247
<b>Other households</b>	89,521	64,563	21,872	19,891	31,457	28,946	4,535	1,607
Homes	70,747	59,012	11,422	16,422	25,051	25,391	3,419	151
Consumption	4,774	63	3,481	1,707	1,214	85	518	21
Other purposes	14,001	5,488	6,969	1,762	5,192	3,470	598	1,435
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,677,525</b>	<b>88,949</b>	<b>45,707</b>	<b>35,248</b>	<b>43,056</b>	<b>34,075</b>	<b>7,604</b>	<b>14,673</b>
FOR THE RECORD								
<i>Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions (net of specific provisions)</i>	739	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### Refinancing and Restructuring Policy

The Bank's refinancing and restructuring policy is defined in accordance with the specifications set out in the Bank of Spain's regulations.

The aim of this policy is to recover all amounts due and it reflects the need to immediately recognise any amounts deemed irrecoverable.

The policy on the refinancing of transactions includes:

- An individualised and up-to-date analysis of the economic and financial situation of borrowers and guarantors, as well as their ability to pay.
- The status and effectiveness of the collateral provided.
- Experience with the borrower: a sufficiently long history of compliance or, failing that, a principal repayment amount that is equivalent.
- Interruption of arrears. The refinancing or restructuring of transactions that are not up to date with payments does not interrupt their arrears, nor will it result in their reclassification.

For the purposes of the Bank of Spain's regulations, the following shall be considered:

- Refinancing transaction: a transaction which, regardless of its holder or collateral, is granted or used for economic or legal reasons related to the financial difficulties – current or foreseeable – of the holder (or holders) to settle one or more transactions granted by the institution itself or by other institutions in its group, to the holder (or holders) or to one or more other companies within their economic group, or by which such transactions are brought fully or partially up to date with payments, with the aim of facilitating the repayment of the debt (principal and interest) by the holders of the cancelled or refinanced transactions because they are unable, or are expected to be unable, to meet their obligations in a timely and proper manner.
- Refinanced transaction: a transaction that is brought fully or partially up to date with payments as a result of a refinancing operation carried out by the institution itself or another entity within its group.
- Restructured transaction: a transaction in which, for economic or legal reasons related to the current or foreseeable financial difficulties of the holder (or holders), the financial terms are modified in order to facilitate the repayment of the debt (principal and interest) because the holder is unable, or is expected to be unable, to meet those terms in a timely and proper manner, even if such modification was provided for in the contract. In any event, transactions are considered restructured where a debt write-off is made or assets are received to reduce the debt, or where the terms are modified to extend the maturity date, alter the repayment schedule to reduce the amount of instalments in the short term or decrease their frequency, or establish or extend the grace period for principal, interest or both, except where it can be proven that the terms are amended for reasons other than the borrowers' financial difficulties and are similar to those applicable in the market on the date of the amendment to transactions granted to borrowers with a similar risk profile.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- **Renewal transaction:** a transaction entered into to replace another previously granted by the same institution, without the borrower having, or being expected to have in the future, financial difficulties; that is to say, the transaction is entered into for reasons other than refinancing.
- **Renegotiated transaction:** a transaction in which the financial terms are amended without the borrower having, or being expected to have in the future, financial difficulties; that is to say, when the terms are amended for reasons other than restructuring.

Unless there is evidence to the contrary, a restructuring or refinancing shall be presumed to exist in the following circumstances:

- Where all or part of the payments on the modified transaction have been past due for more than 30 days (without being classified as non-performing) at least once in the three months prior to the modification, or would have been past due for more than 30 days without such modification.
- Where, simultaneously with the granting of additional financing by the institution, or at a time close to such granting, the borrower has made principal or interest payments on another transaction with the institution, all or part of the payments on which have been past due for more than 30 days at least once in the three months prior to its refinancing.
- Where the institution approves the use of implicit restructuring or refinancing clauses in relation to debtors who have amounts payable that are 30 days past due or that would be 30 days past due if those clauses were not exercised.

This classification shall be maintained until all of the following requirements are met:

- a) It has been concluded, following a thorough review of the borrower's financial position, that they are not expected to experience financial difficulties and that, therefore, it is highly probable that they will be able to meet their obligations to the institution in a timely and proper manner.
- b) A minimum period of two years must have elapsed since the date on which the restructuring or refinancing transaction was formalised or, if later, since the date of reclassification from the 'doubtful' risk category.
- c) The account holder must have paid the accrued instalments of principal and interest from the date on which the restructuring or refinancing transaction was formalised or, if later, from the date of reclassification from the 'doubtful' category. In addition, the account holder must have settled, through regular payments, an amount equivalent to all sums (principal and interest) that were due or had been written off on the date of the restructuring or refinancing transaction. Therefore, the existence of contractual clauses that delay repayment, such as grace periods for the principal, will mean that the transaction remains classified as a normal risk 'under special monitoring' until the amounts described are repaid through regular payments.
- d) The borrower must not have any other transactions with amounts more than 30 days past due at the end of the trial period.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The restructuring or refinancing of a transaction shall entail an updated analysis of the economic and financial situation of the borrowers and guarantors, of their ability to service the transactions under the new financial terms, as well as of the effectiveness of the collateral provided (new and original), classifying the transaction according to the risk of default into one of the following categories:

- Normal (Phase 1). This category shall include refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions that do not meet the requirements for classification in other categories.
- Normal under Special Monitoring (Phase 2). This category shall include refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions that exhibit weaknesses which may result in losses exceeding those of other similar transactions classified as normal risk.

The following indicators relating to the borrower's circumstances shall be taken into account first when classifying loans in this category:

- a) High levels of indebtedness.
- b) Declines in turnover or, in general, in recurring cash flows.
- c) A narrowing of operating margins or of recurring disposable income.

In addition, the Bank analyses other indicators that may suggest weaknesses in the transactions, such as:

- a) Falls in the price of the main product.
- b) Difficulties in accessing markets or a deterioration in financing conditions.
- c) Significant increases in debt service ratios, understood as the ratio of debt to operating cash flows.
- d) A slowdown in business or unfavourable trends in the borrower's operations, indicating potential weaknesses in their financial position, without debt servicing having yet been jeopardised.
- e) For secured transactions, a deterioration in the ratio between the outstanding amount and the value of the collateral, due to an unfavourable change in the value of the collateral, or the maintenance or increase in the outstanding amount due to the payment terms set (such as extended grace periods for principal repayment, increasing or flexible instalments, or longer repayment terms).
- f) Volatility in the economic or market environment that could adversely affect the holder.
- g) Unfavourable performance of the economic sector to which the borrower belongs.
- h) The borrower's membership of groups in difficulty, such as residents of a specific geographical area smaller than the country.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

- i) Pending litigation involving the borrower that could significantly affect their financial position.
- j) Changes in market conditions, such as increases in interest rates or stricter collateral requirements, for similar transactions that deviate from those originally set for the transaction or group of transactions.
- k) Granting of the transaction at a loss.
- l) The existence of amounts in the transaction that are more than 30 days past due.
- Doubtful due to arrears (Stage 3). This category shall include refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions with any amount past due in respect of principal, interest or contractually agreed charges, which is more than 90 days overdue, unless they should be classified as non-performing.
- This category shall also include guarantees granted where the guarantor has defaulted on the guaranteed transaction.
- Non-performing for reasons other than default (Stage 3). This category includes refinanced, refinanced or restructured transactions that meet any of the following criteria:
  - They are based on an inadequate repayment plan. Among other scenarios, a repayment plan shall be deemed inadequate where it has been repeatedly breached, has been modified to avoid defaults, or is based on expectations not supported by macroeconomic forecasts.
  - Include contractual clauses that delay repayment of the transaction through regular payments, such as grace periods exceeding two years for the repayment of principal.
  - Show amounts written off the balance sheet as deemed irrecoverable that exceed the coverage ratios resulting from applying the percentages established for the corresponding risk segment in the alternative solutions included in the new Annex 9 of Circular 4/2017.
- Non-performing loans. This category includes refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions for which, following an individualised analysis, recovery is considered remote due to a significant or irrecoverable deterioration in the creditworthiness of the transaction or the borrower. Classification in this category will entail the full write-down of the transaction's gross carrying amount and its total removal from the balance sheet.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank has a refinanced outstanding amount of 1,642 thousand euros (2,680 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024). This figure includes loans classified as both ‘normal’ and ‘normal under special monitoring’, as well as ‘doubtful’ loans, and represents 0.13% (0.21% in 2024) of total loans and advances to customers. The breakdown is as follows:

	2025						Additional information: financing classified as non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale
	Thousands of euros						
	Credit Credit institutions	Public administrations	Other financial corporations and sole traders (financial business activity)	Non- financial companies and sole traders (non- financial business activity)	<i>Of which: financing for construction and property development (including land)</i>	Other households	Total
<b>Unsecured</b>							
Number of transactions	-	-	-	19	-	2	21
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	2,946	-	7	2,953
<b>Secured</b>							
Number of transactions	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	165	-	-	165
<b>Impairment losses</b>	-	-	-	(1,475)	-	-	(1,475)
<i>Of which: doubtful exposure</i>							
<i>Unsecured</i>							
<i>Number of transactions</i>	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	-	-	-	2,946	-	-	2,946
<i>Secured</i>							
<i>Number of transactions</i>	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
<i>Gross carrying amount</i>	-	-	-	165	-	-	165
<i>Specific coverage</i>	-	-	-	(1,475)	-	-	(1,475)
<b>TOTAL</b>							
Number of transactions	-	-	-	21	-	2	23
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	3,111	-	7	3,118
Impairment losses	-	-	-	(1,475)	-	-	(1,475)

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

2024								
Thousands of euros								
	Credit Credit institutions	Public authorities	Other financial corporations and sole traders (financial business activity)	Non- financial companies and sole traders (non- financial business activity)	<i>Of which: financing for construction and property development (including land)</i>	Other households	Total	Additional information: financing classified as non-current assets and disposal groups that have been classified as held for sale
<b>Unsecured</b>								
Number of transactions	-	-	-	8	-	2	10	-
Gross book value	-	-	-	1,332	-	12	1,344	-
<b>Secured</b>								
Number of transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Impairment losses</b>	-	-	-	(604)	-	0	(604)	-
<i>Of which: doubtful risk</i>								
<b>Unsecured</b>								
Number of transactions	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-
Gross book value	-	-	-	1,332	-	-	1,332	-
<b>Secured</b>								
Number of transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Specific coverage</b>	-	-	-	(604)	-	-	(604)	-
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Number of transactions	-	-	-	8	-	2	10	-
Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	1,332	-	12	1,344	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-	(604)	-	-	(604)	-

#### 33.1.4. Credit risk relating to property development and construction

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, financing for property development and construction by asset category is as follows:

Thousands of euros					
	Cost	Amortisation	Impairment	Additions	31 December 2025
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	1	(1)	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,895	(2,501)	(81)	6,047	8,360
	<b>4,896</b>	<b>(2,502)</b>	<b>(81)</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>8,360</b>

*Of which: doubtful*

Thousands of euros					
	Cost	Depreciation	Impairment	Additions	31 December 2024
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1	-	1

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Financial assets at amortised cost	8,052	(3,123)	(34)	-	4,895
	<b>8,052</b>	<b>(3,123)</b>	<b>(33)</b>	-	<b>4,896</b>
<i>Of which: doubtful</i>	-	-	-	-	-

The amount of provisions and/or write-downs on loans and advances for property development and construction as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of euros					
	31.12.2023	Provisions or (reversals) of provisions for the year	31.12.2024	Provisions or (reversals) of provisions for the year	31 December 2025
Financial assets at amortised cost	13	21	34	81	115
	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>115</b>
<i>Of which: doubtful</i>	-	-	-	-	-

The figures above relate to loans granted for the purpose of construction and property development. Consequently, and in accordance with the Bank of Spain's instructions, the borrower's activity has not been taken into account, but rather the purpose of the transaction. The classification of loans in this table will be based on the purpose of the loans, and not on the borrower's CNAE classification. This implies, for example, that if the borrower is: (a) a property development company but uses the financing granted for a purpose other than construction or property development, it will not be included in these tables, and (b) a company whose main activity is not construction or property development but the loan is used to finance properties intended for property development, it will be included in these tables.

The balances as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 of total loans to customers, excluding balances with the Public Sector, are detailed below.

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Total loans and advances to customers excluding the Public Sector	670,695	681,234
Total assets	12,939,468	13,336,543
Value adjustments and provisions for exposures classified as normal and under special monitoring	(19,089)	(18,060)

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

Credit risk relating to construction and property development is detailed below according to the type of associated guarantees:

		Thousands of euros	
		Gross amount	
		2025	2024
1.	No mortgage guarantee	-	186
2.	With mortgage guarantee	8,475	4,710
2.1.	Completed buildings	6,135	-
2.1.1.	Housing	6,135	-
2.1.2.	Other	-	-
2.2.	Buildings under construction	-	-
2.2.1.	Housing	-	-
2.2.2.	Other	-	-
2.3.	Land	2,340	4,710
2.3.1.	Developed land	2,340	4,710
2.3.2.	Other land	-	-
<b>Totals</b>		<b>8,475</b>	<b>4,896</b>

The breakdown of loans to households for house purchase is shown below:

				Thousands of euros	
		2025			2024
		Gross amount	Of which: Doubtful	Gross amount	Of which: Doubtful
Mortgage:		71,256	-	70,015	-
Unsecured		11,387	-	11,625	-
With mortgage guarantee		59,869	-	58,390	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The following table shows the breakdown of mortgage-backed loans to households for the purchase of residential property, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, according to the percentage of the total risk relative to the amount of the latest available valuation (LTV):

		Thousands of euros					
		2025					
		LTV ranges					
		LTV < 40%	40% < LTV < 60%	60% < LTV < 80%	80% < LTV < 100%	LTV > 100%	Totals
Gross amount		16,500	19,278	21,864	2,079	149	59,870
Of which: doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-

		Thousands of euros					
		2024					
		LTV ranges					
		LTV < 40%	40% < LTV < 60%	60% < LTV < 80%	80% < LTV < 100%	LTV > 100%	Totals
Gross amount		14,550	19,337	21,797	2,552	154	58,390
Of which: doubtful		-	-	-	-	-	-

#### 33.1.5. Non-impaired financial assets past due

The following table provides a breakdown of non-impaired financial assets past due as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, classified by the time elapsed since their due date, by type of financial instrument and counterparty:

		31.12.2025			
		Thousands of euros			
		≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	> 60 days ≤ 90 days	Total
Debt securities		-	-	-	-
Loans and advances		-	-	-	-
Public sector		-	-	-	-
Credit institutions		-	-	-	-
Other financial institutions		-	-	-	-
Non-financial companies		1,072	-	-	1,072
Households		2,166	1	-	2,167
<b>Totals</b>		<b>3,238</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,239</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

	31 December 2024			
	Thousands of euros			
	≤ 30 days	> 30 days ≤ 60 days	> 60 days ≤ 90 days	Total
Debt securities	-	596	-	596
Loans and advances				
Public sector	-	-	-	-
Credit institutions	45	-	-	45
Other financial companies	8,962	-	-	8,962
Non-financial companies	2,522	-	1,959	4,481
Households	712	11	39	762
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>14,846</b>

#### *33.1.6. Doubtful financial assets and impairment losses*

The following table provides a breakdown of financial assets at amortised cost, by type of financial instrument and counterparty, as well as a breakdown of impairment losses, distinguishing whether these have been determined on the basis of an individual or collective analysis:

	Thousands of euros					
	2025					
	Gross carrying amount	<i>Of which: Doubtful</i>	Provisions for financial assets in Stage 1	Provisions for financial assets in Stage 2	Provisions for financial assets in Stage 3	Total
Debt securities	3,040,230	-	-	-	-	3,040,230
Loans and advances	3,550,677	5,306	(12,768)	(717)	(1,831)	3,535,361
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	74,433	-	-	-	-	74,433
Credit institutions	2,244,555	-	(811)	-	-	2,243,744
Other financial companies	595,407	-	(1,005)	-	-	594,402
Non-financial companies	548,564	5,257	(10,888)	(717)	(1,814)	535,145
Households	87,718	49	(64)	-	(17)	87,637
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,590,907</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>(12,768)</b>	<b>(717)</b>	<b>(1,831)</b>	<b>6,575,591</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

	Thousands of euros					Total
	2024					
	Gross carrying amount	<i>Of which: Doubtful</i>	Provisions for financial assets in Stage 1	Provisions for financial assets in Stage 2	Provisions for financial assets in Stage 3	
Debt securities	2,753,147	-	-	-	-	2,753,147
Loans and advances	3,414,128	6,216	(14,051)	(286)	(3,232)	3,396,559
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	61,657	-	-	-	-	61,657
Credit institutions	2,039,934	-	(771)	-	-	2,039,163
Other financial companies	724,206	-	(3,085)	-	-	721,121
Non-financial corporations	498,185	6,159	(10,113)	(286)	(3,215)	484,571
Households	90,146	57	(82)	-	(17)	90,047
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,167,275</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>(14,051)</b>	<b>(286)</b>	<b>(3,232)</b>	<b>6,149,706</b>

Impaired assets are reviewed periodically. The main factors considered when assessing the impairment of each asset are as follows:

- a) Analysis of the financial statements
- b) Trends and analysis of the income statement and the customer's ability to pay
- c) Analysis of projected cash flows
- d) Changes in the customer's capitalisation
- e) Changes in debt
- f) Trends and analysis of the cost structure
- g) Value of collateral and changes therein
- h) Any current or future event that may affect the customer's ability to pay.

The following table provides a breakdown of the Group's financial assets at amortised cost by type of financial instrument and counterparty, and their classification into the categories of normal risk (Stage 1), normal risk under special monitoring (Stage 2) and impaired risk (Stage 3). The amounts for these items are presented on a gross basis:

	Thousands of euros					
	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Phase 3	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Debt securities	3,040,230	-	-	2,753,147	-	-
Loans and advances	3,521,934	23,437	5,306	3,392,869	15,043	6,216
Central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration	74,433	-	-	61,657	-	-
Credit institutions	2,244,555	-	-	2,039,934	-	-
Other financial companies	595,407	-	-	724,206	-	-
Non-financial corporations	519,882	23,425	5,257	476,994	15,031	6,159
Households	87,657	12	49	90,078	12	57
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,562,164</b>	<b>23,437</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>6,146,016</b>	<b>15,043</b>	<b>6,216</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, the following movements took place between the different risk categories for loans and advances to customers:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2		
To stage 2 from stage 1	9,892	-
To Phase 1 from Phase 2	-	-
Transfers between Phase 2 and Phase 3		
To phase 3 from phase 2	238	689
To phase 2 from phase 3	-	-
Transfers between Phase 1 and Phase 3		
To phase 3 from phase 1	947	4,051
To phase 1 from phase 3	-	-

The following table shows the movement in impairment losses recognised by Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. for the hedging of credit risk on financial assets carried at amortised cost and designated at fair value through other comprehensive income during the financial years 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>(13,550)</b>	<b>(442)</b>	<b>(1,975)</b>	<b>(15,967)</b>
Of which:				
<i>Identified individually</i>	-	(324)	(1,002)	(1,326)
<i>Collectively determined</i>	(13,550)	(118)	(973)	(14,641)
Increases in origination	(1,621)	-	(482)	(2,103)
Decreases due to account closures	1,086	72	844	2,002
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(10,607)	(199)	(1,760)	(12,566)
Changes due to adjustments without derecognition	-	-	(114)	(114)
Decrease in the allowance for bad debts account due to write-offs	-	-	598	598
Other	7,606	282	(747)	7,141
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(17,086)</b>	<b>(287)</b>	<b>(3,636)</b>	<b>(21,009)</b>
Of which:				
<i>Identified individually</i>	-	(285)	(1,586)	(1,871)
<i>Collectively determined</i>	(17,086)	(2)	(2,050)	(19,138)
Increases in origination	(1,442)	(48)	(316)	(1,806)
Decreases due to account closures	1,230	22	1,045	2,297
Changes due to changes in credit risk	(9,299)	(160)	(1,015)	(10,474)
Changes due to adjustments without derecognition	-	-	-	-
Decrease in the allowance for bad debts account due to write-offs	-	-	1,164	1,164
Other	8,937	(245)	533	9,225
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>(17,660)</b>	<b>(718)</b>	<b>(2,225)</b>	<b>(20,603)</b>
Of which:				
<i>Determined individually</i>	-	(295)	(769)	(1,064)
<i>Collectively determined</i>	(17,660)	(423)	(1,456)	(19,539)

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *33.1.7. Movement in impairment losses*

The following table shows the movement in impairment losses recognised by the Bank, excluding the category of “Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss” during the financial years 2025 and 2024, classified by class of financial asset:

Thousands of euros						
2025						
	Balance at 31 December 2024	Increases during the period due to provisions for estimated credit losses	Changes due to changes in credit risk	Decreases due to amounts utilised/released against value adjustments	Transfers between value adjustments and Other adjustments	Balance as at 31 December 2025
<b>Specific value adjustments for individually assessed financial assets</b>	<b>(1,871)</b>	<b>(143)</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>(1,064)</b>
Debt securities	(404)	-	-	-	-	(404)
Loans and advances	(1,467)	(143)	(125)	716	359	(660)
<b>Specific impairment losses on financial assets, estimated collectively</b>	<b>(19,138)</b>	<b>(1,663)</b>	<b>(10,349)</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>10,030</b>	<b>(19,539)</b>
Debt securities	(3,010)	-	-	-	(1,849)	(4,859)
Loans and advances	(16,128)	(1,663)	(10,349)	1,581	11,879	(14,680)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(21,009)</b>	<b>(1,806)</b>	<b>(10,474)</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>10,389</b>	<b>(20,603)</b>
Thousands of euros						
2024						
	Balance at 31 December 2023	Increases during the period due to provisions for estimated credit losses	Changes due to changes in credit risk	Decreases due to amounts utilised/released against value adjustments	Transfers between value adjustments and Other adjustments	Balance as at 31 December 2024
<b>Specific value adjustments for individually assessed financial assets</b>	<b>(1,326)</b>	<b>(481)</b>	<b>(490)</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>(413)</b>	<b>(1,871)</b>
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	(404)	(404)
Loans and advances	(1,326)	(481)	(490)	839	(9)	(1,467)
<b>Specific impairment losses on financial assets, estimated collectively</b>	<b>(14,642)</b>	<b>(1,622)</b>	<b>(12,191)</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>7,554</b>	<b>(19,138)</b>
Debt securities	(2,696)	-	-	-	(314)	(3,010)
Loans and advances	(11,946)	(1,622)	(12,191)	1,763	7,868	(16,128)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(15,968)</b>	<b>(2,103)</b>	<b>(12,681)</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>7,141</b>	<b>(21,009)</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### *33.1.8. Impaired financial assets and assets derecognised*

The following table shows the movements in 2025 and 2024 in the Group's impaired financial assets, all of which belong to the Bank, which are not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet as their recovery is considered remote, although the Group has not ceased its efforts to recover the amounts owed:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>8,420</b>
<b>Additions</b>	1,724	653
Use of accumulated impairment loss	1,133	584
Direct write-off in the profit and loss account	392	40
Contractually payable interest	199	29
<b>Disposals</b>	(22)	(54)
Cash collection of principal from counterparties	(9)	(53)
Cash collection of interest from counterparties	(1)	(1)
Write-off	(12)	-
Other items	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>10,721</b>	<b>9,019</b>

#### *33.2 Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk management consists of ensuring that the Group has sufficient liquidity at all times to meet its payment obligations associated with the settlement of its liabilities on their respective due dates, without compromising its ability to respond swiftly to strategic market opportunities. This management includes obtaining financing in the wholesale markets at the lowest possible cost in the medium and long term, with the aim of maintaining an optimal level of liquid assets under a prudent policy.

In this context, the keys to resolving liquidity problems lie in anticipation and preventive management. Aware of this, the Group regards both aspects as its first lines of defence against the potential adverse effects of a liquidity crisis on its results, reputation and solvency.

In terms of early identification, the Group continuously monitors its short-, medium- and long-term liquidity position and developments in the main money and capital markets in which it operates. To this end, it has: (i) a wide range of quantitative and qualitative indicators, (ii) limits and alerts defined according to the maximum tolerance level for liquidity risk, and (iii) the necessary human, technical and operational support to incorporate these indicators in a timely manner as strategic and risk management inputs.

With regard to preventive management, the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) guides the structural management of liquidity towards: (i) a balance between positive and negative cash flows over a broad observation horizon, (ii) the diversification of uses and sources of funding; and (iii) the protection of the Bank's ability to finance its growth and meet its

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

payment obligations on the date and in the manner contractually established, at a reasonable cost and without affecting its reputation.

Finally, in terms of forward planning, the Group maintains a buffer of unencumbered liquid assets that enables it to comfortably withstand situations of severe stress. The quality, relative liquidity and pledgeability of the assets comprising the buffer are periodically reviewed and subjected to stress tests to determine their capacity to withstand extreme scenarios.

The main metrics currently used for liquidity management and their results as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are:

- *Daily liquidity monitoring*, through which the Bank continuously tracks its intraday liquidity, the eligibility of securities for recourse to Bank of Spain funding (policy) and the adequacy of its room for manoeuvre (available liquid asset buffer) to cope with short-term cash outflows, amongst other indicators. This analysis also includes stress tests on its portfolio of eligible assets (both within and outside the Bank of Spain's policy), subjecting the securities to scenarios involving a reduction in their market value and losses in rating and eligibility.
- *Liquidity gap*, which provides information on cash flow movements in order to detect any mismatches between receipts and payments over time. For items with unknown contractual maturities, very conservative assumptions and behaviour criteria have been established.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank's liquidity gap was as follows:

	2025							Total
	Thousands of euros							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Insensitive	
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits (note 5)	1,440,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,264
Loans to credit institutions (note 9)	-	687,300	354,331	37,375	5,412	1,159,325	-	2,243,743
Loans and advances to customers (notes 7 and 9)	-	95,122	52,795	179,567	321,943	642,308	-	1,291,735
Fixed-income portfolio (notes 6, 7, 8 and 9)	-	34,762	254,304	1,164,854	3,346,345	1,323,064	-	6,123,329
Other assets	-	-	-	98,105	719,774	873,750	148,768	1,840,397
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,440,264</b>	<b>817,184</b>	<b>661,430</b>	<b>1,479,901</b>	<b>4,393,474</b>	<b>3,998,447</b>	<b>148,768</b>	<b>12,939,468</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions (note 12)	4,107,073	1,037,571	227,140	49,223	415,632	711	-	5,837,350
Customer deposits (note 12)	1,849,891	-	22,520	117,062	117,989	21,956	-	2,129,418
Other liabilities	-	-	-	17,263	1,452,099	1,823,908	1,679,430	4,972,700
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>5,956,964</b>	<b>1,037,571</b>	<b>249,660</b>	<b>183,548</b>	<b>1,985,720</b>	<b>1,846,575</b>	<b>1,679,430</b>	<b>12,939,468</b>
Simple Gap	(4,516,700)	(220,387)	411,770	1,296,353	2,407,754	2,151,872	(1,530,662)	-
Cumulative gap	(4,516,700)	(4,737,087)	(4,325,317)	(3,028,964)	(621,210)	1,530,662	-	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

	2024							Total
	Thousands of euros							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Insensitive	
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits (note 5)	2,900,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,900,705
Loans to credit institutions (note 9)	-	585,935	126,165	23,214	11,331	1,292,518	-	2,039,163
Loans and advances to customers (notes 7 and 9)	-	174,600	62,385	233,413	315,408	572,730	-	1,358,536
Fixed-income portfolio (notes 6, 7, 8 and 9)	-	18,494	24,549	595,403	3,144,465	1,328,311	-	5,111,222
Other assets	-	-	-	103,190	757,086	919,043	147,598	1,926,917
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>2,900,705</b>	<b>779,029</b>	<b>213,099</b>	<b>955,220</b>	<b>4,228,290</b>	<b>4,112,602</b>	<b>147,598</b>	<b>13,336,543</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions (note 12)	5,440,017	957,718	56,530	81,217	6,487	357	-	6,542,326
Customer deposits (note 12)	1,708,211	-	19,748	450,563	58,362	30,722	-	2,267,606
Other liabilities	-	-	-	17,888	1,504,832	1,945,764	1,058,127	4,526,611
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>7,148,228</b>	<b>957,718</b>	<b>76,278</b>	<b>549,668</b>	<b>1,569,681</b>	<b>1,976,843</b>	<b>1,058,127</b>	<b>13,336,543</b>
Simple Gap	(4,247,523)	(178,688)	136,821	405,552	2,658,608	2,135,759	(910,529)	-
Cumulative shortfall	(4,247,523)	(4,426,211)	(4,289,390)	(3,883,838)	(1,225,230)	910,529	-	-

As part of its liquidity management, the Group monitors the short-term liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR), reporting the required information to the regulator on a monthly and quarterly basis respectively.

The measurement of liquidity using these metrics forms part of the Group's established liquidity risk control system:

- *Short-term liquidity ratio (LCR)*: under the stress scenario defined by current regulations, the Group's 30-day liquidity ratio as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 stood at 201.95% and 254.73%, respectively, both figures well above the regulatory minimum (100%).
- *Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)*: a balanced long-term funding structure is maintained, aligned with its liquidity profile. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio stood at 201.80% and 288.85%, respectively, figures that are also well above the regulatory minimum (100%).

In addition, the Group has established a series of alerts and limits subject to continuous monitoring, which enable it to anticipate potential liquidity strains and, if necessary, to convene and hold extraordinary or crisis meetings (depending on the situation) of the COAP.

The latter is provided for in the liquidity risk contingency plan, which constitutes a second line of action against the potential adverse effects arising from a situation of illiquidity. Essentially, this is a practical action plan that enables the Group to optimise its response in terms of time, cost and form to situations categorised as high or critical exposure, as well as to mitigate potential disruptions and impacts on business continuity during such episodes.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33.3 Interest rate risk

To support the management of interest rate risk, the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee conducts a comprehensive analysis of the timing mismatches arising between the maturities and repricing dates of the various asset and liability items using the repricing gap. To calculate the repricing gap, the various assets and liabilities are grouped by their carrying amount based on interest rate review dates or maturity dates, taking into account the outstanding principal. In the case of demand liabilities where there is no contractual maturity, the repricing structure reflects the historical stability of the balances.

The following table shows the Bank's maturity gaps as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025						
	Thousands of euros						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Insensitive	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits (note 5)	1,440,264	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,264
Loans to credit institutions (note 9)	1,845,932	360,603	31,659	5,014	535	-	2,243,743
Loans and advances to customers (notes 7 and 9)	735,312	200,249	191,215	135,890	29,069	-	1,291,735
Fixed-income portfolio (notes 6, 7, 8 and 9)	3,541,542	680,108	1,539,809	236,906	124,964	-	6,123,329
Other assets	-	-	98,105	719,774	873,750	148,768	1,840,397
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>7,563,050</b>	<b>1,240,960</b>	<b>1,860,788</b>	<b>1,097,584</b>	<b>1,028,318</b>	<b>148,768</b>	<b>12,939,468</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions (note 12)	5,144,663	227,511	449,408	15,233	535	-	5,837,350
Customer deposits (note 12)	1,849,892	22,545	117,038	117,988	21,955	-	2,129,418
Other liabilities	1,010,560	-	17,261	1,452,100	813,349	1,679,430	4,972,700
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>8,005,115</b>	<b>250,056</b>	<b>583,707</b>	<b>1,585,321</b>	<b>835,839</b>	<b>1,679,430</b>	<b>12,939,468</b>
Simple Gap	(442,065)	990,904	1,277,081	(487,737)	192,479	(1,530,662)	-
Cumulative gap	(442,065)	548,839	1,825,920	1,338,183	1,530,662	-	-

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

	2024						
	Thousands of euros						
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Insensitive	Total
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits (note 5)	2,900,705	-	-	-	-	-	2,900,705
Loans to credit institutions (note 9)	1,878,121	132,478	23,582	4,879	103	-	2,039,163
Loans and advances to customers (notes 7 and 9)	793,580	174,759	214,312	151,476	24,409	-	1,358,536
Fixed-income portfolio (notes 6, 7, 8 and 9)	4,051,754	449,591	453,305	82,364	74,208	-	5,111,222
Other assets	-	-	103,190	757,086	919,043	147,598	1,926,917
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>9,624,160</b>	<b>756,828</b>	<b>794,389</b>	<b>995,805</b>	<b>1,017,763</b>	<b>147,598</b>	<b>13,336,543</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits from central banks and credit institutions (note 12)	6,397,757	56,943	81,485	6,035	106	-	6,542,326
Customer deposits (note 12)	1,708,281	19,908	450,333	58,362	30,722	-	2,267,606
Other liabilities	1,102,880	-	17,888	1,504,832	842,884	1,058,127	4,526,611
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>9,208,918</b>	<b>76,851</b>	<b>549,706</b>	<b>1,569,229</b>	<b>873,712</b>	<b>1,058,127</b>	<b>13,336,543</b>
Simple Gap	415,242	679,977	244,683	(573,424)	144,051	(910,529)	-
Cumulative gap	415,242	1,095,219	1,339,902	766,478	910,529	-	-

The average interest rates on the Group's financial instruments for the financial years 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Percentages (%)	
	2025	2024
Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits	2.52	3.16
Financial assets held for trading	2.31	3.07
Financial assets not mandatorily held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	2.63	2.88
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Debt securities	1.90	1.98
Credit institutions	3.27	3.84
Customers	2.34	4.06
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Credit institutions	2.83	3.38
Customers	2.54	3.37
Debt securities issued	2.19	3.44

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

To measure interest rate risk, the Risk Control Unit simulates the net interest margin over a 12-month period under various interest rate scenarios, assuming certain behavioural assumptions that characterise the Bank: growth, applied spreads, review periods, stability of demand deposits, etc. At the end of the 2025 and 2024 financial years, the sensitivity of the net interest margin to a parallel shift of 100 basis points upwards in the interest rate curve over a 12-month horizon is as follows:

	%	
	2025	2024
Sensitivity of Net Interest Income		
+ 100 bp	3.24	5.33
- 100 bps	(4.28)	(5.86)

Interest rate risk is also analysed from the perspective of the economic value of equity, measured as the effect of changes in interest rates on the net present value of the expected future cash flows of the various balance sheet items. At the end of the 2025 and 2024 financial years, the sensitivity of the Group's economic value of Tier 1 capital to a hypothetical positive parallel shift in the yield curve of 200 basis points (the most adverse impact of the various regulatory scenarios) was as follows:

	%	
	2025	2024
Sensitivity of Economic Value / Tier 1 Capital	(4.98)	(2.80)

In turn, the sensitivity of the net interest margin as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 to the Group's Tier 1 capital in the event of a hypothetical negative parallel shift in the yield curve of 200 basis points (the most adverse impact of the various regulatory scenarios) was as follows:

	%	
	2025	2024
Sensitivity of Net Interest Income / Tier 1 capital	(0.75)	(1.28)

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33.4 Market risk

Market risk is managed through Value at Risk (VaR) monitoring, the aim of which is to limit losses arising from adverse movements in market prices. VaR is calculated daily for the Treasury and Capital Markets division's total activity.

The breakdown of the Group's maximum and average VaR is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Average VaR	2,347	3,138
Maximum VaR	4,341	3,973

#### 33.5 Foreign exchange risk

The breakdown of the Group's consolidated balance sheet assets and liabilities denominated in the most significant foreign currencies, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>
US dollar	210,158	249,815	222,163	191,085
Pound sterling	85,060	56,764	71,858	79,809
Swiss franc	1,041	1,149	1,786	1,709
Norwegian krone	-	-	-	-
Swedish krona	-	-	-	-
Canadian dollar	-	-	-	-
Danish krone	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen	7,162	7,219	1,833	1,902
Others	7,135	8,259	31,185	29,568
<b>Totals</b>	<b>310,556</b>	<b>323,206</b>	<b>328,825</b>	<b>304,073</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

The breakdown of the Bank's main balances held in foreign currency, by the nature of the items comprising them, is as follows:

	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	56	51
Loans to credit institutions	216,627	216,525
Loans and advances to customers	8,680	16,878
Debt securities	83,376	82,276
Derivatives	1,809	13,095
Advances other than loans	8	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>310,556</b>	<b>328,825</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits with credit institutions	239,330	174,133
Customer deposits	29,300	30,634
Derivatives	54,568	99,296
Other liabilities	8	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>323,206</b>	<b>304,073</b>

#### 33.6 Concentration risk

Concentration risk is defined as the risk that may affect the Group's consolidated profit and loss account and its consolidated equity as a result of holding financial instruments with similar characteristics that may be affected in a similar manner by economic or other changes.

The Group has established policies whose primary objective is to limit the Group's exposure to certain risks; these are set in coordination with the Group's other risk management policies and within the framework of the Entity's strategic plan. The measurement of risk concentrations and the limits thereon are established by considering the various risks to which the Group is exposed, taking into account the nature and classification of the Group's various financial instruments and at different levels (entity, group, sector, country, etc.).

The carrying amount of the various financial instruments is used as a measure of risk concentration.

In addition to the information provided in previous notes to these financial statements regarding concentration by currency, counterparty type and credit quality of financial assets subject to credit risk, the following presents certain information on the carrying amount of the most significant financial assets (deposits with credit institutions, loans and advances to customers, debt securities, equity instruments and trading derivatives) classified by geographical area, counterparty, purpose and business segment held by the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

	2025				
	Thousands of euros				
	Total	Spain	Rest of the European Union	The Americas	Rest of the world
Central banks and credit institutions	6,160,726	3,756,908	1,340,592	212,874	850,352
Public Sector	4,454,475	3,644,918	771,080	2,503	35,974
Central Government	4,337,536	3,582,597	716,462	2,503	35,974
Other public administrations	116,939	62,321	54,618	-	-
Other financial companies	1,249,956	203,002	484,727	457,981	104,246
Non-financial corporations and sole traders	1,161,935	858,407	258,095	26,578	18,855
Construction or property development	82,403	82,403	-	-	-
Civil engineering works	11,202	11,202	-	-	-
Other purposes	1,068,330	764,802	258,095	26,578	18,855
Large companies	965,204	665,507	256,242	26,578	16,877
SMEs and sole traders	103,126	99,295	1,853	-	1,978
Other households	87,468	87,220	-	-	248
Homes	71,900	71,654	-	-	246
Consumption	4,470	4,468	-	-	2
Other purposes	11,098	11,098	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,114,560</b>	<b>8,550,455</b>	<b>2,854,494</b>	<b>699,936</b>	<b>1,009,675</b>

	2024				
	Thousands of euros				
	Total	Spain	Rest of the European Union	The Americas	Rest of the world
Central banks and credit institutions	7,053,479	5,313,496	719,720	220,263	800,000
Public Sector	4,161,466	3,453,635	674,069	3,864	29,898
Central Government	4,076,873	3,374,153	670,998	3,864	27,858
Other public administrations	84,593	79,482	3,071	-	2,040
Other financial companies	3,165,801	2,147,329	469,030	459,045	90,397
Non-financial corporations and sole traders	1,583,119	1,374,249	177,872	10,956	20,042
Construction or property development	83,602	83,602	-	-	-
Civil engineering works	11,209	11,209	-	-	-
Other purposes	1,488,308	1,279,438	177,872	10,956	20,042
Large companies	789,111	581,252	176,861	10,956	20,042
SMEs and sole traders	699,197	698,186	1,011	-	-
Other households	91,777	91,367	137	-	273
Homes	70,747	70,339	137	-	271
Consumption	4,774	4,772	-	-	2
Other purposes	16,256	16,256	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>16,055,642</b>	<b>12,380,076</b>	<b>2,040,828</b>	<b>694,128</b>	<b>940,610</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

Below is the breakdown by geographical area and business segment for Spain as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

**RISK CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Thousands of euros									
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Andalucía</b>	<b>Aragón</b>	<b>Asturias</b>	<b>Baleares</b>	<b>Canarias</b>	<b>Cantabria</b>	<b>Castilla La Mancha</b>	<b>Castilla y León</b>	<b>Cataluña</b>
Credit institutions	3,756,908	187,137	159,871	116,454	-	140,926	-	596,140	127,765	-
Public Sector	3,644,918	5,070	-	2,231	-	5,733	4,047	8,025	19,009	-
Central Government (*)	3,582,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder	62,321	5,070	-	2,231	-	5,733	4,047	8,025	19,009	-
Other financial institutions	203,002	-	2,178	-	-	-	-	-	1,230	-
Non-financial corporations and sole traders	858,407	13,347	14,520	3,185	-	4,442	26,857	5,962	15,459	28,590
Construction and property development	82,403	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-
Civil engineering works	11,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	764,802	13,223	14,520	3,185	-	4,442	26,857	5,962	15,398	28,590
Large companies	665,507	11,484	13,092	67	-	4,151	26,847	4,886	39	27,819
SMEs and sole traders	99,295	1,739	1,428	3,118	-	291	10	1,076	15,359	771
Other households and NPISHs	87,220	439	192	84	1	-	-	377	693	717
Homes	71,654	316	152	64	-	-	-	347	673	710
Consumption	4,468	18	40	11	1	-	-	7	3	6
Other purposes	11,098	105	-	9	-	-	-	23	17	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,550,455</b>	<b>205,993</b>	<b>176,761</b>	<b>121,954</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>151,101</b>	<b>30,904</b>	<b>610,504</b>	<b>164,156</b>	<b>29,307</b>

(\*) Balance not attributable to any particular Regions

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

**RISK CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 (Continued)**

	<b>Extremadura</b>	<b>Galicia</b>	<b>Madrid</b>	<b>Murcia</b>	<b>Navarra</b>	<b>C. Valenciana</b>	<b>País Vasco</b>	<b>La Rioja</b>	<b>Ceuta y Melilla</b>
Credit institutions	12,131	56,063	1,539,421	2,736	90,617	573,992	153,655	-	-
Public Sector	-	4,139	13,866	-	-	201	-	-	-
Central Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest	-	4,139	13,866	-	-	201	-	-	-
Other financial institutions	-	-	199,594	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial companies and sole traders	-	13,116	627,955	1,609	28	18,470	84,642	225	-
Construction and property development	-	-	56,665	-	-	401	25,152	-	-
Civil engineering works	-	-	11,202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	13,116	560,088	1,609	28	18,069	59,490	225	-
Large companies	-	10,891	499,841	1,609	-	5,597	59,184	-	-
SMEs and sole traders	-	2,225	60,247	-	28	12,472	306	225	-
Other households and NPISHs	-	299	80,871	750	294	1,583	530	390	-
Homes	-	298	67,311	-	294	571	530	388	-
Consumption	-	-	3,588	-	-	794	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	1	9,972	750	-	218	-	2	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,131</b>	<b>73,617</b>	<b>2,461,707</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>90,939</b>	<b>594,246</b>	<b>238,827</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>-</b>

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

**RISK CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Thousands of euros									
	Total	Andalucía	Aragón	Asturias	Balears	Canarias	Cantabria	Castilla La Mancha	Castilla y León	Cataluña
Credit institutions	5,313,496	213,670	157,227	119,503	-	143,605	18,450	626,310	120,113	-
Public Sector	3,453,635	16,179	-	1,235	-	13,183	-	1,020	16,400	-
Central Government (*)	3,374,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder	79,482	16,179	-	1,235	-	13,183	-	1,020	16,400	-
Other financial institutions	2,147,330	-	7,530	-	-	-	-	-	1,286	21,786
Non-financial corporations and sole traders	1,374,248	5,791	16,734	15,228	-	1,647	18,157	9,836	15,161	23,188
Construction and property development	83,602	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-
Civil engineering works	11,209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	1,279,437	5,667	16,734	15,228	-	1,647	18,157	9,836	15,101	23,188
Large companies	581,251	3,138	14,952	12,099	-	1,543	18,155	7,776	174	21,418
SMEs and sole traders	698,186	2,529	1,782	3,129	-	104	2	2,060	14,927	1,770
Other households and NPISHs	91,367	404	85	89	-	7	-	415	728	873
Homes	70,339	340	67	67	-	-	-	375	718	541
Consumption	4,772	28	17	10	-	7	-	11	4	6
Other purposes	16,256	36	1	12	-	-	-	29	6	326
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,380,076</b>	<b>236,044</b>	<b>181,576</b>	<b>136,055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158,442</b>	<b>36,607</b>	<b>637,581</b>	<b>153,688</b>	<b>45,847</b>

(\*) Balance not attributable to any particular Regions

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

**RISK CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024** (Continued)

	Thousands of euros								
	Extremadura	Galicia	Madrid	Murcia	Navarra	C. Valenciana	País Vasco	La Rioja	Ceuta y Melilla
Credit institutions	11,559	38,135	3,106,214	1,875	95,201	504,042	157,592	-	-
Public Sector	3,515	10,721	5,718	-	-	7,300	4,211	-	-
Central Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder	3,515	10,721	5,718	-	-	7,300	4,211	-	-
Other financial institutions	-	-	2,116,728	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial companies and sole traders	-	14,388	1,164,871	2,668	3,867	16,835	65,877	-	-
Construction and property development	-	-	57,959	-	-	402	25,057	-	-
Civil engineering works	-	-	11,209	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	14,388	1,095,703	2,668	3,867	16,433	40,820	-	-
Large companies	-	12,164	442,657	2,266	3,804	2,542	38,563	-	-
SMEs and sole traders	-	2,224	653,046	402	63	13,891	2,257	-	-
Other households and NPISHs	1	180	83,218	766	-	2,726	1,443	432	-
Homes	-	180	65,197	-	-	980	1,443	431	-
Consumption	1	-	3,854	-	-	834	-	-	-
Other purposes	-	-	14,167	766	-	912	-	1	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,075</b>	<b>63,424</b>	<b>6,476,749</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>99,068</b>	<b>530,903</b>	<b>229,123</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 33.7 Sovereign debt exposures

As a general rule, the Group considers sovereign risk to be that arising from transactions with the central bank, the risk of default by the Treasury or the Republic, and that arising from transactions with public entities with the following characteristics: their funds derive solely from State budgetary revenue, they are legally recognised as entities directly integrated into the 'State' sector, and they carry out activities that are not of a commercial nature.

The breakdown by country of sovereign debt exposures as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of euros					
2025					
Held for trading	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total	
Spain	-	-	786,043	2,777,321	3,563,364
Italy	-	-	183,988	137,865	321,853
Romania	-	-	1,054	-	1,054
Republic of Korea	-	-	5,010	-	5,010
International organisations	-	-	54,618	-	54,618
Mexico	-	-	2,503	-	2,503
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	28,978	-	28,978
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	227,097	104,547	331,644
Belgium	-	-	50,011	-	50,011
Germany	-	-	11,899	-	11,899
Republic of China	-	-	1,985	-	1,985
<b>Totals</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,353,186</b>	<b>3,019,733</b>	<b>4,372,919</b>

  

Thousands of euros					
2024					
Held for trading	At fair value through profit or loss	At fair value through other comprehensive income	At amortised cost	Total	
Spain	14,411	-	777,829	2,592,018	3,384,258
Italy	-	-	283,767	140,710	424,477
Romania	-	-	1,008	-	1,008
Republic of Korea	-	-	22,208	-	22,208
International organisations	-	-	3,071	-	3,071
Mexico	-	-	781	-	781
Chile	-	-	3,083	-	3,083
Andorra	-	-	5,650	-	5,650
New Zealand	-	-	2,040	-	2,040
France	-	-	245,513	-	245,513
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14,411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,344,950</b>	<b>2,732,728</b>	<b>4,092,089</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025

#### 34. Responsible lending

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. has adopted best practices for the responsible granting of loans and credit to consumers, and has policies and procedures in place that comply with the provisions of Order EHA/2899/2011 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, dated 28 October, on transparency and customer protection in banking services and responsibility in the granting of loans. Specifically, the “Commercial Banking Risk Policies” and the Specific Rules derived therefrom set out the policies, methods and procedures relating to the responsible granting of loans and credit to consumers.

In compliance with Circular 3/2014 of 30 July from the Bank of Spain, the following summary of these policies is provided, which are set out in the Commercial Banking Risk Policies of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.:

- The need to ensure that repayment plans are aligned with sources of income;
- The requirements for assessing repayment capacity;
- The need to take into account the borrower’s expected income level upon retirement;
- The need to take into account payments on existing financial obligations;
- In cases where it is appropriate for commercial reasons or due to the type of interest rate or currency, offering borrowers the inclusion of contractual clauses or the purchase of financial products to hedge against interest rate and exchange rate risks;
- The need, where there is collateral, to establish a prudent relationship between the amount of the loan and any potential extensions thereof and the value of the collateral, without taking into account any appreciation in its value;
- The need to exercise extreme caution in the use of valuation figures in credit transactions where real estate assets are provided as additional security to the borrower’s personal guarantees;
- The periodic review of the value of the security interests taken as collateral for loans granted;
- A series of management measures to ensure the independence of the valuation company’s activities;
- The need to warn the client of the potential consequences in terms of late payment interest and other costs that would result from continuing to default;
- The criteria for debt renegotiation (refinancing and restructuring);
- The minimum documentation required for transactions to be granted and throughout their term.

## **BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025**

As mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the aforementioned policies, Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. has:

- IT validations and controls incorporated into the workflows for the analysis, decision-making and execution of transactions, with a view to embedding these management principles;
- Alignment between the specifications of the product catalogue and responsible lending policies;
- Different levels of approval that ensure appropriate levels of scrutiny of decisions in line with the complexity of the transactions;
- A reporting framework that enables the monitoring of the correct application of responsible lending policies.

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Details of the Group's investee companies

31 December 2025			Share (%)		Thousands of euros						
Company	Registered office	Activity	Direct	Indirect	Amount of Shareholding	Capital and Reserves	Total Assets	Profit	Other dividends	Interim Dividend	Ordinary Income
Rural Informática, S.A.	Madrid	IT Services	99.8	0.2	2,600	3,262	3,878	11,867	-	11,500	11,711
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	Madrid	Collective Investment Scheme Manager	-	100	1,893	3,336	16,075	12,329	-	11,000	111,116
Rural Inmobiliario, Ltd.	Madrid	Property Holding	100	-	3,486	8,611	12,568	345	-	200	212
BCE Formación, S.A.	Madrid	Training Services	100	-	60	133	478	830	-	735	-
Rural Renting, S.A.	Madrid	Financial	100	-	600	547	899	(37)	-	-	27

  

31 December 2024			Share (%)		Thousands of euros						
Company	Registered office	Activity	Direct	Indirect	Amount of Shareholding	Capital and Reserves	Total Assets	Profit	Other dividends	Interim Dividend	Ordinary Income
Rural Informática, S.A.	Madrid	IT Services	99.8	0.2	2,600	3,257	3,652	9,555	-	9,200	9,133
Gescooperativo, S.A., S.G.I.I.C.	Madrid	Collective Investment Scheme Management Company	-	100	1,893	3,299	13,963	9,437	-	8,500	90,420
Rural Inmobiliario, S.L.	Madrid	Property Holding	100	-	3,486	8,277	12,728	334	-	-	166
BCE Formación, S.A.	Madrid	Training Services	100	-	60	134	382	723	-	723	-
Rural Renting, S.A.	Madrid	Financial	100	-	600	594	875	(47)	-	-	29

This Annex I forms an integral part of Note 2.c to the notes to the 2025 Annual Accounts and should be read in conjunction with it

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 of Grucaj rural Inversiones, S.L.

<u>Assets</u>	<u>2024</u>
Investments in group companies and associates long-term	
Equity instruments	989,601
Other financial assets	<u>400,000</u>
	<u>1,389,601</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>1,389,601</u></b>
Trade receivables and other receivables	
Current tax assets	2,448
Short-term financial investments	
Other financial assets	12,937
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,461</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>16,846</u></b>
	<u>                    </u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u><u>1,406,447</u></u></b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 of Grucajural Inversiones, S.L.

<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>	<u>2024</u>
Equity	
Registered capital	477,953
Share premium	151,640
Reserves	<u>267,620</u>
Legal and statutory	95,591
Other reserves	<u>172,029</u>
Profit for the year	<u>91,977</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>989,190</u></b>
Long-term liabilities	
Loans from credit institutions	<u>400,000</u>
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b><u>400,000</u></b>
Current liabilities	
Loans from credit institutions	12,937
Current liabilities to group companies and associates	4,120
Trade payables and other accounts payable	
Sundry creditors	201
Other payables to public authorities	<u>-</u>
	<u>201</u>
Short-term accruals	<u>(1)</u>
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b><u>17,257</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u><u>1,406,447</u></u></b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. as at 31 December 2025 and 2024

ASSETS	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Cash, cash balances with central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>1,440,264</b>	<b>2,900,705</b>
<b>Financial assets held for trading</b>	<b>1,687,796</b>	<b>1,653,368</b>
Derivatives	1,659,010	1,635,843
Equity instruments	3,022	3,115
Debt securities	25,756	14,410
Loans and advances	8	-
Customers	8	-
<i>For the record: lent or provided as security with the right of sale or pledge</i>	-	-
<b>Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,652</b>
Equity instruments	1,972	1,651
Debt securities	-	-
Loans and advances	1	1
Customers	1	1
<i>For the record: lent or provided as security with the right of sale or pledge</i>	-	-
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>3,127,491</b>	<b>2,402,828</b>
Equity instruments	70,148	59,163
Debt securities	3,057,343	2,343,665
<i>For information: lent or provided as collateral with the right of sale or pledge</i>	<i>399,397</i>	<i>362,179</i>
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>6,575,699</b>	<b>6,150,845</b>
Debt securities	3,040,230	2,753,147
Loans and advances	3,535,469	3,397,698
Credit institutions	2,243,743	2,039,163
Customers	1,291,726	1,358,535
<i>For information: lent or provided as collateral with a right of sale or pledge</i>	<i>1,041,040</i>	<i>432,475</i>
<b>Derivatives – hedge accounting</b>	<b>32,619</b>	<b>143,475</b>
<b>Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates</b>	<b>6,748</b>	<b>6,748</b>
Subsidiaries	6,748	6,748
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>6,801</b>	<b>5,098</b>
Property, plant and equipment	6,801	5,098
For own use	6,801	5,098
<i>For the record: Acquired under a lease</i>	<i>2,573</i>	<i>3,196</i>
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>4,575</b>
Other intangible assets	4,409	4,575
<b>Tax assets</b>	<b>28,195</b>	<b>27,547</b>
Current tax assets	2,621	476
Deferred tax assets	25,574	27,071
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>27,473</b>	<b>39,702</b>
Remaining other assets	27,473	39,702
<b>Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>12,939,468</b>	<b>13,336,543</b>



## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. as at 31 December 2025 and 2024

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Interest income	383,054	565,218
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	74,401	56,458
Financial assets at amortised cost	189,515	244,891
Other interest income	119,138	263,869
(Interest expense)	(311,773)	(482,921)
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>71,281</b>	<b>82,297</b>
Dividend income	15,501	13,006
Commission income	37,874	34,194
(Commission expenses)	(19,633)	(16,268)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	5,405	319
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	1
Other financial assets and liabilities	5,405	318
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	11,500	11,550
Other gains or (-) losses	11,500	11,550
Gains or (-) losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	1,490	2,411
Other gains or (-) losses	1,490	2,411
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net	1	-
Gains or (-) losses arising from hedge accounting, net	(109)	(1,317)
Exchange differences [gain or (-) loss], net	1,057	1,145
Other operating income	11,286	11,334
(Other operating expenses)	(1,851)	(2,209)
<b>GROSS MARGIN</b>	<b>133,802</b>	<b>136,462</b>
(Administrative expenses)	(39,316)	(36,496)
(Staff costs)	(25,214)	(23,470)
(Other administrative expenses)	(14,102)	(13,026)
(Depreciation)	(4,179)	(3,464)
(Provisions or (-) reversal of provisions)	(24)	(2,884)
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss and net losses or (-) gains on modification)	(4,552)	(7,567)
(Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	(1,848)	(719)
(Financial assets at amortised cost)	(2,704)	(6,848)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non-financial assets, net	3	(8)
Gains or (-) losses arising from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale that are not eligible as discontinued operations	-	-
<b>PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>85,734</b>	<b>86,043</b>
(Tax expense or (-) income on the results of continuing operations)	(17,535)	(20,830)
<b>NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>68,199</b>	<b>65,213</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER SHARE (In euros)</b>		
Basic	23.22	23.95
Diluted	23.22	23.95

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. as at 31 December 2025 and 2024

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>68,199</b>	<b>65,213</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>16,814</b>	<b>4,054</b>
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	8,427	(446)
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,887	(773)
Gains or (-) losses arising from hedge accounting for equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	-	-
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in credit risk	-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	(3,460)	327
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	8,387	4,500
Hedging of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]	-	-
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Currency conversion	-	-
Foreign exchange gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	(1,247)	2,679
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	(1,247)	2,679
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Transferred to the initial carrying amount of the hedged items	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Hedging instruments [undesignated items]	-	-
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,462	3,395
Gains or (-) losses recognised in equity	18,873	3,767
Transferred to profit or loss	(5,411)	(372)
Other reclassifications	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Gains or (-) losses on impairment recognised in equity	-	-
Transferred to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or (-) loss	(3,828)	(1,574)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>85,013</b>	<b>69,267</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. as at 31 December 2025 and 2024

Thousands of euros

	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit for the year	(-) Interim dividends	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>163,630</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>470,067</b>	-	<b>(3,961)</b>	-	<b>65,213</b>	-	<b>8,710</b>	<b>789,631</b>
Effects of error corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Opening balance 1/1/2025</b>	<b>163,630</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>470,067</b>	-	<b>(3,961)</b>	-	<b>65,213</b>	-	<b>8,710</b>	<b>789,631</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>68,199</b>	-	<b>16,813</b>	<b>85,012</b>
<b>Other changes in equity</b>	<b>12,915</b>	-	-	<b>52,283</b>	-	<b>152</b>	-	<b>(65,213)</b>	-	-	<b>137</b>
Issue of ordinary shares	12,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,915
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (or payments to shareholders)	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)
Transfers between components of equity	-	-	-	52,298	-	-	-	(65,213)	-	-	(12,915)
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	152
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>176,545</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>522,350</b>	-	<b>(3,809)</b>	-	<b>68,199</b>	-	<b>25,523</b>	<b>874,780</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. as at 31 December 2025 and 2024

Thousands of euros											
	Share capital	Share premium	Equity instruments issued other than share capital	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit for the year	(-) Interim dividends	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Total
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>154,070</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>432,429</b>	-	<b>(6,039)</b>	-	<b>47,213</b>	-	<b>4,655</b>	<b>718,300</b>
Effects of error corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects of changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Opening balance 1/1/2024</b>	<b>154,070</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>432,429</b>	-	<b>(6,039)</b>	-	<b>47,213</b>	-	<b>4,655</b>	<b>718,300</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>65,213</b>	-	<b>4,055</b>	<b>69,268</b>
<b>Other changes in equity</b>	<b>9,560</b>	-	-	<b>37,638</b>	-	<b>2,078</b>	-	<b>(47,213)</b>	-	-	<b>2,063</b>
Issue of ordinary shares	9,560	-	-	(9,560)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share buyback	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (or payments to shareholders)	-	-	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)
Transfers between components of equity	-	-	-	47,213	-	-	-	(47,213)	-	-	-
Other increases or (-) decreases in equity	-	-	-	-	-	2,078	-	-	-	-	2,078
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>163,630</b>	<b>85,972</b>	-	<b>470,067</b>	-	<b>(3,961)</b>	-	<b>65,213</b>	-	<b>8,710</b>	<b>789,631</b>

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Financial Statements of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. as at 31 December 2025 and 2024

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(1,469,958)</b>	<b>(347,124)</b>
Profit for the year	68,199	65,213
Adjustments to arrive at cash flows from operating activities	26,267	31,860
Depreciation	4,179	3,464
Other adjustments	22,088	28,396
Net increase/decrease in operating assets	(1,060,991)	18,179
Financial assets held for trading	(34,428)	155,283
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(322)	(518)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(707,692)	(925,378)
Financial assets at amortised cost	(429,406)	842,107
Other operating assets	110,857	(53,315)
Net increase/decrease in operating liabilities	(481,683)	(439,923)
Financial liabilities held for trading	19,666	(133,959)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	216	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(399,007)	(336,609)
Other operating liabilities	(102,558)	30,645
Income tax receipts/payments	(21,750)	(22,453)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>(44,188)</b>
Payments	(5,716)	(44,188)
Tangible assets	(3,526)	(4,826)
Intangible assets	(2,190)	(3,988)
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-
Other business units	-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-
Other payments relating to investing activities	-	(35,374)
Receipts	11,581	-
Tangible assets	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	-
Other business units	-	-
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-
Other receipts relating to investing activities	11,581	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>2,583</b>
Payments	(21)	(20)
Dividends	(21)	(20)
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Amortisation of equity instruments	-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments	-	-
Other payments relating to financing activities	-	-
Receipts	3,674	2,603
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Issue of own equity instruments	-	-
Disposal of own equity instruments	-	-
Other receipts relating to financing activities	3,674	2,603
<b>EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS</b>		
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(1,460,441)</b>	<b>(388,729)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>2,900,705</b>	<b>3,289,434</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>1,440,264</b>	<b>2,900,705</b>
<b>COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		
Cash	398	442
Cash equivalents held with central banks	1,394,242	2,860,623
Other financial assets	45,624	39,640
Less: Bank overdrafts repayable on demand	-	-

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Annual banking report as at 31 December 2025**

Information from the Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. Group in compliance with Article 87 of Law 10/2014 of 26 June.

**ANNUAL BANKING REPORT**

This information has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Article 87 and the Twelfth Transitional Provision of Law 10/2014 of 26 June on the regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, published in the Official State Gazette on 27 June 2014, which transposes Article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC (CRD IV) and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC.

In accordance with the aforementioned regulation, since 1 July 2014 credit institutions have been required to publish, specifying by country where they are established, the following information on a consolidated basis for the last financial year ended:

- a) Name, nature and geographical location of the business.
- b) Turnover.
- c) Number of full-time equivalent employees.
- d) Gross profit before tax.
- e) Income tax
- f) Subsidies or public aid received.
- g) Return on assets

In accordance with the above, the aforementioned required information is set out below:

**a) Name, nature and geographical location of the business**

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (hereinafter, the Bank or the Entity) is a private-law entity and is subject to the rules and regulations governing banks operating in Spain. The Bank was incorporated on 31 July 1990 and has its registered office in Madrid, at Calle Virgen de los Peligros, 4, where public information about the company may be consulted. The Articles of Association may be consulted at the Madrid Commercial Registry.

The Bank's Articles of Association set out the activities it may carry out, which correspond to the typical activities of credit institutions and, in particular, comply with the requirements of Law 26/1988 of 29 July on the Supervision and Intervention of Credit Institutions.

As at 31 December 2025, the Bank is the parent company of a group of financial institutions, whose activities it controls directly or indirectly, which are engaged in various activities and which, together with the Bank, constitute the Banco Cooperativo Español Group (hereinafter the Group; see Annex III to its consolidated annual accounts).

The consolidated group operates in Spain.

**BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Annual banking report as at 31 December 2025

**b) Turnover and number of full-time equivalent employees**

The following table shows the Banco Cooperativo Español Group's turnover and number of full-time equivalent employees at the end of the 2025 financial year, together with explanatory notes on the basis of presentation of this information

- Turnover: €146 million
- Number of full-time equivalent employees: 356

For the purposes of this report, Turnover is defined as Gross Margin, as defined and presented in the consolidated profit and loss account forming part of the Group's consolidated annual accounts.

**c) Profit before tax and Income Tax.**

The attached Consolidated Profit and Loss Account as at 31 December 2025 shows a pre-tax profit of €91,057 thousand and income tax of €22,194 thousand for the Banco Cooperativo Español Group.

**d) Government grants or subsidies received.**

The Banco Cooperativo Español Group has not received any public aid during the 2025 financial year or previously.

**e) Return on assets**

As at 31 December 2025, the return on assets (ROA) of the Banco Cooperativo Español Group has been estimated at 0.43%.

This Annex forms an integral part of Note 1 to the 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with it.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

This management report summarises the activities of the Banco Cooperativo Español Group during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

## 1. Group Overview

### *1.1 Description*

The Banco Cooperativo Español Group (hereinafter, the Group) is a financial group whose primary mission is to provide central banking services to its member rural savings banks. Based on this principle, and taking into account the unique characteristics of the business carried out and the varying needs of customers, the structure adopted follows a principle of segmentation, thereby simplifying business operations whilst increasing the quality of services and improving cost efficiency. Traditional banking is the main activity of the group of associated savings banks, and the Bank has therefore set itself the primary objective of helping these savings banks achieve a significant market position and benefit from the synergies and competitive advantages of their association.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group had total assets of €12.943 billion, equity of €858 million and 356 employees.

As at 31 December 2024, Banco Cooperativo Español and its subsidiaries formed part of the Grucajrural Group, whose parent company was Grucajrural Inversiones S.L. (hereinafter, Grucajrural). As indicated in note 1.a to the Group's annual accounts, on 19 June 2025 the General Meeting of Members of Grucajrural, comprising all the Rural Savings Banks associated with the Spanish Association of Rural Savings Banks (hereinafter, AECR), approved a corporate reorganisation consisting of the dissolution of the company, so that the aforementioned Rural Savings Banks would directly hold their shares in the Bank and in Rural Grupo Asegurador, S.A. (hereinafter, RGA). The shares in the Bank and RGA constituted virtually all of Grucajrural's assets. This reorganisation was carried out in two phases, consisting of the following:

- In June 2025, it was agreed to carry out a capital reduction of Grucajrural, by reducing the nominal value of the shares and making a partial repayment of the share premium, distributing to the shareholders, in proportion to their shareholding in the company, all the shares held in RGA.
- In May 2025, the Boards of Directors of GrucajRural and the Bank signed a joint agreement regarding the merger by absorption of Grucajrural (the absorbed company) into Banco Cooperativo (the absorbing company). Following the transfer of Grucajrural's stake in the Bank to the associated Rural Savings Banks in proportion to their shareholding in the former, these agreements were notarised on 11 September 2025 and registered in the Madrid Commercial Register on 24 September 2025, with the assets and liabilities of the absorbed company as at that date being incorporated into the Bank's balance sheet.

Within the Group's organisation, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company (Banco Cooperativo Español) is the body with the greatest decision-making power and the broadest powers for the management of the Entity, except in matters reserved for the competence of the General Meeting of Shareholders. Its core mission is the supervision of the Bank and its Group, delegating day-to-day management to the relevant executive bodies and the management team.

The members of the Board of Directors do not have executive powers.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

The Group operates primarily in Spain and is organised into the following business areas for the conduct of its activities:

- **Treasury and Capital Markets Division:**
  - The Bank's specific characteristics as a wholesale service provider mean that the Money and Foreign Exchange Markets Division generates the highest volumes, and it is here that the Bank's presence is most prominent.
  - The Capital Markets Division is responsible for the design, structuring and placement of domestic and international fixed-income and equity transactions, IPOs and privatisations; domestic and international syndicated loans; and balance sheet hedging operations for Rural Savings Banks.
- **Retail Banking:** provides financial services to individuals and businesses with the primary aim of meeting their needs through a comprehensive range of products and services, with the option to open accounts and conduct transactions via the various channels available for this purpose (branches, online banking, telephone banking, mobile banking, ATMs, etc.). Consequently, as these financial products and services form the core of the relationship between our rural savings banks and their customers, the Bank has focused the activities of its various units responsible for Retail Banking on the development, promotion and enhancement of these products and services, with a view to increasing the volume and profitability of the business of the rural savings banks and of the Banco Cooperativo Español itself.
- **Corporate Banking:** in order to provide services to active businesses and institutions, the Bank maintains two main lines of action; commercial support, entering into contracts with clients on an individual basis or jointly with the savings banks, and, in parallel, acting as an advisor or promoter of the development of new products, commercial initiatives or any alternative that improves marketing capacity in this client segment.
- **Private Banking**, which has two distinct business lines:
  - Own business: this area provides services and supports the Bank's own Private Banking clients, as well as attracting new clients.
  - Rural Savings Banks Business, whose primary objective is to provide support to the associated Rural Savings Banks.
- **International Division:** facilitates access for Rural Savings Banks and the Bank itself to international payment systems and to collaboration and service provision agreements that enable access to the global economy.
- **Asset Management:** an activity specialising in the management of clients' savings channelled through investment funds, which is carried out by Gescooperativo, S.G.I.I.C.

The Group also has various support units, such as Asset Management and Operations; General Oversight and Risk Management; Organisation, Systems and Institutional Relations; People and General Services; Legal, Compliance and Sustainability; and Global Risk Control and Internal Audit.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

#### 1.2 Business model

The basic pillars of the Group's business model are as follows:

- Banco Cooperativo, as the central banking services provider for the associated Rural Savings Banks, aims for sustained and profitable growth with the core objectives of providing quality services to these institutions, strengthening their business and focusing its own activity on wholesale and corporate banking.
- The Group's overall risk profile is low. In this regard, it is worth highlighting notably strong capital ratios, estimated earnings volatility in the lower range of available benchmarks, low risk exposure (arising mainly from its activities in the capital markets) and a solid liquidity position.
- A commercial focus on partner Rural Savings Banks and end customers, professionalism and agility in decision-making processes, and extensive use of information technology.
- Active management of intellectual capital, training, motivation and development of the workforce. The professionals who form part of the Group are a key pillar of the business model.

The Group's activities are exposed to the same risks faced by other banking groups, which, should they materialise, could have an adverse impact. The business is subject to other factors such as fierce competition, market volatility, the cyclical nature of certain businesses, losses arising from litigation and other factors that may adversely affect the Group's results and solvency.

The description and management of these risks are detailed in note 33 of the notes to the financial statements.

## 2. Business performance and results

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<b>Balance Sheet</b>		
Total assets	12,943,101	13,338,760
Customer Funds on the Balance Sheet	2,114,198	2,253,428
Other Assets Under Management	13,016,971	10,960,095
Loans and advances to customers	1,291,627	1,357,397
Own funds	858,482	789,483
<b>Profit</b>		
Gross profit	145,703	145,336
Profit before tax	91,057	90,013
Profit for the year	68,863	65,753
<b>Key ratios (%). Consolidated figures</b>		
Administrative expenses / Gross margin	29.38	26.74
Net Profit / Average Equity (ROE)	8.34	8.67
Net Profit/Average Total Assets (ROA)	0.43	0.39
Solvency Ratio	31.32	35.97
Leverage ratio	8.55	8.06

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

#### *2.1 Economic Environment*

The year 2025 has been marked by high geopolitical and economic uncertainty, exacerbated by the substantial global increase in tariffs imposed by the US Administration. Although the signing of various trade agreements in the second half of the year helped to clarify the outlook, the new scenario is characterised by tariffs significantly higher than pre-2025 levels and by the persistence of some uncertainty regarding their macroeconomic impact. Despite this adverse context, the global economy showed remarkable resilience, supported by the conclusion of tariff agreements that averted extreme scenarios, monetary easing, and the boost provided by a weaker dollar for most emerging economies.

Behind this resilience of the global economy, performance varied across regions. In the US, economic activity slowed less than expected thanks to key support from investment in artificial intelligence (AI); the cooling of the labour market against a backdrop of inflationary pressures that were more contained than anticipated led the Federal Reserve to begin easing monetary policy, cutting interest rates by a total of 75 basis points across the last three meetings of 2025, bringing the federal funds rate range to 3.50%–3.75%, after having remained on hold for most of the year due to the high level of uncertainty.

For its part, the eurozone economy performed somewhat better than expected in 2025, albeit with marked volatility in the first half of the year as a result of front-loading of purchases to mitigate the impact of US tariffs. Consequently, eurozone GDP grew by around 1.5 percentage points in 2025, nearly double the rate of the previous year. In turn, the stabilisation of inflation around the 2% target allowed the ECB to maintain a path of monetary easing throughout 2025, until it set rates at neutral levels with the deposit facility rate at 2.00%.

Against this backdrop, the Spanish economy continued to surprise on the upside. GDP grew by 2.8% in 2025, exceeding initial forecasts and well above the eurozone average. This growth was driven mainly by domestic demand, fuelled by both private consumption and investment. The strength of the labour market played a key role: Social Security enrolment reached a high of 21.84 million, with over half a million new jobs, whilst the unemployment rate continued to fall. Population growth, fuelled by migration flows, boosted employment and consumption. Added to this was the effect of falling interest rates, which stimulated the property market and business investment, also supported by the deployment of ‘Next Generation EU’ funds. Conversely, net external demand slightly dampened growth: although exports, particularly of non-tourism services, increased, the rise in imports, in line with the strength of domestic demand, offset this effect. The downward trend in inflation was halted in the second half of the year, so that after hitting a low of 2.0% in May, it closed the year at 2.9%, one-tenth of a percentage point higher than in December 2024, influenced in particular by the energy component. Even so, on an annual average, inflation fell to 2.7% from 2.8% the previous year, and core inflation fell to 2.3% from 2.9%. In 2025, the housing market consolidated a clearly expansionary phase in terms of both activity and prices, particularly during the first half of the year. Consequently, sales grew by 13% year-on-year, exceeding 700,000 transactions, the highest level since 2008. However, in the second half of the year, a more subdued trend in sales began to emerge. On the supply side, momentum remains insufficient to absorb the momentum of demand. New-build planning permissions fell short of the annual net formation of households. This imbalance between supply and demand continued to put upward pressure on prices. Looking ahead to 2026, demand is expected to remain stable at high levels, whilst supply will continue to be insufficient to absorb the strong demand and reduce the accumulated shortfall, which has exceeded 600,000 homes since 2021.

Meanwhile, the financial markets enjoyed a very positive year, particularly the Spanish equity market. The IBEX 35 rose by 49.3%, reaching record highs, whilst the index including dividends grew by 55.3%. Significant increases were also seen in mid- and small-cap indices. Stock market activity

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

increased significantly, with a 21% rise in trading volume and a 64% increase in capital increases. In the fixed-income market, corporate bond issues also saw significant growth.

At the international level, it is worth noting the general rise in the prices of various asset classes, driven by more favourable financial conditions and strong investment linked to artificial intelligence.

Geopolitical risks, beyond tariffs, will continue to shape the new year, particularly in relation to the implications of US foreign policy. The conflict surrounding Iran has erupted at a time when the global economy was experiencing favourable dynamics, with growth demonstrating its resilience in 2025 due to the easing of financing conditions and investment linked to the technological and energy revolutions.

The disruption to the transit of oil, natural gas and other crucial petrochemical products through the Strait of Hormuz is emerging as a serious threat to growth prospects, inflation and monetary policy, with an impact that would increase the longer the disruption continues. Although the weight of crude oil in GDP generation has moderated compared to previous energy crises, China and the major Asian economies show high exposure to inputs from the Persian Gulf, and Europe's heavy reliance on gas imports makes it far more vulnerable than the US.

Furthermore, global trade is entering a new phase of uncertainty following the ruling that overturned most of the tariffs imposed by the US administration under the IEEPA, which have been temporarily replaced by a universal 10% tariff.

The European Commission's economic chief has warned that, should Brent crude oil prices remain around \$100 per barrel and gas prices above €75 per MWh, the impact on inflation would be between 0.7 and 1 percentage point above the 2.1% previously projected for 2026. In turn, economic growth in 2026 would be affected, falling by up to 0.4 percentage points below the 1.4% rate forecast before the conflict. In this context, it cannot be ruled out that the ECB will tighten monetary policy in the euro area compared to the forecast (maintaining rates, supported by inflation within target and a more balanced risk landscape) prior to the outbreak of the conflict in the Middle East.

The asymmetric risks of an energy crisis, with limited visibility on US objectives and Iran's hybrid warfare capabilities, will also have an impact on the Spanish economy. Prior to the outbreak of this conflict, robust growth was forecast for 2026, albeit somewhat more moderate than in 2025, with GDP growth slightly above 2.0%, constrained by weak external demand and affected by tariff hikes and sluggishness in the major European economies. Under this scenario, private consumption would remain the main driver, supported by demographic dynamism and the strength of the labour market, whilst investment would continue to benefit from European funds.

### **2.2 Balance Sheet**

Total assets as at 31 December 2025 decreased by 3.0% compared with the same date the previous year, standing at €12,943,101 thousand.

The item "Loans and advances to customers" stood at €1,291,627 thousand on that date, representing a decrease of 4.8% compared with the figure at the end of the 2024 financial year.

"Customer deposits" fell by 6.2% to a final figure of €2,114,198 thousand.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

Deposits from credit institutions and central banks on the liabilities side fell by 10.8% to a final figure of €5,837,350 thousand.

The figure for equity grew by 8.7% to stand at €858,482 thousand.

#### 2.3 Income Statement

Net interest income stood at €71,587 thousand, representing a decrease of 13.5% compared with the figure for the 2024 financial year.

However, contributions from other items such as net commission income and gains on financial transactions enabled the gross margin to increase by 0.3%, reaching €145,703,000.

Increased activity and services provided to member Rural Savings Banks led to a rise in administrative, staff and general expenses, which grew by 11.1% to €46,138 thousand. Depreciation and amortisation amounted to €3,931 thousand (an increase of 18.1%). In 2025, the sum of provisions and impairment losses on assets resulted in a charge to the profit and loss account of €4,580 thousand, a figure 56.3% lower than in the previous year. All of this brings pre-tax profit to €91,057,000, 1.2% higher than that recorded in 2024.

The final profit for the year after tax amounted to €68,863 thousand, 4.7% higher than that recorded in the 2024 financial year.

#### 2.4 Business segments

The following table provides a summary of the results of the various business segments into which the Group's activities are divided, and their performance in the financial years 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros									
	Commercial Banking		Asset Management		Markets		Corporate Activities		Total Bank	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Gross margin	27,508	25,624	32,917	28,090	38,911	32,910	44,894	56,881	144,230	143,505
Administrative expenses and depreciation	12,944	9,121	6,682	4,205	5,724	3,703	24,718	27,809	50,068	44,838
Provisions and impairment losses on financial assets	1,259	3,502	-	-	1,848	269	-	4,875	3,107	8,646
Operating profit	13,305	13,002	26,234	23,885	31,339	28,938	20,176	24,196	91,054	90,021
Other results	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	(8)	3	(8)
Profit before tax	13,305	13,002	26,234	23,885	31,339	28,938	20,179	24,188	91,057	90,013
Corporation tax	3,243	3,770	6,394	6,927	7,638	8,392	4,918	5,171	22,194	24,260
<b>Consolidated profit for the year</b>	<b>10,062</b>	<b>9,231</b>	<b>19,840</b>	<b>16,958</b>	<b>23,701</b>	<b>20,546</b>	<b>15,261</b>	<b>19,018</b>	<b>68,863</b>	<b>65,753</b>

### 3. Liquidity and capital

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

#### 3.1 Liquidity

Liquidity risk management consists of ensuring that the Bank has sufficient liquidity at all times to meet its payment obligations associated with the settlement of its liabilities on their respective due dates, without compromising its ability to respond swiftly to strategic market opportunities. This management includes obtaining financing in the wholesale markets at the lowest possible cost in the medium and long term, the objective being to maintain an optimal level of liquid assets under a prudent policy.

In this context, the keys to resolving liquidity problems lie in anticipation and preventive management. Aware of this, the Bank regards both aspects as its first lines of defence against the potential adverse effects of a liquidity crisis on its results, reputation and solvency.

In terms of early identification, the Bank continuously monitors its short-, medium- and long-term liquidity position and the performance of the main money and capital markets in which it operates. To this end, it has: (i) a wide range of quantitative and qualitative indicators, (ii) limits and alerts defined according to the maximum tolerance level for liquidity risk, and (iii) the necessary human, technical and operational support to incorporate these indicators in a timely manner as strategic and risk management inputs.

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

Finally, in terms of forward planning, the Bank maintains a buffer of unencumbered liquid assets that enables it to comfortably withstand situations of severe stress. The quality, relative liquidity and pledgeability of the assets comprising the buffer are periodically reviewed and subjected to stress tests to determine their capacity to withstand extreme scenarios.

The main metrics currently used for liquidity management and their results as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

- **Daily liquidity monitoring**, through which the Bank continuously tracks its intraday liquidity, the eligibility of securities for recourse to Bank of Spain funding (policy) and the adequacy of its room for manoeuvre (available liquid asset buffer) to cope with short-term cash outflows, amongst other indicators. This analysis also includes stress tests on its portfolio of eligible assets (both within and outside the Bank of Spain's policy), subjecting the securities to scenarios involving a reduction in their market value and losses in rating and eligibility.
- **Liquidity gap**, which provides information on cash flow movements in order to detect any mismatches between receipts and payments over time. For items with unknown contractual maturities, very conservative assumptions and behaviour criteria have been established.
- **Short-term liquidity ratio (LCR)**: under the stress scenario defined by current regulations, the Group's 30-day liquidity ratio at the end of the 2025 financial year stood at 201.95%, well above the regulatory minimum set for that date (100%).

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** the Bank maintains a balanced long-term funding structure aligned with its liquidity profile. As at 31 December 2025, the Group's Net Stable Funding Ratio stood at 201.80%, also well above the regulatory minimum (100%).

Furthermore, the Group has established a series of alerts and limits that are subject to continuous monitoring, enabling it to anticipate potential liquidity strains and, where necessary, to convene and hold extraordinary or crisis meetings (depending on the situation) of the COAP. This is provided for in the liquidity risk contingency plan, which constitutes a second line of defence against the potential adverse effects arising from a liquidity crisis. Essentially, it is a practical action plan designed to optimise the Bank's response in terms of timing, cost and form to situations classified as high or critical exposure, as well as to mitigate potential disruptions and impacts on business continuity during such episodes.

Further information on the Group's residual maturities and funding structure can be found in note 35 to the financial statements.

### **3.2 Capital and leverage**

Capital management seeks to guarantee the Bank's solvency by ensuring compliance with internal capital targets and regulatory requirements, and is a fundamental tool in decision-making.

The own funds target is the level the Group considers necessary to maintain both currently and in the future period covered by its capital planning, and which is commensurate with the risks inherent in its business, the economic environment in which it operates, its governance, management and risk control systems, the strategic business plan, the quality of available own funds, regulatory requirements (current and future, to the extent that these are known) and the realistic prospects of raising additional own funds should this prove necessary.

Eligible own funds (which consist entirely of Common Equity Tier 1 capital) amounted to €874,276 thousand as at 31 December 2025, compared with a Pillar 1 capital requirement of €223,289 thousand, resulting in a surplus of €650,987 thousand, a figure that comfortably covers the buffers required under current regulations (€87,942 thousand as at that date).

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

The following table sets out the Bank's key solvency and leverage figures; further information on the composition of eligible own funds and the requirements can be found in note 1 to the financial statements:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Capital	176,545	163,630
Share premium	85,972	85,972
Reserves	527,102	474,128
Profit for the year	68,863	65,213
Valuation adjustments	25,523	8,710
Deductions and other	(9,729)	(9,457)
Transitional adjustments	-	-
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>788,196</b>
Additional Tier 1 capital items	-	-
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>788,196</b>
Tier 2 capital items	-	-
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Eligible Own Funds</b>	<b>874,276</b>	<b>788,196</b>
For credit risk, counterparty risk, dilution and delivery	174,108	137,040
For price, exchange rate and commodity position risk	3,733	6,191
Operational risk	26,642	18,045
Credit valuation adjustment risk	18,806	14,010
<b>Total Required Own Funds (Pillar 1)</b>	<b>223,289</b>	<b>175,286</b>
<b>Total capital surplus over Pillar 1 requirements</b>	<b>650,987</b>	<b>612,910</b>
<b>Capital ratio (%)</b>	<b>31.32%</b>	<b>35.97%</b>
<b>Tier 1 capital (%)</b>	<b>31.32%</b>	<b>35.97%</b>
Leverage exposure	10,219,555	9,777,807
<b>Leverage ratio (%)</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>8.06</b>

#### 4. Risk

The principles governing the Group's risk management can be summarised as follows:

- A risk profile commensurate with strategic objectives, including a high level of solvency.
- Involvement of senior management.
- Segregation of duties, ensuring the independence of the risk control and comprehensive management function in relation to the areas generating risks.
- A commitment to supporting the business, without undermining the previous principle and maintaining risk quality in line with the Group's risk profile.
- A policy of delegated authority and control mechanisms that are structured and appropriate to the different stages of the risk management cycle, thereby ensuring adequate risk management and a profile in line with the parameters defined by the Board of Directors and senior management.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

- Use of appropriate systems for the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of risks.
- Policies and procedures for risk reduction through the use of mitigation techniques.
- Allocation of capital appropriate to the level of risk assumed and the economic environment in which the Entity operates.

These principles are incorporated into internal policies on risk assumption, monitoring and control, set out in the relevant manuals and subject to continuous monitoring, as explained below.

The Group has a Strategic Risk Framework whose function is to ensure the control and proactive management of all risks. This Framework is embodied, amongst other things, in a Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), which establishes the quantity and diversity of risks that the Bank seeks and tolerates in order to achieve its business objectives, whilst maintaining a balance between profitability and risk.

The RAF consists of quantitative metrics, which allow for objective monitoring of risk management, as well as qualitative aspects that complement them. Risk management and control are structured as a comprehensive framework of principles, policies, procedures and advanced valuation methodologies integrated into an efficient decision-making structure under a risk function governance framework adapted to current regulations.

For each relevant risk faced by the Group, the key stakeholders, their functions, policies, methods and procedures are detailed, along with the monitoring and control mechanisms. Furthermore, the structure of the Risk Management Function is set out in detail, indicating the roles and responsibilities of the various departments and committees regarding risks and their control systems, tailored to the activities of the business units, including lending and credit functions.

The main financial risks faced by the Group are capital risk, excessive leverage, liquidity risk, return risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, concentration risk and market risk. Of all these risks, credit risk is the most significant for the Group.

Furthermore, the main non-financial risks faced by the Group are reputational risk, tax risk and regulatory compliance risk

#### ***4.1 Credit risk***

Credit risk is the risk that one of the parties to a contract that meets the definition of a financial instrument will fail to meet its obligations, thereby causing a financial loss to the other party.

Credit risk therefore represents the risk of loss assumed by the Group in the event that a customer or counterparty fails to meet their contractual payment obligations. This risk is inherent in the banks' traditional banking products (loans, credits, financial guarantees provided, etc.), as well as in other types of financial assets (the Group's fixed-income portfolio, derivatives, etc.).

Credit risk affects both financial assets that are recognised in the financial statements at amortised cost and assets that are recognised at fair value in those statements. Regardless of the accounting treatment used to recognise financial assets in these financial statements, the Group applies the same credit risk control policies and procedures to them.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

The Group's policies and objectives relating to credit risk management are approved by the Board of Directors. For its part, the Risk Committee, together with the Assets and Liabilities Committee, is responsible for the operational implementation of the Group's risk policies to ensure compliance with the objectives established by the Board. The three-line-of-defence structure defined by the entity ensures the existence of adequate control procedures to monitor at all times the levels of risk assumed by the entity and strict compliance with the objectives established by the Group regarding credit risk, ensuring proper compliance with the Group's risk control policies, methods and procedures and guaranteeing that these are adequate, implemented effectively and reviewed on a regular basis, providing the relevant information to the highest-level executive bodies to enable them to implement, where necessary, the corrective measures required.

The Global Risk Management department continuously monitors risk concentration levels, trends in non-performing loan rates and the various defined alerts that enable the evolution of credit risk to be monitored at all times. In the event of deviations between the expected trends for any of these parameters and the actual data, these are analysed to identify the causes. Once identified, these are analysed by the Global Risk Management department, which submits the relevant reports to the Group's management bodies so that appropriate corrective measures can be adopted. These may range from defining or correcting control mechanisms that may have performed unsatisfactorily, to modifying the policies and limits agreed by the Group. In particular, all transactions that, for various reasons, may have resulted in arrears or defaults are analysed in detail, with a view to determining the effectiveness of the hedges established by the entity and, where appropriate, adopting the necessary measures to improve the Group's credit risk acceptance policies and analysis mechanisms.

#### **4.2 Market Risk**

Market risk management is carried out at two levels:

- Positions arising from trading activity, which includes those portfolios aimed at profiting from short-term price movements.
- Positions classified as on-balance-sheet, i.e. portfolios and financial instruments which, as a general rule, are used to manage the overall risk structure, as well as those fixed-income positions of a structural nature that are accounted for on an accrual basis in the margin.

The Quantitative Valuations and Market Risk Unit, which reports to the Global Risk Management area, has among its core functions the measurement, control and monitoring of market risks, assessing exposure and its compliance with assigned limits, as well as the validation, implementation and maintenance of tools.

The market risk limit structure is based on the calculation of Value at Risk (VaR), control of maximum loss (stop-loss limit), the performance of back-testing and stress testing, and limits on position size.

The management of this risk aims to limit losses arising from positions held as a result of adverse movements in market prices. Potential losses are estimated using a Value at Risk model, which is the primary measurement and control tool in trading operations.

The basic VaR estimation model is the parametric model, calculated with a 99% confidence level and a one-day time horizon. For certain portfolios or exotic products with special characteristics to which the normality assumptions of the covariance model cannot be applied, VaR is obtained from historical or Monte Carlo simulation.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

VaR is calculated daily and centrally for the entirety of Treasury and Capital Markets activities, regardless of the nature of the portfolios.

The aim of the value-at-risk methodology is to:

- establish a benchmark for defining the limit structure.
- provide the Group with a single, uniform measure of market risk at all levels, and provide the regulator with an overall measure of the market risk assumed by the Entity.

In addition to monitoring the level of market risk, there are warning signals, 'stop-losses', which complement the risk control tools. The objective of establishing warning levels is to limit maximum losses in trading strategies to the desired level, forcing the position to be closed when limits are exceeded.

The measurement and control of market risk is complemented by back-testing, which involves comparing the theoretical gains and losses that would have occurred on a daily basis under the assumption that positions remained unchanged—that is, in the absence of daily trading activity—with the estimates generated by the risk model. Back-testing seeks to determine whether the number of times losses exceed the estimated VaR ( ) is consistent with that expected according to the 99% confidence level set in the model. The application of this technique confirms that risk measurements fall within generally accepted validation standards.

In addition to the control and measurement of market risk, stress estimates are carried out, thereby quantifying the maximum loss in the value of a portfolio in the event of extreme movements in risk factors. Among the stress-testing analyses used are the application of historical scenarios involving past financial market crises, as well as extreme values of market variables.

The market risk limit structure is supplemented by specific limits on position size for certain transactions that have been authorised by the COAP and which are analysed and monitored on an individual basis by that body.

#### **4.3 Interest Rate Risk**

The measurement of interest rate risk on the balance sheet is based on the calculation of the gap and the sensitivity of the net interest income and equity to changes in interest rates.

- The interest rate gap is based on an analysis of the mismatches in the maturity profile or repricing of the various asset and liability pools over different time horizons.
- The sensitivity of the net interest margin is estimated through a 12-month projection of the net interest margin based on the expected interest rate scenario, as well as on a specific behaviour of the balance sheet items.
- Finally, the sensitivity of equity value provides an insight into the interest rate risk assumed by the Bank in the long term. Using the concept of duration, it is possible to estimate the change in the Bank's economic value in response to changes in interest rates.

For the management of interest rate risk, the Assets and Liabilities Committee conducts a comprehensive analysis of the time mismatches arising between the maturities and amortisation of the

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

various asset and liability items. In the case of products without a contractual maturity, certain assumptions based on their historical performance are applied.

A simulation of the net interest margin is carried out monthly for a 12-month period based on certain performance assumptions, such as the growth of each balance sheet item, renewal assumptions regarding applied spreads and review periods for each type of transaction, as well as various interest rate scenarios.

Finally, the level of risk is also analysed from the perspective of economic value, measured as the effect of interest rate movements on the present value of the entity, discounting expected future cash flows.

#### ***4.4 Counterparty Risk***

Counterparty risk is managed through an integrated, real-time system that provides a constant overview of the available credit line with any counterparty, for any product and tenor, and for each market area.

The approval of credit lines and, where applicable, any over-limit amounts, follows established authorisation procedures, with real-time monitoring of these.

Risk is measured using the present value of each position plus an estimate of the potential increase in market value up to maturity. The estimate of future market price movements is based on a hypothetical 'worst-case' scenario, taking into account the transaction's maturity and the risk factors that may affect it.

With regard to counterparty risk exposure arising from derivatives positions, credit risk netting is applied to positions where the counterparty is a financial institution that has signed the CMOF master agreement; these agreements allow positions with a negative market value to be offset against positions with a positive market value vis-à-vis the same institution. As at 31 December 2025, the netting agreement has been applied to a total of 67 entities.

The Global Risk Management area continuously monitors the degree of credit risk concentration by country, sector or counterparty.

Note 33 to the financial statements includes detailed information on the risks to which the Group's activities are exposed. It includes information on credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, refinancing risk, foreign exchange risk and risk concentration.

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

Financial Year 2025

### 5. Information on the expected performance

In 2026, the Group will undertake the design and launch of new products aimed at expanding our presence and that of our partner Rural Savings Banks in the markets, strengthening oversight of the various activities carried out, and improving the quality of the services provided.

### 6. Research, Development and Innovation Activities

In the technological sphere, the Group has continued to develop applications that enable cost savings, raise the quality of the service provided to our customers, and, at the same time, ensure we are prepared to meet new technological and functional renewal requirements. These main efforts have enabled us to continue with our policy of making the most of our resources, achieving results in terms of improved efficiency and process rationalisation.

### 7. Acquisition and disposal of own shares

No transactions involving own shares took place during 2025.

### 8. Other relevant information

The contracted rating agencies agree in highlighting the Bank's low risk profile as a result of its solid capitalisation levels, estimated volatility of the Bank's results in the lower range of the benchmarks used, and reduced exposure to various risks as a result of the Bank's policies and practices.

As at the date of this Report, the ratings assigned to the Bank and their outlook are as follows:

DBRS	A (low)	Stable
Fitch	BBB	Positive

### 9. Non-financial information statement

The Statement of Non-Financial Information, which forms part of the Group's consolidated management report, in accordance with Law 11/2018 of 28 December, amending, amongst other provisions, Article 49(5) of the Commercial Code, and which incorporates the non-financial information relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2025, can be consulted on the Bank's website, [www.bancocooperativo.es/](http://www.bancocooperativo.es/), under the heading 'Sustainability'.

In addition to the provisions of the aforementioned legal text, the Non-Financial Information Statement contains the information required by the new CSRD Directive, the standards of which the Group complies with on a voluntary basis.

### 10. Subsequent events

Since the end of the financial year, there has been an escalation of the armed conflict in the Middle East, which is generating a high level of uncertainty both at the geopolitical level and in the international economy and in the financial, energy and commodities markets. Ultimately, the consequences for the economy in general, and for the Group's operations in particular, will depend

# BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## MANAGEMENT REPORT

### Financial Year 2025

largely on the evolution and extent of the conflict, as well as on the ability of different governments and economic agents to react and adapt.

In this context, the directors have carried out a preliminary assessment of the situation, estimating that the Group will not be significantly affected in the short term as it has no material exposure in the Middle East. However, given the unpredictable nature of the conflict's development, it cannot be ruled out that, depending on its future course, indirect impacts on the Group's operations may arise, as a result, amongst other factors, of the impact that fluctuations in energy and other raw material prices, disruptions to supply chains, or changes in financing conditions or demand in certain markets might have on its main customers.

Apart from the above, after 31 December 2025 and up to the date on which the Board of Directors of the Parent Company prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements, no significant event has occurred that should be included in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements to ensure that they give a true and fair view of the Group's equity, financial position and results, as well as its consolidated cash flows.

#### 11. Average payment period to suppliers

Information on payment deferrals granted to suppliers by the Group is presented below:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Days</b>	
Average payment period to suppliers	22.48	20.41
Ratio of paid transactions	22.29	19.85
Ratio of transactions pending payment	160.67	133.04
	<b>Thousands of euros</b>	
Total payments made	94,389	81,887
Total outstanding payments	154	392

- Information on invoices paid within a period shorter than the maximum established in the late payment regulations is as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Amount paid in euros (thousands of euros)	85,545	76,928
Percentage of total payments to suppliers	90.62%	93.93%

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

### APPROVAL BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE 2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

The members of the Board of Directors of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., whose names are listed below, hereby sign and certify these Annual Accounts, which were approved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held in Madrid on 25 March 2026, in accordance with the provisions of Article 253 of the Consolidated Text of the Companies Act, and which consist of the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of recognised income and expenses, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, notes to the accounts comprising 132 pages (pages 1 to 141) and four appendices (pages 142 to 153), as well as a management report of 14 pages (pages 154 to 168) for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A.

All pages are initialled by the Secretary and signed on this and the following page by all the Directors.

Madrid, 25 March 2026

Mr Ignacio Arrieta del Valle  
- Chairman -

Mr Antonio Aguilar-Amat Caballero  
- Director –

Mr Cipriano García Rodríguez  
- Director –

Mr José Luis García-Palacios Álvarez  
- Director -

Ms Catalina Hernández Serra  
- Director -

Ms Mónica de Linos Escofet  
- Director -

## BANCO COOPERATIVO ESPAÑOL, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Mr Francisco López Luque  
- Director -

Ms Pilar López Sánchez  
- Director -

Mr Carlos Martínez Izquierdo  
- Director -

Mr Fernando Martínez Rodríguez  
- Director -

Mr Pedro Palacios Gómez  
- Director -

Mr Manuel Ruíz Escudero  
- Director -

Ms María Valdés Stauber  
- Director -

Ms Dagmar Werner  
- Director -