



FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS, S.A.

Annual Financial Statements and Management Report

Business Year 2025



FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS, S.A.

Financial Statements

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

**FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y
CONTRATAS, S.A.**

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



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AUDIT REPORT ON ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails

To the shareholders of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.:

Report on the annual financial statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Key audit matters

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

Measurement of investments in Group companies and associates

Description At 31 December 2025, the Company recognised under "Non-current investments in group companies and associates" investments in group companies and associates and loans granted to group companies and associates amounting to 2,388,026 thousand euros and 653,553 thousand euros, respectively, and under "Current investments in group companies and associates", mainly loans with group companies and associates amounting to 21,997 thousand euros.

Company management assesses, at least at the end of each reporting period, whether there are indications of impairment and writes down these investments whenever there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of the investment is no longer recoverable, recognising an impairment loss for the amount of the difference between carrying amount and recoverable amount.

Since the determination of the recoverable amount of these investments requires Company management to make estimates using significant judgement, and because of the significance of the amounts involved, we determined this to be a key audit matter.

Disclosures on the measurement standards applied to determine impairment losses on investments in group companies and associates are provided in Notes 4.e and 4.m to the accompanying annual financial statements.

Our response

In relation to this matter, our audit procedures included:

- ▶ Understanding the process designed by Company management to determine whether there are indications of impairment and to determine the recoverable amount of the investments in group companies and associates.
- ▶ Evaluating the analysis by Company management of indications of impairment of investments in group companies and associates as well as the reasonableness of the assumptions considered and the information used to determine the recoverable amounts of the investments.
- ▶ Reviewing the disclosures made in the notes to the annual financial statements and assessing whether they are in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Description As explained in Note 16 to the accompanying annual financial statements, the Company recognised deferred tax assets at 31 December 2025 amounting to 34,862 thousand euros, related mainly to the carry forward of unused tax losses.

According to the accounting policy described in Note 4.g to the accompanying annual financial statements, the Company recognises deferred tax assets corresponding to temporary differences, negative tax bases pending compensation or deductions pending application for which it is likely that the Tax Group will have future taxable profits that make it possible to recover these assets.

The assessment made to determine the recoverable amount of these assets requires Company management to make complex judgements regarding the estimates of the future taxable profit based on financial projections and business plans of the tax group of which the Company is the head, considering applicable tax laws and accounting standards.

Given the complexity inherent in management's projections of business performance to estimate future taxable profits of the Company and the rest of the companies comprising the Tax Group and the significance of the amounts involved, we determined this to be a key audit matter.

Our response

In relation to this matter, our audit procedures included:

- ▶ Understanding the process designed by Company management to assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets.
- ▶ Assessing the reasonableness of the key assumptions used by Company management to estimate the period for recovering deferred tax assets, focusing on the economic, financial and tax assumptions used to estimate the future taxable profits of the Tax Group based on budgets, business performance and historical experience.
- ▶ Assessing, with the involvement of our tax specialists, the key assumptions made by Company management regarding applicable tax laws.
- ▶ Assessing the sensitivity of the results to reasonably possible changes in those assumptions.
- ▶ Reviewing the disclosures made in the notes to the annual financial statements and assessing whether they are in conformity with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Other information: management report

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors and the Audit and Control Committee for the annual financial statements

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

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

The Audit and Control Committee is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 annual financial statements.

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

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide the Audit and Control Committee of the 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 and Control Committee of the Company, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

European single electronic format

We have examined the digital file of the European single electronic format (ESEF) of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. for the 2025 financial year, consisting of an XHTML file containing the financial statements for the year, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. are responsible for submitting the annual financial report for the 2025 financial year, in accordance with the formatting requirements set out in Delegated Regulation EU 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 of the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as the ESEF Regulation). In this regard, the Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Director's Remuneration Report have been incorporated by reference in the management report.

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

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

Additional report to the Audit and Control Committee

The opinion expressed in this audit report is consistent with the additional report we issued to the Audit and Control Committee on February 25, 2026.

Term of engagement

The ordinary general shareholders' meeting held on June 14, 2023 appointed us as auditors for 3 years, commencing on December 31, 2024.

Previously, we were appointed as auditors by the agreement of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders for 3 years and we have been carrying out the audit of the annual financial statements continuously since December 31, 2021.

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

(Signature on the original in Spanish)

Alfonso Balea López
(Registered in the Official Register of
Auditors under No. 20970)

February 26, 2026

BALANCE SHEET AT YEAR-END 2025

(in thousands of euros)

ASSETS	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	3,110,148	2,963,579
Intangible assets (Note 5)	4,414	4,372
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	21,441	22,574
Land and buildings	11,607	11,637
Other property, plant and equipment	9,834	10,937
Non-current investments in group companies and associates (Notes 9.a and 19.b)	3,041,579	2,832,027
Equity instruments	2,388,026	2,429,945
Loans to companies	653,553	402,082
Non-current financial investments (Note 8.a)	7,852	5,638
Deferred tax assets (Note 16)	34,862	98,968
CURRENT ASSETS	1,078,240	268,772
Trade and other receivables	182,330	119,280
Trade receivables for sales and services	2,159	2,498
Clients, group companies and associates (Note 19.b)	12,607	18,379
Receivables from the public administrations (Note 16.a)	166,826	97,997
Other receivables	738	406
Current investments in group companies and associates (Notes 9.b and 19.b)	21,997	18,858
Current financial investments (Note 8.b)	14,713	5,436
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	859,200	125,198
TOTAL ASSETS	4,188,388	3,232,351

Notes 1 to 22 and the attached annexes I to III form an integral part of the financial statements and, together with these, make up the annual accounts for 2025.

BALANCE SHEET AT YEAR-END 2025

(in thousands of euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
EQUITY (Note 11)	2,759,290	1,825,903
Shareholders' equity	2,759,290	1,825,903
Capital	472,994	454,878
Share premium	1,673,477	1,673,477
Reserves	724,851	753,367
Shares and equity interests	(277)	(277)
Prior years' losses	(1,058,849)	(1,250,023)
Profit/(loss) for the business year	947,094	194,481
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	882,897	860,660
Non-current provisions (Note 12.a)	62,481	53,810
Non-current payables (Note 13)	13,541	1
Non-current payables to Group companies and associates (Note 9.c)	806,479	806,479
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 16)	396	370
CURRENT LIABILITIES	546,201	545,788
Current provisions (Note 12.b)	14,860	19,040
Current payables (Note 13)	50,816	103
Bonds and other marketable securities	48,200	
Bank borrowings	77	10
Other financial liabilities	2,539	93
Current payables to Group companies and associates (Notes 9.d and 19.b)	449,261	498,765
Trade and other payables	31,264	27,880
Suppliers	897	1,236
Suppliers, Group companies and associates (Note 19.b)	7,351	1,804
Other payables to public administrations (Note 16.a.2)	6,546	2,049
Other payables	16,470	22,791
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	4,188,388	3,232,351

Notes 1 to 22 and the attached annexes I to III form an integral part of the financial statements and, together with these, make up the annual accounts for 2025.

INCOME STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE BUSINESS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(in thousands of euros)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
Revenue (Note 18)	156,028	114,596
Trade receivables for sales and services	66,888	63,517
Income from interests in Group companies and associates (Note 19.a)	77,284	27,216
Financial income from marketable securities and other financial instruments in Group companies and associates (Notes 18 and 19.a)	11,856	23,863
Other operating income	44,652	43,500
Staff expenses (Note 18)	(26,060)	(25,066)
Other operating expenses (Note 18)	(71,694)	(66,166)
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 5 and 6)	(3,808)	(4,266)
Provision surpluses (Note 12)	1,014	50,809
Other gains/(losses) (Note 18)	(19,243)	-
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	80,888	113,407
Financial income (Note 18)	38,850	2,499
From marketable securities and other financial instruments of third parties	38,850	2,499
Finance cost	(45,345)	(37,457)
Payables to Group companies and associates (Note 19.a)	(44,187)	(36,755)
On payables to third parties	(1,158)	(702)
Change in fair value of financial instruments (Note 18)	15,570	33,738
Exchange differences	(918)	(12)
Impairment losses and gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments (Note 9)	867,862	96,367
FINANCIAL PROFIT/(LOSS)	876,019	95,135
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	956,907	208,542
INCOME TAX (Note 16)	(9,813)	(14,061)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	947,094	194,481
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	947,094	194,481

Notes 1 to 22 and the attached annexes I to III form an integral part of the financial statements and, together with these, make up the annual accounts for 2025.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY FOR BUSINESS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE (in thousands of euros)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Profit/(loss) as per income statement	947,094	194,481
Income and expenses recognised directly in equity	-	-
Write-offs to statement of profit and loss	-	-
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE	947,094	194,481

Notes 1 to 22 and the attached annexes I to III form an integral part of the financial statements and, together with these, make up the annual accounts for 2025.

B) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in thousands of euros)

	Share capital (Notes 3 and 11.a)	Share premium (Note 11.b)	Reserves (Notes 3 and 11.c)	Own shares (Note 11.d)	Prior years' losses	Profit/(loss) for the year (Note 3)	Equity
Equity at 31 December 2023	436,107	1,673,477	2,348,223	(410)	(2,392,774)	1,142,752	3,207,375
Total recognised income and expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	194,481	194,481
Transactions with partners or owners	18,771	-	(1,594,856)	133	-	-	(1,575,952)
Capital increases	18,771	-	(18,875)	-	-	-	(104)
Capital reductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	(24,912)	-	-	-	(24,912)
Increase (reduction) in equity resulting from a business combination	-	-	(1,551,069)	-	-	-	(1,551,069)
Transactions with shares or equity interests (net)	-	-	-	133	-	-	133
Other changes in net equity	-	-	-	-	1,142,752	(1,142,752)	-
Equity at 31 December 2024	454,878	1,673,477	753,367	(277)	(1,250,022)	194,481	1,825,903
Total recognised income and expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	947,094	947,094
Transactions with partners or owners	18,116	-	(31,822)	-	-	-	(13,706)
Capital increases	18,116	-	(18,116)	-	-	-	-
Capital reductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of dividends	-	-	(13,706)	-	-	-	(13,706)
Increase (reduction) in equity resulting from a business combination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with shares or equity interests (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes in net equity	-	-	3,306	-	191,173	(194,481)	(2)
Equity at 31 December 2025	472,994	1,673,477	724,851	(277)	(1,058,849)	947,094	2,759,290

Notes 1 to 22 and the attached annexes I to III form an integral part of the financial statements and, together with these, make up the financial statements for the 2025 business year. In particular, Note 11 "Equity" contains further details on this statement.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR ENDING ON 31 DECEMBER 2025 (in thousands of euros)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Profit for the year before tax	956,907	208,542
Adjustments to profit/loss	(941,840)	(190,403)
Depreciation and amortisation (Notes 5 and 6)	3,808	4,266
Impairment loss allowances (Note 9)	18,031	(96,345)
Changes in provisions (Note 12)	26,079	(48,451)
Profit/loss from derecognition and disposal of fixed and non-current assets	5	(4)
Gains from cancellations and disposal of financial instruments (Note 9.a)	(892,466)	-
Interest revenues	(127,990)	(53,578)
Interest expenses	45,345	37,457
Exchange differences	918	12
Change in fair value of financial instruments	(15,570)	(33,760)
Changes in working capital	8,393	(3,532)
Trade and other receivables	5,903	(6,025)
Trade and other payables	2,490	2,493
Other cash flows from operating activities	27,932	(10,175)
Interest payments	(45,620)	(37,569)
Interest and dividend collections	79,929	55,773
Corporation tax refunded/(paid) (Note 16.h)	(6,377)	(28,379)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	51,392	4,432
Investment payments	(380,215)	(651,631)
Group companies and associates (Note 9)	(373,740)	(648,214)
Intangible fixed and non-current asset, property, plant and equipment and other assets (Notes 5 and 6)	(6,475)	(3,417)
Proceeds from divestments	1,051,156	522,140
Group companies and associates (Note 9)	1,038,980	477,314
Intangible fixed and non-current asset, property, plant and equipment and other assets (Notes 5, 6 and 18)	12,176	44,826
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	670,941	(129,491)
Proceeds and (payments) from equity instruments (Note 11)	1	(104)
Proceeds from (payments on) financial liabilities (Note 13)	25,523	109,421
Issue of:		
Bonds and other marketable securities	113,000	-
Bank borrowings	25,000	-
Payables to Group companies and associates	1,932	150,470
Other payables	1,810	-
Repayment and amortisation of:		
Bonds and other marketable securities	(64,800)	-
Bank borrowings	(25,000)	-
Payables to Group companies and associates	(23,746)	(41,049)
Other payables	(2,673)	-
Dividend payments (Note 11)	(13,706)	(24,912)
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	11,818	84,405
Effect of exchange-rate changes	(149)	(675)
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS	734,002	(41,329)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	125,198	166,527
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	859,200	125,198

Notes 1 to 22 and the attached annexes I to III form an integral part of the financial statements and, together with these, make up the annual accounts for 2025.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 2025 YEAR-END

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1. COMPANY ACTIVITY

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is the parent company of the FCC Group, which comprises a wide range of both Spanish and international subsidiaries and associates.

Company identification data

Name of the reporting entity or other means of identification	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.
Legal form of the entity	Public Limited Company (In Spain: Sociedad Anónima)
Address of the entity's registered office	Calle Balmes, n°36, Barcelona, Spain
Address of the entity	Avenida Camino de Santiago 40, 28050, Madrid, Spain
Country of incorporation	Spain
Main place of business	Spain
Name of the parent company	Control Empresarial de Capitales, S.A. de C.V.
Name of the controlling parent of the group	Control Empresarial de Capitales, S.A. de C.V.
Changes in the name of the reporting entity	No changes have occurred this year

FCC The Group operates in the following business areas:

- **Environmental Services.** Services related to urban sanitation, industrial waste treatment, green area conservation, including both the construction and operation of treatment plants and the energy recovery of waste.
- **Integrated Water Management.** Services relating to the integrated water cycle: collection, purification and distribution of water for human consumption; wastewater collection, filtration and purification; design, construction, operation and maintenance of water infrastructure for municipal, industrial, agricultural services, etc.
- **Construction.** Specialising in infrastructure, building and related sectors: motorways, highways, roads, tunnels, bridges, hydraulic works, ports, airports, urban developments, housing, non-residential building, lighting, industrial climate control installations, environmental restoration, etc.
- **Concessions:** Mainly includes concession agreements related to the operation of motorways, tunnels and other similar infrastructures and urban tramways.

In November 2024, the partial financial spin-off that gave rise to the Inmocermento Group (note 2) was completed, resulting in the removal from the scope of consolidation of the following activities previously carried out by the Group:

- **Real Estate.** Dedicated to the promotion of housing and the rental of offices, commercial premises and residential properties.
- **Cement.** Operation of quarries and mineral sites, the manufacturing of cement, limestone, plaster and derivate pre-manufactured products and the production of concrete.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been drawn up from the accounting records of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and the temporary joint ventures in which it participates, so they present fairly the equity, the financial position, the results of the Company and the cash flows for the year.

The regulatory framework applicable to the Company is established in:

- The Spanish Commercial Code and other commercial legislation.
- General Accounting Plan and its sector adaptations.
- The mandatory rules approved by the Spanish Institute of Accounting and Auditing in order to implement the General Accounting Plan and its supplementary rules.
- All other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

These financial statements, which have been prepared by the Company's Board of Directors, will be submitted for approval at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting, and they are expected to be approved without any modification. The 2024 financial statements were approved by the shareholders at the General Shareholders Meeting held on 12 June 2025.

On 10 April 2024, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. incorporated, as sole shareholder, the company Inmocermento, S.A., in order to contribute, through a partial financial spin-off, the Company's entire stake in the Real Estate activities (represented by the stake held in FCyC, S.A.) and Cementos activities (represented by the stake in Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.). On 27 June 2024, at its General Shareholders' Meeting, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. approved the proposed spin-off, which was approved on the same date by the Sole Director of Inmocermento, S.A.

According to the partial spin-off, the deed of which was signed on 7 November 2024 and filed with the Barcelona Companies Register on 7 November 2024, in accordance with Article 60 of Royal Legislative Decree 5/2023, the shareholders of Fomento de Construcciones, S.A. were allotted, to coincide with the partial financial spin-off, a number of shares issued by Inmocermento, S.A. identical to the number of shares they held in the spun-off company, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., through the capital increase that Inmocermento, S.A. carried out as part of the aforementioned spin-off (note 11). Inmocermento, S.A. reduced its share capital to zero, both prior to and simultaneously with the aforementioned capital increase.

The accounting treatment applied to the aforementioned partial financial spin-off was as set out in the Spanish General Chart of Accounts for transactions between group companies, specifically as regards spin-offs. In accordance with applicable regulations, the transaction was recognised with accounting effects from 1 January 2024, such that the assets spun off, i.e. the stakes in FCyC, S.A. and Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A., were derecognised at their carrying amount at 1 January 2024, reversing any accounting entries corresponding to movements that took place between 1 January 2024 and the date of completion of the spin-off.

The spun-off assets, i.e. the stakes in FCyC, S.A. and Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A., were derecognised in the amount of EUR 1,596,641 thousand (note 9), with a corresponding reduction in reserves for the same amount (note 11).

The financial statements are expressed in thousands of euros.

Joint ventures and similar entities

The balance sheets, income statements, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements of the joint ventures in which the company participates were incorporated by the proportional consolidation method, based on the shareholding of each joint venture.

The joint ventures were included through adjustments to unify the accounting period and the valuation methods, together with the reconciliations and reclassifications required and the appropriate eliminations, both of the asset and liability balances and of the reciprocal revenue and expenses. In the notes to the financial statements, the corresponding amounts are broken down when they are large.

The balance sheet and income statement include the balance sheet aggregates at the shareholding in the joint ventures shown below:

	2025	2024
Revenue	67	65
Operating profit/(loss)	13	17
Non-current assets	13	18
Current assets	393	323
Non-current liabilities	5	2
Current liabilities	385	319

The joint ventures and percentage holdings are listed in Appendix II.

Grouping of epigraphs

Certain balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement epigraphs have been grouped together so that they may be more easily understood; in any event, all significant information is broken down separately in the corresponding notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is the parent of a group of companies that make up FCC Group, so its directors are required to draw up separate consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS-EU), as set forth in Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 and all enacting provisions and interpretations. The 2025 consolidated financial statements of the FCC Group, which have been prepared by its directors, will likewise be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting. Meanwhile, the consolidated financial statements for the year 2024, as drawn up on 25 February 2025, were approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 12 June 2025 and filed with the Companies Registry of Barcelona.

The main figures of the consolidated annual accounts of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (EU-IFRS) are the following:

	2025	2024
Total assets	15,802,885	14,230,935
Equity attributable to the Parent	3,484,378	2,734,952
Revenue	9,700,131	9,070,546
Profit attributable to the Parent	164,374	432,101

Restatements

No restatements were made in the current financial statements.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT/LOSS

The Board of Directors of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. decided to make the mandatory allocation of profit to the legal reserve in the amount of 3,623 thousand euros, allocating the remaining profit for 2025 of 943,471 thousand euros to retained earnings. Accordingly, it was not proposed to distribute or apply this profit to any other account.

Moreover, in 2024 the Company reported a profit of 194,481 thousand euros, of which 3,307 thousand euros was allocated to the Legal Reserve and the remaining 191,174 thousand euros to offset losses from prior years. Following the preparation of these financial statements, the

ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting approved the distribution of a scrip dividend with an impact on voluntary reserves of 13,706 thousand euros (note 11).

4. RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

The main recognition and measurement bases used by the company in the preparation of the 2025 financial statements, in accordance with the Spanish General Chart of Accounts, were as follows:

a) Intangible assets

a.1) Concession arrangements

Concession arrangements are recognised pursuant to Order EHA/3362/2010, approving the rules for adapting the Spanish General Chart of Accounts to public infrastructure concessionary companies.

The Company has assets classified as concession agreements corresponding to assets from contracts operated jointly through temporary joint ventures, all of which are intangible assets under the intangible asset model, given that the demand risk is assumed by the concessionary company and this company does not have an unconditional entitlement to receive anything from the granting authority.

a.2) Other intangible assets

The remaining intangible assets, basically software applications, are recognised at their acquisition or production cost And, subsequently, at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. At year-end, no signs of losses in value were identified in any of the company's intangible fixed and non-current assets relating to this heading.

Maintenance costs are recorded in the statement of profit and loss for the year they are accrued.

Generally, intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives on a straight-line basis.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at acquisition or production cost when the company has performed in-house work on its non-current assets, and are subsequently carried net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Upkeep and maintenance costs relating to property, plant and equipment are taken to the statement of profit and loss in the business year in which they are incurred. However, improvement expenses leading to increased capacity or efficiency or to a lengthening of the useful life of the assets are capitalised.

For property, plant and equipment that necessarily takes a period of more than twelve months to get ready for their intended use, the capitalised costs include such borrowing costs as might have been incurred before the assets are ready for their intended use and which have been

charged by the supplier or relate to loans or other specific-purpose or general purpose borrowings directly attributable to the acquisition or manufacturing of the assets.

The company's in-house work on property, plant and equipment is recorded at the accumulated cost resulting from external costs, in-house costs determined on the basis of the in-house consumption of materials, direct labour costs and general manufacturing overheads.

The Company depreciates essentially all of its property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis, using annual rates based on the years of estimated useful life of the assets, as follows:

	Years of estimated useful life
Buildings and other constructions	25 - 50
Technical installations and machinery	5 – 15
Other installations, tools and furniture	8 – 12
Other property, plant and equipment	4 – 10

c) Impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

All of the company's intangible assets and property, plant and equipment have a finite useful life and it therefore performs impairment tests to estimate the possible existence of losses that cause their recoverable amount to fall below their carrying amount.

Recoverable amount is determined as the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In order to calculate the recoverable amount of assets subject to impairment tests, the current value of the net cash flows originating from the associated cash-generating units (CGUs) is estimated, and a pre-tax discount rate is used to discount cash flows; this discount rate includes the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to each cash-generating unit.

Where an impairment loss on the assets is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, up to the limit of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior business years. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income in the income statement.

d) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset to the lessee. Other leases are classified as operating leases. All leases contracted by the Company are classified as operating leases.

When the company acts as lessee, it recognises the expenses from operating leases in profit or loss in the business year in which they accrue.

When the company acts as lessor, revenue and expenses from operating leases are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they accrue. The acquisition cost of the leased asset is

presented in the balance sheet in accordance with the nature of the asset, increased by the amount of the investments arising from the directly attributable lease arrangements, which are expensed over the term of these arrangements, using the same method as applied for recognition of lease income.

Any collection or payment that may arise when an operating lease is concluded is treated as a collection or prepayment that is allocated to profit or loss over the leasing term as the benefits of the leased asset are transferred or received.

e) Financial instruments

e.1) Financial assets

Classification

The financial assets held by the Company are classified in the following categories:

1. **Financial assets at amortised cost**. In general, the following fall into this category:

- Credits for commercial operations: financial assets originating from the sale of goods and the provision of services from the Company's ordinary business subject to deferred payment.
- Credits for non-commercial operations: financial assets which, not being equity instruments or derivatives, do not originate from trade operations and whose collections are of a determined or determinable amount, deriving from loan or credit operations granted by the company.

Financial assets classified in this category are initially measured at their fair value which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is assumed to be the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

However, loans for commercial operations maturing in no more than one year and that do not have an explicit contractual interest rate, as well as loans to personnel, dividends receivable and disbursements required on equity instruments, the amount of which is expected to be received in the short term, are measured at their nominal value when the effect of not updating the cash flows is not significant.

For subsequent measurement, the amortised cost method is used. Accrued interest is recorded in the profit and loss statement (financial income), applying the effective interest rate method.

2. **Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity**: investments in equity instruments are included, provided that they are not held for trading or should be valued at cost.

Financial assets classified in this category are initially measured at their fair value which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is assumed to be the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given, plus the transaction costs that are directly attributable.

The subsequent measurement is at fair value, without deducting the transaction costs that could be incurred in its sale. Changes that occur in the fair value are recognised directly in equity, until the financial asset is removed from the balance sheet or is impaired, whereupon the amount thus recognised is allocated to the profit and loss statement.

3. Financial assets at cost: includes investments in Group, associated and jointly controlled companies. Group companies are considered to be those over which the company has control, while associated companies are companies over which the company exercises a significant influence. Jointly controlled companies include companies over which joint control is exercised with one or more partners through an agreement.

Investments in this category are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given. The subsequent measurement is also at cost less the accumulated amount of the valuation corrections for impairment. These adjustments are calculated as the difference between their book value and the recoverable amount, understood as the greater of their fair value minus selling costs and the present value of the future cash flows resulting from the investment. Unless better evidence of the recoverable amount is available, the estimated loss for impairment is calculated based on the investee's equity, consolidated where appropriate, corrected for any unrealised gains at the measurement date, including any goodwill.

At least at the end of each reporting period, the company books the related impairment loss allowances for financial assets that are not carried at fair value when there is objective evidence of impairment if this value is lower than its carrying amount, in which case, the impairment is recognised in the income statement. In particular, the company calculates impairment loss allowances for trade and other receivables by carrying out a case-by-case analysis of the insolvency risk of each receivable.

The Company derecognises financial assets when the rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

e.2) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities held by the Company are classified in the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are those payables and accounts payable that the Company has and that have resulted from the purchase of goods and services as a result of the Company's trade transactions, or those that, without having a commercial origin, cannot be considered as financial instruments.

Financial liabilities classified in this category are initially measured at their fair value which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is assumed to be the transaction price, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given, adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable.

Accounts payable are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration received. These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowing costs are recognised on an accrual basis in the income statement using the effective interest method and are added to the amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the year in which they arise.

Bank borrowings and other current and non-current financial liabilities maturing within no more than twelve months from the balance sheet date are classified as current liabilities and those maturing within more than twelve months as non-current liabilities.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when the obligations giving rise to them are extinguished.

e.3) Equity instruments

An equity instrument represents a residual interest in the company's equity after deducting all of its liabilities from its assets, and the securities issued are recognised in equity at the amount received, after deducting the issue charges, net of taxes.

Own shares acquired by the company during the business year are recognised at the value of the consideration paid and are deducted directly from equity. Any gains or losses on the purchase, sale, issue or redemption of own equity instruments are recognised directly in equity and never in the income statement.

f) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's functional currency is the euro. As a result, transactions in currencies other than the Euro are deemed to be foreign currency transactions and are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates.

At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euros at the closing exchange rate. Profits or losses are directly recorded in the income statement in the business year in which occur.

g) Corporation tax

The expense for corporation tax is calculated on the basis of profit before tax, increased or decreased, as appropriate, by the permanent differences between taxable profit and accounting profit. The corresponding tax rate based on the applicable legislation is applied to this adjusted accounting profit. The tax relief and tax credits earned in the year are deducted and the positive or negative differences between the estimated tax charge calculated for the prior year's accounting close and the subsequent tax settlement at the payment date are added to or deducted from the resulting tax charge.

The temporary differences between accounting profit and taxable profit for corporation tax purposes, together with the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet and their tax bases, give rise to deferred taxes that are recognised as non-current assets and liabilities. These amounts are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the business years in which they will foreseeably be reversed, without performing financial discounting at any time.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets corresponding to temporary differences, negative tax bases pending compensation or deductions pending application for which it is likely that the Tax Group will have future taxable profits that make it possible to recover these assets. To calculate the value of deferred tax assets, the Directors estimate the amounts and dates on which future taxable profits will be obtained and the reversal period for temporary differences.

h) Revenue and expenses

Income and expenses are allocated on an accrual basis, i.e. when the actual flow of goods and services they represent takes place, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow occurs. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, less discounts and tax.

The main income recognised by the Company corresponds to income from subsidiaries, both from the provision of services and dividends and financial income. As a result of the publication in 2009 by the ICAC of a consultation relating to the accounting recognition of income from holding companies, "Income from investments in Group companies and associates" and "Finance income from marketable securities and other financial instruments of Group companies and associates" are recognised under "Revenue" in the accompanying income statement.

Interest received on financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method, while dividends are recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. In any case, interest and dividends on financial assets accrued subsequent to acquisition are recorded as income in the income statement.

In keeping with the accounting principle of prudence, the company only recognises realised income at year-end, whereas foreseeable contingencies and losses, including possible losses, are booked as soon as they become known, through the posting of the appropriate provisions.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and other liquid equivalent assets include cash on hand and demand deposits with credit institutions. Other highly liquid short-term investments are also included under this concept as long as they are easily convertible into cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For these purposes, investments with maturities of less than three months from the date of acquisition are included.

j) Provisions and contingencies

The company recognises provisions on the liability side of the accompanying balance sheet for present obligations arising from past events for which the company considers it probable that there will be an outflow of funds to settle them on maturity.

These provisions are recognised when the related obligation arises and the amount recognised is the best estimate, at the date of the accompanying financial statements, of the present value of the future expenditure required to settle the obligation. The change in the year relating to the discount to present value has an impact on financial profit/(loss).

Provisions are classified as current or non-current in the accompanying balance sheet on the basis of the estimated maturity date of the obligation covered by them, and non-current provisions are considered to be those whose estimated maturity date exceeds the average cycle of the activity giving rise to the provision.

Contingent liabilities resulting from possible obligations that might arise from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the company are not recognised in the financial statements, as the probability that such obligation will have to be met is remote.

k) Capital assets of an environmental nature

Environmental assets are assets that are used on a lasting basis in the Company's activities, the main purpose of which is to minimise environmental impact and to protect and improve the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution.

The Company, due to its nature and activity, (note 1) does not have a significant environmental impact.

l) Pension and similar obligations

The Company has arranged pension plans to complement the public pensions available under the social security system, in compliance with the collective bargaining agreement for the construction sector. Under the Consolidated Pension Plans and Pension Funds Law, in those specific cases in which similar obligations exist, the company outsources its commitments to its employees in this area.

Contributions made by the company are recognised under “Staff expenses” in the income statement. No significant amounts were recognised during the period.

m) Use of estimates

In the preparation of these financial statements, estimates were made by the company’s directors to measure certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and obligations reported herein. These estimates relate basically to the following:

- The recoverability of deferred tax assets (notes 4.g and 16).
- The recoverability of investments in Group companies and associates, and loans and receivables with these, as well as financial assets with third parties (notes 4.e, 8 and 9).
- The measurement of possible impairment losses on certain assets (notes 4.c, 5 and 6).
- The useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (notes 4.a and 4.b).
- The calculation of certain provisions (notes 4.j and 12).

Although these estimates were drawn up on the basis of the best information available as at 31 December 2025, future events may require adjustments in coming years, where appropriate to be made in advance.

n) Related party transactions

The Company carries out all transactions with related parties at arm’s length.

The Spanish General Chart of Accounts (Plan General de Contabilidad) defines group companies as both those in which there is a relationship of subordination or control within the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, and those belonging to the same coordination group, i.e. all companies controlled by any means by one or more natural or legal persons, acting jointly, or under a single management structure by virtue of an agreement or clause in the articles of association. Therefore, all transactions carried out between Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and the companies belonging to the FCC Group and Inmocoemiento, S.A. and the companies in which the Inmocoemiento Group holds stakes are considered transactions with group companies. All transactions carried out with companies in which the controlling shareholder holds stakes are likewise considered to be transactions with group companies.

note 19 “Related party transactions and balances” to these financial statements details the main transactions with the company’s significant shareholders, its directors and senior executives, and between Group companies or entities.

o) Cash flow statement

The following terms are used in the statement of cash flows with the meanings specified:

- Cash flows: cash entries and withdrawals and their equivalents.
- Cash flows from operating activities: payments and collections from the company’s principal revenue-producing activities and other activities that are not classified as investing or financing activities.
- Other cash flow from investment activities: payments and collections resulting from purchases and divestments of non-current assets.
- Cash flows from financing activities: payments and collections from the placement and settlement of financial liabilities, equity instruments and dividends.

5. Intangible fixed assets

Changes in this heading in the accompanying balance sheet in the 2025 and 2024 business years were as follows:

	Concession agreements	Software applications	Other intangible fixed and non-current assets	Accumulated amortisation	Impairment	Total
Balance at 31.12.23	53	55,784	3	(51,467)	(7)	4,366
Receipts or endowments	-	1,337	-	(1,331)	-	6
Derecognitions, disposals or reductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.24	53	57,121	3	(52,798)	(7)	4,372
Receipts or endowments	3	1,138	-	(1,092)	(7)	42
Derecognitions, disposals or reductions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31.12.25	56	58,259	3	(53,890)	(14)	4,414

The balance for "Software applications" relates mainly to implementation, development and improvement costs for the corporate information system, and costs related to information technology infrastructure.

Details of the fixed and non-currents assets and of the related accumulated amortisation as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Impairment	Net
2025				
Concession agreements	56	(31)	(14)	11
Software	58,259	(53,856)	-	4,403
Other intangible assets	3	(3)	-	-
	58,318	(53,890)	(14)	4,414
2024				
Concession agreements	53	(29)	(7)	17
Software	57,121	(52,766)	-	4,355
Other intangible assets	3	(3)	-	-
	57,177	(52,798)	(7)	4,372

With regard to net intangible assets, only 11 thousand euros (17 thousand euros at 31 December 2024) relate to assets arising from arrangements operated jointly through joint ventures.

All intangible assets at year-end were used in production processes; however, some such intangible assets, basically software applications, had been fully amortised, in the amount of 50,532 thousand euros (50,111 thousand euros at 31 December 2024). The amount corresponding to joint ventures was insignificant.

At 31 December 2025, the company did not own any significant intangible assets pledged as security or purchase commitments of a significant amount.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in this heading in the accompanying balance sheet in the 2025 and 2024 business years were as follows:

	Land and buildings	Other property, plant and equipment		Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Total
		Plant and other items of property, plant and equipment	Advances and PP&E under construction			
Balance at 31.12.23	17,843	37,995	84	(26,881)	(5,088)	23,953
Receipts or endowments	-	669	929	(2,935)	-	(1,337)
Transfers	-	1,012	(1,012)	-	-	-
Derecognitions, disposals or reductions	-	(117)	-	75	-	(42)
Balance at 31.12.24	17,843	39,559	1	(29,741)	(5,088)	22,574
Receipts or endowments	-	1,590	1	(2,715)	-	(1,124)
Transfers	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Derecognitions, disposals or reductions	-	(82)	-	74	-	(8)
Balance at 31.12.25	17,843	41,067	1	(32,382)	(5,088)	21,441

The detail of property, plant and equipment and of the related accumulated depreciation at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Impairment	Net
<u>2025</u>				
Land and buildings	17,843	(1,148)	(5,088)	11,607
Plant and other items of property, plant and equipment	41,067	(31,234)	-	9,833
Advances and PP&E under construction	1	-	-	1-
	58,911	(32,382)	(5,088)	21,441
<u>2024</u>				
Land and buildings	17,843	(1,118)	(5,088)	11,637
Plant and other items of property, plant and equipment	39,559	(28,623)	-	10,936
Advances and PP&E under construction	1	-	-	1
	57,403	(29,741)	(5,088)	22,574

The company owns buildings, whose value separated from the net depreciation of said buildings and the value of land, at year-end, was as follows:

	2025	2024
Land	10,500	10,500
Buildings	1,107	1,137
	11,607	11,637

At the end of 2025 and 2024, there were no significant assets from contracts operated jointly through joint ventures.

In the 2025 and 2024 business years, the company had not capitalised any finance costs under “Property, plant and equipment”. It did not have any significant commitments to acquire property, plant and equipment. It also has no assets subject to significant ownership restrictions.

Most of the items of property, plant and equipment, at the closing date, are used in the various production processes. Part of said property, plant and equipment, however is fully depreciated, amounting to 12,801 thousand euros (12,451 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

The Company takes out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its property, plant and equipment are subject. At year-end, all items of property, plant and equipment had been fully insured against these risks.

7. LEASES

As explained in note 4.d, all the leases contracted by the Company are classified as operating leases.

The amount recognised in 2025 for operating lease expenses totalled 11,184 thousand euros (10,852 thousand euros at 31 December 2024) (note 18).

Noteworthy among the operating lease arrangements signed by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., due to their size, were those relating to FCC Group’s corporate headquarters:

- Office building in Las Tablas, Madrid.

On 19 November 2010, the owner and the Company signed a lease agreement on this building, with the rental arrangement beginning, once the building had been completed, on 23 November 2012. This arrangement has an 18-year term, extendable at the company’s discretion by two periods of five years each, with annual rent adjusted annually in line with the CPI.

On 21 September 2018, a non-extinguishing modifying Addendum to the original agreement was signed with the new owner, “Las Tablas 40 Madrid, S.L.U.”. The modified terms and conditions mainly lead to a 5.6% reduction in rent and the possibility of sub-

letting to third parties without the consent of the owner, provided that certain requirements are met.

- Office buildings at Federico Salmón 13, Madrid and Balmes 36, Barcelona.

On 29 December 2011, the owners of these buildings and Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. had signed two lease agreements for them, for a minimum committed period of 30 years, extendable, at the company's discretion, by two periods of five years each, with initial annual rent adjustable in line with the CPI. These buildings were transferred by the company to their current owner through a sale and leaseback arrangement. The owners, in turn, granted a purchase option to Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., which can only be exercised at the end of the lease period, at fair value or at the amount of the sale adjusted by the CPI, if this is higher.

On 1 June 2016, the company ceded its contractual position to Fedemes, S.L., wholly owned by it, which signed sub-lease agreements with the FCC Group companies that occupied the buildings, including Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., with the same duration conditions as the original arrangement as indicated previously.

At year-end, there were non-cancellable future payment commitments amounting to 89,583 thousand euros (97,426 thousand euros in 2024). Details, by maturity, of the non-cancellable future minimum payments at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Up to one year	11,279	10,944
Between one and five years	36,197	42,849
Beyond five years	42,108	43,634
	89,583	97,427

As the lessor, when it is the holder of the lease arrangements, the company invoices FCC Group investees based on the use they make of such arrangements, recognising such revenue as operating income.

8. NON-CURRENT AND CURRENT FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

a) **Non-current financial investments**

The balance of "Non-current financial assets" at 2025 and 2024 year-end is as follows:

	Equity instruments	Loans to third parties	Other financial assets	Total
2025				
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	4,068	3,783	7,851
Financial assets at fair value changes in equity	1	-	-	1
	1	4,068	3,783	7,852
2024				
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	1,854	3,783	5,637
Financial assets at fair value changes in equity	1	-	-	1
	1	1,854	3,783	5,638

Financial assets at amortised cost

The detail by maturity of this category of financial assets is as follows:

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and beyond	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,800	780	-	-	5,271	7,851

On 31 July 2024 a Termination Agreement was signed for the purchase and sale of shares in Global Vía Infraestructuras, S.A., whereby the most significant amount under this heading, namely the escrow deposit of 15,088 thousand, in connection with the sale of Global Vía Infraestructuras, S.A. completed in 2016, was released (note 18).

This category also includes a loan granted to a third party for an amount of up to 6,191 thousand euros, of which 2,713 thousand euros had been drawn down at 31 December 2025. It likewise includes guarantees and deposits provided in connection with legal or contractual obligations arising in the course of the Company's activities.

Financial assets at fair value through changes in equity

The entire amount relates to a residual stake held in the company Aguas Industriales de Tarragona, S.A.

b) Current financial investments

The balance of "Current financial assets" at 2025 and 2024 year-ends is as follows:

	Other financial assets
<u>2025</u>	
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,191
Financial assets at fair value changes in the income statement	13,522
	14,713
<u>2024</u>	
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,205
Financial assets at fair value changes in the income statement	4,231
	5,436

The balance of this heading in 2025 under the category “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” includes an amount receivable of 13,522 thousand euros (4,231 thousand euros at December 2024) relating to an adjustment to the sale price of the company FCC Aqualia, S.A., as formalised in 2018 (notes 17 and 18), as well as guarantees and deposits arising from legal or contractual obligations.

9. INVESTMENTS AND PAYABLES TO GROUP AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

a) Non-current investments in Group companies and associates

The detail of the non-current investments in group companies and associates at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Cost	Accumulate d impairment	Total
<u>2025</u>			
Equity instruments in Group companies	2,681,504	(297,845)	2,383,659
Equity instruments in associates	4,367	-	4,367
Loans to Group companies	653,553	-	653,553
	3,339,424	(297,845)	3,041,579
<u>2024</u>			
Equity instruments in Group companies	2,705,689	(280,111)	2,425,578
Equity instruments in associates	4,367	-	4,367
Loans to Group companies	402,082	-	402,082
	3,112,138	(280,111)	2,832,027

Details of changes in these epigraphs is as follows:

	Equity instruments of Group companies	Equity instruments of associated companies	Loans to Group companies	Impairment	Total
Balance at 31.12.23	4,029,284	4,367	421,079	(737,472)	3,717,258
Receipts or endowments	494,898	-	113,971	-	608,869
Disposals and reversals	-	-	-	96,344	96,344
Inmocemento spin-off	(1,957,658)	-	-	361,017	(1,596,641)
Transfers	139,165	-	(132,969)	-	6,196
Balance at 31.12.24	2,705,689	4,367	402,082	(280,111)	2,832,027
Receipts or endowments	3	-	87,164	(17,734)	69,433
Disposals and reversals	(100,763)	-	(25,512)	-	(126,275)
Loan capitalisation	76,575	-	(76,575)	-	-
Transfers	-	-	266,394	-	266,394
Balance at 31.12.25	2,681,504	4,367	653,553	(297,845)	3,041,579

Equity instruments in Group companies

The above table includes, in 2025, as a result of the indemnity granted to minority shareholders (note 17), the assignment to a minority shareholder of the loan granted to the Services Area amounting to 25,512 thousand euros, along with the subsequent capitalisation of the remaining amount. 76,575 thousand euros (note 12).

Also in that year, the line item "Disposals or reversals" includes the sale, in December 2025, of 25% of the company FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A. to the CPPIB fund, which came to hold 49.99%, valued at 100,763 thousand euros for 1,000,000 thousand euros, generating a gain, net of expenses inherent to the transaction, of 885,885 thousand euros.

In 2024, the main changes under "Additions or allowances" were as follows:

- Partial financial spin-off of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas S.A. Prior to the demerger (note 2), there are two events to take into account in 2024:
 - Capital increase with a cash contribution from FCyC S.A. in the amount of 160,063 thousand euros.
 - Acquisition of stakes in Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A. from third parties for an amount of 81 thousands of euros.

With these movements, the total amount of the portfolio of FCyC, S.A. stood at 937,823 thousand euros, while the portfolio of Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A. came to 1,019,835 thousand euros, with accumulated impairment in the case of the latter company of 361,017 thousand euros.

Therefore, the total outflow due to the partial financial spin-off of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. in favour of Inmocemento, S.A. (note 2) amounts to 1,596,641 thousand euros, as shown under the line "Inmocemento spin-off".

- Transactions related to FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U. arising from the restructuring of concessional interests within the FCC Group:
 - Acquisition of the stake held by FCC Construction, S.A. worth 169,881 thousands of euros and arising from the subsequent capital increases in 2024 by FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U. in which FCC Construction, S.A. contributed its own concession assets.
 - Cash capital increase of 101,165 thousand euros at the company FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U.
 - Acquisition of Tranvía de Parla, S.A. for 18,000 thousand euros and subsequent contribution of the company under the capital increase at FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U.

The following activity took place under the heading “Transfers” in 2024:

- Capital increase through the capitalisation of the loan granted to FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras S.L.U. on 18 May 2021 and amounting to 35,043 thousand euros.
- Capital increase through the capitalisation of the loan granted to FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras S.L.U. on 8 February 2024 and amounting to 2,022 thousand euros.
- Capital increase through the capitalisation of the loan granted to FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras S.L.U. on 16 October 2024 and amounting to 102,100 thousand euros.

The breakdown, by company, of the “Investments in Group companies and associates” headings for 2025 and 2024 is presented in Annexes I and III, respectively, indicating the following details for each company in which direct stakes are held: name, registered office, activity, share of capital directly or indirectly owned, amount of equity (capital, reserves and others), profit or loss, dividends received and whether or not the company is listed on the stock market, together with its carrying amount.

Non-current loans to Group companies

The most significant balances are as follows:

	2025	2024
FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A.	398,954	389,224
FCC ENV Midco, S.A.	238,863	-
FCC Construcción, S.A.	9,650	9,141
FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.	6,022	3,655
Other	64	62
GROSS TOTAL	653,553	402,082

The balance at 31 December 2025 was mainly composed of:

- Subordinated loans granted to FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A. for a total of 345,203 thousand euros, with a final maturity date on 2034, without partial repayments

and at a fixed interest market rate that will be capitalised. Any amount, whether interest or principal, to be collected by the lender will be subordinated to the full repayment of the bonds issued by the borrower. At year-end, the final balance, including capitalised interest, was 398,954 thousand euros. Interest accrued in the current year amounts to 9,730 thousand euros (9,493 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

- Subordinated loan granted to FCC ENV Midco, S.A. for up to 500,000 thousand euros, with final maturity in 2030, of which 238,863 thousand euros had been drawn down at 31 December 2025. The loan is not subject to partial repayments and bears interest at a market rate, payable every six months. At the end of the year, interest of 426 thousand euros had accrued.

There is no impairment for this item.

Impairment

The following changes took place in 2025:

- Impairment of the investment in FCC Construcción, S.A. amounting to 17,734 thousand euros, due to the decline in equity following the recognition of losses on works in its international operations. In 2024, the impairment recognised on the investment in FCC Construcción, S.A. was reversed in the amount of 96,337 thousand euros, mainly on account of the improvement in its ordinary operating result.

b) Current investments in Group companies and associates

This section includes mainly the loans and other non-trade credits granted to Group companies and associates, among others, in line with certain specific cash situations, as well as other temporary financial assets, measured at the lower of cost or market value, increased by interest earned at a market rate. It also includes the balances generated by tax effects with the subsidiary companies in the tax consolidation group, as well as outstanding dividends.

The most significant balances in this regard were as follows:

	2025	2024
FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding S.A.	4,728	11,457
FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.	3,137	3,137
FCC Environmental Services Florida, LLC	1,601	2,029
FCC Concesiones e Infraestructuras, S.L.U.	3,159	-
FCC Aqualia, S.A.	5,515	-
FCC ENV Midco, S.A.	426	-
Other	3,431	2,235
	21,997	18,858

In 2024, highlights included the collection of the loans granted to FCyC, S.A., as follows:

- 39,933 thousand euros outstanding in relation to the loan granted in the amount of 126,500 thousand euros in 2022 and accruing interest for the year of 898 thousand euros.
- 178,804 thousand euros outstanding in relation to the loan granted for the same amount in 2023 and which accrued interest in the year of 5,560 thousand euros.
- 92,575 thousand euros outstanding in relation to the loan granted in the year for the same amount for the purchase of 10.26% of the stake in Realia held by the investment fund Polygon, which accrued interest in the year of 988 thousand euros.

The loans granted to Realia Business, S.A. in 2021 and amounting to 120,000 thousand euros, of which 65,000 thousand euros remained outstanding, and in 2023 and amounting 40,000 thousand euros, of which 34,000 thousand euros had been drawn down and which remained outstanding, were transferred to FCyC, S.A., which repaid the outstanding debt in full. These receivables accrued interest in the year amounting to 3,444 thousand euros.

All these repayments were made prior to the partial financial spin-off of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. in favour of Inmoco, S.A. (note 2).

c) Non-current payables to Group companies and associates

The balance at 31 December 2025 (same as at 31 December 2024) corresponds in its entirety to the loan that FCC Aqualia, S.A. has granted to the Company, in accordance with the following conditions:

- Loan amount: 806,479 thousand euros.
- Maturity: 28 September 2048.
- Interest periods: annual periods, except the final period which will end on 28 September 2048.
- Market interest rate.
- Payment of annual interest when the borrower and its subsidiary companies, excluding the FCC Aqualia subgroup, hold "available cash" at 30 September which is not less than the amount of the accrued interest. Any unpaid matured interest will be capitalised and accrue interest, as regulated in article 317 of the Code of Commerce.
- Collateral: the guarantees mentioned in note 17 continued to be granted.

The aforementioned loan has accrued interest of 29,028 thousand euros in the business year (29,107 thousand euros at 31 December 2024).

d) Current payables to Group companies and associates

Payables to Group and associated companies include loans received by the Company which are remunerated at market prices, as well as the balances generated by the tax effect with the subsidiary companies of the tax consolidation group. The most significant balances on the liabilities side of the accompanying balance sheet are as follows:

	2025	2024
Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.U.	360,865	379,899
FCC Construcción, S.A.	44,182	73,736
Fedemes, S.L.U.	23,568	23,052
FCC Environmental Services Texas, LLC	4,476	4,441
FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A.	8,965	-
Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	338	4,160
FCyC, S.A.	-	3,606
Other	6,867	9,871
	449,261	498,765

The most significant amount in both years was the amount corresponding to Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A. for the sum of 360,865 thousand euros (379,899 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024). In 2015, cash pooling contracts were signed between the aforementioned company and FCC Group companies, including the Parent Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., whereby financial movements are channelled through said subsidiary.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2025	2024
Cash	609,200	123,598
Cash	11	22
Demand current accounts	609,189	123,576
Cash equivalents	250,000	1,600
NET TOTAL	859,200	125,198

Current accounts earn the usual market interest rate for this type of account. Cash equivalents relate to a one-month term deposit, bearing market interest payable at maturity.

Almost all of the amounts in this heading have no availability restrictions.

11. EQUITY

The annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on 12 June 2025 resolved, among other matters, to distribute a scrip dividend by issuing new ordinary shares with a par value of 1 euro each, without a share premium, of the same class and series as the shares already in circulation, with a charge to reserves. This resolution also included an offer by the company to acquire the free allocation rights at a guaranteed price.

>At its meeting on 12 June 2025, following the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors resolved to execute the scrip dividend distribution resolution adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting, the most significant characteristics of which are described below:

- Maximum value of the scrip dividend: 227.439.066 euros, equivalent to 0.50 euros per share.
- Shareholders received the corresponding allocation rights and could choose between three options: receiving the new shares released, transferring their rights in the market or selling their rights to the company for the guaranteed price of 0.50 euros per share.
- The number of free allotment rights required to receive a new share was set at 25. Shareholders who chose this option also received a compensatory cash dividend of 0.702 euros for each new bonus share received, to make this financially equivalent to transferring their rights to the company.
- At the end of the trading period of the free-of-charge allocation rights on 17 July 2024, holders of 452,850,648 (99.56%) rights opted to receive new shares, while shareholders holding 1,980,574 rights opted to accept the Company's offer to acquire their rights at a guaranteed price. Accordingly, the final number of 1 euro bonus shares issued was 18,115,902 shares, corresponding to 3.98% of the capital stock prior to the increase,

resulting in a cash outflow for the compensatory dividend, as well as for the rights acquired by the Company of 13,706 thousand euros.

- On 10 July 2025, the public deed to increase the Company's paid-up capital with a charge to voluntary reserves was registered at the Barcelona Mercantile Registry.

The following table shows the effect of distribution of the scrip dividend on the equity of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., in both financial years:

	2025	2024
Capital stock increase	18,116	18,771
Share capital	18,116	18,771
Capital stock increase	(18,116)	(18,771)
Costs, net of tax	-	(104)
Acquisition rights at guaranteed price	(990)	(2,840)
Compensatory dividend	(12,716)	(22,072)
Voluntary reserves	(31,822)	(43,787)
Change in equity	(13,706)	(25,016)

Moreover, the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 27 June 2024 approved the partial proposed financial spin-off signed on 16 May 2024 by all the members of the Board of Directors of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and the Sole Administrator of Inmocemento, S.A.U., in favour of the latter, whereby two economic units were transferred en bloc to the latter company, without being extinguished. The first of these economic units consisted of all the shares of FCyC, S.A. owned by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., representing 80.03% of the share capital of FCyC, S.A., while the second consisted of all the shares of Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A. owned by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and representing 99.028% of the share capital of Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A. The Beneficiary Company acquired both units by universal succession, encompassing all the assets, liabilities, rights, obligations and other items attaching to the spun-off assets. This partial financial spin-off took place on 7 November 2024, with a charge to unrestricted reserves of 1,596,641 thousand euros (note 2).

Moreover, the ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on 27 June 2024 resolved, among other matters, to distribute a scrip dividend by issuing new ordinary shares with a par value of 1 euro each, without a share premium, of the same class and series as the shares already in circulation, with a charge to reserves. This resolution also included an offer by the company to acquire the free allocation rights at a guaranteed price.

>At its meeting on 27 June 2024, following the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors resolved to execute the scrip dividend distribution resolution adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting, the most significant characteristics of which are described below:

- Maximum value of the scrip dividend: 283,469,476.05 euros, equivalent to 0.65 euros per share.

- Shareholders received the corresponding allocation rights and could choose between three options: receiving the new shares released, transferring their rights in the market or selling their rights to the company for the guaranteed price of 0.65 euros per share.
- The number of free allotment rights required to receive a new share was set at 23. Shareholders who chose this option also received a compensatory cash dividend of 1.176 euros for each new bonus share received, to make this financially equivalent to transferring their rights to the company.
- At the end of the trading period of the free-of-charge allocation rights on 17 July 2024, holders of 431,693,015 (98.99%) rights opted to receive new shares, while shareholders holding 4,368,945 rights opted to accept the Company's offer to acquire their rights at a guaranteed price. Accordingly, the final number of 1 euro bonus shares issued was 18,771,215 shares, corresponding to 4.30% of the capital stock prior to the increase, resulting in a cash outflow for the compensatory dividend, as well as for the rights acquired by the Company of 24,912 thousand euros.
- On 23 July 2024, the public deed to increase the Company's paid-up capital with a charge to voluntary reserves was registered at the Barcelona Mercantile Registry.

a) Capital

The capital of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. at 31 December 2025 comprises 472,994,034 ordinary shares represented through book entries with a par value of 1 euro each.

All shares are fully subscribed and paid and carry the same rights.

The securities representing the capital stock of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. are admitted to official listing on the four Spanish stock exchanges (Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia) via Spain's Continuous Market.

In relation to the part of the capital held by other companies, directly or through their subsidiaries, when it exceeds 10%, according to the information provided, the company Control Empresarial de Capitales, S.A. de C.V., which belongs to the Slim family, directly and indirectly holds 69.619% at the date of authorisation for issue of these accounts. Furthermore, Finver Inversiones 2020, S.L.U., 100% owned by Inmobiliaria AEG, S.A. de C.V., which in turn is controlled by Carlos Slim Helú, has a 11.918% holding. Finally, the company Nueva Samede Inversiones 2016, S.L.U. has a direct holding of 3.183% of the capital. Esther Koplowitz Romero de Juseu also holds 163,977 direct shares in Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.

b) Share premium

The Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, as amended, expressly permits the use of the share premium account balance to increase capital and does not establish any specific restrictions as to its use for other purposes.

c) Reserves

The breakdown for this heading for the 2025 and 2024 business years is as follows:

	2025	2024
Legal reserve	90,976	87,669
Other reserves	633,876	665,698
	724,851	753,367

The partial financial spin-off of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. to Inmocemento, S.A. (note 2) resulted in a reduction of EUR 1,596,641 thousand in voluntary reserves in 2024, as recognised in the accompanying statement of changes in equity.

In accordance with the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, as amended, 10% of the net profit for each financial year must be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of the share capital. The legal reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders except in the event of liquidation.

The legal reserve may be used to increase capital provided that the remaining reserve balance is greater than 10% of the increased capital.

Otherwise, until it exceeds 20% of capital stock and provided there are no sufficient available reserves, the legal reserve may only be used to offset losses.

At 31 December 2025 the legal reserve was not fully covered and therefore the amount necessary to reach 20% of the capital will be set aside when distributing 2025 earnings (note 3). Nor was the legal reserve was not fully posted at 31 December 2024.

Noteworthy under “Other reserves” were restricted reserves amounting to 12,110 thousand euros, equivalent to the nominal value of the own shares redeemed which, pursuant to article 335.c of the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, is restricted, except with the same requirements as for the capital reduction.

d) Own shares

Movements in the number of own shares in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Balance at 31 December 2023	(410)
Sales	-
Other changes	133
Acquisitions	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	(277)
Sales	-
Other changes	-
Acquisitions	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	(277)

Details of own shares at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

2025		2024	
Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
48,786	(277)	46,910	(277)

At 31 December 2025, the company's treasury shares represented 0.01% of the capital stock (0.01% at 31 December 2024).

12. NON-CURRENT AND CURRENT PROVISIONS

a) Non-current provisions:

The changes in the financial year were as follows:

	Liabilities and contingencies	Contractual and legal guarantees and obligations	Self-insurance reserve	Total
Balance at 31.12.23	77,060	19,223	24,088	120,371
Provisions	2,236	-	118	2,354
Applications/reversals	(53,045)	(19,223)	(72)	(72,340)
Transfers	369	-	3,056	3,425
Balance at 31.12.24	26,620	-	27,190	53,810
Provisions	6,747	-	120	6,867
Applications/reversals	(1,014)	-	(61)	(1,075)
Transfers	3	-	2,876	2,879
Balance at 31.12.25	32,356	-	30,125	62,481

Provision for liabilities and contingencies

This item includes the risks arising for the company in the performance of its activities that are not included in other categories. The increase relating to 2025 is due to the revaluation of risks by the directors.

Provisions for guarantees and contractual and legal obligations

This heading includes the provisions to cover the expenses arising from contractual and legal obligations of a non-environmental nature. Practically the entire balance related to the financial commitments granted to the buyers of the company Globalvia Infraestructuras, S.A., formalised in 2016 (note 8.a). This provision was reversed in 2024 following the agreement to terminate the sale of Globalvia Infraestructuras, S.A. entered into with the original purchasers, whereby the escrow account was released (note 8.a) and an agreement was reached on the differences regarding various aspects relating to the "Excluded Companies" and "Excluded Companies Amounts" (i.e. companies excluded from the scope of the sale), and the economic benefits arising therefrom, respectively.

Self-insurance reserves

This heading includes provisions to cover actions as the insurer itself. During the audit conducted in financial year 2023 by the General Audit Office of the Social Security regarding how self-insurance arrangements were being managed in previous years, it is suggested that the self-insurance reserve of all the companies of the FCC Group with this arrangement be registered in the parent company. Therefore, at the end of this year, the wholly-owned subsidiaries FCC Construction, S.A. and FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A. have transferred the entire balance of the aforementioned reserve to Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. for a total amount of 2,876 million euros (December 2024: 3,027 million euros), as shown in the "Transfers" line of the accompanying table.

b) Current provisions:

Movements under this heading mainly relate to the provision recognised in connection with the indemnity clauses granted to minority shareholders (note 17). The Company granted a loan to the Services Area amounting to 102,087 thousand euros, of which 25,512 thousand euros was assigned to the minority shareholder in order to satisfy the indemnity, resulting in the utilisation of the provision for that amount. Subsequently, the Company and the minority shareholder contributed their respective receivables to the parent company of the Services Area (note 9).

The balance shown under this heading mainly reflects the best estimate of the cash outflow arising from indemnity clauses granted to non-controlling shareholders of the Company's stakes in subsidiaries, by virtue of the clauses signed in the sale contracts.

Other information

In relation to the liquidation of the Alpine Group, two favourable rulings for FCC was handed down in 2024 in connection with the two outstanding bankruptcy proceedings facing the Alpine Group, with costs imposed on the bankruptcy administrators (in total about 8 million euros); these rulings were appealed by the claimants.

In 2006, the FCC Group acquired an absolute majority in Alpine Holding GmbH, hereinafter AH, and thereby, indirectly in its operating subsidiary company, Alpine Bau GmbH, hereinafter AB. Seven years later, on 19 June 2013, AB filed for insolvency before the Commercial Court of Vienna, but after the unfeasibility of the reorganisation proposal was established, the insolvency administrator filed for, and the court decreed, the bankruptcy, closure and liquidation of the company. On 25 June 2013, the liquidation of the company was commenced. As a consequence of the bankruptcy of AB, its parent company, AH filed for bankruptcy before the Commercial Court on 2 July 2013, which declared the bankruptcy and liquidation of AH.

As a result of both bankruptcies, FCC Construcción, S.A. loses control over the Alpine Group, interrupting its consolidation.

Twelve years after the bankruptcy of both companies, and with the criminal proceedings definitively closed and with FCC having triumphed in the proceedings brought by bondholders and having also settled a backdating action, two further proceedings brought by the insolvency administrators against FCC Construcción S.A. and Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A. are still pending, as is a further set of proceedings against former directors.

Between the bankruptcy of AH and AB and the date on which these financial statements were issued, a number of proceedings were instigated against the Group and directors of AH and AB. At 31 December 2025, and as far as FCC could be directly or indirectly affected, two commercial proceedings and one labour proceeding are still in progress:

In April 2015, the bankruptcy administrator of Alpine Holding GmbH filed a claim for 186 million euros against FCC Construcción, S.A. and other ex-executive of AB, considering that these parties should compensate Alpine Holding GmbH for the amounts collected through two bond issues in 2011 and 2012 that were presumably provided by this company for its subsidiary, Alpine Bau GmbH, without the necessary guarantees and complying with a "mandate-order" from FCC Construcción S.A. On 31 July 2018, the ruling dismissing the claim was handed down and the

claimant ordered to pay the costs. Having filed appeals and cassation appeals for procedural infringement, in April 2020, the Austrian Supreme Court declared the need to return the Orders to the Court of Instance so that the testimonial evidence could be practiced in person before the Judge of First Instance. These testimonial statements took place in June 2021. On 31 January 2024, the "second round" ruling was handed down, under which the claim was fully dismissed and the bankruptcy administrator ordered to pay FCC Construcción, S.A. the sum of €7,033 thousand within a period of 14 days. The bankruptcy administrator then filed an appeal within the legal deadline, which FCC Construcción, S.A. contested in due course and following proper procedure on 4 April 2024. On appeal, the proceedings were returned to the first instance court for a new testimony to be given by an executive and, as the case may be, to request expert testimony, which will prolong the matter longer than expected. The Court of Appeal, finding no procedural error in the fact that the expert evidence was not taken, suggests, implicitly, that the circumstances surrounding the approval of the bond issue should be analysed and that, if an adverse economic situation were to be established, the "order to issue" by FCC could be presumed. Contrary to what was established by the Supreme Court, which confirmed that the burden of proof rests with the claimant, the claimant seeks to reverse the evidentiary process and shift the burden of proof. This has been strongly criticised in a submission filed by FCC in December 2025, which, supported by a report from a university professor, states that such a "veiled" intention on the part of the Court of Appeal amounts to defiance of the Supreme Court's ruling and that, should the taking of such evidence be ordered, it would seriously undermine the principle of procedural economy. We do not expect any judgment to be handed down before summer 2026.

In April 2017, a Group company, Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión S.A. was notified of a suit in which an AB bankruptcy administrator made a joint and several claim against the former finance director of Alpine Bau GmbH and against Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión S.A. for the payment of €19 million for the alleged violation of corporate and bankruptcy law, considering that Alpine Bau GmbH, on making a deposit at Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión S.A., allegedly made payments charged against equity, considered to be a capital refund, and therefore prohibited by law. On 9 February 2024, the ruling was handed down rejecting the bankruptcy administrator's request for an expert opinion to be issued on whether ALPINE Bau was in crisis at the end of 2011. The court rejected the plaintiff's claim for joint and several liability for payment of 19,000 thousand euros plus 8% interest calculated against the sum of 46,000 thousand euros from 9 January 2012 to 8 February 2012, for the sum of 27,648 thousand euros from 9 February 2012 to 10 April 2012 and for the sum of 19,000 thousand euros from 11 April 2012, less 116 thousand euros paid in interest, and moreover the plaintiff was ordered to pay costs of 501 thousand euros to Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.U. This judgment was appealed by the bankruptcy administrator and the appeal was contested by Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.U. on 4 April 2024. This lawsuit was won on appeal, but has since been appealed by the bankruptcy administrator to the Supreme Court. Judgment remains pending

Also in April 2017, a former FCC employee and former executive at AH and AB was notified of a claim filed by the insolvency administrator of Alpine Bau GmbH in the Social Claims Court for 72 million euros. The claimant argues that this amount represents the damage to the bankruptcy estate caused by the alleged delay in initiating insolvency proceedings. In the event that the insolvency administrator's claim succeeds, with a firm ruling on an indemnity duty, the FCC Group's subsidiary liability could arise in a remote case.

In terms of these disputes, the FCC Group and its legal advisors do not consider it very probable there will be any future outflows of cash prior to the issuance of these financial statements; therefore, no provisions have been set aside, as the Group believes that they represent contingent liabilities.

13. NON-CURRENT AND CURRENT DEBTS

The balance of “Non-current payables” and “Current payables” was as follows:

	Non-current	Current
<u>2025</u>		
Debt instruments and other marketable securities	-	48,200
Bank borrowings	-	77
Other financial liabilities	13,541	2,539
	13,541	50,816
<u>2024</u>		
Debt instruments and other marketable securities	-	-
Bank borrowings	-	10
Other financial liabilities	1	93
	1	103

All the financial liabilities reflected in the table above are classified within the category of financial liabilities at amortised cost.

a) Bonds and other current marketable securities

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A has been running a registered Euro Commercial Paper Programme (ECP) since November 2018 on the Irish stock exchange (Euronext Dublin) for a maximum amount of 600 million euros as at December 2025, at a fixed interest rate and with a maximum maturity of one year, which allows issuance with maturities of between 1 and 364 days from the date of issue, in order to meet general financial needs.

At 31 December 2025, the debt in respect of this item amounted to 48,200 thousand euros (31 December 2024: no issues outstanding).

b) Current bank borrowings

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, there were no current bank borrowings.

The Company has not drawn on the financing facilities in the form of bilateral credit lines with various financial institutions, subject to a maximum limit of 175,000 thousand euros. They have annual maturity and interest rates referenced to Euribor plus a market spread.

14. TRADE PAYABLES

In relation to the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) Resolution dated 29 January 2016, enacted in compliance with the Second Final Provision of Law 31/2014, of 3 December, which amends the Third Additional Provision of Law 15/2010, of 5 July, stipulating measures to combat late payment in commercial transactions, the following table provides information on the average payment period to suppliers for commercial transactions arranged since the date of entry into force of Law 31/2014, i.e. 24 December 2014.

Additionally, Article 9, Chapter IV of Law 18/2022 of 28 September, on the creation and growth of companies, introduces the obligation to report the following indicators: monetary volume and number of invoices paid in a period less than the maximum established in the late-payment regulations and the percentage that these represent from the total number of invoices and the total monetary value of payments to suppliers.

	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average payment period to suppliers	53	54
Ratio of paid operations/transactions	53	51
Ratio of operations/transactions pending payment	60	89
	Amount	Amount
Total payments outstanding	7,353	5,934
Total payments made	84,472	71,608
Total payments made in a period less than the maximum established in the late-payment regulations	60,266	50,517
Ratio (%)	71%	71%
Total number of invoices paid during the period	6,495	6,632
Number of invoices paid in a period less than the maximum established in the late-payment regulations	4,772	4,405
Ratio (%)	73%	66%

15. INFORMATION ON THE NATURE AND RISK OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The concept of financial risk refers to changes in the financial instruments arranged by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., as a result of political, market and other factors and their impact on the financial statements. The risk management philosophy of the company and of FCC Group is consistent with their business strategy, and seeks to achieve maximum efficiency and solvency at all times. To this end, strict financial risk management and control criteria have been established, consisting of identifying, measuring, analysing and controlling the risks incurred in the Group's operations. The risk policy has been integrated into the Group's organisation in the appropriate manner.

In view of the company's activities and the transactions through which it carries on its business, it is currently exposed to the following financial risks:

a) Capital risk

To manage capital, the main objective of the Group is to reinforce its financial-equity structure, in order to improve the balance between borrowed funds and shareholders' equity, and the Group endeavours to reduce the cost of capital and, in turn, to preserve its solvency status, in order to continue managing its activities and to maximise shareholder value, not only at Group level, but also at the level of the parent, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.

The fundamental basis that the Group considers as capital is found in the Equity of the balance sheet, which, for the purposes of its management and follow-up, excludes both the "Changes in the fair value of financial instruments" items and the "Conversion differences" item (note 18 to the consolidated financial statements).

The first of these headings is disregarded for management purposes as it is considered as part of interest rate management, since it is mainly the result of the assessment of instruments that transform variable-rate debt into fixed-rate debt. Translation differences, meanwhile, are managed within exchange rate risk.

Given the sector in which it operates, the Group is not subject to external capital requirements, although this does not prevent the frequent monitoring of equity to guarantee a financial structure based on compliance with the prevailing regulations of the countries in which it operates, also analysing the capital structure of each of the subsidiaries to enable an adequate distribution between debt and capital.

The above is reflected in the results of ratios, debt levels and the high percentage classed as Investment grade, mainly in the parent's subsidiaries that account for a large part of the Group's financial debt, such as FCC Aqualia and FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding.

The Economic-Finance Division, as responsible for financial risk management, regularly reviews the debt-equity ratios and compliance with financing covenants, together with the capital structure of the subsidiaries.

b) Foreign currency risk

A noteworthy consequence of FCC Group's positioning in international markets is the exposure resulting from net positions in foreign currencies against the euro or in one foreign currency against another when the investment and financing of an activity cannot be arranged in the same currency.

Although the benchmark currency in which the company and the Group mainly operate is the euro, they also hold financial assets and liabilities accounted for in currencies other than the euro. Exchange rate risk is mainly found in debt denominated in foreign currency, except when this entails a natural hedge of the assets financed since they are denominated in the same currency, in investments in international markets, and in collections and payments in currencies other than the euro.

FCC Group's general policy is to mitigate the adverse effect on its financial statements of exposure to foreign currencies as much as possible, with regard to both transactional and purely equity-related movements. The Group therefore manages the effect that foreign currency risk can have on the statement of financial position and the income statement.

c) Interest rate risk

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and the FCC Group are exposed to the risk derived from variations in interest rates because their financial policy aims to guarantee that their current financial assets and debt are partially linked to variable interest rates. The benchmark interest rate for debt arranged with credit entities in euros is mainly the Euribor.

Any increase in interest rates could give rise to an increase in financing costs associated with its borrowings at variable interest rates, and could also increase the cost of refinancing the borrowings and the issue of new debt.

In order to ensure a position that is in the best interests of the company and of FCC Group, an interest rate risk management policy is actively implemented, with on-going monitoring of markets and assuming different positions depending primarily on the asset financed.

The table below summarises the effect on the Company's income statement of increases in the interest rate curve with regard to gross debt:

	+25 bp	+50 bp	+70 bp	+100 bp
Impact on profit or loss	987	1,974	2,962	3,949

d) Solvency risk

Below is a table in which you can see the evolution of the net financial debt that appears in the attached balance sheet.

	2025	2024
Bank borrowings (note 13)	77	10
Debt instruments and other marketable securities (note 13)	48,200	-
Financial payables to Group and associated companies (notes 9.c and 9.d)	1,204,358	1,227,558
Other non-current liabilities (note 13)	13,541	-
Financial loans with Group and associated companies (note 9.b)	(14,205)	(9,372)
Other current financial assets (note 8.b)	(14,713)	(5,436)
Cash and cash equivalents (note 10)	(859,200)	(125,198)
	378,058	1,087,562

The reduction in net financial debt is largely due to the receipt of 1,000,000 thousand euros from the sale of a 25% interest in FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A. (see note 9).

e) Liquidity risk

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and its group of companies carry out their operations in sectors that require a high level of financing, having to date obtained adequate financing to carry out their operations. However, the company cannot guarantee that these circumstances relating to obtaining financing will continue in the future.

The ability of the Company and the FCC Group to obtain financing depends on many factors, many of which are beyond their control.

Historically, the FCC Group has always been able to renew its loan arrangements, and it expects to continue doing so in the coming twelve months. However, FCC Group's ability to renew its financing depends on various factors, many of which are outside the control of the Group, such as general economic conditions, the availability of funds for loans from private investors and financial institutions, and the monetary policy of the markets in which it operates. Negative conditions in debt markets could hinder or prevent FCC Group's capacity to renew its financing. Accordingly, the FCC Group cannot guarantee its ability to renew its financing on economically attractive terms. The inability to renew such loans or to ensure financing under acceptable terms may have a negative impact on the liquidity of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and its Group companies, and on its ability to meet its working capital needs.

To adequately manage this risk, the Group performs exhaustive monitoring of the repayment dates of all credit facilities of each Group company, in order to conclude all renewals in the best market conditions sufficiently in advance, analysing the suitability of the funding and studying alternatives if the conditions are more unfavourable on a case-by-case basis. The Group is also present in several markets, which facilitates the obtainment of credit facilities and the mitigation of liquidity risk.

f) Concentration risk

The risk arising from the concentration of lending transactions with common characteristics is distributed as follows:

- Funding sources: in order to diversify this risk, the company and FCC Group work with a large number of Spanish and foreign financial entities to obtain funds.
- Markets/geography (domestic, foreign): The FCC Group operates in a wide variety of national and international markets, with the debt mainly concentrated in euros and the rest in various international markets, with different currencies.
- Products: the company uses various financial products, such as loans, credit facilities, commercial paper, syndicated loans, assignments and discounting.

FCC Group's strategic planning process identifies the objectives to be attained in each of the areas of activity, based on the improvements to be implemented, the market opportunities and the level of risk deemed acceptable. This process serves as a base for preparing operating plans that specify the goals to be reached each business year.

g) Credit risk

The provision of services or the acceptance of client engagements, whose financial solvency was not guaranteed at the acceptance date, situations not known or unable to be assessed and unforeseen circumstances arising during the provision of the service or the execution of the engagement that could affect the client's financial position could generate a payment risk with respect to the amounts owed.

The company and FCC Group request commercial reports and assess the financial solvency of clients before doing business and perform on-going monitoring, and have put in place a procedure to be adopted in the event of insolvency. In the case of public-sector customers, the Group does not accept commitments that do not have an assigned budget and financial approval. Offers that exceed a specific payment period must be authorised by the Finance Division. Likewise, on-going monitoring is performed of debt delinquency in various managing committees.

With regard to credit ratings, the Company and the FCC Group apply its best judgement to impair financial assets on which it expects to incur credit losses over their entire lives. They regularly analyse changes in the public ratings of the entities to which they are exposed.

h) Macroeconomic and geopolitical risks

Throughout 2025, the Group operated in a global environment marked by heightened macroeconomic volatility, simmering geopolitical tensions and episodes of financial uncertainty. Despite this challenging environment, the direct impact on its activities has been limited, thanks to the nature of its contracts, its low export exposure and relatively resilient operating chains.

The Group stepped up its analysis up to contextualise global trends and emerging risks identified by international bodies.

The global economy recorded estimated growth of 3.3%, supported by technological investment and the dynamism of sectors linked to artificial intelligence (AI) and digital infrastructure. The outlook for 2026–2027 anticipates stable growth (3.3%–3.2%), although there are downside risks arising from:

- possible corrections in technology assessments,
- heightened financial volatility associated with sovereign and corporate indebtedness,
- trade uncertainty and divergences in monetary policies,
- fluctuations in energy and commodity prices, interest rates and exchange rates.

This environment, while challenging, has not significantly altered the Group's operations, which have demonstrated resilience to external shocks.

The international environment continues to be characterised by geopolitical fragmentation, with key factors including:

- persistence of armed conflicts;
- technological rivalry between the United States and China;
- fragile political landscape in Europe;
- key strategic shipping routes at risk;
- heightened regulatory scrutiny in critical sectors.

Although the Group does not operate in areas affected by significant conflicts nor depend on highly exposed sectors, these factors may give rise to indirect impacts: increases in material costs, supply lead times, financial volatility, regulatory constraints or trade tensions.

The Group's direct exposure to the most severe geopolitical risks remains limited. Nevertheless, the internal analysis has been updated to incorporate:

- risks associated with a potential correction in technology- and AI-related markets;
- stress scenarios arising from trade tensions or logistical disruptions;
- sensitivity to potential energy price spikes or bottlenecks in global supply chains;
- financial volatility stemming from political uncertainty in the United States, Europe and Asia.

Owing to the Group's business model and the nature of the activities it carries out—operating mainly through local contracts with only limited export activity—the impacts described above have had a limited effect on the Group's financial position, beyond the indirect effects of the current environment. As a result, the impact of exchange rate volatility has been limited, becoming evident mainly when purchase or sale transactions are carried out in currencies other than that in which each local contract operates.

Looking specifically at Russia's invasion of Ukraine, it should be noted that the Group does not carry out activities in Russia, Ukraine or Belarus and, accordingly, the invasion and the subsequent sanctions have not had a direct effect on its activities.

In view of the above, the Group has reviewed the assumptions used to assess the signs of impairment of its main non-financial assets, considering, among other factors, the fluctuations in reference interest rates, paying special attention to goodwill, and has determined that there is no impairment associated with it (note 7). Similarly, no significant increase has been seen in the credit risk to which its financial assets are exposed. Therefore, no additional impairment has been recognised beyond that considered inherent to the various activities it carries out. Furthermore, no difficulties have been detected in the Group's ability to obtain financing, as reflected by the transactions undertaken over the course of the year (note 20).

Macroeconomic and geopolitical risks had a fairly limited impact in 2025, allowing the Group to continue operating as normal. The Group will continue to monitor key factors such as geopolitical tensions, energy market developments, monetary policies, global logistics and regulations in critical sectors, in order to anticipate changes in the environment and adjust its management strategy to mitigate potential future impacts. For this reason, the Group has prepared its consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis, as it considers that the effects described do not cast doubt on the continuity of its operations.

i) Climate change risks

The Group's activities may be impacted by adverse weather conditions, such as floods or other natural disasters, and in some cases by decreases in temperature that may make it difficult, or even impossible in extreme cases, to carry out its activities, such as in the case of severe frost in the construction activity.

The Group takes all appropriate measures to adapt to the effects of climate change and to mitigate its possible effects on its business and fixed assets, as shown by the environmental provisions set aside for this purpose (note 19 to the consolidated financial statements).

The Group is committed to the decarbonisation of the activities it carries out, for which it uses the most efficient technologies in the fight against climate change and, due to the very nature of some of the activities it carries out, it promotes the circular economy. To achieve these objectives, the Group implements specific policies as part of its activities and performs an analysis and assessment of the physical risks caused by climate change as well as the risks of transitioning towards a low-carbon economy, undertaking a variety of innovative and sustainable initiatives to reduce the impact of its activities on the environment.

The Construction area has an Integrated Policy to analyse environmental incidents, the involvement of the interested parties and the establishment of a plan to reduce the significant impacts of the activities of the works, emphasising the mitigation of the generation of waste, the consumption of resources, the generation of noise and vibrations, promoting the use of sustainable and reusable materials and the sustainable use of water. It has environmental certifications in several of the countries in which it operates, as well as environmental certification according to ISO 14001 at the centres located in Spain at some of its main investees.

The very nature of the Environmental Services Area aims to protect and conserve the environment and contribute to the circular economy by treating waste as a resource, through its reuse and energy recovery. Likewise, it uses technologies and equipment to optimise water consumption, promoting a rational use and the use of water from alternative sources, such as the use of rainwater. As for policies aimed at optimising energy consumption, Spain has an Energy Management System certified in accordance with the ISO 50001 standard and projects for the use of landfill gas to generate electricity and hot water.

In 2021, the Water Area was the first company in the sector to certify the Strategy for the Contribution of the Sustainable Development Goals, by AENOR. Furthermore, the Area has implemented energy management policies with a view to optimising energy consumption at its facilities; this policy is reflected in the calculation of the company's Carbon Footprint at its plants in Spain. The Area has also implemented policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, through the signing of a PPA (Power Purchase Agreement) contract for renewable energies (photovoltaic) and projects to install renewable energy (photovoltaic) at some of its facilities.

The Cement Area, which in 2024 underwent the partial financial spin-off that gave rise to the Inmocemento Group (note 2), takes specific actions in response to the needs and circumstances of each facility, its technological, human and economic resources, prevailing legislation, and the expectations of stakeholders. The objectives of such measures are to promote the circular economy and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by increasing material and energy recovery with a greater use of decarbonised raw materials, recoverable waste and biomass fuels, increasing energy efficiency through the optimisation of the fuel mix and the use of expert systems in the manufacturing process, transition to LED lighting, and increasing the mix of renewable energies through solar and/or wind energy facility projects and boosting the consumption of biomass in clinker manufacturing.

Pursuant to the reporting requirements set out in the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the Group has analysed the proportion of its economic activities that are eligible, and where appropriate, aligned and non-aligned, and ineligible under the Environmental Taxonomy, in terms of business volume, CapEx and OpEx relative to 2025. The Statement of Non-Financial Information that forms part of the Management Report provides greater details about the results and methodology followed in the application of the aforementioned Regulation, in particular specifying how the Group has analysed the climate risks affecting all its activities.

As a result of the above, the Group has prepared its financial statements on a going concern basis, as there are no doubts about the Group's continued existence.

16. DEFERRED TAXES AND TAX POSITION

In accordance with case 18/89, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A., as the parent company, files consolidated corporate income tax returns, including all the Group companies that comply with the requirements of the tax legislation. In December 2025, FCC, S.A. sold 25% of the shares in FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding to the CPPIB fund, which consequently came to hold a 49.99% interest in that company. As a result, the companies belonging to the Environment sub-group, which had formed part of the tax group headed by FCC, S.A., ceased to form part of that group with effect from 1 January 2025.

In 2019, the tax authorities completed a procedure to recover state aid, arising from European Commission Decision 2015/314/EU of 15 October 2014, relating to the tax amortisation of financial goodwill from the indirect acquisition of foreign holdings. This procedure aims to adjust the tax incentives applied by the company and Group in prior years as a result of the acquisition of the Alpine, FCC Environment (formerly the WRG Group) and FCC CEE (formerly the ASA Group) Groups. The Tax Administration filed a claim against the Group for a total amount (instalment and late payment interest) equal to 111 million euros. FCC settled this tax debt but lodged a tax appeal against it. In its judgment of 26 June 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled on the aforementioned decision of the European Commission concerning the tax amortisation of goodwill, upholding the legal arguments put forward by FCC before the national courts. Given that the aforementioned judgment is no longer subject to appeal, and taking into account that the State Attorney's Office has expressly accepted the claims before the National Court (Audiencia Nacional) in the main appeal lodged, the Group considers that the tax authorities should reimburse FCC the amount of tax paid (111 million euros), together with the corresponding late-payment interest. The reimbursement of the aforementioned amounts will, in practice, result in the monetisation of a tax credit arising from tax loss carryforwards previously recognised by FCC in connection with the assessment issued in 2019, amounting to 63.2 million euros. Given that the recovery of the aforementioned amounts is considered virtually certain, the FCC Group has recognised income of 55.9 million euros in these financial statements of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. (note 18).

The foregoing gave rise to a receivable from the tax authorities amounting to 119,075 thousand euros arises, recognised against the reversal of deferred tax assets for their future monetisation, amounting to 48,749 thousand euros, together with a tax liability payable to FCC Construcción, S.A. amounting to 14,431 thousand euros, as well as late-payment interest income of 35,875 thousand euros and the corresponding tax income of 20,020 thousand euros (note 18).

a) Balances with public administrations and deferred taxes

a.1) Tax receivables

	2025	2024
Non-current		
Deferred tax assets	34,862	98,968
	34,862	98,968
Current		
Current tax assets	166,569	97,715
Other receivables from the public administrations	257	282
	166,826	97,997

The breakdown of the "Deferred tax assets" heading is as follows:

	2025	2024
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Tax loss carryforwards and activated deductions (note 16.e)	25,751	88,844
Negative income obtained in a foreign PE	4,749	5,191
Non-deductible provisions	1,803	2,525
Other	2,559	2,408
	34,862	98,968

The estimates used to assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets are based on the estimate of future taxable bases, based on the year's consolidated accounting result before the estimated tax from continuing operations, to which the corresponding permanent and temporary differences that are expected to take place each year have been adjusted. The provisions of the recently enacted Spanish Act 7/2024 of 20 December have been considered for the purposes of determining the projections of recoverability of tax loss carryforwards and other tax credits. This law reinstates those measures set out in Royal Decree-Law 3/2016 that were declared unconstitutional regarding the limitation on the offsetting of tax loss carryforwards and with the reversal of tax-deductible impairments prior to 2013. Considering this regulatory change and the profit projections made, it has been estimated that the tax group headed up by FCC, S.A. will be able to substantially absorb the tax loss carryforwards recognised in the balance sheet over an estimated period of 13 years.

The estimated accounting profit for the year for the tax group headed by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is based on the planning prepared by the Group for the 2026-2028 period. Revenue growth has been projected at 8.2% for 2026, 0.6% for 2027 and 1.5% for 2028. The projected EBITDA is 7.9% for 2026, 7.1% for 2027 and 7.3% for 2028. In subsequent periods, natural growth in pre-tax profit has been projected at 2%.

As the estimated period for the recovery of the tax loss carryforwards exceeds 10 years, the excess deferred tax assets beyond the aforementioned 10-year period have been reversed, resulting in a decrease of 14,555 thousand euros under the heading "Deferred tax assets" and the corresponding expense for the same amount under "Income tax".

a.2) Accounts payable

	2025	2024
Non-current		
Deferred tax liabilities	396	370
	396	370
Current		
Other payables to public administrations:		
Withholdings	5,934	421
VAT and other indirect taxes	117	1,168
Social Security bodies	495	460
	6,546	2,049

a.3) Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities in the 2025 and 2024 business years were as follows:

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
<u>Taxable temporary differences</u>		
Balance at 31.12.23	117,812	369
Arising in the year (note 16.b)	255	-
Arising in prior years (note 16.b)	(12,246)	-
Other adjustments	(6,853)	1
Total balance at 31.12.24	98,968	370
Arising in the year (note 16.b)	691	-
Arising in prior years (note 16.b)	(1,015)	-
Derecognition of tax credits (note 16.a)	(14,555)	-
Recovery procedure for State Aid	(48,749)	-
Other adjustments	(478)	26
Total balance at 31.12.25	34,862	396

The main impacts recognised in 2025 relate to those referred to above in this same note. First, the reversal of tax credits amounting to 14,555 thousand euros, as the directors considered it appropriate to reverse the excess deferred tax assets that, according to estimates, would have been recovered over a period exceeding 10 years as a result of the exit from the tax group of the companies in the Services Area; and, second, the procedure for the recovery of State aid, amounting to 48,749 thousand euros.

The “Other adjustments” heading mainly includes the positive or negative differences between tax estimates made at the end of the year and the subsequent settlement of the tax at the time of payment, as well as the adjustment of tax credits arising from the tax inspection (note 16.f).

b) Reconciliation of accounting profit and taxable income

The reconciliation between accounting profit and taxable profit for corporation tax purposes is as follows:

	2025			2024		
Accounting profit/(loss) for the financial year before tax			956,907			208,542
	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>		<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	
Permanent differences	44,838	(933,694)	(888,856)	2,278	(154,272)	(151,994)
Adjusted accounting profit/(loss)			68,051			56,548
Temporary differences (note 16.a)			(955)			(47,963)
- Arising in the year	3,104	(4,059)	(955)	1,020		1,020
- Originating from previous years	-	-	-		(48,983)	(48,983)
Income and expenses recognised directly in equity			-			(139)
Tax base (taxable profit/(loss))			67,096			8,446

Looking at the above table, the following is worth note:

- The permanent differences in 2025 arise mainly from:
 - The adjustment for 95% of the capital gain, less costs inherent to the transaction, arising from the sale of a 25% interest in FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A., amounting to 841,590 thousand euros.
 - The valuation adjustments for impairment losses on investments of Tax Group 18/89 in investments in other investees (note 9), amounting to 17,734 thousand euros.
 - The exemption to avoid the double taxation of dividends. Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax eliminated the deduction for double taxation of dividends, replacing it with the aforementioned exemption amounting to 73,419 thousand euros.
- The permanent differences arising in 2024 were mainly due to:
 - The valuation adjustments for impairment losses on investments of Tax Group 18/89 in investments in other investees (note 9), amounting to 96,345 thousand euros.
 - The exemption to avoid the double taxation of dividends. Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax eliminated the deduction for double taxation of dividends, replacing it with the aforementioned exemption amounting to 25,855 thousand euros.
 - The price adjustment arising from the termination agreement of the Share Purchase Agreement for Global Vía Infraestructuras, S.A., resulting from the price adjustment relating to the “Excluded Companies” and the “Excluded Companies Amount” (note 18), amounting to 25,441 thousand euros.
- The temporary differences in 2025 and 2024 arise from the recognition/reversal of provisions (note 12).

c) Reconciliation of accounting profit to the corporation tax expense.

The reconciliation of accounting profit to the corporation tax expense was as follows:

	2025	2024
Adjusted accounting profit/(loss)	68,051	56,548
Corporate income tax charge	(17,013)	(14,137)
Derecognition of tax credits (note 16.a)	(14,555)	-
Recovery procedure for State Aid (note 16.a)	28,989	-
Other adjustments	(7,234)	76
Corporation tax expense/(income)	(9,813)	(14,061)

d) Breakdown of the corporation tax expense

The breakdown of Corporate Income Tax expense was as follows:

	2025	2024
Current tax	54,292	1,921
Deferred tax (note 16.a)	(64,105)	(15,982)
Total tax (expense)/income	(9,813)	(14,061)

e) Tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credits

At year-end, the company had tax loss carryforwards from prior years pending offset amounting to 138,046 thousand euros, as a member of Tax Group 18/89, detailed as follows, by year:

	Amount
2014	44,001
2016	50,147
2019	16,855
2020	8,709
2022	18,334
Total	138,046

It should be noted that the Company has not recognised all tax loss carryforwards as deferred tax assets (note 16.a).

The company also has unused tax credits pending application from previous years amounting to 8,718 thousand euros. The breakdown is as follows:

Deductions	Amount	Application deadline
R+D+I Activities	8,153	18 years
Creation of employment	565	15 years
	8,718	

The Company has recognised all unused tax credits (note 16.a).

f) Financial years pending verification and inspection actions

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. has all the financial years not yet statute-barred open for review by the tax authorities for the taxes applicable to them.

In February 2025, the Spanish tax authorities issued corporate income tax assessments to the companies belonging to the tax group headed up by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. for the years 2018 to 2020, whereby tax credits for tax loss carryforwards amounting to 10,2 million euros have been adjusted, mainly in respect of related-party transactions and expenses considered to be non-deductible. FCyC S.A. has lodged appeals before the courts against most of the adjustment made, as it considers it to be unlawful.

On the same date, the tax inspectorate issued reports on VAT and withholdings/payments on account for work-related income and professional income relating to the period running from April 2019 to December 2020 in respect of the companies Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas S.A., FCC Construcción S.A., FCC Medio Ambiente S.A. and FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A., for a total amount of 0.6 million euros for various reasons.

g) Other tax information

The following table includes the details of the “Corporation tax refunded/(paid)” heading in the statement of cash flows for the 2025 and 2024 business years:

	2025	2024
Corporate income tax (CIT) from previous years	54,973	4,222
Prepayments	(39,815)	(97,821)
Collections from/payments to Group companies for prior years' corporate income tax charge and corporate income tax prepayments in the year	(21,134)	66,299
Withholdings and other	(402)	(1,079)
	(6,377)	(28,379)

h) Pillar Two Project

The OECD has launched a project to establish a top-up tax to ensure a global minimum level of taxation for multinational groups (the so-called “Pillar Two” project). The Pillar Two regulation has been adopted by the European Parliament through Council Directive 2022/2523 of 15 December 2022, which has been transposed in Spain through Law 7/2024 of 20 December. The Pillar Two regulations have been enacted in most of the jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The legislation will be effective for the Group’s annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

Based on the assessments performed to date, the Group has identified potential exposure to Pillar Two taxes on profits in the United Arab Emirates and Hungary, where the expected effective Pillar Two tax rate is likely to be lower than 15%. The potential exposure would correspond to companies, mainly operating subsidiaries, in these jurisdictions where the Pillar 2 effective tax rate is less than 15%. It has been estimated that the total cost arising from the application of the Pillar Two rules would not have a significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

17. GUARANTEE COMMITMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES AND OTHER CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of 31 December 2025, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. has issued guarantees with credit institutions for an amount of 13,124 thousands of euros (31 December 2024: 14,402 thousand euros), of which 11,464 thousand euros (31 December 2024: 11,487 thousand euros) relates to deposited guarantees to secure obligations assumed with Group companies, mainly companies operating in the Environment and Concessions segments. The rest correspond to guarantees in procedures with the Public Administrations in the countries in which the Company operates.

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. has also appeared as the respondent in some lawsuits. However, the company's directors consider that the resulting liabilities would not have a material effect on the company's equity.

The possible financial effects of the main contingent liabilities derived from the bankruptcy of the Alpine subgroup would be the cash outflows indicated in the respective lawsuits described in note 12 of this report, a risk not considered likely.

In 2019, as a result of an internal investigation in May in application of its compliance policy and regulations, the FCC Group became aware of the existence of payments between 2010 and 2014, initially estimated at 82 million dollars, which might not be justified and, may, therefore be illegal. These acts were uncovered as a result of application of the procedures in the Group's compliance rules. The company has informed prosecutors in Spain and Panama about these acts, and has been providing the utmost cooperation since then to clarify what happened, applying the "zero tolerance" principle for corruption that permeates the entire FCC Compliance System.

In the context of this collaboration and following the voluntary declaration made by the Group, on 29 October 2019, the Central Court of Instruction No. 2 of the National Court issued an Order in which it is stated that "based on the documentation corresponding to the proceedings, as stated by the Public Prosecutor's Office, and as reported in the second plea of fact of this resolution, there appear to be rational indications of the participation of FCC Construcción, S.A., FCC Construcción América, S.A. and Construcciones Hospitalarias, S.A. in the alleged facts that, notwithstanding their classification at the corresponding time, could constitute offences of corruption in international transactions, provided for and punished under Art. 286 ter of the Criminal Code and money laundering, provided for and punished under Art. 301 and 302.2 of the Criminal Code" agreeing for FCC Construcción, S.A. to be investigated as part of Preliminary Proceedings 34/2017 as well as two of its subsidiaries, FCC Construcción América, S.A. and Construcciones Hospitalarias, S.A.

The case is still in the investigation period, without us being able to determine at this time what type of charges could be filed, if any. It should be noted that during 2023, the UCO (Central Operational Unit of the Civil Guard) issued a report, referred to in various press articles, in which other amounts differing from than those reported by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. are mentioned, although it must be noted that these reports refer to behaviours conduct and sums of money that cannot all be attributed to the Group. For all these reasons, we classify it as possible that economic impacts could arise for the aforementioned companies, as a result of the aforementioned procedure, although we do not have the necessary information that allows us to establish a quantification of them.

On 6 July 2022, the National Markets and Competition Commission issued a resolution imposing a sanction on several construction companies, including FCC Construcción, S.A. for sharing the costs of technical work to verify objective data in relation to public works tenders. The Group considers that the sanctioned conduct not only fails to infringe any precept (including those contained in the competition law) but that this conduct has also contributed to greater efficiency and cost savings in tenders. For these and other reasons, it filed the corresponding contentious-administrative appeal before the National Court, which is still being heard. Furthermore, it asked said court to grant a precautionary measure for the suspension of the payment of the fine imposed by the CNMC until a final court ruling is handed down on this matter. This request was upheld. Therefore, it has been considered that, although this sanction may result in cash outflows, at present and given the situation we cannot estimate the corresponding amount and payment schedule.

The transaction involving the sale of a 24.99% interest in FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A. to the Canadian pension fund CPP Investments, completed in 2023, and the additional sale of a further 25% to the same purchaser, completed in December 2025 (note 9.a), includes certain indemnity clauses that may give rise to future cash outflows in relation to the cash flows generated by certain assets included within the scope of the sale. The Company has estimated the amount of its probable obligations and, where appropriate, recognised the corresponding provision (note 12), as well as the payment obligations that, at 31 December 2025, have given rise to the recognition of a financial liability measured at fair value (note 12.b).

Additionally, the 2018 agreement for the sale of the 49% FCC Aqualia holding envisages certain variable prices that depend on the resolution of contingent proceedings. The Company therefore recognised, at 31 December 2025, an asset reflecting the fair value of the contingent amount expected to be collected in relation to financial year 2025 (notes 9 and 18). Meanwhile, it has not recognised liabilities for the claims that may arise against its interests as it is not considered probable that significant losses will be incurred and the amount is not material in relation to the price of the transaction.

Also, as part of the aforementioned sales transaction, FCC TopCo s.a.r.l. and its subsidiary FCC MidCo, S.A. were constituted, contributing shares representing 10% of the Group's shares in FCC Aqualia to the latter. Half of these shares have been pledged as a guarantee of certain obligations assumed by the Group before FCC Aqualia, mainly in relation to the repayment of the loan that the latter has granted to Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. for the amount of 806,479 thousand euros at 31 December 2025. At the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements, the Group believes that there is no risk that these guarantees will be enforced.

The company is involved in other lawsuits and legal procedures aside from those already described that it considers will not generate significant cash outflows.

The company's stake in joint operations managed through joint ventures, joint ownership, participation accounts and other similar arrangements means that participants share joint and several liability for the activities performed.

It should be noted that the Company has not obtained any significant assets as a result of the guarantees enforced in its favour or released.

18. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Revenue, in addition to sales and services rendered, includes dividends (mainly 59,450 thousand euros from FCC Aqualia, S.A. and 14,300 thousand euros from FCC TopCo, s.a.r.l.) and interest accrued on financing granted to investees (note 4.h).

The "Trade receivables for sales and services" heading mainly includes billings for management support services provided by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. to other Group companies.

Details of "Staff expenses" are shown below:

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	21,183	20,384
Labour costs	4,877	4,682
	26,060	25,066

The detail of "Other operating expenses" is as follows:

	2025	2024
External services related to information technologies	24,424	24,161
Leases	11,184	10,852
Royalties	14,566	11,731
Independent professional services	3,911	5,936
Insurance premiums	1,097	936
Repairs and preservation	472	443
Supplies and procurements	252	366
Banking and similar services	109	175
Other services	15,679	11,566
	71,694	66,166

"Finance income from marketable securities and other financial instruments at Group companies and associates" includes the accrued interest arising from the financing granted to Group companies (note 9), notably including:

	2025	2024
FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A.	11,430	9,493
FCyC, S.A.	-	8,801
Realia Business, S.A.	-	2,504
FCC Concesiones e Infraestructuras, S.L.U.	-	2,377
FCC ENV Midco, S.A.	426	-
Other	-	688
	11,856	23,863

Meanwhile, the heading “Finance income from marketable securities and other financial instruments from third parties” in 2025 includes late payment interest income arising from the State aid recovery procedure amounting to 35,875 thousand euros (note 16).

In 2025, the heading “Changes in the fair value of financial instruments” notably included income of 2,673 thousand euros (26,780 thousand euros in 2024) arising from the agreement to terminate the Share Purchase Agreement in respect of Global Vía Infraestructuras, S.A., resulting from the price adjustment relating to the “Excluded Companies” and the “Excluded Companies Amount”, companies excluded from the scope of the sale and the economic returns derived from them. It also included income of 19,666 thousand euros (6,958 thousand euros in 2024) from the adjustment to the sale price of FCC Aqualia, S.A., as the agreement for the sale of 49% of that company, executed in 2018, included a contingent price clause (note 17).

The heading “Other results” shows the expense arising from indemnity clauses granted to minority shareholders of subsidiaries (note 17).

In 2025, the heading “Income tax” includes income of 20,020 thousand euros relating to the State aid recovery procedure (note 16), which includes the corporate income tax expense corresponding to the late-payment interest.

19. TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

a) Transactions with related parties

Details of transactions with related parties in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	(wholly owned) Group Companies	Joint ventures	Associates	Total
2025				
Trade receivables for sales and services	66,830	-	-	66,830
Other operating income	44,416	234	-	44,650
Receipt of services	27,089	-	-	27,089
Dividends	73,750	-	3,534	77,284
Financial expenses	44,187	-	-	44,187
Financial income	11,856	-	-	11,856
2024				
Trade receivables for sales and services	63,389	-	-	63,389
Other operating income	43,234	138	-	43,372
Receipt of services	26,400	-	-	26,400
Dividends	25,754	-	1,463	27,217
Finance cost	36,755	-	-	36,755
Financial income	23,863	-	-	23,863

b) Balances with related parties

The detail of the balances with related parties at year-end was as follows:

	Group companies	Joint ventures	Associates	Total
2025				
Current investments (note 9)	21,997	-	-	21,997
Non-current investments (note 9)	3,037,212	-	4,367	3,041,579
Current payables (note 9)	449,261	-	-	449,261
Non-current payables (note 9)	806,479	-	-	806,479
Trade receivables	12,606	-	-	12,606
Trade payables	7,350	-	-	7,350
2024				
Current investments (note 9)	18,858	-	-	18,858
Non-current investments (note 9)	2,827,660	-	4,367	2,832,027
Current payables (note 9)	498,765	-	-	498,765
Non-current payables (note 9)	806,479	-	-	806,479
Trade receivables	18,379	-	-	18,379
Trade payables	1,804	-	-	1,804

The details of trade receivables from and trade payables to Group companies and associates are as follows:

Company	2025		2024	
	Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable
FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.	1,124	2,585	5,857	834
FCC Construcción, S.A.	3,412	14	4,620	11
FCC Aqualia, S.A.	3,651	97	3,595	89
Hidrotec Tecnología del Agua, S.L.U.	1,918	-	2,499	-
Realia Business, S.A.	-	938	-	-
Claro Enterprise Solutions, S.L.	-	2,911	-	-
Fedemes, S.L.U.	-	635	-	610
Other	2,502	171	1,808	260
	12,607	7,351	18,379	1,804

c) Transactions with directors of the Company and senior executives of the Group

The directors of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. accrued the following amounts at the company, in thousands of euros:

	2025	2024
Fixed remuneration	787	761
Other payments	1,006	1,040
	1,793	1,801

The senior executives listed below, who are not members of the Board of Directors, received total remuneration of 2,928 thousand euros (2,307 thousand euros in 2024).

2025

Marcos Bada Gutiérrez	Head of Internal Audit
Felipe B. García Pérez	General Secretary
Miguel Ángel Martínez Parra	Managing Director of Administration and Finance
Santiago Lafuente Pérez-Lucas	CEO of Aqualia
Iñigo Sanz Pérez	CEO of FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente

2024

Marcos Bada Gutiérrez	Head of Internal Audit
Felipe B. García Pérez	General Secretary
Miguel Ángel Martínez Parra	Managing Director of Administration and Finance
Santiago Lafuente Pérez-Lucas	CEO of Aqualia

Iñigo Sanz Pérez

CEO of FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente

Under Article 38.5 of the Articles of Association, the Company has taken out a third-party liability insurance policy covering directors and executives. This is a collective policy covering all the Group's executives, with a premium of 1,265 thousand euros being paid in 2025.

The company has taken out an accident insurance policy for its directors, encompassing both the exercise of their functions and their private life, comprising coverage in the event of death, total and absolute permanent incapacity and severe disability. The premium paid in the business year amounted to 4 thousand euros.

Except as indicated in the preceding paragraphs, no other remuneration, advance payments, loans or guarantees were granted to the Board of Directors, nor were any obligations assumed in terms of pensions and life insurance policies by current and former members of the Board of Directors.

Details of Board members who hold posts at companies in which Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. has a direct or indirect ownership interest were as follows:

Name or company name of the Director	Company name of the Group entity	Position
JUAN RODRÍGUEZ TORRES	FCC AQUALIA, S.A.	DIRECTOR
ALEJANDRO ABOUMRAD GONZÁLEZ	FCC AQUALIA, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
	FCC SERVICIOS MEDIO AMBIENTE HOLDING, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
	FCC ENV MIDCO, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
	FCC CONSTRUCCIÓN, S.A.	CHAIRMAN
PABLO COLIO ABRIL	FCC SERVICIOS MEDIO AMBIENTE HOLDING, S.A.	DIRECTOR
	FCC AQUALIA, S.A.	DIRECTOR
	FCC ENV MIDCO, S.A.	DIRECTOR
	FCC AQUALIA, S.A.	DIRECTOR
GERARDO KURI KAUFMANN	FCC SERVICIOS MEDIO AMBIENTE HOLDING, S.A.	DIRECTOR
	FCC ENV MIDCO, S.A.	DIRECTOR
	FCC ENV MIDCO, S.A.	DIRECTOR

In 2025, no significant transactions were performed entailing a transfer of assets or liabilities between Group companies and their executives and directors.

d) Situations of conflicts of interest

No direct or indirect conflicts of interest arose in respect of the company's activities, under the applicable regulations (Article 229 of the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law), without prejudice to the company's transactions with its related parties set forth in these notes to the financial statements or, where appropriate, agreements related to remuneration matters or appointments. In this regard, when specific conflicts of interest have taken place with certain directors, they have been resolved in accordance with the procedure stipulated in the Board of

Directors' Rules, with the directors involved abstaining from the corresponding debates and votes.

e) Transactions with related parties

During the business year, a number of transactions took place involving companies in which shareholders of Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. own equity interests, the most significant of which were as follows:

- Execution of construction and service provision contracts between Group companies and investees by other parties related to the controlling shareholder, as follows:

Recipient	Provider	2025	2024
Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	1,058	1,036
	FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U	189	186
	Servicios Especiales de Limpieza, S.A.	466	466
	Fedemes, S.L.	-	13
	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	-	1
Realia Business, S.A.	FCC Construcción, S.A.	55,160	46,917
	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	289	2,677
	FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	240	-
	Fedemes, S.L.	30	152
	Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.	1	8,876
Inmocemento, S.A.	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	1,284	262
Jezzine Uno S.L.U.	Fedemes, S.L.	-	4
FCC Real Estate UK	Grupo FCC Environment (UK)	15,783	324
Planiges, S.A.	Fedemes, S.L.	-	15
	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	-	1
	Servicios Especiales de Limpieza, S.A.	166	146
Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	FCC Ámbito, S.A.U	387	458
	FCC Construcción, S.A.	13	57
	FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U	386	506
	Fedemes, S.L.	289	147
	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	1,229	1,296
Cementos Alfa, S.A.	FCC Ámbito, S.A.U	5	5
	Integraciones Ambientales de Cantabria, S.A.	2	2
Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	14	13

Recipient	Provider	2025	2024
	Realia Business, S.A.	992	56
FCC Construcción, S.A.	Realia Business, S.A.	6	5
	Canteras de Alaiz, S.A.	62	74
	Cementos Alfa, S.A.	51	8
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	3,898	5,656
FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U	Canteras de Alaiz, S.A.	62	74
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	83	113
Fedemes, S.L.	Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	53	66
	Planiges, S.A.	-	58
FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	Cementos Alfa, S.A.	25	2
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	-	24
Áridos de Melo, S.L.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	5,146	4,674
Contratas y Ventas, S.A.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	-	2
FCC Ámbito, S.A.U	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	46	20
Mantenimiento de Infraestructuras, S.A.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	10	20
Prefabricados Delta, S.A.U	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	2,760	2,355
Tratamientos y Recuperaciones Industriales, S.A.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	30	44
FCC Aqualia, S.A.	Hormigones Delfín, S.A.	2	1
	Hormigones Reinas, S.A.	3	1
		90,220	76,813

- In addition, the following balance sheet balances are held:

Receivable	Payable	2025	2024
Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	28	28
	FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	485	414
	FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U	84	85
	Servicios Especiales de Limpieza, S.A.	141	267
	Fedemes, S.L.	57	50
Realia Business, S.A.	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	57	79
	FCC Construcción, S.A.	11,498	12,535
	FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	76	18
	Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.	-	47
	Fedemes, S.L.	12	3

Receivable	Payable	2025	2024
Inocemento, S.A.	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	1,300	217
FCC Real Estate (UK) Limited	FCC Environment (UK) Limited	20,746	4,528
Planiges, S.A.	Servicios Especiales de Limpieza, S.A.	33	30
Valaise, S.L. U	FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	-	-
Participaciones Teide, S.A.	Las Palmeras de Garrucha, S.L.	30	30
Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	2,050	2,179
	Realia Business, S.A.	1,028	3,679
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	338	4,160
FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas S.A.U.	Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	91	17
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	2	3
FCC Construcción, S.A.	Realia Business, S.A.	2,269	486
	Canteras de Alaiz, S.A.	8	14
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	1,149	883
FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U	Canteras de Alaiz, S.A.	8	14
	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	4	6
Mantenimiento de Infraestructuras, S.A.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	12	-
FCC Aqualia, S.A.	Realia Business, S.A.	115	-
Áridos de Melo, S.L.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	457	420
FCC Ámbito, S.A. U	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	-	3
Prefabricados Delta, S.A. U	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	298	118
Tratamientos y Recuperaciones Industriales, S.A.	Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	5	8
Aqualia Intech, S.A.	Hormigones y Morteros Preparados, S.A.U	1	1
FCC Environment (UK) Limited	FCC Real Estate (UK) Limited	98	103
Fedemes, S.L.	Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U.	1,057	1,443
Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A.	FCC Ámbito, S.A. U	28	118
	FCC Construcción, S.A.	6	58
	FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U	86	135
	Fedemes, S.L.	29	-
	Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.	145	353
Cementos Alfa, S.A.	FCC Ámbito, S.A. U	-	2
	Integraciones Ambientales de Cantabria, S.A.	1	1
		43,832	32,535

In the two tables above for financial year 2024, the position at 31 December 2024 was considered following the completion of the partial financial spin-off that gave rise to the

Inmocemento Group. Therefore, the transactions between companies of the FCC Group and companies of the Inmocemento Group are disclosed.

As a result of the reverse merger of Realia Business, S.A. as the absorbing company and FCyC, S.A. as the absorbed company, carried out in 2025, related-party transactions carried out in both years with FCyC, S.A. have been considered as having been carried out with Realia Business, S.A. (note 4.b).

FCC Construcción, S.A. has also recorded an advance payment received for the agreement to sell the stake in Túnel de Coatzacoalcos, S.A. for the sum of 48,396 thousand euros in both years, from company Promotora del Desarrollo de América Latina, S.A. de C.V. under “Deposits and guarantees received”. “Promotora Ideal”, a company related to the majority shareholder of the parent company. The sale is subject to certain conditions precedent, which were not fulfilled at the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements.

In 2025, the following transactions were carried out with related parties:

- The annual services agreement between Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. and Vilafulder Corporate Group, S.L.U. resulted in services being accrued amounting to 380 thousand euros at 31 December 2025.
- Contract for the provision of IT services by Claro Enterprise Solutions, S.L. to Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. amounting to 15,630 thousand euros in the first half of 2025 (16,992 thousand euros in 2024).
- Lease agreement for a partial area of 1,000 m2 of a plot of land owned by Realia Business, S.A. and occupied by FCC Aqualia, S.A.
- The sale by Waste Recycling Group (Central) Limited (a company indirectly held by Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A.) of the plot of land to be segregated from the Edwin Richards landfill to Realia Homes UK Limited, in exchange for 16.7 million pound sterling.
- Extension between FCC, S.A. and Claro Enterprises Solutions, S.L. of the application maintenance and support services agreement for a further term of four months, ending on 15 November 2025, as well as the engagement of 50 days of professional services from a programmer; all for an amount of 181 thousand euros.
- Contract awarded by Realia to FCC Construcción, S.A. for the latter to build 47 terraced single-family dwellings, with swimming pool, known as Arabona III Residential Development, Phase Three, on Plot R.U.-19 in the “AR Nuevo Tres Cantos” sector.
- Contract entered into with FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas, S.A. for the installation of air conditioning units and the supply and replacement of fan coils in Offices 2 and 3 on the 8th floor of the building at Calle Acanto, 22, Madrid, owned by Realia Patrimonio, S.L.U., for an amount of 64 thousand euros.
- The guarantee provided by FCC, S.A. in the amount of 30,000 thousand euros in favour of Realia Homes UK Limited to secure the risks associated with the transferred landfills remains in place.

In 2024, the following transactions were carried out with related parties:

- Service provision agreement between Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. with Vilafulder Corporate Group, S.L.U. for a total annual amount of 368 thousand euros.

- Agreement for the provision of services between Realia Business, S.A. and Gerardo Kuri Kaufmann for €190 thousand.
- In 2024, Cementos Portland Valderrivas, S.A. cancelled the service agreements in effect with Gerardo Kuri Kaufmann and Jaime Rocha Font, which had accrued a total of 172 thousand euros and 106 thousand euros, respectively.
- As part of the refinancing of the debt associated with the Spanish activities of the Cementos Portland Valderrivas Group in 2016, a financing agreement was entered into with Banco Inbursa, S.A., Institución de Banca Múltiple. On 20 October 2022, an agreement was signed to extend the maturity until October 2025. As at 31 December 2024, the loan was fully repaid; accrued financial expenses in 2024 amounted to 921 thousand euros.
- In May 2024, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. took part in the capital increase undertaken by FCyC, S.A., making a disbursement in line with its shareholding of 160,062 thousand euros, since the non-controlling shareholder, Soinmob Inmobiliaria Española, S.A.U., also took part in the increase, making a disbursement in line with its shareholding of 39,938 thousand euros. This increase did not entail any change in the shareholding in relation to FCyC, S.A.
- Assignment by FCC to FCyC of the two credits that FCC held with Realia for the sum of 100,680 thousand euros.
- Financing granted by FCC, S.A. to FCyC, S.A. to purchase 10.26% of Realia from the Polygon Investment Fund in exchange 92,575 thousand euros.
- Granting of a loan by FCyC, S.A. to Realia Business, S.A. of 60,000 thousand euros.
- Granting of a loan by Jezzine Uno, S.L.U. to Realia Business, S.A. for an amount of 3,000 thousand euros.
- Cancellation of the financing position held by FCC in favour of FCyC, S.A., resulting from the loans granted in previous years and those described in the preceding points in 2024, for a total amount of 428,380 thousand euros.
- Lease by Realia Patrimonio, S.A. to Realia Business, S.A., FCyC, S.A., Planiges, S.A. and Jezzine Uno S.L.U., of offices at Torre Realia in Madrid.
- Commercial transactions in the Cement segment with the company Trituradora y procesadora de materiales Santa Anita S.A. de C.V. (belonging to the Elementia Group), amounting to 28,706 thousand euros up to the date of completion of the spin-off that gave rise to the Inmocemento Group, with outstanding receivables at the date of the spin-off amounting to 2,193 thousand euros.
- Guarantee by FCC, S.A. amounting to 30,000 thousand euros to FCC Real Estate (UK) Ltd. in connection with the risks relating to the transferred landfills.

Furthermore, other transactions are carried out under market conditions, mainly telephone and internet access services, with parties related to the majority shareholder for a non-significant amount.

f) Mechanisms established to detect, determine and resolve possible conflicts of interests between the parent and/or its Group and its directors, executives or significant shareholders

FCC Group has established specific mechanisms to determine and resolve any possible conflicts of interest between the Group companies and their directors, executives and significant shareholders, as indicated in article 20 and thereafter of the Board of Directors' Rules.

20. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

As indicated in note 1 to these financial statements, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is the parent of FCC Group, which carries out diverse activities that, due to their characteristics, specifically focus on controlling environmental impact. These aspects are described in detail in the "Corporate Social Responsibility" document published annually by the Group through various channels, including the www.fcc.es website. Readers are advised to refer to this information as the best representation of this note.

21. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Personnel

The average number of people employed by the company in the 2025 and 2024 business years was as follows:

	2025	2024
Executives and managers	56	55
Supervisors	38	39
Technicians	144	141
Clerical staff	43	48
Sundry trades	3	3
	284	286

The table below details the average number of people with a disability of 33% or more in 2025 and 2024, pursuant to Royal Decree 602/2016, of 2 December, which introduced new disclosure requirements for companies' financial statements:

	2025	2024
--	------	------

Technicians	2	2
Clerical staff	4	3
Sundry trades	2	2
	8	7

The numbers of employees, directors and senior managers at the company as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, broken down by gender, were as follows:

2025	Men	Women	Total
Directors	7	4	11
Senior executives	5	-	5
Executives and managers	33	18	51
Supervisors	23	17	40
Technicians	72	74	146
Clerical staff	16	25	41
Sundry trades	2	1	3
	158	139	297

2024	Men	Women	Total
Directors	7	4	11
Senior executives	5	-	5
Executives and managers	32	17	49
Supervisors	23	16	39
Technicians	69	74	143
Clerical staff	18	31	49
Sundry trades	2	1	3
	156	143	299

The average number of employees, directors and senior executives of the company, distributed by men and women, was as shown below in the 2025 and 2024 financial years:

	2025	2024
Men	154	155
Women	140	141
	294	296

b) Remuneration to auditors

The fees accrued for financial years 2025 and 2024 for audit and other assurance services and other professional services provided to the company by the principal auditor, Ernst & Young S.L., and other participating auditors and their related entities are shown in the table below:

	2025			2024		
	Principal auditor	Other auditors	Total	Principal auditor	Other auditors	Total
Audit services	318	-	318	317	-	317
Other assurance services	26	-	26	25	152	177
Total audit and related services	344	-	344	342	152	494
Tax advisory services	-	74	74	-	10	10
Other services	-	1,428	1,428	-	891	891
Total professional services	-	1,502	1,502	-	901	901
TOTAL	344	1,502	1,846	342	1,053	1,395

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No subsequent events have taken place between the end of the business year and the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements.



GROUP COMPANIES at 31 December 2025

								ANNEX I/1	
Com p a n y	Carrying amount		Stake (%)	Dividends	Capital	Reserves	Other net equity line items	2025 profit/loss	
	Assets	Impairment						Operating	Continuing operations
Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.U. Federico Salmón, 13 - Madrid -Sociedad de cartera-	14,010	—	100	—	6,842	30,850	—	87	8,812
Egypt Environment Services SAE El Cairo – Egipto -Saneamiento Urbano-	7,760	7,734	directa 97.00 indirect 3.00	—	8,000	(1,437)	(6,075)	(243)	(170)
FCC Aqualia, S.A. Federico Salmón, 13 – Madrid -Gestión de Aguas-	91,115	—	direct 41.00 indirect 10.00	59,450	145,000	397,348	39,383	128,274	19,632
FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U. Avenida Camino de Santiago, 40 – Madrid -Concesiones-	580,798	—	100	—	98,634	489,390	—	599	5,600
FCC Construcción, S.A. Balmes, 36 – Barcelona -Construcción-	1,752,075	290,111	100	—	220,000	964,442	—	(2,526)	(8,712)
FCC LDF Limited 3,Sidings Court, White Rose Way - Doncaster Reino Unido -Inmobiliaria-	58		100		58	—	—	—	—
FCC ENV Midco, S.A. Federico Salmón,13 - Madrid -Servicios Medioambientales-	201,566	—	50.01	—	15,088	287,631	—	0	0
FCC TopCo S.à.r.l 48, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte Luxembourg -Sociedad de cartera-	22,263	—	100	14,300	50	22,256	—	(45)	14,349
Fedemes, S.L.U. Federico Salmón, 13 – Madrid -Inmobiliaria-	11,782	—	100	—	10,301	17,228	—	1,145	981
TOTAL	2,681,427	297,845		73,750					



GROUP COMPANIES at 31 December 2024

								ANNEX I/2	
Com p a n y	Carrying amount		Stake (%)	Dividends	Capital	Reserves	Other net equity line items	2024 profit/loss	
	Assets	Impairment						Operating	Continuing operations
Asesoría Financiera y de Gestión, S.A.U. Federico Salmón, 13 - Madrid -Sociedad de cartera-	14,010	—	100	—	6,842	25,354	—	320	5,495
Egypt Environment Services SAE El Cairo – Egipto -Saneamiento Urbano-	7,760	7,734	directa 97.00 indirect 3.00	—	8,000	(1,934)	(6,046)	764	498
FCC Aqualia, S.A. Federico Salmón, 13 – Madrid -Gestión de Aguas-	91,115	—	direct 41.00 indirect 10.00	18,430	145,000	516,798	22,550	124,948	42,152
FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U. Avenida Camino de Santiago, 40 – Madrid -Concesiones-	580,798	—	100	—	98,634	489,038	—	1,738	2,662
FCC Construcción, S.A. Balmes, 36 – Barcelona -Construcción-	1,752,075	272,377	100	—	220,000	889,535	—	43,357	98,932
FCC LDF Limited 3,Sidings Court, White Rose Way - Doncaster Reino Unido -Inmobiliaria-	58		100		58	—	—	—	—
FCC Servicios Medioambiente Holding, S.A. Federico Salmón,13 - Madrid -Servicios Medioambientales-	225,753	—	75.01	—	10,000	251,270	—	50,621	905
FCC TopCo S.à.r.l 48, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte Luxembourg -Sociedad de cartera-	22,263	—	100	7,324	50	17,806	—	(41)	7,374
Fedemes, S.L.U. Federico Salmón, 13 – Madrid -Inmobiliaria-	11,782	—	100	—	10,301	16,216	—	1,122	1,013
TOTAL	2,705,614	280,111		25,754					



JOINT VENTURES

	Holding %
ALCANTARILLADO MADRID LOTE D	0.01
AQUALIA-FCC-VIGO	0.01
CENTRO DEPORTIVO GRANADILLA DE ABONA	1.00
LOTE 4 CULEBRO A	1.00
MANCOMUNIDAD DE ORBIGO	1.00
REDONDELA	0.01



ASSOCIATES AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES at 31 December 2025

								ANNEX III/1	
Company	Book value		Stake (%)	Dividends received	Capital	Reserves	Other net equity line items	2025 profit/loss	
	Assets	Impairment						Operating	Continuing operations
Suministros de Agua de Queretaro S.A. de C.V. Santiago de Queretaro (Méjico) -Gestión de Aguas-	4,367	—	direct 24.00 indirect 2.00	3,534	18,196	26,718	(8,898)	9,104	8,112
TOTAL	4,367	—		3,534					

ANNEX III/1

ASSOCIATES AND JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES at 31 December 2024

Company	Book value		Stake (%)	Dividends received	Capital	Reserves	Other net equity line items	2024 profit/loss	
	Assets	Impairment						Operating	Continuing operations
Suministros de Agua de Queretaro S.A. de C.V. Santiago de Queretaro (Méjico) -Gestión de Aguas-	4,367	—	direct 24.00 indirect 2.00	1,463	18,196	32,188	(9,647)	11,967	9,366
TOTAL	4,367	—		1,463					



FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS, S.A.

Management Report



MANAGEMENT REPORT

FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS, S.A.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
at 31 December 2025

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1. STATUS OF THE ENTITY

Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. is the Parent of the FCC Group and holds direct or indirect ownership of the interests in the Group's businesses and areas of activity. Therefore, to provide information on the economic, financial, social and environmental events that occurred during the year and place them in their proper context, the FCC Group's Consolidated Management Report, which includes the consolidated Statement of Non-Financial Information, is reproduced below. The company's non-financial information can be found in the aforementioned report.

1.1. Status of the entity: Organisational structure and decision-making process in management

The Group's organisational structure is based on a first level consisting of Areas, which are divided into two main groups: operational and functional.

The operating Areas include all those activities related to the productive line. The Group has the following operating areas, as explained at greater length in note 1 to consolidated financial statements:

- i. **Environmental Services.**
- ii. **End-to-end Water Management.**
- iii. **Construction.**
- iv. **Concessions.**

In November 2024, the partial financial spin-off that gave rise to the Inmocemento Group (note 2 to the consolidated financial statements) was completed, resulting in the removal from the scope of consolidation of the following activities previously carried out by the Group:

- v. **Cement Business.**
- vi. **Real Estate.**

Each of these operating Areas is headed by one or more specialised companies which, depending on FCC, encompass the Group's activities.

In addition, there are the functional Areas, which carry out support tasks for the operational ones:

- 1) Administration and Finance:** the Administration and Finance Division comprises the Administration, Taxation, Information Technologies, Finance, Communication, Purchasing and Human Resources areas.

The Administration area, together with the Tax area, is tasked with the administrative running of the Group, and has, among others, the following duties in relation to the Information and Internal Control Systems:

- i. General accounting.
- ii. Accounting standardisation.
- iii. Consolidation.
- iv. Tax advice.
- v. Tax procedures.
- vi. Tax compliance.
- vii. Administrative procedures.

- 2) Internal Audit and Risk Management:** Its objective is to provide the Audit and Control Committee and Senior Management with an independent and objective opinion on the Group's ability to achieve its objectives through a systematic and methodological approach for the assessment, management and effectiveness of internal control and risk management

processes, assessing the effectiveness and reasonableness of the internal control systems, as well as the functioning of processes according to the procedures, proposing improvements and providing methodological support to the Division in the process of identifying the main risks that affect activities and supervising the actions for their management.

- 3) **General Secretary:** reporting directly to the Group's CEO, its main duty is to support the management of the Group, as well as management support for the heads of the other areas of the Group, by providing the services detailed in the corresponding sections of the divisions and departments that make up the Group, which are promoted and supervised by the General Secretary.

It is made up of the following areas: Legal Advice Department, Quality Management, Corporate Security and General Services and Corporate Responsibility.

The Areas, on a second level, can be divided into Sectors, the operational ones, and Divisions, the functional ones, establishing areas that allow greater specialisation when considered necessary.

The structure of the main decision-making bodies is set out below:

- **Board of Directors:** is the body that holds the broadest powers, without any limitation, except those that are expressly reserved, by the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act or the Articles of Association, for the jurisdiction of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- **Audit And Control Committee:** its main function is to support the Board of Directors in its supervisory duties by periodically reviewing the process for preparing economic and financial information, its internal controls and the independence of the external auditor.
- **Appointments and Remuneration Committee:** supports the Board of Directors in relation to proposals for the appointment, re-election, ratification and removal of Directors, establishes and controls the policy for the remuneration of the company's Directors and senior managers and the fulfilment of their duties by Directors, particularly in relation to situations of conflict of interest and related-party transactions.
- **Managing Committee:** Each of the business units has a Managing Committee with similar duties.

Further information on the functions of the Group's decision-making bodies is given in section 1 on the system of Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR).

The Group is one of Europe's leading groups specialising in environmental services, water, and the development and management of infrastructure, with a presence in more than 25 countries worldwide. Of its total revenue, 49.6% is generated in international markets, mainly Europe (32.1%), North America (11.14%), Ibero-America (3.3%), the Middle East (1.5%), Oceania (1.1%) and North Africa (0.5%).

Environmental Services

Atlantic Market: Spain, Portugal and France.

At the national level, the Group provides environmental services in more than 3,800 municipalities and public bodies across all Autonomous Communities, serving the needs of more than 38 million inhabitants.

Spain

FCC Medio Ambiente maintains a strong presence in Spain and holds a leading position in the provision of urban environmental services, with more than 120 years of experience in the sector.

Among the services it provides, waste collection and street cleaning account for 62% of revenue, followed by waste treatment and disposal (14%), and the cleaning and maintenance of buildings, parks and gardens. Sewerage accounts for a smaller share of the activity. As regards the customer profile, 86% of the activity is carried out for public sector entities.

The end-to-end management of industrial and commercial waste, the recovery of by-products and soil decontamination are carried out under the FCC Ámbito brand, which brings together various companies with an extensive network of facilities for waste management and recovery. This ensures proper waste management, protecting both the environment and public health. In 2025, this activity accounted for around 8% of the area's total revenue.

Portugal

In Portugal, FCC Medio Ambiente operates chiefly through waste treatment, which accounts for 67.8% of total revenue in the country. This activity is carried out through subsidiary companies Ecodeal, Goldrib and Resicorreia, which are tasked with managing the treatment of the waste generated.

The remaining percentage of revenue comes from waste collection, thereby completing the range of environmental services in Portugal and enabling end-to-end waste management across the country.

France

In August 2024, FCC Medio Ambiente completed the acquisition of the operating subsidiaries of Europe Services Groupe (ESG) in France, strengthening its presence in the Île-de-France and Rhône-Alpes regions. The main business lines are waste collection and street cleaning. Business development activities are currently being carried out in the waste-to-energy segment and are expected to yield positive results in the short and medium term.

International

Moreover, international business is mainly conducted in the United Kingdom, Central Europe and the United States. For years, the Group has held a leading position in the United Kingdom and Central European markets in the integrated management of municipal solid wastes, as well as in the provision of a wide range of environmental services. The various services provided in this sector include treatment and recycling, disposal, waste collection and the generation of renewable energy, with a growing weight and gradual reduction of disposal in controlled landfills.

United Kingdom

FCC Medio Ambiente operates in the United Kingdom across the entire municipal waste management value chain, prioritising the recycling and energy recovery of products and by-products, under the highest environmental sustainability standards. It has more than 246 recycling facilities and more than 167 MW of installed renewable electrical capacity in the country.

The acquisition of Urbaser's business in the United Kingdom was completed in June 2024, expanding its range of products and services and enhancing its value proposition for customers. Urbaser UK has composting, materials recovery, energy recovery and final disposal facilities, as well as household recycling centres and waste collection and street cleaning services.

In October 2025, FCC Medio Ambiente acquired Cumbria Waste Group, based in northern England, which provides integrated municipal and commercial waste management solutions, including the operation of materials recovery facilities, composting, hazardous and liquid waste treatment, household waste recycling centres, and organic waste collection and recycling services.

Central Europe

FCC Medio Ambiente provides services in seven countries (Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Serbia), serving 5.4 million inhabitants, 1,656 municipalities and more than 51,800 industrial clients. It is one of the four main private operators in Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Rapid growth was achieved in Poland, while in Hungary, Romania and Serbia the Group's presence is more limited, pending legislative changes that would provide greater certainty and traceability for operations. Overall, FCC is the leading operator in the region in terms of geographic coverage and volumes processed.

The wide range of services offered by the Company, coupled with its presence in multiple geographic regions, ensures a high degree of business stability. This diversification enables the Company to provide end-to-end solutions tailored to the needs of all its clients, regardless of their location. These services include municipal and industrial waste collection, waste-to-energy recovery, mechanical and biological treatment, soil decontamination, landfill management, winter services, street cleaning, sorting and management of recyclable materials, outsourcing and building cleaning, among others. The combination of these services ensures a comprehensive and flexible range of products and services capable of responding to current environmental challenges and the demands of a market in constant flux.

United States

In 2025, FCC Medio Ambiente ranked among the 15 largest waste management companies in the United States, where it serves more than 14 million people. The Company is working hard to strengthen its market position through the expansion of existing businesses and the integration of new lines of activity, focused on residential and commercial collection, recycling treatment and composting.

In 2024, FCC Medio Ambiente launched its energy recovery business line, building on its extensive global experience with more than 15 energy recovery facilities in operation worldwide. The Company sees significant growth potential in the United States, where these facilities happen to play a crucial role in sustainable waste management by reducing reliance on landfills and generating renewable energy.

End-to-end Water Management

FCC Aqualia remains one of the leading international operators in the integrated water cycle, with operations across 19 countries and services provided to 44.9 million users, supported by a model based on public–private partnership, digitalisation and sustainability as strategic pillars.

Its activity is built around integrated water cycle concessions, BOT models, operation and maintenance (O&M) services and EPC projects, as well as the development of Aqualia Industrial, which delivers in state-of-the-art solutions for the petrochemical, energy, agri-food, mining and pharmaceutical sectors.

This model enables coverage of all stages of the urban and industrial water cycle, from engineering and construction through to the continuous operation of critical infrastructure, incorporating energy efficiency, operational optimisation and the responsible use of water resources.

Spain

Spain continues to be FCC Aqualia's main market and a key environment for the development of technological and operational solutions that can subsequently be replicated in other countries. In 2025, the Group's business in the country largely involved consolidating its digitalisation projects for the urban water cycle, making progress towards public water resilience plans, and becoming more operationally efficient as regulatory requirements continue to increase.

Throughout the year, the Company continued implementing the six PERTE projects for the Digitalisation of the Urban Water Cycle —RealWater (Ciudad Real), Digital Island (Canary Islands), Anda (Asturias), Cantabricontrol (Cantabria), Campo de Gibraltar (Cádiz) and Vigwater (Vigo)—representing an investment of 62.2 million euros and reaching 1.8 million inhabitants. These projects will ultimately enhance network sensorisation, smart remote meter reading, loss control, drought forecasting and the integration of data into the Aqualia Live platform. These initiatives have improved real-time monitoring capabilities, advanced network sectorisation and the early detection of anomalies.

In tandem, public administrations—the central government, river basin authorities and autonomous communities—continued implementing emergency plans and structural measures to address drought, particularly in Catalonia, Andalusia, the Canary Islands, the Valencian Community and Castilla-La Mancha. These measures include new deep groundwater abstractions, the expansion of desalination plants, reinforcement of bulk water transport infrastructure and water reuse programmes, leading to increased demand for specialised services in design, O&M and digitalisation.

From an operational perspective, 2025 saw stable domestic consumption, along with a slight decline in bulk water supply. The policy of energy diversification through power purchase agreements (PPAs) was maintained, thus mitigating volatility in electricity market prices. Most of the main concessions also maintained balanced tariff structures, with notable adjustments in the municipalities of Badajoz, Mérida, Jerez, Talavera, Granadilla and Oviedo, among others.

In the commercial realm, Aqualia renewed or extended more than 360 water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment contracts. It also fortified its presence in the industrial water sector with new treatment contracts for Heineken, Fortune Pigs, Nestlé and Minera Los Frailes, boosting value-added activity in the industrial segment.

International

In the international arena, we concentrated our activity in 2025, mainly in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East (MENA) and Latin America (LATAM).

Europe

The performance of the business in Europe during 2025 was characterised by the operational recovery in markets affected by climate-related events in the previous year and by commercial consolidation across the main territories, all within a context of increasing regulatory requirements and the need to modernise infrastructure.

France

Aqualia boosted its position in the country, surpassing 100 municipalities served. New contracts were awarded in Brittany, and a branch office was opened in Bordeaux, which will support growth in the south-west of the country. While competition remains fierce, the Company managed to consolidate its portfolio in water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment.

Italy

The Group's performance during the year was affected by the normalisation of supply following the 2024 drought. Significant works on hydro infrastructure were completed, including the commissioning of the Sommatino wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), financed by the Sicilian Region and the Ministry of Infrastructure, improving service quality and the resilience of the system.

Czech Republic

Local subsidiary SmVaK fully restored its operations following the severe damage caused by the floods in the previous year. The investment plan continued to be implemented, with more than 40 million euros channelled into network renewal and the optimisation of strategic facilities, while commercial activity was stepped up through new local contract awards.

Portugal

The country continued to make structural improvements to address drought events, focusing on the modernisation of networks, water reuse and the planning of strategic desalination projects. Aqualia ramped up its activity in the industrial water sector, offering solutions aligned with national regulations aimed at efficiency and discharge quality.

Georgia

The local market remained under regulatory stability within the 2024–2026 tariff period. Increases were recorded in billed volumes following an uptick in economic activity, and further progress was made in network modernisation plans and the restructuring of operational centres, thus improving service continuity and efficiency indicators.

Middle East and Northern Africa

Activity in the Middle East, Asia and North Africa remained stable during the period, with the main assets continuing to operate and progress made towards modernisation and efficiency programmes established with the local authorities.

Saudi Arabia

The desalination plants at Jeddah, KAUST, Petro Rabigh and Jizan operated at full capacity throughout the year. In addition, the three floating desalination plants arranged by Bahri began initial operation. The regional contracts for the North Cluster and South Cluster with the National Water Company progressed in their organisational and technological modernisation process, providing services to more than 8 million inhabitants.

United Arab Emirates

The Company continued to operate the sewer networks, pumping stations and wastewater treatment plants in the Al Ain and Abu Dhabi areas without incident, thus ensuring the continuity and efficiency of local sewerage and treatment services.

Qatar

Aqualia MACE continued to operate the Al Dhakhira wastewater treatment plant and progressed with various projects for the rehabilitation and upgrading of collectors and networks under the framework agreements with the Ministry of Public Works, strengthening the capacity and reliability of the system.

Oman

The integrated operation of the Sohar port area was consolidated, managing water supply, desalination, wastewater treatment, industrial process water and the distribution of reclaimed water, achieving operational stability across all services.

Algeria

The desalination plants in Mostaganem and Cap Djinet continued to operate throughout the period with no significant incidents, ensuring water supply to the metropolitan areas of Oran and Algiers, which are essential for the country's water security.

Egypt

The plants in Abu Rawash, New Cairo and Alamein operated normally and to the full satisfaction of the authorities. Key O&M contracts were renewed, ensuring continuity of service at facilities with a total capacity exceeding 2 million m³/day.

Latin America

Activity in Latin America increased significantly in 2025, with operational consolidation achieved in the main markets and notable progress made in infrastructure expansion, water efficiency and improvements in service continuity.

Colombia

FCC Aqualia fortified its position as the country's second-largest private operator, expanding its outreach to more than 2.45 million inhabitants across 33 municipalities and eight departments. Further progress was made on the expansion works at the Flandes (Tolima) drinking water treatment plant, which will increase distribution capacity by 65%, as well as on various projects related to network sectorisation, improvements in service continuity and reinforcement of storage capacity. The Company also received recognition at the ANDESCO 2025 congress for its practices in employee wellbeing and social responsibility.

Mexico

The Company consolidated its diversified portfolio of services through BOT contracts in Querétaro, San Luis de Potosí, Cuernavaca, Guaymas and Los Cabos, meeting investment milestones and making notable improvements in operational efficiency. In Los Cabos, work continued on the Integral Management Improvement (IMI) programme, which includes improving supply continuity, reducing physical losses, increasing hydro efficiency, and improving the quality of the water supplied. Moreover, several significant operational incidents were resolved and notable progress was made in contractual and regulatory management.

Peru

In Peru, Aqualia was awarded the concession contract for the Chincha wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), with an investment of 96.5 million dollars and an operating period of 24 years. The project will benefit more than 345,000 inhabitants and includes 21 kilometres of main collection networks, pumping stations and new treatment and final disposal facilities. The company also continued to take part in private initiatives related to wastewater treatment, desalination and water reuse, aimed at improving urban and industrial water resilience.

United States

The integration of Municipal District Services (MDS) was consolidated, reaching 147 operating contracts and expanding the Company's presence in Texas. The Company identified growth opportunities linked to the modernisation of infrastructure and the treatment of emerging contaminants.

Asia

In Japan, FCC Aqualia marked its operational entry into the country by securing the contract for the refurbishment of the Toyohashi Water Treatment Plant, along with the 30-year operation of two drinking water treatment plants in Aichi Prefecture, integrating cutting-edge treatment technologies, IoT sensorisation and BT public-private partnership models.

Construction

FCC Construcción focuses its activity on the design, development and performance of large civil, industrial and building infrastructure projects. Its presence is particularly notable in highly complex public works, such as railway projects, tunnels and bridges, together with industrial installations and maintenance, which account for a significant share of its activity.

The teams of FCC Construcción have the requisite experience, technical training and innovation to take part in the entire value chain, from the definition and design all the way through to execution and operation. The Company is leading the way when it comes to the implementation of the BIM (Building Information Modelling) methodology, which enables the integral management of information around a virtual model of the infrastructure, thus improving technical planning, cost control and improvements in sustainability, quality and safety throughout the project life cycle.

International and national activity

In 2025, 56.4% of revenue was generated internationally, with flagship projects including the A-9 Badhoevedorp–Holendrecht motorway (the Netherlands), the Lugoj–Timișoara Est railway line (Romania), bridge rehabilitation works in Pennsylvania (United States), the Sotra Link bridge (Norway), the Lima Metro (Peru), the Regional Express Rail On-Corridor project in Ontario (Canada), the Scarborough subway extension (Canada), social housing in Cairns (Australia), the LNG terminal in Stade (Germany) and the Pallas nuclear reactor (the Netherlands).

Among the new international contract awards are the implementation phase of the Scarborough Subway Extension project (Canada), the Second Avenue Subway tunnel (United States), the Saltillo–Nuevo Laredo passenger rail line (Mexico), the management contract for the MBS Stadium in Qiddiya (Saudi Arabia), the Yonge North Subway extension (Canada), and Phase II of the EPC contract for the Berlin-Charlottenburg thermal power plant (Germany).

At the national level, notable projects include the continuation of works on the new Valencia C.F. stadium, the Burgos–Vitoria high-speed rail line, the extension of Line 5 of the Madrid Metro, the Atlético de Madrid High Performance Centre, the expansion of Fira de Barcelona, MEP installations at the PowerCo Battery gigafactory, the covering of the M-30 roadway at Puente de Ventas and emergency works on the Conventional Network following the flash floods of October 2024.

All these new contract awards, both nationally and internationally, have made it possible to significantly increase the project backlog, which at the end of the year amounted to 9,581.5 million euros, up 50.5% on the previous year, confirming the strength of the Company's business and the positive trend in contract awards.

Concessions

FCC Concesiones focuses its activity on the design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of transport and social infrastructure under concession, either directly or by acquiring stakes in other companies, groupings, consortiums or any other legal form legally permitted in the country concerned.

Within our extensive backlog, the company is responsible for:

- The operation and provision of all manner of services related to urban and interurban transport infrastructure, by land or sea or building of any kind, as well as the operation and management of all manner of works and projects in the areas of influence of infrastructure and public and private works.
- The ownership of all sorts of concessions, construction work and services of the central government, autonomous regions, municipalities and, in general, any State or international public administration.



FOMENTO DE CONSTRUCCIONES Y CONTRATAS, S.A.

- The provision of services related to the preservation, repair, maintenance, sanitation and cleaning of all kinds of construction sites, facilities and services, for both public and private entities.

FCC Concessions comprises the following companies:

- Sociedad Concesionaria Tranvía de Murcia, SAU: company engaged in the construction and operation of line 1 of the Murcia Tramway which, spanning 18 km and featuring 28 stops, connects the northern area of Murcia with the city centre.
- Tranvía de Parla, SAU: company tasked with the construction and operation of line 1 of the urban transport system that connects all the centres of the Madrid municipality of Parla. It runs for 8.3 km and has 15 stops, all above ground.
- Autovía Conquense, SAU: public works concession awarded by the General Secretariat of Infrastructure of the Ministry of Public Works for the construction, conservation and maintenance of the A-3 motorway running from km 70.70 to 177.53 and the A-31 motorway running from km 0.00 to 29.80.
- FCC Concesiones Aragón, SAU: responsible for the rehabilitation and operation of 203 km of conventional road located in the northern area of Zaragoza.
- Ibisan Sociedad Concesionaria, SA: Construction and operation of the dual carriageway on the Ibiza–San Antonio road, together with the undergrounding of 1.3 km of the highway in the San Rafael area, with a total road length of 14 km.
- Concesionaria Túnel Coatzacoalcos, SA: entrusted with the construction and operation of the Coatzacoalcos Submerged Tunnel, which links the city of Coatzacoalcos with the congregation of Allende.
- Future Valleys: The "A465 Sections 5 and 6" project consists of the redevelopment of the road between Dowlais Top and Hirwaun in Wales.
- World Trade Center Barcelona, SA: Construction, maintenance and operation of the World Trade Center in Port Vell, Barcelona. It features four office buildings, a hotel, a conference centre with meeting rooms and an auditorium, a gym, parking facilities and an area with restaurants and shops.
- Metro de Lima Línea 2. SA: Lima and Callao Metro system project, which includes Line 2 and the Line 4 branch of a fully automatic underground metro system in the city of Lima.
- Port Torredembarra, SA: Management and administration of the Torredembarra Marina and Fishing Port. In December 2022, the extension of the concession was approved, increasing its term by 15 years, strengthening the boatyard facilities, reducing the commercial area and managing the berths under a rental regime.
- Consorcio Traza: company tasked with the construction, operation and maintenance of line 1 of the Zaragoza Tramway, Parque Goya – Valdespartera, with a total length of 12.8 km, in which the private consortium (80%) is working alongside Zaragoza City Council (20%).
- Tranvía Urbanos de Zaragoza, SL: Company engaged in the provision of operation and maintenance services for the transport service of the Zaragoza North–South tram line.
- Cafasso: handed the contract for the construction, operation and maintenance of Haren prison, a 108,000 m² complex able to accommodate 1,190 inmates.

- Tramvia Metropolità, SA: Construction, operation and maintenance of the tramway on the Diagonal–Baix Llobregat corridor.
- Tramvia Metropolità del Besòs, SA: Construction, operation and maintenance of the tramway on the Sant Martí – Besòs corridor.
- UTE Operación Tranvía de Murcia: Joint venture engaged by the Murcia Tram concessionaire to provide operation, maintenance and upkeep services for Tram Line 1.
- UTE MEL9: Joint venture (UTE) engaged by the concessionaire Ceal9 to provide conservation and maintenance services for 13 stations on Line 9 of the Barcelona Metro.
- FCC Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U., Vialia Sociedad Gestora de Concesiones de Infraestructuras, S.L.U., Versia, S.A.U., FCC Concesiones Inversiones I, S.A.U. and FCC Concesiones Inversiones 2, S.A.U. are the operating companies of this segment.

In 2025, 95.9% of the FCC Concessions area's revenue was earned by companies located in Spain, while the remaining 4.1% was generated by the company based in Mexico. Even so, the presence abroad is much greater if one takes into account that the shareholdings in Metro de Lima and the A-465 motorway in Wales are consolidated using the equity method.

Turnover growth in 2025 compared to 2024 was 45.6% and EBITDA growth was 10.9%.

Significant events in 2025:

- On 26 March, the Autoritat Portuària de Barcelona awarded, through World Trade Center (in which the Group holds a 24% stake), the concession for the Blue Tech Port, with a duration of 36 years and expected capex of 45 million euros.
- On 30 April and 30 May, the final two sections of the A465 dual carriageway between the towns of Hirwaun and Dowlais in Wales entered into operation, joining the three sections that had already become operational at the beginning of the year. This milestone marks the completion of the contract's construction phase, which began in October 2020.
- On 19 June, an agreement was signed with Cívica, IBISAN's partner that holds the remaining 50% of the capital, whereby FCC Concesiones assumed control of the concession and consolidated it for accounting purposes.

2. BUSINESS PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

2.1. Operating performance

2.1.1. Significant events

FCC Enviro expands its backlog and footprint, particularly at Atlantic and in the United States and the United Kingdom

Below are the main contracts and renewals secured, notably including those in Spain on the Atlantic platform:

- On 30 September, the municipality of Granada signed a new street cleaning and waste collection contract, which will be managed by FCC Medio Ambiente for the first time. It is worth 740 million euros and will run for 15 years.
- Rollover of the contract for the city of L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, which includes the management of clean points and sewerage maintenance, with a backlog worth close to 400 million euros over the next 10 years.
- Oviedo City Council awarded the new waste collection and street cleaning contract to FCC Medio Ambiente, which has been providing these services without interruption since 1967. The backlog amounts to 246.2 million euros over the next nine years, with a possible one-year extension.
- Contract for street cleaning, MSW collection and transport and the management of clean points in El Puerto de Santa María, worth 169 million euros;
- Contract for MSW collection, and street and beach cleaning for the Motril ecopark, running for 12 years and worth 123 million euros;
- Street cleaning contract for the city of Pamplona, running for eight years and with a backlog of 100 million euros;
- And a cleaning contract running the next eight years for the 27 municipalities of the Mancomunitat Penedès-Garraf, with a backlog worth 90 million euros.
- In the treatment segment, highlights in the period included the renewal of the contract for the management and operation of the Waste Treatment Centre and landfill serving the Mancomunidad de la Ribera (Navarre), with a backlog of 71.3 million euros over a 10-year term, covering a total of 19 municipalities.

Highlights in the United States:

- In July, the United States platform expanded its footprint by acquiring Wheelabrator South Broward Inc., which owns the South Broward waste energy recovery plant (Fort Lauderdale, Florida). The acquisition value was 285 million dollars. This addition will act as a platform to consolidate the company's entry into the Treatment business in Florida, as well as to develop synergies with the waste collection operations already underway in its extensive area of influence.
- Last October, the contract for the operation and maintenance of the energy recovery plant in Pinellas County (Florida) was signed for the next 10 years, with a backlog of close to 610 million euros.
- Two of the earliest contracts secured in this market over the past decade were renewed. Firstly, the Company successfully renewed the contract for Houston, for the management of biowaste from the city's wastewater treatment system; the contract has a five-year term and a backlog worth 50 million dollars. Meanwhile, Orange County (Florida) extended its MSW contract covering Zones 4 and 5, securing a seven-year agreement with a backlog worth 170 million dollars.

- In the treatment segment, the company was awarded the contract to operate the municipal solid waste transfer station in south Minneapolis, its second contract in the state of Minnesota.

Highlights in the United Kingdom:

- Last October, Cumbria Waste Group was acquired in the Cumbria region for 76 million pounds. Its activities include waste collection and recycling operations for municipal and commercial clients. Its location will make it possible to leverage synergies both with the activities currently carried out in the region and with those under development in waste treatment and energy recovery.
- Progress has been made in the development of a renewable energy project in partnership with Downing Renewable Developments, aimed at rolling out a significant portfolio of facilities to give closed landfills a second life and an environmentally beneficial use. This project includes the energy park near Rowley Regis (West Midlands), featuring a battery energy storage facility with a capacity of up to 100 MW, capable of storing energy to supply, at certain times, up to 300,000 homes.

Sale by FCC Enviro of its paper, cardboard and other non-hazardous waste business for 40.9 million euros

FCC Ámbito, FCC Enviro's subsidiary specialising in industrial waste treatment, completed in December the sale of its paper and cardboard recovery business, as well as other non-hazardous waste from industrial and commercial sources, for 40.9 million euros. The business generated revenue of over 30 million euros in 2024.

New brand for the Environmental Services Area of the FCC Group

In 2025, and in response to its broader footprint, the environmental services subsidiary adopted the name FCC Enviro, which is easily recognisable on a global scale. It is closely aligned with environmental activities, while also establishing a link with the various brands across the area's four geographic platforms, which remain unchanged (FCC Medio Ambiente, FCC Environment, FCC Environmental Services, FCC Environnement, ...).

FCC completed the sale of a 25% stake in FCC Enviro to CPP Investments for 1,000 million euros

Last October, FCC entered into an agreement with CPP Investments for the sale of an additional 25% stake in the share capital of its subsidiary FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A. (FCC Enviro), in exchange for 1,000 million euros. The transaction was completed on 19 December. FCC retains a majority stake and control of FCC Enviro with 50.01%, while CPP Investments increases its holding to 49.99%.

Aqualia expands its international activity, which accounts for 71.8% of its revenue backlog

At the start of the year, the extension of the contract for the comprehensive water supply management of Vigo (Pontevedra), provided by the FCC Aqualia joint venture, came into force. The associated backlog amounts to 272.7 million euros over a five-year period.

In December 2025, it was awarded the concession for public drinking water supply and sanitation services by the SIAEP (municipal association) of Questembert, in Brittany (France). The contract, valued at 47.8 million euros and running for a 12-year term, covers 15 municipalities and includes

the establishment of an agency in Questembert, along with upgrades to wastewater treatment plants.

In Colombia, the contract managed by Aguas de Aracataca was extended for a further 15 years, covering the concession for the water supply, household services and sewerage of the municipality of Aracataca. The backlog is worth 42.6 million euros. Likewise, last August the assets related to the provision of water supply, sewerage and waste collection services in Villa Olímpica (north of the municipality of Galapa) were acquired for a 50-year term, with a revenue backlog of 91.4 million euros.

In the Americas market, the first contract was secured in Peru, under a design, financing, construction, operation and maintenance (DFCOM) model, for a wastewater treatment system in Chincha. The project will directly benefit 345,000 people and involves an investment of 78 million euros, with an associated backlog of 356.7 million euros and a 24-year term.

In Spain, characterised by a very high degree of granularity and recurring contract renewals, a notable award during the period was the 25-year contract granted by the town council of La Llagosta for the municipal drinking water supply service, representing a revenue backlog of 39 million euros.

Further highlights in relation to renewals and extensions include the contract for the management of the water supply and sanitation service in Candelaria, on the island of Tenerife. The extended backlog amounts to 48.6 million euros.

FCC Construcción reported a notable 50.5% increase in its project backlog

In a year marked by strong backlog growth, with an increase of 3,213 million euros, the following contracts stand out:

- In Canada, the consortium led 50% by FCC Construcción began the development phase (following completion of the definition phase) of the Scarborough Transit Connect project in Toronto, the country's largest city. This contract, awarded in 2022, involves extending the existing Line 2 subway network (Bloor–Danforth section) by nearly 8 kilometres and represents attributable backlog of 1,705.8 million euros as at year-end.
- Also in Canada, and in the final quarter of the year, the North End Connectors consortium, in which FCC Construcción holds a 33.3% stake, secured financing for the Yonge North Subway Extension Advance Tunnel in Ontario. The design, construction and financing contract is valued at 1.4 billion dollars, of which 285 million corresponds to FCC Construcción in the current phase. It includes the design and construction of a 6.3-kilometre tunnel, as well as a section of the existing rail corridor. The scope of works also includes the supply of tunnel boring machines, the installation of tunnel linings and ancillary activities.
- In the United States, last August the Connect Plus Partners consortium (formed by FCC Construcción and Halmar International) won the contract for the design and construction of Phase 2 of the Second Avenue Subway in New York City, valued at 1,686 million euros (859.4 million attributable to FCC). The contract was signed in September.
- In Mexico, the consortium formed by FCC Construcción and CICSA (50%/50%) was awarded the design and construction of 111 kilometres of the Tren del Norte, on the section between Saltillo and Santa Catarina. The project is worth 630 million euros, with an execution period of 31 months.
- In Saudi Arabia (August), the contract for the first construction phase of the Qiddiya Stadium was awarded, with a 55% stake held by FCC Construcción and 45% by Nesma Holding Co. This phase follows the early phase, under a design and build contract valued at 366.4 million euros.

- Highlights in Spain: the award to the consortium led by FCC Construcción of the extension of Line 5 of the Madrid Metro to its international airport, with an attributable value of 62.8 million euros and an expected execution timeline of 36 months. Similarly, in May a consortium featuring several companies from the industry secured one of the year's most significant rail infrastructure contracts, involving the initial segment of the high-speed rail link between Castile and León and the Basque Country. The project spans 8.4 kilometres and the value attributable to the Group is worth 121.1 million euros. The award of the contract to complete the Nou Mestalla (Valencia), one of the country's major sports infrastructures. Meanwhile, the area's industrial division, heading up a consortium, has been tasked with building the infrastructure for the Volkswagen Group's electric vehicle battery plant in Sagunto. The contract includes medium- and low-voltage lines for battery production, as well as other electromechanical installations, for an amount in excess of 90 million euros.

FCC Concesiones brings its first road concession in the United Kingdom fully into service

In the second quarter of the year, the final two sections of the A465 dual carriageway between Hirwaun and Dowlais came into operation in Wales (co-managed by FCC Concesiones, with a 42.5% stake), adding to the other sections that had already entered into operation at the start of the year. This milestone marks the completion of the contract's construction phase, which began in October 2020.

Over the year as a whole, user numbers across the tramway concessions managed by the area increased by an average of 2.2% compared with the previous year. Meanwhile, traffic levels (AADT) across the road concessions as a whole recorded an average increase of 2.9% (Auconsa, Ibisan and Cotuco).

2.1.2. Executive summary

KEY FIGURES			
(Millions of euros)	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Chg. (%)
Revenue	9,700.1	9,070.5	6.9%
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	1,419.1	1,434.4	-1.1%
EBITDA margin	14.6%	15.8%	-1.2 p.p
Net operating profit (EBIT)	594.5	727.4	-18.3%
EBIT margin	6.1%	8.0%	-1.9 p.p
Profit/(loss) attributable to the parent	164.4	432.1	-62.0%
Equity	4,743.2	3,738.3	26.9%
Net financial debt	2,301.8	2,990.4	-23.0%
Backlog	51,606.8	46,326.6	11.4%

In 2025, the FCC Group increased its revenue by 6.9% to 9,700.1 million euros due to the balanced contribution made by the acquisitions carried out in 2024 in the United Kingdom, the United States and France in the Environmental Services Area, and organic growth across all business areas, particularly

Concessions, which was up by 45.5% due to the start-up of new contracts and the increase in traffic, followed by Water, with notable progress across its various lines of activity.

Gross operating profit (EBITDA) stood at 1,419.1 million euros, down 1.1% on the previous year. This performance was due to the impact on the Construction Area of the adjustment made in the final quarter to several international projects under development, affecting both revenue in line with their adjusted stage of completion and the estimated cost to complete them.

It should be noted that in November 2024 the Cement and Real Estate Areas were spun off; taken together, they contributed 136.1 million euros to attributable net profit in that year, compared with no contribution in the current year. Various items that had a significantly negative impact on results during this period, without hardly any impacting cash flow, included: **(i)** The relative strength of the euro against various currencies, with an impact of -52.9 million euros on Other financial results; and **(ii)** the non-recurring provisions recognised in certain activities, along with adjustments to investments in UK-based Treatment assets within the Environment Area, generating a positive impact of -96.5 million euros under Other operating results and Entities valued using the equity method.

As a result of the extraordinary impacts referred to above, profit attributable to the parent company fell to 164.4 million euros for the year, compared with 432.1 million euros in the previous year.

Net financial debt stood at 2,301.8 million euros as at 31 December, a reduction of 23.0% compared with December 2024, mainly due to the additional sale of a 25% stake in the Environmental Services holding company for 1,000 million euros, partly offset by 1,200 million euros in net investments, both in the renewal and development of new contracts and in acquisitions, focused on the Environmental Services Area.

Equity recorded a notable increase of 26.9%, reaching 4,743.2 million euros. Growth driven by the adjustment to the valuation arising from the sale price of the non-controlling stake in the Environmental Services holding company.

The FCC Group's income portfolio for the year grew to 51.606,8 million euros, up 11.4% on the end of the previous year. This growth was spearheaded by Construction, aided to a large extent by the increase in international order intake of large infrastructure contracts.

2.1.3. Summary by Area

(Millions of euros)

Area	Dec 25	Dec 24	Chg. (%)	% of 25 total	% of 24 total
REVENUE BY BUSINESS AREA					
Environment	4,740.2	4,346.3	9.1%	48.9%	47.9%
Water	1,790.2	1,674.7	6.9%	18.5%	18.5%
Construction	3,091.8	2,991.3	3.4%	31.9%	33.0%
Concessions	112.0	77.0	45.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Corporate serv.	(34.1)	(18.8)	81.4%	-0.4%	-0.2%
Total	9,700.1	9,070.5	6.9%	100.0%	100.0%
REVENUE BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA					
Spain	4,883.3	4,468.0	9.3%	50.3%	49.3%
Rest of Europe	1,618.6	1,294.1	25.1%	16.7%	14.3%
Americas	1,400.4	1,261.7	11.0%	14.4%	13.9%
United Kingdom	1,023.1	1,185.2	-13.7%	10.5%	13.1%
Czech Republic	471.8	435.1	8.4%	4.9%	4.8%
Middle East, Africa and Australia	302.9	426.4	-29.0%	3.1%	4.7%
Total	9,700.1	9,070.5	6.9%	100.0%	100.0%
EBITDA*					
Environment	789.8	731.6	8.0%	55.7%	51.0%
Water	449.4	425.4	5.6%	31.7%	29.7%
Construction	85.8	169.7	-49.4%	6.0%	11.8%
Concessions	60.4	54.5	10.8%	4.3%	3.8%
Corporate serv.	33.7	53.2	-36.7%	2.4%	3.7%
Total	1,419.1	1,434.4	-1.1%	100.0%	100.0%
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)					
Environment	265.3	243.4	9.0%	44.6%	33.5%
Water	249.7	242.2	3.1%	42.0%	33.3%
Construction	37.7	123.3	-69.4%	6.3%	17.0%
Concessions	43.4	80.2	-45.9%	7.3%	11.0%
Corporate serv.	(1.6)	38.3	-104.2%	-0.3%	5.3%
Total	594.5	727.4	-18.3%	100.0%	100.0%
NET INTEREST-BEARING DEBT*					
Corporate	(1,888.7)	(1,061.5)	77.9%	-82.1%	-35.5%
Areas – Without recourse					
Environment	2,370.1	2,263.4	4.7%	103.0%	75.7%
Water	1,820.5	1,788.5	1.8%	79.1%	59.8%
Concessions	0.0	0.0	N/A	0.0%	0.0%
Total	2,301.8	2,990.4	-23.0%	100.0%	100.0%
BACKLOG*					
Environment	15,623.8	14,110.4	10.7%	30.3%	30.5%
Water	23,227.0	22,565.0	2.9%	45.0%	48.7%
Construction	9,581.5	6,368.4	50.5%	18.6%	13.7%
Concessions	3,174.5	3,282.8	-3.3%	6.2%	7.1%
Total	51,606.8	46,326.6	11.4%	100.0%	100.0%

* See section 10 for a definition of the calculation in accordance with ESMA regulations (2015/1415en).

2.1.4. Income statement

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Revenue	9,700.1	9,070.5	6.9%
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	1,419.1	1,434.4	-1.1%
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	14.6%	15.8%	-1.2 p.p
Provision for amortisation of fixed and non-current assets	(744.1)	(644.6)	15.4%
Other operating income	(80.5)	(62.4)	29.0%
Net operating profit (EBIT)	594.5	727.4	-18.3%
<i>EBIT margin</i>	6.1%	8.0%	-1.9 p.p
Financial profit/(loss)	(145.9)	(182.1)	-19.9%
Other financial profit/(loss)	(46.6)	28.1	-265.8%
Profit/(loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method	(11.0)	13.2	-183.3%
Pre-tax profit/(loss) from continuing activities	391.0	586.6	-33.3%
Company tax on profits	(115.4)	(153.0)	-24.6%
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	275.6	433.7	-36.5%
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	0.0	136.1	-100.0%
Net Profit/(Loss)	275.6	569.8	-51.6%
Non-controlling interests	(111.2)	(137.7)	-19.2%
Profit/(loss) attributed to the parent company	164.4	432.1	-62.0%

2.1.4.1. Revenue

Consolidated revenue increased by 6.9% year on year, reaching 9,700.1 million euros. This performance reflects sustained growth over the year, with a strong contribution from the Environmental Services, Water and Concessions areas, the latter posting double-digit growth thanks to both organic expansion and acquisitions.

The performance was as follows at each business area:

Environmental Services recorded an increase of 9.1%, underpinned by a stronger contribution from municipal waste collection and street cleaning activities in virtually all its jurisdictions and reinforced by the acquisitions carried out, particularly in France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Revenue in the Water area grew by 6.9%, driven by solid performance in integrated water cycle management, supported by both tariff revisions and higher consumption in certain jurisdictions, together with a notable increase in works associated with municipal concessions, in Spain and abroad.

In Construction, revenue increased by 3.4%, driven by progress on new contracts in Spain in rehabilitation, road and rail works, which offset the completion of both major projects abroad and industrial construction projects.

In the Concessions area, revenue rose by 45.5%, driven by the full consolidation of the Ibisán concession, together with the contribution from the Aragón road concession, which is currently under construction. All of this was accompanied by an increase in user traffic, both road and tram.

Revenue breakdown by geographical area			
<i>(million euros)</i>	Dec 25	Dec 24	Chg. (%)
Spain	4,883.3	4,468.0	9.3%
Rest of Europe and Other	1,618.6	1,294.1	25.1%
Americas	1,400.4	1,261.7	11.0%
United Kingdom	1,023.1	1,185.2	-13.7%
Czech Republic	471.8	435.1	8.4%
Middle East, Africa and Australia	302.9	426.4	-29.0%
Total	9,700.1	9,070.5	6.9%

By geographical area and weighting, Spain, which accounts for 50.3% of the Group's revenue, increased its turnover by 9.3% to 4,883.3 million euros. There was a notable double-digit increase in the Concessions area, driven by the addition of the assets referred to above. Construction grew by 15.2%, due to a faster pace of execution in rehabilitation, road and rail works. In the Water area, revenue increased by 10.2%, due to a combination of tariff increases and higher consumption, together with additional works associated with municipal concessions. Lastly, in Environmental Services, revenues were up 5.6%, driven by new waste collection and street cleaning contracts, together with other municipal services.

Rest of Europe and Others, with 1,618.6 million euros, reported outstanding growth of 25.1%, largely due to progress towards construction contracts in the Netherlands, Romania and Portugal, combined with an increase in activity at the Environmental Services area in France.

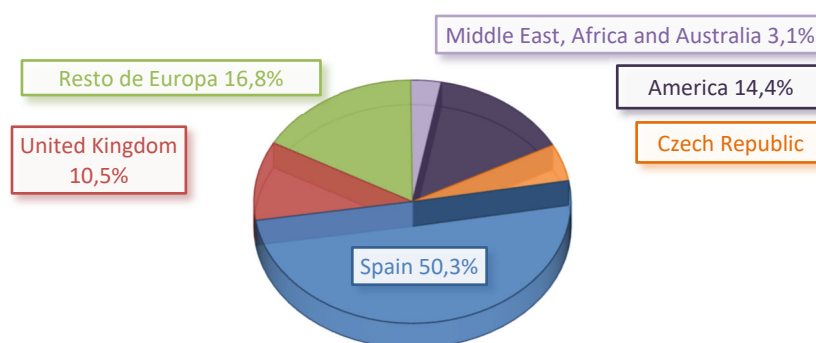
Revenue in the Americas were up 11% to reach 1,400.4 million euros. The increase was recorded across all areas, particularly in Construction, following the award of new contracts in the United States and Canada. The Water area contributed through the contracts that came into operation in the United States last year, together with a stronger contribution in Colombia. Meanwhile, Environmental Services recorded growth in the United States, both in residential waste collection contracts and in energy recovery activities following a new acquisition in Florida.

In the United Kingdom, revenue dipped 13.7% to reach 1,023.1 million euros. The Environmental Services area made a positive contribution thanks to the acquisitions carried out, focused on recycling activities and energy recovery plants, while, conversely, the Construction area was affected by the completion during the period of a major road infrastructure in which the Concessions area has a stake (the A465 in Wales). The average exchange rate of the pound had a negative impact in the period (-1.2%).

The Czech Republic increased by 8.4% to 471.8 million euros, with growth in both the Water area, driven by tariff revisions, and Environmental Services, supported by improved selling prices in municipal collection. The exchange rate of the Czech koruna had a positive impact (1.73%).

In the Middle East, Africa and Australia, revenue declined by 29% to 302.9 million euros, due to the lower contribution from Construction as several projects in Saudi Arabia were completed and not fully offset by the start-up of others in Australia, together with a downward revision of tariffs on the Algeria contract in the Water area.

% revenue by geographical area



2.1.4.2. Gross operating profit (EBITDA)

The Gross Operating Result amounted to 1,419.1 million euros, down 1.1% year on year. The operating margin declined to 14.6%, compared with 15.8% in the previous year. This was due to the adjustment made in the Construction area in the final quarter on several international projects under development.

By business area, the main highlights were as follows:

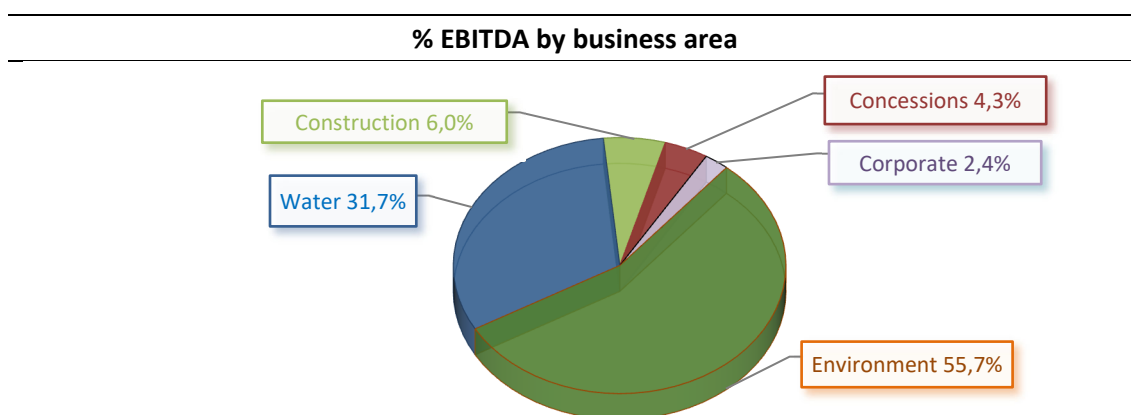
At Environmental Services, EBITDA was up 8% to 789.8 million euros, driven by higher revenue across all geographies and supported by contributions from new contracts in the United Kingdom, France and the United States.

The Water segment reported EBITDA of 449.4 million euros, up 5.6% on the previous year, supported by tariff increases in most of its jurisdictions and higher contributions both from water cycle management and, to an even greater extent, from the development and maintenance of hydro infrastructure.

At the Construction area, gross operating income was down 49.4% year on year to 85.8 million euros. This performance was due to the impact of the adjustment made in the final quarter to several international projects under development, affecting both revenue in line with their adjusted stage of completion and the estimated cost to complete them.

The Concessions area reached 60.4 million euros, up 10.8% on the previous year, driven by the addition of new concessions together with higher traffic volumes. As the Aragón road concession

is still in the construction phase, the operating margin is lower than it will be in the future operating phase, and therefore stood at 53.9%, compared with 70.8% in the previous year.



The utilities areas of Environment, Water and Concessions once again accounted for a highly significant 91.7% of total operating income in 2025.

2.1.4.3. Net operating profit (EBIT)

Net operating profit amounted to 594.5 million euros, down 18.3% year on year. Its performance reflects, in addition to the gross operating profit referred to above, higher depreciation at the Environmental Services area and, above all, two main impacts: (i) in the current year, the recognition of provisions for potential legal obligations in the United Kingdom relating to the Environmental Services area, amounting to 60 million euros; and (ii) the impact of 44.1 million euros recorded in the previous year, arising from the switch to full consolidation of the Parla Tramway following the acquisition of its entire share capital.

2.1.4.4. Pre-tax profit/(loss) from continuing activities (EBT)

Earnings before taxes from continuing operations came to 391 million euros, down 33.3% on the previous year. This performance was driven not only by the trend in operating activity, but also by adjustments resulting from the sharp appreciation of the euro against several currencies, along with the valuation of equity-accounted entities at the Environmental Services area.

More precisely, the performance was as follows for the various components:

2.1.4.4.1. Financial result

Net financial income/(expense) was a negative 145.9 million euros, compared with a negative 182.1 million euros the previous year. This decline is down to the recognition of 35.9 million euros in financial income from late payment surcharges linked to a prior tax adjustment concerning the deductibility of goodwill from historical foreign investments.

2.1.4.4.2. Other financial profit/(loss)

This heading shows a balance of -46.6 million euros, compared with a positive 28.1 million euros in 2024. This sizeable difference is largely due to the appreciation of the euro against most currencies, which led to exchange rate differences totalling -52.9 million euros in this period, compared with just -7.4 million euros in the same period of 2024.

2.1.4.4.3. Profit/(loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method

The contribution made by investees dropped to -11 million euros, compared with a positive 13.2 million euros in the previous year. This result is largely explained by the 36.5 million euros impairment recognised as a result of delays and increased investment in a waste treatment plant under development in the Environmental Services area in the United Kingdom.

2.1.4.5. Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations

This line item includes, exclusively for the previous year, the results corresponding to all entities classified as such up to the date on which the financial spin-off was completed in the final quarter of 2024. Accordingly, discontinued operations recorded a result of 136.1 million euros in 2024, compared with no contribution following the spin-off date and, therefore, in 2025.

2.1.4.6. Profit/(loss) attributed to the Parent Company

Attributable net profit amounted to 164.4 million euros, compared with 432.1 million euros in the previous year. This sizeable difference is due to the confluence of several very different cyclical, non-recurrent and non-operational factors, as described in the previous sections, namely: financial spin-offs, exchange rate differences, provisioning and value adjustments.

2.1.5. Balance sheet

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (€M)</i>
Intangible assets	2,723.2	2,645.0	78.2
Property, plant and equipment	3,910.8	3,771.5	139.3
Investment property	3.9	3.9	0.0
Investments accounted for using the equity method	542.0	520.7	21.3
Non-current financial assets	1,077.1	1,065.7	11.4
Deferred tax assets and other non-current assets	486.7	499.9	(13.2)
Non-current assets	8,743.7	8,506.7	237.0
Inventories	470.5	423.7	46.8
Trade and other receivables	3,580.7	3,194.2	386.5
Other current financial assets	272.4	256.7	15.7
Cash and cash equivalents	2,735.6	1,849.6	886.0
Current assets	7,059.2	5,724.2	1,335.0
TOTAL ASSETS	15,802.9	14,230.9	1,572.0
Equity attributed to shareholders of the Parent Company	3,484.4	2,735.0	749.4
Non-controlling interests	1,258.8	1,003.3	255.5
Equity	4,743.2	3,738.3	1,004.9
Subsidies	257.4	243.4	14.0
Non-current provisions	1,052.7	1,085.4	(32.7)
Non-current financial debt	4,032.9	4,770.9	(738.0)
Other non-current financial liabilities	451.1	453.7	(2.6)
Deferred tax liabilities and other non-current liabilities	435.9	405.9	30.0
Non-current liabilities	6,230.0	6,959.4	(729.4)
Current provisions	218.3	275.0	(56.7)
Current financial debt	1,276.9	325.7	951.2
Other current financial liabilities	182.0	201.2	(19.2)
Trade and other payables	3,152.5	2,731.4	421.1
Current liabilities	4,829.7	3,533.3	1,296.4
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,802.9	14,230.9	1,572.0

2.1.5.1. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property

Operating fixed and non-current assets rose 3.4% to 6,637.9 million euros. In the case of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, this increase is largely due to the addition of new assets resulting from the acquisitions carried out at the Environmental Services area in the United Kingdom and the United States.

2.1.5.2. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method reached 542 million euros, compared with 520.7 million euros in the previous year. The breakdown of investments by area of activity as at December 2025 is as follows:

- 1) 326.4 million euros for the stake in companies at the Environmental Services area engaged in recycling and municipal services (Spain and the United Kingdom).
- 2) 121 million euros for the stake in transport and public infrastructure concessions (Spain, Peru and the United Kingdom).
- 3) 59.8 million euros for stakes held in companies in the Water area, largely concessionary companies that manage services abroad (North Africa, Spain and Mexico).
- 4) 34.8 million euros in respect of investees at the Construction area located abroad.

2.1.5.3. Non-current financial assets

Non-current financial assets showed little change, staying roughly consistent with the December 2024 figure at 1,077.1 million euros. The main balances include receivables under concession agreements at the Environment, Water and Concessions area. This heading also includes financial loans granted to third parties, deposits and guarantees provided on a long-term basis.

2.1.5.4. Cash and cash equivalents

The balance under the line item cash and cash equivalents amounts to 2,735.6 million euros, representing an increase of 886 million euros compared with December 2024, mainly due to the sale by FCC to CPP Investments of an additional 25% stake in the share capital of its subsidiary FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A. (FCC Enviro), in exchange for 1,000 million euros. The balance breaks down as follows:

- 1) In the perimeter with recourse, cash and equivalents totalled 1,767.6 million euros.
- 2) In the perimeter without recourse, cash and equivalents amounted to 968 million euros.

2.1.5.5. Equity

Equity at 31 December 2025 came to 4,743 million euros, compared with 3,738.3 million euros as of December 2024. This increase was mainly due to the impact of the aforementioned sale of an additional 25% stake in FCC Enviro.

2.1.5.6. Interest-bearing debt

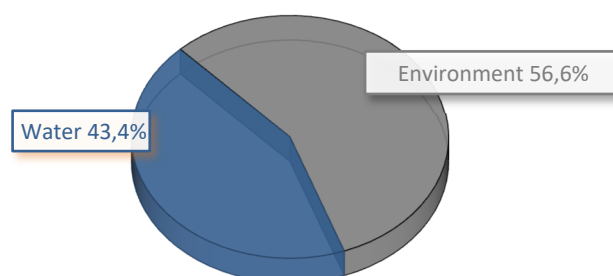
<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (€M)</i>
Bank borrowings	1,684.8	2,096.8	(412.0)
Debt instruments and other loans	3,512.0	2,835.7	676.3
Finance lease payables	3.0	7.0	(4.0)
Other financial liabilities	110.0	157.1	(47.1)
Gross Financial Debt	5,309.8	5,096.6	213.2
Treasury and other current financial assets	(3,008.0)	(2,106.3)	(901.7)
Net Financial Debt	2,301.8	2,990.4	(688.6)
<i>Net financial debt with recourse</i>	<i>(1,888.7)</i>	<i>(1,061.5)</i>	<i>(827.2)</i>
<i>Net financial debt without recourse</i>	<i>4,190.6</i>	<i>4,051.9</i>	<i>138.7</i>

The Group's gross financial debt increased by 213.2 million euros compared with December of the previous year, coming to 5,309.8 million euros. Most of this figure (66.1%) was financed in the capital market, while the remaining 33.9% took the form of bank debt and other items. Of this, 75.9% matures in the long term and 24.1% in the short term. By main components, it is structured as follows:

(i) the Environment division added 3,019.3 million euros in net financial debt, notably three bonds issued by the division's parent company for a total nominal value of 1,700 million euros; (ii) the Water division contributed 2,217.5 million euros, mainly comprising two corporate bonds from its parent company for a total nominal value of 1,150 million euros, an additional bond from its Georgian subsidiary worth 300 million dollars, and bilateral bank credit lines totalling 750 million euros combined.

Net financial debt was down 688.6 million euros to 2,301.8 million euros. This performance is partly due to the aforementioned sale by FCC to CPP Investments, and partly to the improvement in operating working capital recorded in the final quarter of the year.

Breakdown of net financial debt without recourse by business area



Net financial debt, without recourse in its entirety, is distributed between the Water and Environmental Services areas. Meanwhile, the Group's parent company had a net cash position with recourse of 1,888.7 million euros at the end of the year.

2.1.5.7. Other current and non-current financial liabilities

The epigraph of other current and non-current financial liabilities totals 633.1 million euros at the end of the business year. The balance mainly includes the item suppliers of fixed and non-current assets for operating leases, amounting to 424.8 million euros. It also includes other liabilities that are not financial liabilities, such as those associated with hedging derivatives, suppliers of fixed and non-current assets, guarantees and deposits received.

2.1.6. Cash flows

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	1,419.1	1,434.4	-1.1%
(Increase)/decrease in working capital	27.3	(176.9)	N/A
Corporation tax (paid)/received	(120.4)	(198.7)	-39.4%
Other operating cash flow	(125.9)	219.1	N/A
Operating cash flow	1,200.1	1,277.9	-6.1%
Investment payments	(1,229.4)	(1,608.0)	-23.5%
Proceeds from divestments	91.9	53.6	71.5%
Other investment cash flows	89.5	259.0	-65.4%
Investment cash flow	(1,048.0)	(1,295.4)	-19.1%
Interest payments	(207.9)	(205.3)	1.3%
(Payment)/receipt of financial liabilities	211.5	579.8	-63.5%
Other financing cash flows	809.9	(139.8)	N/A
Financing cash flow	813.5	234.7	N/A
Conversion differences, change in consolidation scope and others	(79.7)	22.7	N/A
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	886.0	239.9	N/A

2.1.6.1. Operating cash flow

Operating cash flow amounted to 1,200.1 million euros, down 6.1% on the previous year. Operating working capital generated 27.3 million euros, compared with an outflow of 176.9 million euros in the previous year. This improvement was seen predominantly at the Construction area.

The heading "Income tax payable/receivable" shows an outflow of 120.4 million euros, compared with 198.7 million euros in the previous year, due to the positive adjustment in this business year of corporate income tax for 2023.

Meanwhile, "Other operating cash flows" showed an outflow of 125.9 million euros, compared with an inflow of 219.1 million euros in 2024, due to the inclusion under this heading of the operating cash generated by the two areas of activity spun off (Real Estate and Cement) in late 2024.

2.1.6.2. Investment cash flow

Investment cash flow represented an outflow of 1,048 million euros, 247.4 million euros less than in the previous year, due to a lower volume of investments made. Of the significant volume of investments made during the year, the largest once again were concentrated in the Environmental Services area, amounting to 928 million euros, following the acquisitions carried out in the United States and the United Kingdom, and, to a lesser extent, in the Water area, with 205 million euros. It is worth noting that in December 2025 the Environmental Services area completed the sale of its paper and cardboard recovery business, as well as other non-hazardous waste, in Spain, for an amount of 40.9 million euros.

The heading “Other investment cash flows” generated an inflow of 89.5 million euros, compared with 259 million euros in the previous year. This difference is due to the inflow in 2024 of the cash balances of the acquired companies (UK Urbaser, GEL Recycling, ESG and Tranvía de Parla), as well as the effects on cash accounts arising from the elimination of balances previously held with the business areas that were subject to the financial spin-off.

The breakdown of net investments by business area, excluding other cash flows from investment activities, in terms of payments and collections, is as follows:

<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (€M)</i>
Environment	(856.1)	(1,022.8)	166.7
Water	(196.7)	(311.1)	114.4
Construction	(46.4)	(51.5)	5.1
Concessions	(30.9)	168.3	(199.2)
Corporate serv. & adjustments	(7.4)	(337.3)	329.9
Net investments (Payments - Collections)	(1,137.5)	(1,554.4)	416.9

2.1.6.3. Financing cash flow

The financing cash flow showed an inflow of 813.5 million euros, compared with 234.7 million euros in the previous year. The interest paid line item shows an outflow of 207.9 million euros, at a level similar to that of the previous year, reflecting financing costs allocated between the Environmental Services and Water areas.

The heading “Payment/collection for financial debt instruments” showed an inflow of 211.5 million euros, compared with 579.8 million euros in the previous year. A notable factor was the net impact in the Water area of the issuance of a 500 million euro bond together with the arrangement of various bilateral bank facilities for a further 750 million euros, which enabled the early repayment of a syndicated loan amounting to 1,100 million euros.

The heading “Other financing cash flows” shows an inflow of 809.9 million euros in the current year. It mainly reflects the sale by FCC to CPP Investments of an additional 25% stake in the share capital of FCC Servicios Medio Ambiente Holding, S.A.. (FCC Enviro) for 1,000 million euros, as well as, to a lesser extent, dividend payments to the parent company and minority shareholders totalling 132.2 million euros.

2.1.6.4 Change in cash and cash equivalents

Given the performance of the various cash flow components, the Group's cash position increased by 886 million euros during the period, reaching 2,735.6 million euros as at December 2025.

2.1.7. Analysis by business area

2.1.7.1. Environment

The Environmental Services Area accounted for 55.7% of the Group's total EBITDA in the year. Notably, 81% of its activity is focused on essential waste collection, treatment and disposal services, as well as street cleaning. The remaining 19% corresponded to other types of urban environmental activities, such as the conservation of green areas or sewage systems.

The Area is divided into four platforms: (i) Atlantic (Spain, Portugal and France), which provides services in over 3,800 municipalities and serves a population exceeding 38 million inhabitants, with municipal waste management and street cleaning making a significant contribution to total revenues; (ii) in the United Kingdom, it leads the way in end-to-end waste and recycling services, serving over 23 million people; (iii) in Central Europe, with facilities in Austria and the Czech Republic, it operates across the full waste management spectrum—collection, treatment, and disposal—serving upwards of 5 million residents; (iv) in the United States, its activities focus on collection and complete municipal waste recovery, catering to more than 14 million inhabitants. The FCC Group has been running its environmental business for more than 120 years, serving upwards of 80 million people across 5,650 municipalities around the world.

2.1.7.1.1. Results

<i>(Million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Turnover	4,740.2	4,346.3	9.1%
<i>Waste collection and street cleaning</i>	<i>2,450.9</i>	<i>2,122.9</i>	<i>15.5%</i>
<i>Waste processing</i>	<i>1,388.1</i>	<i>1,441.3</i>	<i>-3.7%</i>
<i>Other services</i>	<i>901.2</i>	<i>782.1</i>	<i>15.2%</i>
EBITDA	789.8	731.6	8.0%
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	<i>16.7%</i>	<i>16.8%</i>	<i>-0.2 p.p</i>
EBIT	265.3	243.4	9.0%
<i>EBIT margin</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>5.6%</i>	<i>0.0 p.p</i>

Revenues at the Environmental Services Area were up 9.1% in the period to 4,740.2 million euros. Waste collection and street cleaning was the fastest-growing activity, driven by the addition of new contracts in Spain and by acquisitions carried out in the United Kingdom, France and the United States, which offset the lower level of waste treatment activity, mainly in the United Kingdom. The Other Services activity also recorded a very positive performance.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area			
<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec 25</i>	<i>Dec 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Spain	2,420.5	2,291.3	5.6%

United Kingdom	1,019.4	923.6	10.4%
Central Europe	680.0	654.5	3.9%
United States	470.1	384.1	22.4%
France and Portugal	150.2	92.8	61.9%
Total	4,740.2	4,346.3	9.1%

By geographical area, revenue in Spain totalled 2,420.5 million euros, representing growth of 5.6% compared with the previous year, driven by organic growth with contributions from new contracts in waste collection and street cleaning activities, as well as increased activity in industrial waste management and other municipal services.

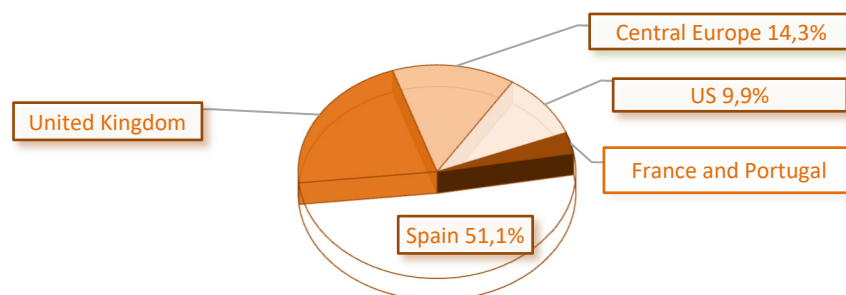
In the United Kingdom, revenue grew by 10.4% to 1,019.4 million euros, driven by the consolidation of UK Urbaser, together with increased energy recovery activity. All of this offset the lower level of waste treatment activity.

In Central Europe, revenue increased by 3.9% to 680 million euros, mainly driven by growth in the Czech Republic and Poland due to higher municipal collection prices, which offset the lower level of treatment activity in Austria.

Turnover in the United States came to 470.1 million euros, up 22.4% year on year, due to the contribution from new residential waste collection contracts, mainly in the Florida market, together with the contribution from the South Broward waste-to-energy plant (Fort Lauderdale, Florida) acquired last July.

Lastly, revenue in France and Portugal amounted to 150.2 million euros, up 61.9% on the previous year, driven by the contribution from ESG in France, acquired in August 2024, which offset the slight decline in Portugal.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area



Gross operating profit (EBITDA) increased by 8% to 789.8 million euros, driven by revenue growth and supported by contributions from new contracts in the United Kingdom, France and the United States. As a result, operating income amounted to 16.7%, a level similar to that of the previous year.

Net operating profit (EBIT) increased by 9% to 265.3 million euros, driven by the EBITDA performance referred to above, tempered by the provisions recognised in the United Kingdom for potential legal obligations arising from the correct classification of waste.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area

<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Spain	9,224.4	8,501.3	8.5%
International	6,399.4	5,609.1	14.1%
Total	15,623.8	14,110.4	10.7%

At the end of December, the portfolio amounted to 15,623.8 million euros, 10.7% up on December 2024. In Spain, it increased by 8.5%, with the waste collection and street cleaning contracts in Granada and Oviedo standing out. The International Area posted growth of 14.1%, with a key highlight being the operation and maintenance contract for the energy-from-waste plant in Pinellas County, Florida.

2.1.7.1.2. Financial debt

<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec 25</i>	<i>Dec 24</i>	<i>Chg. (€M)</i>
Net Financial Debt	2,370.1	2,263.4	106.7

Net financial debt was up 106.7 million euros to 2,370.1 million euros, driven mainly by growth investments made in the United Kingdom and the United States.

2.1.7.2. End-to-End Water Management

The Water Area contributed 31.7% of the FCC Group's EBITDA in the period. 91% of its income is focused on public service concession and asset management related to the end-to-end water cycle (collection, treatment, storage, distribution and recovery), along with the operation and maintenance of different types of hydroelectric infrastructure; the remaining 9% corresponds to Technology and Networks, focusing on the design, engineering and equipment of hydro-electric infrastructure, largely related to the development of new concessions and maintenance and improvement works for operations.

In Spain, the area serves more than 13 million inhabitants. In Central and Eastern Europe, it is mainly present in the Czech Republic and Georgia, serving close to 3 million users across the two countries; in other EU countries, it has a notable presence in France, Italy and Portugal. In Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, its activity focuses on the design, outfitting and operation of hydro-electric infrastructure and processing plants. Overall, the Water Area provides supply and/or sanitation services to more than 44.9 million inhabitants.

2.1.7.2.1. Results

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Turnover	1,790.2	1,674.7	6.9%
Cycle management and Services	1,629.0	1,540.0	5.8%

<i>Technology and networks</i>	161.2	134.7	19.7%
EBITDA	449.4	425.4	5.6%
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	25.1%	25.4%	-0.3 p.p
EBIT	249.7	242.2	3.1%
<i>EBIT margin</i>	13.95%	14.5%	-0.5 p.p

At year-end 2025, revenue was up 6.9% compared with December 2024 to reach 1,790.2 million euros. The growth of the full water cycle management and services business was driven by tariff increases and higher consumption in certain jurisdictions. Meanwhile, the technology and networks activity reported a notable increase in works associated with municipal concessions, both in Spain and abroad.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area			
<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Spain	1,040.7	944.3	10.2%
Central and Eastern Europe	269.6	254.8	5.8%
Americas	215.0	195.8	9.8%
Middle East, Africa and Other	151.1	167.6	-9.8%
Rest of Europe (France, Portugal and Italy)	113.8	112.2	1.4%
Total	1,790.2	1,674.7	6.9%

By geographical area, revenues in Spain were up 10.2%, reaching 1,040.7 million euros, driven by tariff increases and higher volumes consumed (m³). Technology and Networks also saw increased execution of works under the investment plans associated with integrated water cycle concession contracts.

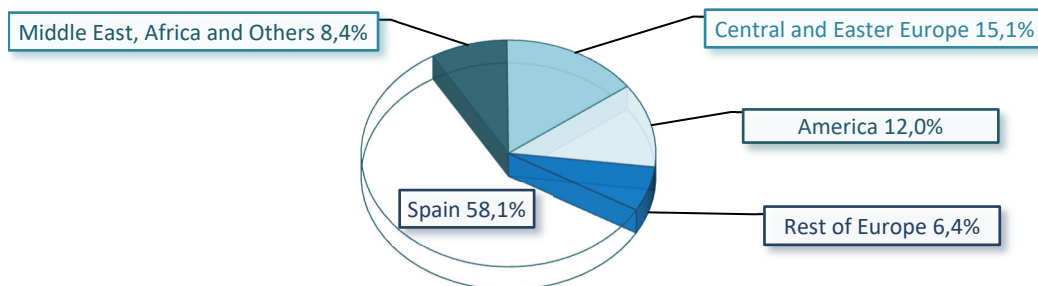
In Central and Eastern Europe, revenue grew by 5.8% to reach 269.6 million euros, driven by tariff updates in Czechia and increased consumption in Georgia, which offset the negative trend in the Georgian lari exchange rate during the period (-4.99%).

In the Rest of Europe, revenue increased by 1.4% to 113.8 million euros, driven by the tariff increase at the Acque di Caltanissetta concession (Sicily), which offset lower consumption resulting from drought-related restrictions. Portugal also delivered a positive performance. All of this offset the lower contribution in France due to tariff reductions on certain contracts.

In the Americas, revenue grew by 9.8% to 215 million euros, driven by the contribution from MDS in the United States, as well as by tariff increases and higher consumption under concession contracts in Colombia.

In the Middle East and Africa, revenue declined by 9.8% to 151.1 million euros, mainly due to the downward revision of tariffs under the contract in Algeria, despite higher activity in Technology and Networks in Saudi Arabia.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area



Gross operating earnings (EBITDA) experienced growth of 5.6% to 449.4 million euros, as a result of the aforementioned growth in revenue and supported by tariff increases. As a result, the operating margin stood at 25.1%, compared to 25.4% the previous year.

EBIT increased by 3.1% to reach 249.7 million euros, due to the trend in gross operating profit mentioned earlier.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area

(million euros)	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Chg. (%)
Spain	6,558.9	6,495.4	1.0%
International	16,668.1	16,069.6	3.7%
Total	23,227.0	22,565.0	2.9%

The backlog as at December 2025 was up 2.9% to 23,227 million euros. The strongest growth was seen in the International Area, with a 3.7% increase and total backlog of 16,668.1 million euros, driven by new contracts in Peru and Colombia.

2.1.7.2.2. Financial debt

(million euros)	Dec 25	Dec 24	Chg. (€M)
Net Financial Debt	1,820.5	1,788.5	32.0

Net financial debt remained at similar levels to December of 2024, having risen by 32 million euros to 1,820.5 million euros.

2.1.7.3. Construction

The Construction Area contributed 6% to the Group's consolidated EBITDA during the period. Its activity is focused on the implementation of large-scale projects in both civil and industrial infrastructure, as well as construction. It maintains a selective presence in more than 20 countries and its project backlog is noteworthy on account of numerous transport infrastructure projects, including railways, tunnels, bridges and motorways.

2.1.7.3.1. Results

<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Turnover	3,091.8	2,991.3	3.4%
EBITDA	85.8	169.7	-49.4%
<i>EBITDA margin</i>	<i>2.8%</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>-2.9 p.p</i>
EBIT	37.7	123.3	-69.4%
<i>EBIT margin</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>4.1%</i>	<i>-2.9 p.p</i>

Over the year, revenue rose by 3.4% to 3,091.8 million euros, driven by the contribution of new contracts in Spain, which fully offset the completion of major projects abroad as well as in industrial construction.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area			
<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Spain	1,348.7	1,171.1	15.2%
Rest of Europe	880.6	882.8	-0.2%
Americas	710.8	677.8	4.9%
Middle East, Africa and Australia	151.7	259.6	-41.6%
Total	3,091.8	2,991.3	3.4%

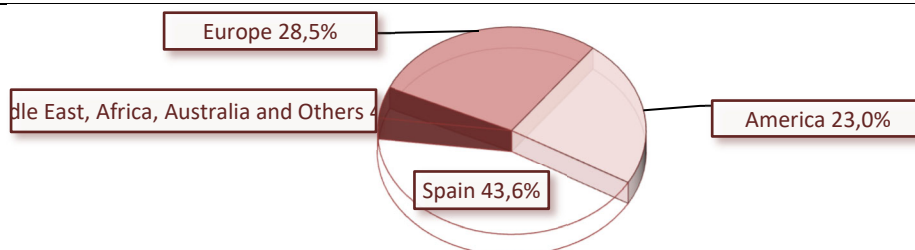
By geographical area, in Spain revenue increased by 15.2% to 1,348.7 million euros, driven by greater progress made towards various projects, including rehabilitation works, road and rail infrastructure, and emergency works.

In the Rest of Europe, revenue remained broadly in line with the previous year at 880.6 million euros, with the completion of works on the A-465 concession motorway in the United Kingdom offset by progress on motorway projects in the Netherlands and rail facilities in Romania.

In the Americas, turnover climbed to 710.8 million euros, up 4.9% year on year, mainly due to the growing contribution made by the rail projects in Toronto (Canada) and Pennsylvania (United States), which offset the completion of the Mayan Train in Mexico.

Revenue in the Middle East, Africa, and Australia region dipped sharply by 41.6%, falling to 151.7 million euros, largely due to the drop in income following the completion of several contracts in Saudi Arabia, such as the Riyadh Metro and the Neom project, cushioned to some degree by the commencement of newly awarded projects in Australia.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area
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Gross operating earnings were down 49.4% to 85.8 million euros, with an operating margin of 2.8% compared with 5.7% the previous year. This performance was entirely due to the impact of the adjustment made in the final quarter of 2025 to several international projects under development, affecting both revenue in line with their adjusted stage of completion and the estimated cost to complete them.

In line with the EBITDA trend, operating profit (EBIT) fell by 69.4% to 37.7 million euros. The decline in the operating profit margin is attributable to the same factors cited above.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area

<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Spain	2,735.9	2,412.3	13.4%
International	6,845.6	3,956.1	73.0%
Total	9,581.5	6,368.4	50.5%

Meanwhile, the revenue backlog increased by a sizeable 50.5% compared with December 2024, to reach 9,581.5 million euros. International operations recorded strong growth of 73%, with revenues totalling 6,845.6 million euros, largely driven by the award of new rail projects in the United States, Canada and Mexico. At the domestic level, the backlog in Spain increased by 13.4%, driven in particular by the new section of the Burgos–Vitoria high-speed rail line, together with other smaller additions to the backlog (see the “Significant events” section).

Breakdown of the backlog by segment of activity

<i>(million euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (%)</i>
Civil engineering works	6,938.4	4,561.1	52.1%
Building	1,387.7	1,034.4	34.2%
Industrial projects	1,255.4	772.9	62.4%
Total	9,581.5	6,368.4	50.5%

At year-end, civil engineering works continued to represent a dominant share (72.4%) of the backlog, largely concentrated in major public sector contracts across selected markets in Europe and the Americas. Over the course of the year, industrial projects increased their share in the composition of the backlog by activity.

2.1.7.4. Concessions

The Concessions Area contributed 4.3% to the Group's EBITDA in the period. Its activities focus on the development, operation and maintenance of infrastructure, predominantly transport and equipment concessions. At year end, the Area's parent company, FCC Concesiones, held a total of 14 concessions with different degrees of involvement (six fully consolidated, three accounted for using the equity method, and five financial investments).

2.1.7.4.1. Results

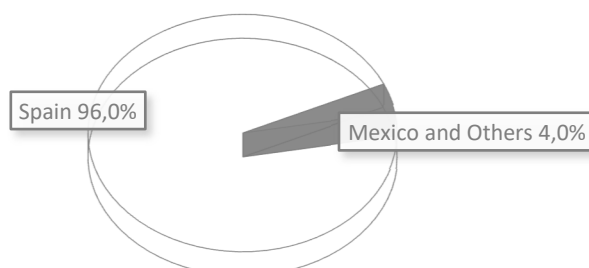
(Millions of euros)	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Chg. (%)
Turnover	112.0	77.0	45.5%
EBITDA	60.4	54.5	10.8%
EBITDA margin	53.9%	70.8%	-16.9 p.p
EBIT	43.4	80.2	-45.9%
EBIT margin	38.8%	104.2%	-65.4 p.p

The division's revenues amounted to 112 million euros in the period, marking an outstanding increase of 45.5%. This progress is largely attributable to the development phase of the Aragón road concession and the entry of Ibisan into full consolidation during the first half of the year. An increase in road and tram traffic also contributed to the strong performance.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area			
(million euros)	Dec. 25	Dec. 24	Chg. (%)
Spain	107.5	69.8	54.0%
Mexico and Other	4.5	7.2	-37.5%
Total	112.0	77.0	45.5%

By geographical area, Spain accounted for the bulk of total revenues, with a total of 107,5 million euros, marking an increase of 54% on the previous year. This performance is largely due to the new revenues contributed by the Aragón (Route 8) and Ibisan (Ibiza-San Antonio motorway) concessions. On the international stage, the Cotuco concession in Mexico continued to perform well, showing a year-on-year improvement of 17.9%, while the divestment at Cemusa Portugal last year explains the reduction in this heading.

Breakdown of backlog by geographical area



Gross operating profit amounted to 60.4 million euros, up 10.8% on the same period of 2024, following an increase in traffic and the incorporation of new concessions. Meanwhile, the operating margin stood at 53.9%, compared with 70.8% in 2024, due to the fact that the road

concession in Aragon (currently in the development stage) has been contributing less to the total revenue margin. However, this figure will increase as it enters its long-term concession operating phase.

Net operating profit amounted to 43.4 million euros, down 45.9% year on year. This difference is entirely due to the impact of 44.1 million euros recorded in the previous year arising from the change to full consolidation of the Parla Tramway, after completing the acquisition of its entire share capital.

2.1.7.4.2. Financial debt

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>	<i>Chg. (€M)</i>
Net interest-bearing debt	0.0	0.0	0.0

Net financial debt already stood at zero at the end of 2024 and remained unchanged throughout the year.

2.2. Business performance. Environment

The information relating to the FCC Group's environmental policy is set out in greater detail in note 29 and 30 to the consolidated financial statements and in the Non-Financial Information Statement.

The FCC Group carries out its activities on the basis of business commitment and responsibility, compliance with applicable legal requirements, respect for the relationship with its stakeholders and its ambition to generate wealth and social well-being.

Aware of the importance for the Group of preserving the environment and the responsible use of available resources, and in line with the vocation of service through activities with a clear environmental focus, the Group promotes and encourages the following principles throughout the organisation, on which the contribution to sustainable development is based:

- Continuous improvement: Promote environmental excellence by establishing objectives for the continuous improvement of performance, minimising the negative impacts of the Group's processes, products and services, and enhancing the positive impacts on its areas of activity.
- Monitoring and control: establish environmental indicator management systems for the operational control of processes, which provide the necessary knowledge for monitoring, assessment, decision-making and communication of the Group's environmental performance and compliance with the commitments undertaken.
- Climate change and pollution prevention: Lead the fight against climate change through the implementation of processes with lower greenhouse gas emissions, and by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energies. Prevent pollution and protect the environment through responsible management and consumption of natural resources, and also by minimising the impact of emissions, discharges and waste generated and managed by the Group's activities.
- Observation of the environment and innovation: Identify the risks and opportunities of the activities in the face of the changing natural environment in order, among other things, to

drive innovation and the application of new technologies, and also to generate synergies between the Group's various activities.

- Life cycle of products and services: enhancing environmental considerations in business planning, procurement of materials and equipment, and relations with suppliers and contractors.
- The necessary participation of all parties: promote the knowledge and application of environmental principles among employees and other stakeholders. Share experience in the most excellent practices with the different agents in order to promote alternative solutions to those currently in place, which contribute to the achievement of a sustainable environment.

2.3. Business performance. Personnel

Attached is a breakdown of the Group's headcount at the end of the year, by business area:

AREAS	2025		TOTAL	%s/Total
	SPAIN	ABROAD		
Environment	38,532	13,043	51,575	70.7%
Water Management	7,270	6,933	14,203	19.5%
Construction	4,461	2,171	6,632	9.1%
Concessions	199	0	199	0.3%
Central Services	301	0	301	0.4%
TOTAL	50,763	22,147	72,910	100.0%

3. LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

In order to optimise its financial position, the Group maintains a proactive liquidity management policy with daily cash monitoring and forecasts.

The Group covers its liquidity needs through the cash flows generated by the businesses and through the financial agreements reached.

In order to improve the Group's liquidity position, active collection management is carried out with customers to ensure that they meet their payment commitments.

To ensure liquidity and meet all payment commitments arising from the business, the Group has cash flows as shown in the balance sheet (see note 17 to the consolidated financial statements) and detailed financing (see note 20 to the consolidated financial statements).

Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements sets forth the policy implemented by the Group to manage liquidity risk and the factors mitigating said risk.

Capital resources

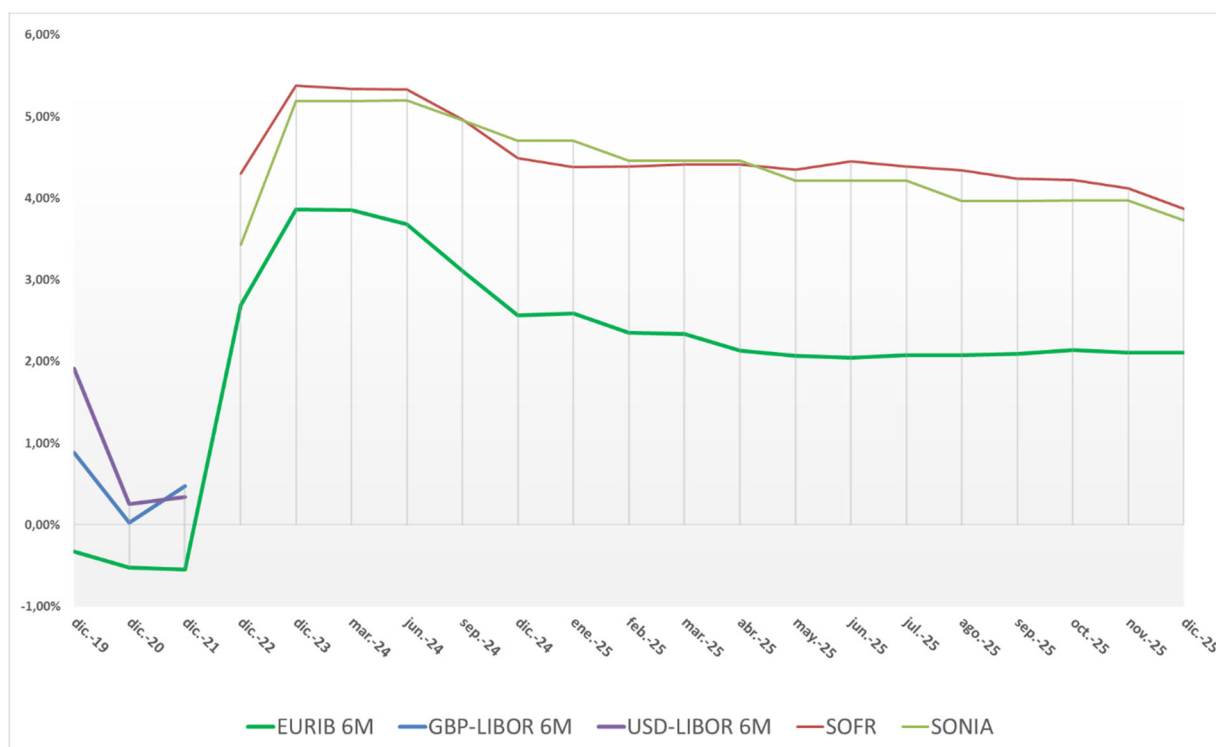
The Group manages its capital to ensure that its member companies will be able to continue as profitable and solvent businesses.

As part of its capital management operations, the Group obtains financing through a wide range of financial products.

The financing arrangements completed by the Group during both 2025 and 2024 succeeded in further strengthening its financial solvency and illustrate its policy of diversifying funding sources. Together, these measures contribute to achieving a much more solid and efficient capital structure, with financing amounts, maturities and costs aligned with the nature of the different business areas.

In order to optimise the cost of capital resources, the Group maintains an active policy of interest rate risk management, constantly monitoring the market and taking different positions depending mainly on the assets financed.

The performance of interest rates in recent years is shown below.



As can be seen from the graph above, in 2022 the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) and the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) replaced the LIBOR in dollars and LIBOR in pounds sterling, respectively.

This section is discussed in greater detail in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.

4. MAJOR RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

4.1. Risk Management Policy and System

The FCC Group's Risk Management Model is designed with the aim of identifying, analysing and assessing the potential risks that could affect the different areas of the Group, as well as establishing mechanisms integrated into the organisation's processes that allow risks to be managed within accepted levels, providing the Board of Directors and senior management with reasonable security in relation to the achievement of the main objectives defined. This Model applies to all FCC Group companies, as well as to those affiliates where FCC has effective control, promoting the development of work frameworks that enable suitable risk control and management in those companies where effective control is not available.

This model is mainly based on the integration of the risk-opportunity vision and the assignment of responsibilities, which, together with the segregation of functions, favour the monitoring and control of risks, consolidating an adequate control environment.

The activities included in the FCC Group's Risk Management Model include the assessment of financial and non-financial risks, including tax risks, in terms of impact and probability of occurrence, the application of prevention and control activities to mitigate the effect of these risks and the establishment of reporting flows and communication mechanisms at different levels, which enable decision-making as well as their review and continuous improvement.

The risk management duties and responsibilities at the different levels of the organisation are detailed in section E on the Risk Management and Control System of the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

4.2. Major risks and uncertainties

The FCC Group is exposed to various risk factors and uncertainties arising both from the nature of its activities and from the economic, social, geopolitical and environmental developments in the different countries in which it operates, as well as from risks derived from its relationships with third parties, including those resulting from the incomplete application of the principles of ethics and compliance set out in its internal regulations. Many of these risk factors are strongly interconnected and could potentially affect both the achievement of business objectives and the image and reputation of the FCC Group.

Details of the main risks related to strategic, geopolitical, social, operational, environmental and compliance matters that could affect the Group's activities, as well as a description of the systems used to manage and monitor them, can be found in section E of the Annual Corporate Governance Report and in the Non-Financial Information Statement.

With regard to financial risks, which are considered to be the changes in the financial instruments arranged by the FCC Group due to political, market and other factors, and their repercussions on the financial statements, the risk management philosophy is consistent with the business strategy, seeking maximum efficiency and solvency at all times. To this end, strict financial risk control and management criteria have been established, consisting of identifying, measuring, analysing and controlling the risks incurred by the Group's operations, with the risk policy being correctly integrated into the Group's organisation. The financial risks to which the Group is exposed are discussed in greater detail in note 30 to the consolidated financial statements, in section E of the Annual Corporate Governance Report and in section 12.1 of the Non-Financial Information Statement.

5. ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF OWN SHARES

At 31 December 2025, Fomento de Construcciones y Contratas, S.A. held 48,786 treasury shares.

There were no acquisitions or disposals of treasury shares during the year, except for those arising from the capital increase relating to the scrip issue, as disclosed in note 18 of the consolidated annual report.

6. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR

There have been no significant events between the end of the year and the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements.

7. OUTLOOK

The outlook for the performance of the Group's main business areas in 2026 is given below.

Environmental Services

In the countries where the **Environmental Services** Area operates, the sector is undergoing a process of transformation, mainly due to the environmental requirements of each country derived from the European Directives (new opportunities based on the ambitious objectives set by the European Union in relation to the circular economy and climate change). The new services will focus on energy efficiency, urban mobility and smart cities.

Spain, Portugal and France:

Moderate growth is forecast for Spain, supported by the start-up of new contracts and participation in all strategic and profitable tenders. In waste collection and street cleaning, the contract renewal rate is expected to remain above 90%, with the award of new contracts expected to be close to 20%. Growth will be driven by the mandatory application of current waste legislation in municipalities with smaller populations.

In waste treatment, the opportunities generated by the new Waste Master Plans of the autonomous regions will be leveraged. For industrial waste, the aim is to diversify treatment types and expand the range of services offered to major clients.

In Portugal, opportunities are particularly notable in the treatment of industrial waste and the disposal of municipal waste. The Group considers any growth opportunity, including inorganic growth, particularly where it provides added value.

In France, the strategy focuses on expanding waste collection and street cleaning, as well as capitalising on opportunities in the waste-to-energy segment. Business development activities are currently being carried out in the waste-to-energy segment and are expected to yield positive results in the short and medium term.

United Kingdom

From a macroeconomic perspective, moderate economic growth is expected in 2026 (1.40%, according to the Bank of England), higher than the 0.75% recorded in 2025. Expected inflation (CPI) for 2026 is 2.5%, close to the government target of 2.0%. The pound sterling interest rate is expected to decline, closing the year between 3.25% and 3.50%.

The UK government has set recycling targets, including achieving at least 65% recycling of municipal waste by 2035, improving the quality of recyclable materials and introducing the Deposit Return Scheme in October 2027.

In 2022, the “Plastic Tax” was introduced for packaging containing less than 30% recycled content, and an emissions tax was approved for 2028, which will affect the waste-to-energy sector.

The Lostock waste-to-energy plant, with capacity to treat 600,000 tonnes per year and in which FCC Medio Ambiente holds a 40% interest, is expected to begin its testing phase in the summer of 2026 and begin initial operation in February 2027.

Central Europe

While Central and Eastern European countries are not directly affected by current geopolitical developments, they do feel the indirect effects such as increases in the prices of certain assets. According to the European Commission, real GDP growth is expected in 2026 in all the countries where FCC Medio Ambiente operates, notably Poland (3.5%), the Czech Republic (1.9%), Hungary (2.3%) and Serbia (3.3%). Inflation in the EU is expected to decline from 2.5% in 2025 to 2.1% in 2026, although Austria will maintain a higher inflation rate.

While unemployment rates are expected to remain broadly stable, some countries, such as the Czech Republic (3.0%) and Poland (3.1%), have lower rates and are facing a shortage of skilled workers, which is pushing up wages. On the commercial front, we expect to see an increase in revenue from municipal waste collection, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years, as most contracts include adjustment clauses linked to inflation. Growth in services provided to industrial clients is expected to remain moderate, reflecting the trend in GDP. Street cleaning is dependent on weather conditions, and growth in secondary raw materials will be slow, linked to industrial production.

Regulatory changes, such as the ban on the export of plastics outside the OECD, may exert pressure on the prices of certain materials. Robust growth is expected in mechanical and mechanical-biological treatment, with several new facilities coming into operation. Sales of electricity generated at the Zistersdorf plant will improve due to increased processing and production, with no preventive maintenance scheduled for 2026. Meanwhile, soil decontamination will be dependent on public and private funding, with revenue expected to be higher than in the previous year. Landfilling and outsourcing services are expected to grow in line with industrial production.

The strategy is geared towards transitioning the business model in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, focusing on waste treatment and energy recovery in response to landfill bans or taxes. Austria is a mature market, and in Poland the disposal of untreated waste in landfills is already prohibited. Strategic objectives include increasing both the quality and quantity of reusable raw materials on the path to achieving the EU Circular Economy targets, through investment in separate collection and automation, as well as diversification into hazardous waste management.

United States

2025 has been a key year for FCC Medio Ambiente in the growth of its waste-to-energy division. In July 2025, the Group acquired its first waste-to-energy plant in South Broward County, Florida, with a treatment capacity of 824,000 tonnes per year, serving 2 million inhabitants. FCC Medio Ambiente is working with Broward County on the potential construction of a fourth boiler, which would increase capacity to 1,100,000 tonnes per year and extend the plant's operating life by between 20 and 30 years.

In October 2025, FCC Medio Ambiente was awarded the operation and maintenance contract for the Pinellas County waste-to-energy plant, also in Florida. This contract has an initial term of 10 years, extendable for a further 10 years through two five-year extensions. The Pinellas plant has the capacity to treat 985,000 tonnes per year and serves 1 million people, including preventive maintenance operations and future improvements to the facility.

Aside from incorporating more than 1.7 million tonnes of waste-to-energy capacity, the Company's traditional activities have also experienced significant growth, with new start-ups in Sarasota County (Florida), Buncombe County (North Carolina), Minneapolis (Minnesota), and St. Paul (Minnesota).

Water

In 2026, the geopolitical and economic environment is expected to remain highly uncertain. The stability provided by the regulatory and contractual frameworks in which the Group operates will allow it to maintain current levels of activity and financial margins, although fiercer levels of competition are expected in the awarding of new projects and it will become increasingly important to pay close attention to exchange rate developments in international markets. In this context, the Group will continue its development by applying a strict selective approach to the geographies in which it provides its services, prioritising activities in regulated environments and contracts where its technical capabilities in operations, engineering development and digitalisation enable it to gain a competitive edge.

Spain

In Spain, the aim is to continue consolidating the leading position in the market for indirect management of the integrated water cycle, within a regulatory framework oriented towards greater digitalisation, the preservation of water infrastructure in a climate environment presenting increasing challenges, and the efficiencies to be gained from ensuring the full circularity of the water cycle, while continuing investments in reuse, desalination and smart infrastructure. Coordinated management with municipal authorities will remain key in order to prioritise those actions that lead to more efficient management, ensuring the required levels of availability, quality and continuity of the resource.

From an operational perspective, further improvements in management efficiency are expected, both in relation to reducing water losses in the network and in the implementation of solutions aimed at increasing energy efficiency. The Group aims to maintain its market share and the high levels of renewal or extension of those contracts reaching maturity, based on sustaining high levels of satisfaction among end users and institutional clients.

Levels of investment associated with concessions are also expected to remain broadly in line with current levels, together with the development of specific solutions to meet process water treatment needs and the treatment of industrial effluents. O&M and Technology and Networks (EPC) activities are expected to remain stable, supported by the cyclical renewal of contracts and the execution of works linked to concessions, reinforcing efficiency and service quality.

International business

At the international business, activity will continue to focus on a limited number of countries offering stable legal and regulatory frameworks, where it is possible to achieve critical mass and operational synergies. In PPP/BOT projects, the entry of semi-public concessionaires will continue to increase competitive pressure in some geographies, where the competitive advantage will need

to be based on the ability to provide more technologically advanced solutions, while avoiding the erosion of financial margins resulting from competing solely on price. Technical capabilities will support a more selective positioning: with minority participation in SPVs, as and when considered appropriate, while retaining control over O&M activities and delivering value during the design, engineering and EPC phases.

Europe

In France, with the commercial and bidding teams reinforced during 2025, 2026 is expected to see an acceleration in business development and improved margins, driven by the active pursuit of new opportunities and recurring concession awards, which should provide greater critical mass for the Group's activities in the country.

In the Czech Republic, the existing regulatory mechanisms are expected to provide the same level of stability as in previous years, excluding any extraordinary events such as those that occurred in 2025 following the severe floods in the Moravia and Silesia region. The Czech market will remain fiercely competitive, as it customary, and, with regard to owned assets, the focus will remain on operational efficiency and on maintaining the quality standards provided to customers.

In Italy, the contractual investment programme funded by the service operator is expected to be completed during 2026, while efforts will continue to focus on optimising services within the concession area based on the technical improvements developed in recent years.

In Portugal, a moderate tariff update is expected in the market, with contained inflation levels and stable operating costs. As in the rest of the Iberian market, significant efforts will continue to be made to implement measures that improve efficiency and service quality, while also pursuing opportunities for growth through the award of new municipal concessions in the short to medium term.

In Georgia, efforts to improve infrastructure are expected to continue, which will enhance service quality and continuity, with CAPEX aligned with the commitments of the current regulatory period (2024–2026). In the second half of 2026, the foundations for the new three-year regulatory period will begin to take shape.

Americas

In the United States, the Group's activity is expected to grow by bringing new MUDs into the management perimeter, supported by strong demographic growth in the country, the provision of cross-selling services, and the expansion of services carried out with in-house resources that, to date, have been outsourced. This will help to reduce, as far as possible, the local unit's current reliance on suppliers and ultimately lead to improvements in service quality and margins. The Group will continue to monitor new acquisition opportunities in the local market, focusing on selective and disciplined commercial consolidation.

In 2026, Colombia is expected to show a recovery, aided by tariff adjustments and improvements in volumes and KPIs, together with the consolidation of new assets. Improved operational performance and revenue inflows will help shore up margins and provide stability.

In Mexico, business is expected to return to normal over the course of the year, following several extraordinary impacts. The local unit will focus will on resolving operational issues while making progress in the renewal of critical infrastructure, reducing penalties and improving service continuity.

In Peru, the detailed engineering phase of the Chincha project will continue throughout 2026, as the unit prepares for the start of construction of the plant from 2027 onward. Meanwhile, it will continue to pursue private initiatives in wastewater treatment and desalination, leveraging the Group's technical prowess and project expertise.

MENA and Asia

In Saudi Arabia, full operations at the floating desalination plants are expected to be achieved from the first quarter of 2026 onward, together with the achievement of EPC milestones associated with the Clusters, thus bringing the 2024–2026 execution phase to completion. The Group will remain well positioned and attentive to the emergence of new opportunities in BOT and O&M projects.

In Egypt, continuity and renewal of O&M services at key assets are expected, together with the full consolidation of the New Cairo contract from 2026, which will provide greater stability and more regular revenue streams.

In the UAE and Qatar, the local units expect to maintain current levels of operational performance under existing contracts, with a potential positive effect in Qatar linked to inflation adjustments, along with proactive management of contract closures or transitions in the UAE in line with the contractual timetable.

In Algeria, the O&M operation of desalination plants will continue to be stable, although the environment of indexed tariffs will continue to influence the evolution of revenue and EBITDA compared with previous years.

Last but not least, the new Toyohashi project will get under way in Japan, the most recent country in which FCC Aqualia has established operations. This project involves the refurbishment and O&M of the Toyohashi Water Treatment Plant and its operation for a 30-year term, together with another drinking water treatment plant located 300 kilometres west of Tokyo, thus strengthening the Group's presence in Asia with a prestigious long-term project.

Construction

FCC Construcción will continue to focus on markets where it has a strong foothold and on projects for which funding has been secured. The strategy prioritises selective contract awards, both domestically and internationally, through rigorous risk management to ensure profitability and cash flow generation.

In international markets, revenue in 2026 is expected to be broadly similar to that reported in 2025, driven by major projects awarded between 2023 and 2025 and by the contribution of markets in the Americas (United States, Canada, Mexico and Peru), Australia, the Middle East (Saudi Arabia) and Europe (Germany, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal and Romania).

Concessions

FCC Concesiones aims to be a benchmark in the infrastructure concessions sector across all the countries where it already operates, while also expanding its presence into new markets.

It is therefore continuing its quest for growth by focusing, internationally, on the United States, Europe (Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Portugal and Ireland) and Asia (Middle East) as its main target markets.

8 R&D+I ACTIVITIES

The FCC Group's R&D+I activities in 2025 have resulted in more than 40 projects.

These projects seek to respond to the challenges of each business area while maintaining overall coordination between the different business areas of the FCC Group.

The activities of the different Business Areas and the main projects developed throughout 2025 are detailed below.

SERVICES

In the environmental services activity, we have continued with the development of projects started in previous years, such as:

ABATE	BIOMET	BIOPROLIGNO	ECLOSION
LIFE LANDFILL BIOFUEL	LUCRA	MINETHIC	PROSPER
UNITED CIRCLES	ZEROLANDFILLING	H2TRUCK	PLAUSU
PV4INK	COMPLAST	ECONCARBON	RECOBATS

These projects have been developed on the basis of three sources of development:

- ✓ Waste treatment – FCC Medio Ambiente SAU
- ✓ Urban sanitation machinery – FCC Medio Ambiente, S.A.U.
- ✓ Industrial Waste – FCC Ámbito SAU

Two standout projects were launched in 2025 in the industrial waste segment:

- **ECONCARBON**: this project, based on a circular economy approach and involving FCC Ámbito, focuses on aerostructures aimed at decarbonisation, with the aim of increasing the use of composite materials in fuselages and empennages through the eco-design of highly weight-efficient aerostructures, incorporating circular economy solutions for composite materials discarded during manufacturing processes as well as at the end of the aircraft's service life.

This project has been subsidised by the CDTI, with the support of the Ministry of Science and Innovation, with file number MIG-20241002, as part of the 2024 of the Science and Innovation Missions Programme, within the Transfer and Collaboration Programme of the 2024-2027 State Plan for Scientific, Technical and Innovation Research, within the framework of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.

Initiatives such as the one proposed in this project have a highly significant impact on positioning Spanish industry as a global leader in the transition towards more sustainable and efficient aviation.

- **RECOBATs:** with the aim of devising a comprehensive and versatile strategy for the second life and recycling of lithium-ion batteries at the end of their useful life, FCC Ámbito plans to take part in a project focused on the development of a comprehensive battery recycling strategy. The project is funded by the Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities of the Government of Spain, the State Research Agency (MCIU / AEI / 10.13039/501100011033) and the European Union's ERDF funds, through the call for grants for R&D&I projects in strategic lines under the TransMisiones 2024 initiative, in cooperation with the consortium of companies receiving funding from the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI).

During the development of the project, direct recycling through selective separation will be investigated to recover battery components such as the cathode, anode, copper and aluminium; as well as indirect recycling, through which strategic materials can be recovered for a second life.

INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT

Aqualia's innovation activity is geared towards the search for innovative solutions that minimise the environmental impact and maximise the quality of the service delivered to people. This vision is built around two pillars that are deployed throughout the integrated water cycle: eco-efficiency and sustainability.

The following projects were initiated in 2025:

- **LIFE SMALLWAT.**
- **HE WATERSENS.**
- **AVI-PURAGUA.**

The innovation strategy of the various entities that make up the Water segment is focused on identifying innovative solutions that minimise environmental impact and maximise the quality of service provided to people. This vision is built around two pillars that are deployed throughout the integrated water cycle: eco-efficiency and sustainability.

Based on these two pillars, **six lines of work have been identified:**

- **SUSTAINABLE WATER TREATMENT:** nature-based solutions (aerobic technologies) are being developed that offer low-cost options with good performance in line with European regulations on urban wastewater treatment. Under this line of work, the H2020 NICE project stands out: from concrete jungles to urban oases.
- **ALTERNATIVE RESOURCES: REUSE, POTABLE WATER TREATMENT AND DESALINATION:** This line of work focuses on solutions for the treatment of drinking water and the reuse of wastewater, tailored to the size of the population and the water-quality standards required by regulation. In 2025, the *Water Added Value European Center* (WAVE) project was a key stand-out, functioning as an R&D&I hub aimed at generating knowledge on seawater and desalination.

- **SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY:** This line looks to harness wastewater as a source of energy and seeking out other renewable sources, such as transformation of organic matter into bioenergy (biomethane and hydrogen) in WWTPs. The ECLOSIÓN Missions and ZEPPELIN Missions projects have developed new models for producing green hydrogen.
- **CIRCULAR ECONOMY, ECO, AND BIOFACTORIES:** This line of work seeks solutions to recover value from waste and transform wastewater treatment plants into eco- and biofactories that minimise energy and reagent consumption, avoid waste generation and produce new products. In 2025, work continued to improve the quality of sewage sludge and to address operational issues associated with its treatment.
- **INDUSTRIAL WATER:** this line of work focuses on solutions to help industrial clients adapt their water use in their processes and optimise the treatment of their effluents. The main initiatives in 2025 focused on a combination of ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis treatments that produce tailor-made reclaimed water for industrial reuse.
- **DIGITAL DEVELOPMENTS:** cutting-edge technology to improve the management of the water cycle: The Internet of Things, the interconnection of multiple sensors, data analysis and AI make up this line of work. This combination enables early detection of problems, rapid response and process optimisation. During 2025, the LIFE RESEAU project was carried out on the digitalisation of the sewer network in Moaña (Pontevedra).

CONSTRUCTION

FCC Construcción promotes an active policy of technological development, constantly bringing innovation to its projects, with a strong commitment to research and development, sustainability and contribution to the quality of life of society as competitive factors. This innovation policy is coordinated with all other business areas of the FCC Group.

The development and use of innovative technologies to carry out the works is an important contribution to added value and is a differentiating factor in today's highly competitive and internationalised market.

The three types of projects developed by FCC Construcción and its investee companies are: internal projects, projects with other companies in the FCC Group and projects in collaboration with other companies in the sector or other related sectors, often with technology-based SMEs, which enables open innovation projects to be carried out with the participation of the value chain and occasionally in horizontal cooperation. In addition, the presence of universities and technology centres is essential in almost all projects.

In addition, the presence of universities and technology centres is essential in almost all projects.

At an **international** level, in 2025 work was undertaken as part of (i) the European R&D&i project "**DigiChecks** ", funded by the EU Research and Innovation Framework Programme, Horizon Europe, as part of which a Digital Environment is being developed to facilitate interoperability and communication between different construction industry platforms, the management of permits and controls accordingly. The project is structured around new technologies (including BIM, GIS, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Digital Twin), using previous international initiatives as a reference.

Meanwhile, the company invested its own funds in 2025 in an **R&D project alongside Qatar Rail** for the development of low carbon footprint concrete through the alkaline activation of waste. This project targets the R&D of alkaline activated (AA) concretes or geo-polymers for civil engineering and construction applications. The aim is to create a low carbon footprint cement using industrial waste as precursors, thus achieving a level of mechanical performance similar to that of Portland cement. In addition, specific AA concretes will be designed for applications such as 3D printing, precast items and poured concrete, thus optimising dosages and consistencies to cater to various construction needs.

In relation to the National Projects undertaken during 2025, the development of the following projects is worth particular note:

- **PRACAN:** included in the call for CDTI Cooperation projects, the aim of which is to develop a robotic platform for the identification, control and monitoring of carcinogenic agents in construction environments. This platform will be structured around a series of mobile nodes, one land-based and one airborne, with the ability to detect/estimate carcinogens, in particular asbestos and respirable crystalline silica (RCS) as well as a decision-making and alarm configuration system for occupational risk prevention (ORP) technicians, which will activate action protocols and recommendations
- **EDIFICTECH:** a collaborative project developed by FCC Construcción and submitted to the CDTI, aimed at developing a new 4.0 technological solution for the building sector based on connected and centralised management for façade installation.
- **SMART CONSTRUCTION MANAGER:** project presented by FCC Construcción as part of the CDTI national 2023 CIEN programme, the aim of which is the development of a new smart and autonomous system for the control and management of works; research into a variety of technologies that allow the main management processes of a project to be digitised and automated, integrating them into a collaborative tool in which the entities involved can share reliable and secure information about the progress made and the materials used, thus promoting transparency.
- **OACCIDENTES:** project submitted by FCC Construcción as part of the CDTI's CIEN programme, the objective of which is research into new safety and health in construction technologies with zero accidents: development of a comprehensive cognitive ecosystem for real-time monitoring and prediction of dangerous situations for the safety and health of construction workers, carrying out research that facilitates the collection, interpretation, digitization and smart and automatic management of information generated in different construction environments, based on state-of-the-art sensors, autonomous robotic systems, cyber-secure connectivity ecosystems and various elements of artificial intelligence.
- **ESPADIN:** project developed by FCC Industrial e Infraestructuras Energéticas, S.A., included in the CDTI MISSIONS programme, the objective of which is to make collaborative technological developments dedicated to take the sharing and use of the value of data to industrial practice under the paradigm of the so-called shared data spaces.
- **ECOLOGÍA COTORRAS:** project developed by Mantenimiento de Infraestructuras, S.A., within the framework of the industrial doctoral candidates programme organised by the Community of Madrid; its aim is to delve into the ecology of the Argentine parrot and Kramer's parrot (and its ecological and health impacts) to better understand how biological invasion processes work and integrate the scientific knowledge generated into the management plans in place for these species.

- **CLIMPORT:** project submitted by FCC Construcción to the Public-Private Partnership programme, as part of the 2021-2023 State Plan for Scientific, Technical and Innovation Research, within the framework of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, the main objective of which is to develop an innovative modular system with new professional methodologies for the design and construction of port infrastructure adapted to climate change.
- **BIOPROLIGNO:** project developed by Mantenimiento de Infraestructuras, S.A., submitted to the Public-Private Collaboration programme as part of the 2021-2023 State Plan for Scientific, Technical and Innovation Research, within the framework of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, which will investigate the transformation of lignocellulosic waste into bio-products for use in the maintenance of infrastructure and green areas.
- **FOTOVOLPLAS:** project developed by Megaplas, S.A., submitted for one of the electrical self-consumption grants offered by IDEA, the objective of which is the installation of photovoltaic panels on the Megaplas factory roof. The installation consists of 144-cell 550 Wp PERC half-cell monocrystalline silicon photovoltaic panels, with a total installed capacity of up to 252 kWp (458 units).
- **SOSTEVAL-TEC:** This project, developed by FCC Construcción and MATINSA, has been presented to the Public-Private Partnership programme for R&D&I to support technological innovation projects with a pull-on effect in the Community of Madrid, the aim of which is to research advanced solutions for an integrated automated smart system for the evaluation and improvement of sustainability throughout the life cycle of civil works.
- **DEMOLTECH:** project undertaken alongside by FCC Construcción that has been submitted to the Public-Private Partnership 2023 programme of the State Plan for Scientific, Technical and Innovation Research as part of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, the aim of which is to achieve smart demolition and revaluation processes for the generation of circular raw materials in urban environments.
- **PRESAI:** project developed by Mantenimiento de Infraestructuras, S.A., submitted to the CDTI's Cooperative Research and Development Projects programme, aimed at developing new processes for the maintenance and upkeep of hydraulic infrastructure through the application of artificial intelligence and robotic systems.

Research, Development and Innovation (R&DI) is expressly contemplated in the Sustainability Management System under procedure PR/FCC-730. The Company holds an Innovation Management System certificate in accordance with ISO 56001:2024, as issued by AENOR (Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación). The Innovation Management System has also been certified for MATINSA and FCC Industrial in accordance with ISO 56001:2024.

9. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION. SHARE PERFORMANCE AND OTHER INFORMATION

9.1. Share performance

Attached is a table detailing the performance of FCC's shares during the year compared to the previous year.

	Jan. – Dec. 2025	Jan. – Dec. 2024
Closing price (€)*	11.02	8.42
Change in the period	30.93%	(14.5%)
Maximum (€)*	12.72	9.83
Minimum (€)*	8.42	6.55
Average daily trading (no. of shares)	21,359	26,764
Average daily trading (million €)	0.2	0.3
Capitalisation at end of period (million €)	5,212	4,043
No. outstanding shares	472,994,034	454,878,132

**Data adjusted to reflect the spin-off of Inmocemento and the 2024 and 2025 scrip dividends.*

9.2. Dividends

The Company's Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 12 June 2025, agreed to implement the resolution on the distribution of the scrip dividend for the sum of 0.50 euros/share, as passed at FCC's General Shareholders' Meeting held that same day (12 June 2025), under item four on the agenda, all the foregoing in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed in that resolution passed by shareholders at the General Meeting. Subsequently, in June 2025 to be precise, the holders of 99.56% of the free allotment rights opted to receive new shares, a similar percentage to previous years. Therefore, the increase in paid-up capital stood at 18,115,902 shares. Thus, at the reporting date, total share capital, after filing the deed formalising the capital increase, amounted to 472,994,034 shares.

10. DEFINITION OF ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES ACCORDING TO ESMA REGULATIONS (2015/1415en)

EBITDA

We define EBITDA as earnings from continuing operations before tax, earnings of companies accounted for using the equity method, financial profit/(loss), depreciation and amortisation charges, impairment, gains or losses on disposals of non-current assets, grants, net changes in provisions and other non-recurring revenues and expenses.

	Dec. 2025	Dec. 2024
Operating profit/(loss)	594.5	727.4
Amortisation of fixed and non-current assets and apportionment of non-financial asset and other grants to income	733.3	635.4
Impairment and results from disposal of fixed and non-current assets	7.4	-17.9
Other profits/(losses)	83.9	89.5
EBITDA	1,419.1	1,434.4

Its calculation is justified by the wide use of this indicator by the different agents of the financial markets, as it is a measure of the operating profit generated before depreciation and amortisation, which does not imply a cash flow for the company and does not depend on its capital structure.

EBIT

This corresponds to the operating profit/(loss) in the consolidated income statement presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Its calculation is justified by the wide use of this indicator in the economic and financial field, as it is a measure of the operating profit obtained after the amortisation and depreciation of assets that allows the comparison of the company's results without taking into account its capital structure.

BACKLOG

As at any given date, the backlog reflects pending production, that is, amounts under contracts or client orders, net of taxes on production, less any amounts under those contracts or orders that have already been recognised as revenue. We value pending production according to current prices as at the date of calculation. We include in backlog only amounts to which clients are obligated by a signed contract or firm order.

At the Environment division, we recognise the backlog for our waste management contracts only when the relevant contract grants us exclusivity in the geographical area where the plant, landfill or other facility is located.

In our Water business area, we calculate initial backlog on the basis of the same long-term volume estimates that serve as the basis for our contracts with clients and for the tariffs set in those contracts.

In our Construction business area, we recognise the backlog only when we have a signed contract with, or a firm order from, the end client. Once we have included a contract in our portfolio, the value of pending production under that contract remains in the portfolio until fulfilled or cancelled. However, we do adjust the values of orders in the portfolio as needed to reflect any price or schedule changes that may be agreed with the client. For example, after the date of calculation, a price may increase or decrease as a result of changes in contractual production due to additional works to be performed. Due to a number of possible factors, we could fail to realise as revenue part or all of our calculated portfolio with regard to a given contract or order. Our

backlog is subject to adjustments and project cancellations and is, therefore, an uncertain indicator of future earnings.

At the Concessions Area, FCC Group calculates its revenue backlog on the basis of long-term estimates over the term of the concession contract, as set out in the concession company's economic and financial plan, taking into account both direct user revenues and the availability payments stipulated in those contracts.

The Group calculates its order backlog, as its businesses are primarily based on medium- and long-term contracts. This indicator provides a measure of the Group's expected future revenue.

NET INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

Net financial debt is defined as total gross financial debt (current and non-current) less current financial assets, cash and other cash equivalents. The numerical breakdown is provided in note 30 to these consolidated financial statements.

Helps to determine the situation of a company in terms of its financial debt obligations before third parties from outside the group, less its cash and equivalents. It is often used to assess the solvency of a company and calculate financial indicators.

EBITDA Margin

Considered as EBITDA (or gross operating profit) divided by Net Turnover in each case.

A measure of a company's operating profit compared to its income. Used to determine the efficiency of the operating activities it performs.

EBIT margin

Considered as EBIT (or operating profit) divided by Net Turnover in each case.

A measure of a company's net operating profit compared to its income, before paying taxes and interests.

WORKING CAPITAL

The part of Current assets financed using non-current funds (non-current liabilities and Equity). It is calculated as the sum of Current Assets minus the sum of Current Liabilities.

This is an important when it comes to obtaining an insight into the company's capacity to continue performing its activities and assessing its liquidity to meet short-term obligations.

NET CASH WITH RECOURSE

It is defined as Cash and other equivalent liquid assets, plus short-term Financial Assets, minus the Gross Financial Debt, of the parent company and that of those subsidiary companies that are financially guaranteed with the equity of the forementioned parent company.

Helps to determine the situation of a company in terms of cash and equivalents less its financial debt obligations before third parties from outside the group. It is often used to assess the solvency of a company and calculate financial indicators.

GROSS FINANCIAL DEBT

This refers to debts (current and non-current) with credit institutions, debt instruments and loans, financial lease payables and other financial borrowings from third parties, joint ventures and associates on the liabilities side of the consolidated balance sheet.

Its calculation provides an overview of a company's financial debt obligations, determining future maturities and its financial situation.

ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED

Both indicators are calculated pursuant to GRI 201 (2016). Below is the formula for calculating both indicators, facilitating, as applicable, the reconciliation of the corresponding items of the financial statements (in thousands of euros):

	2025	2024
Economic value generated	10,080,254	9,476,870
Turnover	9,700,131	9,070,546
From renewable sources	380,123	406,324
Other operating revenues	259,662	324,295
Interest revenues	120,461	82,029
Economic value distributed	9,036,119	8,419,062
Operating costs	5,654,052	5,326,124
Supplies	3,932,364	3,735,615
Other operating expenses	1,728,586	1,591,020
Change in finished goods and work in progress inventories	-6,898	-511
Employees	2,952,834	2,703,107
Staff expenses	2,952,834	2,703,107
Capital suppliers	312,971	236,051
Interest expenses	266,363	264,119
(-) Other financial results	46,608	-28,068
Taxes	115,418	152,952
Corporation tax	115,418	152,952
Community	844	828
Economic value retained	1,044,135	1,057,808

"Community" includes donations to non-profit organisations.

Information on the creation and distribution of economic value reflects the economic profile of an organisation and is useful when it comes to looking at how a company generates wealth, through the direct monetary value added to the economies in which it operates.

In relation to the headings on the income statement, balance sheet and statements of cash flows provided in note 2.1 of the management report, the following reflects their reconciliation with the corresponding headings on the financial statements of the FCC Group shown in italics:

INCOME STATEMENT

(Millions of euros)	Dec. 25	Dec. 24
Revenue	9,700.1	9,070.5
<i>Self-constructed assets</i>	66.2	68.8
<i>Other operating revenues</i>	259.7	324.3
<i>Changes in finished goods and work in progress inventories</i>	6.9	0.5
<i>Supplies</i>	-3,932.4	-3,735.6
<i>Staff expenses</i>	-2,952.8	-2,703.1
<i>Other operating expenses</i>	-1,728.6	-1,591.0
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)	1,419.1	1,434.4
EBITDA Margin	14.6%	15.8%
Provision for amortisation of fixed and non-current assets	-744.2	-644.6
<i>Amortisation of fixed and non-current assets and apportionment of non-financial asset and other grants to income</i>	-733.3	-635.4
<i>Apportionment of non-financial asset and other grants to income (*)</i>	-10.9	-9.2
Other operating income	-80.4	-62.4
<i>Changes in value, impairment and results from disposals of fixed and non-current assets</i>	-7.4	17.9
<i>Other gains/(losses)</i>	-83.9	-89.5
<i>Apportionment of non-financial asset and other grants to income (*)</i>	10.9	9.2
Net operating profit (EBIT)	594.5	727.4
EBIT margin	6.1%	8.0%
Financial result	-145.9	-182.1
<i>Interest revenues</i>	120.5	82.0
<i>Interest expenses</i>	-266.4	-264.1
Other financial results	-46.6	28.1
Profit/(loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method	-11.0	13.2
Pre-tax profit/(loss) from continuing activities	391.0	586.6
Corporate income tax expense	-115.4	-152.9
<i>Corporate income tax</i>	-115.4	-152.9
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	275.6	433.7
Profit/(loss) for the business year from interrupted operations after tax	-	136.1
Net Profit/(Loss)	275.6	569.8
<i>Consolidated profit/(loss) for the business year</i>	275.6	569.8
Non-controlling interests	-111.2	-137.7
<i>Profit/(loss) attributed to non-controlling interests</i>	-111.2	-137.7
Profit/(Loss) attributed to the Parent Company	164.4	432.1

(*) In the financial statements, the heading "Amortisation of fixed and non-current assets and apportionment of non-financial asset and other grants to income" includes "Apportionment of non-financial asset and other grants to income", which in the management report is included under "Other operating profit/(loss)".

BALANCE SHEET

(Millions of euros)	Dec. 25	Dec. 24
Intangible assets	2,723.2	2,645.0
Property, plant and equipment	3,910.8	3,771.5
Investment property	3.9	3.9
Investments accounted for using the equity method	542.0	520.7
Non-current financial assets	1,077.1	1,065.7
Deferred tax assets and other non-current assets	486.7	499.9
Non-current assets	8,743.7	8,506.7
Inventories	470.5	423.7
Trade and other receivables	3,580.7	3,194.2
<i>Trade and other receivables</i>	3,453.6	3,124.0
<i>Other current assets</i>	127.1	70.2
Other current financial assets	272.4	256.7
Cash and cash equivalents	2,735.6	1,849.6
Current assets	7,059.2	5,724.2
TOTAL ASSETS	15,802.9	14,230.9
Equity attributed to shareholders of the Parent Company	3,484.4	2,735.0
Non-controlling interests	1,258.8	1,003.3
Equity	4,743.2	3,738.3
Grants	257.4	243.4
Non-current provisions	1,052.7	1,085.4
Long-term interest-bearing debt	4,032.9	4,770.9
<i>Non-current financial liabilities</i>	4,484.0	5,224.6
<i>Other non-current financial liabilities not included in interest-bearing debt (*)</i>	-451.1	-453.7
Other non-current financial liabilities	451.1	453.7
<i>Other non-current financial liabilities not included in interest-bearing debt (*)</i>	451.1	453.7
Deferred tax liabilities and other non-current liabilities	435.9	405.9
<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>	294.1	254.6
<i>Other non-current liabilities</i>	141.8	151.3
Non-current liabilities	6,230.0	6,959.3
Current provisions	218.3	275.0
Short-term interest-bearing debt	1,276.9	325.7
<i>Current financial liabilities</i>	1,458.9	526.9
<i>Other current financial assets not included in financial debt (*)</i>	-182.0	-201.2
Other current financial liabilities	182.0	201.2
<i>Other current financial assets not included in financial debt (*)</i>	182.0	201.2
Trade and other accounts payable	3,152.5	2,731.4
Current liabilities	4,829.7	3,533.3
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,802.9	14,230.9

(*) Non-current and current "Other financial liabilities" include amounts that form part of the interest-bearing debt and others that do not. Financial debt is included under "Non-current/current financial debt" and non-financial debt are reported under "Other non-current/current financial liabilities" in the management report.

CASH FLOWS

<i>(Millions of euros)</i>	<i>Dec. 25</i>	<i>Dec. 24</i>
Gross Operating Profit (EBITDA)	1,419.1	1,434.4
<i>Pre-tax profit/(loss) from continuing operations</i>	<i>391.0</i>	<i>586.6</i>
<i>Amortisation of fixed and non-current assets</i>	<i>744.1</i>	<i>644.6</i>
<i>Changes in value, impairment and results from disposals of fixed and non-current assets</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>-17.9</i>
<i>Other adjustments to the (net) profit/(loss) (*)</i>	<i>276.6</i>	<i>221.1</i>
<i>(Increase)/decrease in working capital</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>-176.9</i>
<i>Changes in working capital</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>-176.9</i>
<i>Corporate income tax (paid)/received</i>	<i>-120.4</i>	<i>-198.7</i>
<i>Other operating cash flow</i>	<i>-125.9</i>	<i>219.1</i>
<i>Dividends received</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>28.9</i>
<i>Other collections/(payments) from operating activities</i>	<i>-154.3</i>	<i>190.2</i>
Operating cash flow	1,200.1	1,277.9
<i>Investment payments</i>	<i>-1,229.4</i>	<i>-1,608.0</i>
<i>Proceeds from divestments</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>53.6</i>
<i>Other investment cash flows</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>259.0</i>
Investment cash flow	-1,048.0	-1,295.4
<i>Interest payments</i>	<i>-207.9</i>	<i>-205.3</i>
<i>(Payment)/receipt of financial liabilities</i>	<i>211.5</i>	<i>579.8</i>
<i>Other financing cash flows</i>	<i>809.9</i>	<i>-139.8</i>
<i>Issuance/(amortisation) of equity instruments</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<i>(Acquisition)/disposal of own shares</i>	<i>937.3</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Dividends paid and payments on equity instruments</i>	<i>-132.2</i>	<i>-121.8</i>
<i>Other proceeds from/(payments for) financing activities</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>-17.9</i>
Financing cash flow	813.5	234.7
Conversion differences, change in consolidation scope and others	-79.6	22.7
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	886.0	239.9

(*) "Other adjustments to (net) profit/(loss)" on the financial statements is divided into two subheadings in the cash flow statement in the management report, taking EBITDA as a starting point and not the "Pre-tax profit/(loss) from continuing operations"

11. ANNUAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Annual Corporate Governance Report is available on the website of the National Securities Market Commission and on the issuer's website.

<https://www.cnmv.es/portal/Consultas/EE/InformacionGobCorp.aspx?TipoInforme=1&nif=A-28037224>

12. ANNUAL DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

The Annual Directors' Remuneration Report is available on the website of the National Securities Market Commission and on the issuer's website.

<https://www.cnmv.es/portal/Consultas/EE/InformacionGobCorp.aspx?TipoInforme=6&nif=A-28037224>

13. NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT

The Non-Financial Information Statement (NFIS) is available on the issuer's website.

<https://www.fcc.es/informes-de-sostenibilidad1>

This information is part of the Management Report, includes the information required for said statement and is subject to the same approval, deposit and publication criteria as the Management Report.