OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

26 October 2026

Pursuant to the provisions of article 17 of Regulation (EU) no. 596/2014 on Market Abuse and article 227 of Law 6/2023 of 17 March on Securities Markets and Investment Services, and concordant provisions, as well as Circular 3/2020 of 30 July 2020 on information to be provided by companies listed for trading on BME Growth, Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. (the "**Company**") hereby informs you of the following information:

- Limited review report on the interim financial statements as at 30 June 2026 prepared by the Company's statutory auditor, which includes the Company's interim financial statements and management report as at 30 June 2026.

In accordance with the provisions of BME MTF Equity Circular 3/2020, it is hereby expressly stated that the information provided herein has been prepared under the sole responsibility of the Company and its directors.

We remain at your disposal for any further clarification you may require.

In Palau-Solità i Plegamans (Barcelona), 26 October 2026.

Corporation Chimique International S.P.R.L.
P.P. Mr Ignacio Duch Tuesta
Chairman of the Board of Directors

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LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the shareholders of Plásticos Compuestos, S.A., at the request of the Board of Directors:

Report on the interim financial statements

Introduction

We have carried out a limited review of the accompanying interim financial statements (hereinafter, the interim financial statements) of Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. (hereinafter, the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the explanatory notes thereto for the six-month period then ended. The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation of these interim financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (identified in note 2 of the accompanying explanatory notes) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria contained therein. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of the review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of personnel responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the accompanying interim financial statements.

Basis for qualified conclusion

As indicated in note 18 of the explanatory notes to the accompanying interim financial statements, the "Deferred tax liabilities" caption of the accompanying interim balance sheet as at 30 June 2026 includes temporary differences amounting to 158 thousand euros (169 thousand euros at 31 December 2025), and the "Deferred tax assets" caption of the accompanying interim balance sheet as at 30 June 2026 includes tax credits amounting to 1,271 thousand euros (1,395 thousand euros at 31 December 2025), relating to tax loss carryforwards, temporary differences and unused tax deductions.

Although the Company obtained a profit in the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, given the Company's recurring losses in its annual financial years, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework the conditions for recognising deferred tax assets are not met for the amount exceeding the balance of deferred tax liabilities recognised at that date. Consequently, the "Deferred tax assets" caption of the accompanying interim balance sheet as at 30 June 2026 is overstated by 1,113 thousand euros, and the "Reserves" and "Profit for the period" captions are overstated and understated by 1,226 and 113 thousand euros, respectively. The audit opinion on the annual financial statements for the previous financial year included a qualification in respect of this matter.

Qualified conclusion

As a result of our limited review, which under no circumstances may be understood as an audit of financial statements, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified conclusion" paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Plásticos

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Compuestos, S.A. as at 30 June 2026, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

Emphasis of matter paragraph

We draw attention to note 2.b of the accompanying interim financial statements, which sets out the factors that could represent a risk to the application of the going concern principle, as well as the factors that mitigate those risks. Consequently, as mentioned in the aforementioned note, the accompanying interim financial statements have been prepared by the Directors on a going concern basis. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The accompanying interim management report for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 contains the explanations that the Company's directors consider appropriate regarding the significant events that occurred during that period and their effect on the interim financial statements presented, of which it does not form part, as well as the information required under article 15 of Royal Decree 1362/2007. We have verified that the accounting information contained in the aforementioned management report is consistent with the interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026. Our work is limited to verifying the interim management report within the scope mentioned in this same paragraph and does not include a review of information other than that obtained from the accounting records of Plásticos Compuestos, S.A.

Other matters paragraph

This report has been prepared at the request of the Board of Directors of Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. in connection with the publication of the half-yearly financial report required by Circular 3/2020 of Bolsas y Mercados Españoles Sistemas de Negociación, S.A. (BME Growth) on "Information to be provided by companies admitted to trading on the BME Growth segment of BME MTF Equity".

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.

[Signed on the original]

Albert Closa Sala

23 October 2026

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Interim Financial Statements as at 30 June 2026 and Interim Directors' Report as at 30 June 2026 (Together with the Limited Review Report)

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PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Balance Sheet

30 June 2026

(Expressed in euros)

Assets	*Note*	*30/06/2026 (Unaudited)*	*31/12/2025*
Intangible assets	**Note 5**	**2,613,530**	**2,839,143**
Research and development		2,457,346	2,678,728
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights		66,183	72,005
Computer software		90,001	88,410
Property, plant and equipment	**Note 6**	**17,946,469**	**17,604,392**
Land and buildings		160,208	169,386
Technical installations, machinery, equipment, furniture and other items of property, plant and equipment		17,786,261	17,435,006
Non-current investments in group companies	**Note 11**	**35,748**	**-**
Equity instruments		2,274	-
Loans to companies		33,474	-
Non-current investments	**Note 11**	**331,834**	**331,834**
Other financial assets		331,834	331,834
Deferred tax assets	**Note 18**	**1,271,073**	**1,395,046**
Total non-current assets		**22,198,654**	**22,170,415**
Inventories	**Note 12**	**7,967,504**	**6,549,167**
Raw materials and other current supplies		3,867,546	2,480,519
Finished goods – short cycle		4,099,958	4,068,648
Trade and other receivables	**Note 11**	**2,034,560**	**2,043,865**
Current trade receivables from sales and services		937,182	1,359,432
Trade receivables from group companies	**Note 20**	357,326	72,571
Other receivables from Public Administrations	**Note 18**	740,052	611,682
Current investments	**Note 11**	**874,197**	**615,910**
Other financial assets		874,197	615,910
Current accruals		**21,307**	**71,151**
Cash and cash equivalents		**1,038,474**	**475,974**
Cash		1,038,474	475,974
Total current assets		**11,936,042**	**9,756,067**
Total assets		**34,134,696**	**31,926,482**

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Balance Sheet

30 June 2026

(Expressed in euros)

Equity and Liabilities	*Note*	*30/06/2026 (Unaudited)*	*31/12/2025*
Shareholders' equity	**Note 13**	**14,186,062**	**12,778,548**
Capital			
Registered capital		8,099,341	7,293,420
Share premium		8,999,046	8,773,675
Reserves			
Legal and statutory reserves		355,102	355,102
Other reserves		337,919	343,742
(Own shares and equity holdings)		(311,747)	(321,870)
Prior years' losses		(3,665,521)	(3,577,886)
Profit/(loss) for the year		371,922	(87,635)
Grants, donations and bequests received	**Note 14**	**246,867**	**281,521**
Total equity		**14,432,929**	**13,060,069**
Non-current provisions		**16,993**	**16,993**
Other provisions		16,993	16,993
Non-current payables		**6,492,602**	**7,198,198**
Bank borrowings	**Note 15-16**	2,207,423	2,706,044
Finance lease payables	**Note 7-16**	1,294,341	1,053,156
Other financial liabilities	**Note 15-16**	2,990,838	3,438,998
Deferred tax liabilities	**Note 18**	**157,909**	**169,461**
Total non-current liabilities		**6,667,504**	**7,384,652**
Current provisions		**65,944**	**-**
Other provisions		65,944	-
Current payables		**4,171,435**	**4,148,188**
Bank borrowings	**Note 15-16**	2,563,197	2,687,737
Finance lease payables	**Note 7-16**	680,622	590,376
Other financial liabilities	**Note 16**	927,616	870,075
Current payables to group companies		**2,274**	**-**
Current payables to group companies		2,274	-
Trade and other payables	**Note 15-16**	**8,794,610**	**7,333,573**
Current suppliers		4,635,397	4,309,167
Other payables		3,286,997	2,464,092
Personnel (salaries payable)		731,526	298,203
Other payables to Public Administrations	**Note 18**	140,690	172,001
Customer advances	**Note 15-16**	-	90,110
Total current liabilities		**13,034,263**	**11,481,761**
Total equity and liabilities		**34,134,696**	**31,926,482**

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.
Income Statement for the
six-month period ended 30 June 2026

(Expressed in euros)

	Note	*30/06/2026 (Unaudited)*	*30/06/2025 (Unaudited)*
Revenue	**Note 21**	**27,237,145**	**26,893,511**
Sales		27,237,145	26,893,511
Changes in inventories of finished goods		**31,310**	**(708,252)**
Work performed by the entity and capitalised	**Notes 5 and 6**	**113,332**	**296,501**
Supplies		**(16,908,060)**	**(17,546,630)**
Raw materials and other consumables used	**Note 21**	(16,828,423)	(17,453,113)
Work performed by other companies		(79,637)	(93,517)
Other operating income		**11,970**	**5,209**
Non-trading and other operating income		11,970	5,209
Personnel expenses		**(2,538,861)**	**(2,089,827)**
Wages, salaries and similar		(2,102,732)	(1,695,764)
Social security costs	**Note 21**	(436,129)	(394,063)
Other operating expenses		**(5,681,554)**	**(4,848,434)**
External services	**Note 21**	(5,615,069)	(4,781,918)
Taxes		(66,485)	(66,516)
Depreciation and amortisation	**Notes 5 and 6**	**(1,149,437)**	**(1,115,376)**
Non-financial and other capital grants taken to income	**Note 14**	**50,098**	**47,143**
Other results		**(40,338)**	**(79,336)**
Operating profit/(loss)		**1,125,605**	**854,509**
Finance expenses		**(624,330)**	**(695,823)**
On debts with third parties		(624,330)	(695,823)
Exchange differences		**(5,379)**	**5,695**
Net finance income/(expense)		**(629,709)**	**(690,128)**
Profit/(loss) before income tax		**495,896**	**164,381**
Income tax	**Note 18**	(123,974)	(41,095)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**371,922**	**123,286**

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the six-month period ended
30 June 2026

A) Statement of Recognised Income and Expense
for the six-month period ended
30 June 2026

(Expressed in euros)

	Note	*30/06/26 (Unaudited)*	*30/06/25 (Unaudited)*
Profit/(loss) for the period per the income statement		**371,922**	**123,286**
Income and expense recognised directly in equity			
Grants, donations and bequests		3,893	408
Tax effect		(973)	(102)
Total income and expense recognised directly in equity	**Note 14**	**2,920**	**306**
Amounts transferred to the income statement			
Grants, donations and bequests	**Note 14**	(50,098)	(47,143)
Tax effect		12,525	11,786
Total amounts transferred to the income statement	**Note 14**	**(37,574)**	**(35,357)**
Total recognised income and expense		**337,268**	**88,235**

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the six-month period ended
30 June 2026

B) Statement of Total Changes in Equity for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026

(Expressed in euros)

	Registered capital	Share premium	Reserves	Prior years' losses	Own shares and equity holdings	Profit/(loss) for the year	Grants, donations and bequests received	Total
Balance at 31 December 2025	**7,293,420**	**8,773,675**	**698,844**	**(3,577,886)**	**(321,870)**	**(87,635)**	**281,521**	**13,060,069**
Recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	371,922	(34,654)	**337,268**
Transactions with shareholders or owners								
Own shares (note 13)	-	-	(5,823)	-	10,123	-	-	**4,300**
Distribution of 2025 profit/(loss) (note 3)	-	-	-	(87,635)	-	87,635	-	**-**
Other movements (note 13)	805,921	225,371	-	-	-	-	-	**1,031,292**
Balance at 30 June 2026 (Unaudited)	**8,099,341**	**8,999,046**	**693,021**	**(3,665,521)**	**(311,747)**	**371,922**	**246,867**	**14,432,929**

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024

B) Statement of Total Changes in Equity for the

six-month period ended 30 June 2024

(Expressed in euros)

	Registered capital	Share premium	Reserves	Prior years' losses	Own shares and equity holdings	Profit/(loss) for the year	Grants, donations and bequests received	Total
Balance at 31 December 2024	**7,293,420**	**8,773,675**	**697,247**	**(3,417,880)**	**(272,878)**	**(160,006)**	**346,039**	**13,259,617**
Recognised income and expense						123,286	(35,051)	**88,235**
Transactions with shareholders or owners								
Own shares (note 13)	-	-	141	-	(28,532)	-	-	**(28,391)**
Distribution of 2024 profit/(loss) (note 3)	-	-	-	(160,006)	-	160,006	-	**-**
Balance at 30 June 2025 (Unaudited)	**7,293,420**	**8,773,675**	**697,388**	**(3,577,886)**	**(301,410)**	**123,286**	**310,988**	**13,319,461**

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the six-month period ended
30 June 2026

(Expressed in euros)

	Note	30/06/2026 (Unaudited)	30/06/2025 (Unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) for the year before tax		**495,896**	**164,381**
Adjustments for			
Depreciation and amortisation	**Notes 5 and 6**	1,149,437	1,115,376
Impairment losses	**Notes 5 and 6**	-	-
Change in provisions		65,944	(22,415)
Grants taken to income		(46,206)	(47,143)
Finance expenses		624,330	695,823
Exchange differences		(5,379)	-
Other income and expenses	**Notes 5 and 6**	49,844	(296,501)
Changes in working capital			
Inventories		(1,418,337)	875,659
Trade and other receivables		14,684	(1,461,430)
Other current liabilities		-	32,282
Trade and other payables		1,461,037	1,662,685
Other cash flows from operating activities			
Interest paid		(624,330)	(695,823)
Income tax paid (received)			-
Other payments (receipts)		-	41,153
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		**1,271,024**	**1,893,971**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for investments			
Intangible assets	**Note 5**	(179,415)	(66,334)
Property, plant and equipment	**Note 6**	(1,086,486)	(362,524)
Other financial assets		-	(107,178)
Other financial assets		(294,035)	(72,006)
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(1,559,936)**	**(608,042)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments			
Capital increase and share premium	**Note 13**	1,031,292	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments	**Note 13**	4,300	-
Redemption of equity instruments		-	(28,391)
Grants, donations and bequests received	**Note 14**	-	(35,051)
Proceeds from and payments for financial liability instruments			
Issue			
Payables to group companies and associates		2,273	-
Other payables	**Note 16**	-	-
Repayment and redemption of			
Bank borrowings		(682,349)	(1,352,226)
Other payables		-	(368,842)
Cash flows from financing activities		**355,516**	**(1,784,510)**
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations		-	**-**
Net increase in cash or cash equivalents		**562,500**	**(334,199)**
Cash or cash equivalents at beginning of year		475,974	1,193,221
Cash or cash equivalents at end of year		1,038,474	859,022

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Explanatory Notes to the Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026

(1) Nature and Activities of the Company

Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. (hereinafter the Company) is a company incorporated in Spain in accordance with the Spanish Companies Act. The Company's principal activity consists of the design and manufacture of mineral fillers and colour concentrate "masterbatches", additives and other compounds for the plastics processing industry, including components for the creation of environmentally sustainable plastics. Its registered and tax address is located at calle Orfebrería 3, Palau Solità i Plegamans (Barcelona), where it carries out its activities.

As a result of the capital increase approved by the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting on 24 July 2019 (see note 13), the Company ceased to form part of the group headed by CCP Masterbatch, S.L.

Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. has had its shares admitted to trading on BME Growth, the Spanish stock market aimed at expanding SMEs, since 12 August 2019.

On 19 July 2021 the Company listed all of its shares on Euronext Paris, the French stock market.

As a result, at 30 June 2026 the Company's shares are listed simultaneously on both markets.

The Company holds an investment in 3D Masterbatch, S.L., a company that has been dormant since 2008, the investment in which amounts to 1 thousand euros and is fully impaired.

The Company also holds a 100% interest in KOMPUESTOS COLOMBIA S.A.S., a company incorporated in Colombia engaged in activities related to the manufacture of plastics in primary forms and the wholesale trade of chemical products.

The Company is exempt from presenting consolidated annual accounts since, at 30 June 2026, these subsidiaries are immaterial, both individually and in aggregate, in relation to these interim financial statements.

At 30 June 2026 and 2025, Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. does not form a decision-making unit with other companies domiciled in Spain, as provided in Rule 13 of the Rules for the Preparation of Annual Accounts.

(2) Basis of presentation

(a) True and fair view

The interim financial statements and the accompanying notes, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the explanatory notes to the interim financial statements comprising notes 1 to 24, have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records, applying prevailing accounting legislation, specifically the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November 2007, and the amendments thereto approved by Royal Decree 1159/2010 of 17 September, Royal Decree 602/2016 of 2 December, and Royal Decree 1/2021 of 12 January, in order to give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026.

(Continued)

(b) Application of the going concern principle

At 30 June 2026, the Company shows a favourable performance compared with the previous year, having obtained a positive result before tax of 495,896 euros (164,381 euros at 30 June 2025) and a positive net result of 371,922 euros (123,286 euros at 30 June 2025). The Company's equity also amounts to 14,432,929 euros, compared with 13,060,069 euros at 31 December 2025.

The Company's Directors and management team continue to adopt the measures necessary to maintain the positive performance of the business and to adequately meet its financial and non-financial commitments. In this regard:

- During the first half of 2026 the Company obtained a positive net result of 371,922 euros, compared with losses of 87,635 euros recorded at 31 December 2025, reflecting the favourable performance of the Company's results.

- At 30 June 2026, working capital shows a negative balance of 1,098,221 euros, compared with a negative balance of 1,725,694 euros at 31 December 2025, representing an improvement of 627,473 euros during the first half of the year. Although it remains negative, the Company continuously monitors its working capital requirements and the sources of financing available to support the ordinary course of its business.

- The Company has undrawn working capital credit lines, as detailed in note 16 to these notes. Although some of them mature in the next 12 months, they provide for tacit renewal and, due to the favourable performance of the business, no liquidity difficulties are expected in this respect.

- With regard to the Company's financing, on 9 March 2026 the syndicated financing arranged in prior years, which was subject to compliance with certain financial *covenants* , came to an end, and accordingly the compliance obligations associated with that financing have ceased to apply since that date.

- In addition, during the first half of 2026 the capital increase agreed by the Company was fully executed for a cash amount of 1,074,560.80 euros (1,031 thousand euros net of the associated costs), through the issue of 1,343,201 new ordinary shares, which have been fully paid. The capital increase was registered with the Barcelona Mercantile Registry in April 2026. The transaction has strengthened the Company's equity and financial structure.

- The Company maintains an investment policy mainly focused on improving its facilities and production processes, and no significant investments aimed at a substantial expansion of production capacity are envisaged in the short term.

The Company's Directors and management team have assessed the Company's financial and equity position, taking into consideration the performance of results, the resources generated by the business, the cash position, the performance of working capital, the strengthening of equity resulting from the capital increase and the evolution of the Company's financing structure.

Based on this assessment and on the forecasts available, the Directors consider that the Company has the financial resources and mechanisms necessary to continue carrying out its activities and to meet its commitments in the normal course of its operations.

Consequently, the Company's Directors consider it appropriate to apply the going concern principle in preparing these interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026.

(c) Comparative information

For comparative purposes, the interim financial statements present, for each of the items in the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and explanatory notes to the interim

financial statements, in addition to the figures for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, those for the same period of the previous year, which were obtained by applying the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007. The balance sheet forming part of the interim financial statements presents the figures at 30 June 2026 compared with the figures at 31 December 2025, which formed part of the audited annual accounts for 2025. The income statement and the statement of cash flows forming an integral part of the interim financial statements present, for comparative purposes, the figures for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025.

(d) Functional and presentation currency

The interim financial statements are presented in euros, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(e) Critical issues regarding the measurement and estimation of uncertainties and relevant judgements in the application of accounting policies

The preparation of the interim financial statements requires the application of relevant accounting estimates and the making of judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. In this regard, the aspects that have involved a greater degree of judgement or complexity, or in which assumptions and estimates are significant to the preparation of the interim financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, are summarised below:

- Useful life of fixed assets (Notes 5 and 6)
- Recoverability of Research and Development projects (Note 5)
- Recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 18)

Furthermore, although the estimates made by the Company's Directors have been calculated on the basis of the best information available at 30 June 2026, future events may require these estimates to be modified in subsequent years. Any effect on the interim financial statements of modifications arising from adjustments to be made in subsequent years would be recognised prospectively.

(3) Distribution of Results

The distribution of the Company's result for the year ended 31 December 2025, approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on 17 June 2026, is as follows:

	Euros
Basis of distribution	
Loss for the year	(87,635)
Distribution	
Prior years' losses	(87,635)
	(87,635)

At 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the amounts of non-distributable reserves are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Non-distributable reserves:		
Legal reserve	355,102	355,102

The Company's reserves designated as freely distributable are, however, subject to the following distribution restrictions:

Until Research and Development expenses have been fully amortised, the distribution of dividends is prohibited unless the amount of available reserves is at least equal to the amount of the unamortised balances. At the end of the period ended 30 June 2026 the Company has Research and Development expenses recognised under intangible assets with a net carrying amount of 2,457,346 euros (2,678,728 euros at 31 December 2025).

(4) Recognition and Measurement Standards

(a) Intangible assets

Assets included in intangible assets are recognised at acquisition price or production cost, applying the same principles as those established for determining the production cost of inventories. Production costs are capitalised through the "Work performed by the entity and capitalised" line item of the income statement. Intangible assets are presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

(i) Research and development

Expenses related to research activities are recognised as an expense in the income statement as they are incurred.

The Company capitalises research expenses incurred on a specific, individualised project that meet the following conditions:

- The cost is clearly established so that it can be distributed over time.
- A strict relationship can be established between the research "project" and the objectives pursued and achieved. This requirement is assessed generically for each group of interrelated activities based on the existence of a common objective.

The Company capitalises development expenses incurred on a specific, individualised project that meet the following conditions:

- The expenditure attributable to the project can be reliably measured.
- The allocation, assignment and timing of the project costs are clearly established.
- There are sound reasons to expect technical success in carrying out the project, both for direct exploitation and for sale to a third party of the project's outcome once completed, if a market exists.
- The economic and commercial profitability of the project is reasonably assured.
- The financing to complete the project, the availability of adequate technical or other resources to complete it and to use or sell the intangible asset are reasonably assured.
- There is an intention to complete the intangible asset in order to use or sell it.

(Continued)

If the Company cannot distinguish the research phase from the development phase, the expenses incurred are treated as research expenses.

Expenses recognised in profit or loss in prior years cannot subsequently be capitalised when the conditions are met.

Upon registration in the corresponding Public Registry, development expenses are reclassified to Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights.

(ii) Computer software

Computer software acquired and developed by the Company itself is recognised to the extent that it meets the conditions set out for development expenses. Computer software maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

(iii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs incurred on intangible assets are recognised as an expense, unless they increase the expected future economic benefits of the assets.

(iv) Useful life and amortisation

Intangible assets are amortised by systematically distributing the amortisable amount over their useful life using the following criteria:

	Amortisation method	**Estimated years of useful life**
Research and development	Straight-line	2-5
Patents, Licences, Trademarks and Similar Rights	Straight-line	10
Computer software	Straight-line	4

Research expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis from the date of capitalisation and Development expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis from the date the projects are completed.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful life and amortisation method of intangible assets at each year end. Changes to the criteria initially established are accounted for as a change in estimate.

(v) Impairment of fixed assets

The Company assesses and determines impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on intangible assets in accordance with the criteria set out in section (c) Impairment of non-financial assets subject to amortisation or depreciation.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Initial recognition

Assets included in property, plant and equipment are recognised at acquisition price or production cost, applying the same principles as those established for determining the production cost of inventories. Property, plant and equipment is presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated by systematically distributing the depreciable amount over its useful life. For these purposes, the depreciable amount is the acquisition cost less residual value. The Company determines the depreciation charge separately for each component that has a significant cost in relation to the total cost of the item and a useful life that differs from the remainder of the item.

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated using the following criteria:

	Amortisation method	Estimated years of useful life
Buildings	Straight-line	25
Technical installations and machinery	Straight-line	10-35
Other installations, equipment and furniture	Straight-line	5-35
Other property, plant and equipment	Straight-line	4
Information processing equipment	Straight-line	4

The Company reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment at each year end. Changes to the criteria initially established are accounted for as a change in estimate.

(iii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent to initial recognition of the asset, only those costs incurred that increase capacity or productivity or extend the useful life of the asset are capitalised, and the carrying amount of the replaced items is derecognised. In this regard, the costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Replacements of items of property, plant and equipment that qualify for capitalisation reduce the carrying amount of the items replaced. Where the cost of the replaced items has not been depreciated separately and it is not practicable to determine their carrying amount, the replacement cost is used as an indication of the cost of the items at the time of their acquisition or construction.

(iv) Impairment of assets

The Company assesses and determines impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment in accordance with the criteria set out in section (c) Impairment of non-financial assets subject to amortisation or depreciation.

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets subject to amortisation or depreciation

The Company assesses whether there are indications that non-financial assets subject to amortisation or depreciation may be impaired, in order to verify whether the carrying amount of those assets exceeds their recoverable amount, understood as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

(Continued)

Furthermore, irrespective of any indication of impairment, the Company tests, at least annually, for potential impairment of intangible assets not yet available for use.

Value in use is calculated on the basis of the expected future cash flows to be derived from the use of the asset, expectations about possible variations in the amount or timing of those cash flows, the time value of money, the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the asset and other factors that market participants would consider in pricing the future cash flows related to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

In addition, if the Company has reasonable doubts as to the technical success or economic-commercial profitability of research and development projects in progress, the amounts recognised in the balance sheet are recognised directly as losses on intangible assets in the income statement and are not reversible.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised with a credit to the income statement. However, the reversal of the loss cannot increase the carrying amount of the asset above the carrying amount it would have had, net of amortisation/depreciation, had no impairment been recognised.

Once an impairment loss or reversal has been recognised, amortisation/depreciation for subsequent years is adjusted on the basis of the new carrying amount.

However, if the specific circumstances of the assets indicate an irreversible loss, it is recognised directly in losses on fixed assets in the income statement.

(d) Leases

(i) Lessee accounting

Lease contracts which, at inception, transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the assets are classified as finance leases; otherwise they are classified as operating leases.

- *Finance leases*

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognises an asset and a liability at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Initial direct costs are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. Finance expenses are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The accounting principles applied to assets used by the Company under lease contracts classified as finance leases are the same as those set out in section (b) (Property, plant and equipment).

- *Operating leases*

Lease payments under operating leases, net of any incentives received, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative because it better reflects the time pattern of the lease benefits.

(e) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition

At initial recognition, the Company classifies financial instruments as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument, in accordance with the economic substance of the transaction and taking into account the definitions of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument in the applicable financial reporting framework.

A financial instrument is recognised when the Company becomes a party to it, either as acquirer, holder or issuer.

(ii) Classification and separation of financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets on the basis of the business model it applies to them and the characteristics of the instrument's cash flows.

The business model is determined by the Company's management and reflects how each group of financial assets is managed collectively to achieve a particular business objective. The business model the Company applies to each group of financial assets is the way in which it manages them in order to generate cash flows.

When categorising assets, the Company also takes into account the characteristics of the cash flows they generate. Specifically, it distinguishes between financial assets whose contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (hereinafter, assets that meet the SPPI criterion) and the remaining financial assets (hereinafter, assets that do not meet the SPPI criterion).

Specifically, the Company's financial assets are mainly classified in the following category:

- Financial assets at amortised cost

These are financial assets to which the Company applies a business model whose objective is to collect the cash flows arising from the performance of the contract, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, even if the asset is admitted to trading on an organised market; they are therefore assets that meet the SPPI criterion (financial assets whose contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding).

The Company considers that the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding when they are those of an ordinary or basic loan, regardless of whether the transaction is agreed at a zero or below-market interest rate. The Company considers that the following do not meet this criterion and therefore does not classify them in this category: financial assets convertible into equity instruments of the issuer, loans with inverse floating interest rates (i.e. a rate that has an inverse relationship with market interest rates), or those in which the issuer may defer the payment of interest if such payment would affect its solvency, without the deferred interest accruing additional interest.

When assessing whether it is applying the business model of collecting contractual cash flows to a group of financial assets or, on the contrary, is applying another business model, the Company takes into consideration the timing, frequency and value of the sales occurring and that have occurred in the past within that group of financial assets. Sales in themselves do not determine the business model and therefore cannot be considered in isolation. Accordingly, the existence of occasional sales within a group of financial assets does not determine a change in the business model for the remaining financial assets included in that group. To assess whether such sales determine a change in the business model, the Company takes into account the information available on past sales and expected future sales for the same group of financial assets. The Company also takes into account the conditions that existed at the time the past sales took place and the current conditions when assessing the business model it is applying to a group of financial assets.

(Continued)

In general, this category includes trade receivables and non-trade receivables:

- Trade receivables: financial assets arising from the sale of goods and the rendering of services in the course of the Company's trade operations with deferred collection.

- Non-trade receivables: financial assets which, not being equity instruments or derivatives, are not of commercial origin and whose collections are of a fixed or determinable amount, arising from loans or credit granted by the Company.

They are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, trade receivables maturing in one year or less with no contractual interest rate are initially measured at their nominal amount, provided that the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not significant, in which case they continue to be subsequently measured at that amount, unless they have become impaired.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement.

At year end, the Company recognises the appropriate impairment losses whenever there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics measured collectively, has become impaired as a result of one or more events occurring after its initial recognition that cause a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows, which may be due to the insolvency of the debtor.

Impairment losses are recognised on the basis of the difference between the carrying amount and the present value at year end of the estimated future cash flows (including those arising from the enforcement of collateral and/or personal guarantees), discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition. For variable-rate financial assets, the Company uses the effective interest rate applicable at year end in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument. These losses are recognised in the income statement.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet, as established in the Accounting Conceptual Framework of the Spanish General Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, based on the economic substance of the transactions and not only on the legal form of the contracts governing them. Specifically, a financial asset is derecognised, in whole or in part, when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or when they are transferred, provided that substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are transferred. The Company considers that it has substantially transferred the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the financial asset when its exposure to the variability of cash flows is no longer significant in relation to the total variability of the present value of the net future cash flows associated with the financial asset (such as outright sales of assets, assignments of trade receivables in "factoring" transactions in which the company retains no credit or interest rate risk, sales of financial assets under repurchase agreements at fair value, or securitisations of financial assets in which the transferor does not retain subordinated financing or grant any type of guarantee or assume any other type of risk).

If the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, the asset is derecognised when control is not retained. If the Company retains control of the asset, it continues to recognise it to the extent of its exposure to changes in the value of the transferred asset, i.e. to the extent of its continuing involvement, and recognises the associated liability.

The difference between the consideration received, net of attributable transaction costs and taking into account any new asset obtained less any liability assumed, and the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred, plus any cumulative amount recognised directly in equity, determines the gain or loss on derecognition of the financial asset and is included in profit or loss for the year in which it occurs.

The Company does not derecognise financial assets in transfers in which it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, such as bill discounting, "factoring with recourse" transactions, sales of financial assets under repurchase agreements at a fixed price or at the selling price plus interest, and securitisations of financial assets in which the Companies retain subordinated financing or other types of guarantees that absorb substantially all expected losses. In these cases, the Companies recognise a financial liability for an amount equal to the consideration received.

(iv) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contract or legal transaction in accordance with its terms. Specifically, financial instruments issued are classified, in whole or in part, as a financial liability provided that, in accordance with their economic substance, they represent for the Company a direct or indirect contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or liabilities with third parties under unfavourable conditions.

Any contract that may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments is also classified as a financial liability, provided that:

- It is not a derivative and obliges or may oblige the Company to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments.

- It is a derivative with an unfavourable position for the Company that may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's equity instruments; for these purposes, own equity instruments do not include those that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the Company's own equity instruments.

In addition, rights, options or warrants to obtain a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments are recognised as equity instruments, provided that the Company offers such rights, options or warrants pro rata to all shareholders of the same class of equity instruments. However, if the instruments give the holder the right to settle them in cash or through the delivery of equity instruments based on their fair value or at a fixed price, they are classified as financial liabilities.

In those cases in which the Company does not transfer the risks and rewards incidental to a financial asset, it recognises a financial liability for an amount equivalent to the consideration received.

The categories in which the Company classifies its financial liabilities are as follows:

(iv) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

In general, the Company classifies the following financial liabilities in this category:

- Trade payables: financial liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services in the course of trade operations with deferred payment, and
- Non-trade payables: financial liabilities which, not being derivative financial instruments, are not of commercial origin but arise from loans or credit received by the Company.

Participating loans that have the characteristics of an ordinary or basic loan are also classified in this category.

In addition, all financial liabilities that do not meet the criteria to be classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified in this category.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration received, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, trade payables maturing in one year or less with no contractual interest rate, as well as called-up capital payable to third parties on equity holdings, the amount of which is expected to be paid in the short term, are initially measured at their nominal amount, provided that the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not significant.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Those which, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, are initially measured at their nominal amount continue to be measured at that amount.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation has been extinguished. The Company also derecognises its own financial liabilities that it acquires (even if with the intention of reselling them in the future).

When debt instruments are exchanged with a lender, provided that they have substantially different terms, the original financial liability is derecognised and the new financial liability that arises is recognised. A substantial modification of the current terms of a financial liability is accounted for in the same way.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, or the part of it that has been derecognised, and the consideration paid, including attributable transaction costs and also any non-cash asset transferred or liability assumed, is recognised in the income statement for the year in which it takes place.

(v) Derecognition and modification of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when the obligation has been extinguished. The Company also derecognises its own financial liabilities that it acquires (even if with the intention of reselling them in the future).

When debt instruments are exchanged with a lender, provided that they have substantially different terms, the original financial liability is derecognised and the new financial liability that arises is recognised. A substantial modification of the current terms of a financial liability is accounted for in the same way.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, or the part of it that has been derecognised, and the consideration paid, including attributable transaction costs and also any non-cash asset transferred or liability assumed, is recognised in the income statement for the year in which it takes place.

When debt instruments that do not have substantially different terms are exchanged, the original financial liability is not derecognised from the balance sheet, and the amount of the fees paid is recognised as an adjustment to its carrying amount. The new amortised cost of the financial liability is determined by applying the effective interest rate, which is the rate that equates the carrying amount of the financial liability at the modification date with the cash flows payable under the new terms.

For these purposes, the terms of the contracts are considered to be substantially different when the lender is the same as the one that granted the original loan and the present value of the cash flows of the new financial liability, including net fees, differs by at least 10% from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability, both discounted at the effective interest rate of the original liability. In addition, in those cases

in which this difference is less than 10%, the Company also considers that the terms of the new financial instrument are substantially different when there are other substantial qualitative modifications, such as: a change from a fixed to a variable interest rate or vice versa, the restatement of the liability in a different currency, an ordinary loan that becomes a participating loan, etc.

(e) Own equity instruments held by the Company

The acquisition by the Company of its own equity instruments is presented at acquisition cost separately as a reduction in shareholders' equity in the balance sheet. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on transactions with own equity instruments.

The acquisition of the Company's shares is recognised at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given, and the corresponding reserve required by prevailing legislation is recognised.

The subsequent redemption of the instruments gives rise to a capital reduction for the nominal amount of those shares, and the positive or negative difference between the acquisition price and the nominal amount of the shares is charged or credited to reserves.

Transaction costs related to own equity instruments, including issue costs related to a business combination, are recognised as a reduction in reserves, net of any tax effect.

(f) Inventories

(i) General

Goods, services and other assets included in inventories are measured at cost, which is either the acquisition price or the production cost.

The cost of raw materials and other supplies, the cost of goods for resale and conversion costs are allocated to the various units in inventories using the weighted average price method. Advances to suppliers for inventories are measured at cost.

The cost of inventories is written down where it exceeds net realisable value. For these purposes, net realisable value is understood as:

- For raw materials and other supplies, their replacement cost. The Company does not recognise a write-down in those cases in which the finished goods into which the raw materials and other supplies are incorporated are expected to be sold at or above their production cost;
- For goods for resale and finished goods, their estimated selling price less the costs necessary to make the sale;
- For work in progress, the estimated selling price of the corresponding finished goods less the estimated costs to complete production and the costs related to their sale;

A previously recognised write-down is reversed against profit or loss if the circumstances that caused the reduction in value no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value as a result of a change in economic circumstances. The reversal of the write-down is limited to the lower of cost and the new net realisable value of the inventories.

Write-downs and reversals of impairment of inventories are recognised under Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and Supplies, depending on the type of inventory.

(g) Grants

Grants are recognised as income and expense recognised in equity when, where applicable, they are officially awarded and the conditions for their award have been met or there is no reasonable doubt that they will be received.

Grants awarded to acquire an asset: if the conditions of the award require the investment to be maintained for a certain number of years, the grant is considered non-refundable when, at year end, the investment has been made and there is no reasonable doubt that it will be maintained for the period established in the terms of the award.

Monetary grants are measured at the fair value of the amount awarded and non-monetary grants at the fair value of the asset received.

In subsequent years, grants and donations are taken to profit or loss according to their purpose.

Capital grants are taken to profit or loss for the year in proportion to the depreciation/amortisation of the assets financed by them or, where applicable, when the assets are sold, derecognised or impaired.

In the case of non-depreciable assets, the grant is taken to profit or loss in the year in which the assets are sold, derecognised or impaired.

Grants awarded to finance specific expenses are recognised as income in the year in which the financed expenses are incurred.

(h) Provisions

Liabilities that are uncertain as to their amount or the date on which they will be settled are recognised in the balance sheet as provisions when the Company has a present obligation (whether legal, contractual, implicit or constructive) arising as a result of past events, which is likely to result in an outflow of resources for its settlement and which can be quantified.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to settle or transfer the obligation to a third party, and the adjustments arising from the unwinding of the discount are recognised as a finance expense as they accrue. In the case of provisions maturing in one year or less where the financial effect is not significant, no discounting is applied. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimate of the corresponding liability at any given time.

Reimbursements receivable from a third party upon settlement of provisions are recognised as an asset, without reducing the amount of the provision, provided that there is no doubt that such reimbursement will be received, and without exceeding the amount of the recognised obligation. Where there is a legal or contractual link for the transfer of risk, by virtue of which the Company is not liable for it, the amount of such reimbursement is deducted from the amount of the provision.

Contingent liabilities, on the other hand, are possible obligations arising from past events, whose materialisation is conditional upon the occurrence of future events not wholly within the control of the Company, and present obligations arising from past events for which an outflow of resources for their settlement is not probable or which cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. These liabilities are not recognised in the accounts but are disclosed in the notes, except when the outflow of resources is remote.

(j) Recognition of Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis, i.e. when the actual flow of goods and services they represent occurs, regardless of when the related monetary or financial flow arises.

Expenses are measured at the fair value of the consideration received, less discounts and taxes.

(Continued)

(i) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods mainly arises from the sale of "masterbatches", in their different formats and varieties of colour concentrates and additives, as well as other compounds for the plastics processing industry.

To determine whether revenue should be recognised, the Company follows a five-step process:

1. identification of the contract with a customer.
2. identification of the performance obligations.
3. determination of the transaction price.
4. allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations.
5. recognition of revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied.

In all cases, the total transaction price of a contract is allocated among the various performance obligations on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices. The transaction price of a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time, when the Company satisfies its performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

The Company sells its products under Incoterm clauses. The Company recognises revenue when the Incoterm is fulfilled, since this is the point at which it considers that control of its products has been transferred. The financial effect is not discounted from the overall transaction price, as the Directors consider it not to be significant.

(j) Income tax

Income tax expense or income comprises both current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax assets or liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax legislation and rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current or deferred income tax is recognised in profit or loss, unless it arises from a transaction or economic event that has been recognised, in the same or a different year, directly in equity, or from a business combination.

(i) Recognition of deferred tax liabilities

The Company recognises deferred tax liabilities in all cases, except where they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the date of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

(ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The Company recognises deferred tax assets provided that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which they can be offset, or when tax legislation provides for the possibility of future conversion of deferred tax assets into an enforceable receivable from the Public Administration.

(iii) Measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the assets are expected to be realised or the liabilities settled, based on the legislation and rates enacted or substantively enacted, and taking into account the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover the assets or settle the liabilities.

(Continued)

The Company only recognises deferred tax assets arising from tax loss carryforwards to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be obtained against which they can be offset within the period established by applicable tax legislation, unless there is evidence that their recovery is probable over a longer period, when tax legislation allows them to be offset over a longer period or does not establish time limits for their offset.

The Company recognises the conversion of a deferred tax asset into a receivable from the Public Administration when it becomes enforceable in accordance with prevailing tax legislation. For these purposes, the deferred tax asset is derecognised with a charge to deferred income tax expense and the receivable is recognised with a credit to current income tax.

However, assets arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the date of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit are not recognised.

(iv) Measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the assets are expected to be realised or the liabilities settled, based on the legislation and rates enacted or substantively enacted, and taking into account the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover the assets or settle the liabilities.

(v) Offset and classification

The Company only offsets income tax assets and liabilities if it has a legally enforceable right to set them off against the tax authorities and intends either to settle the resulting amounts on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet as non-current assets or liabilities, irrespective of the expected date of realisation or settlement.

(k) Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

The Company presents the balance sheet classifying assets and liabilities as current and non-current. For these purposes, current assets or liabilities are those that meet the following criteria:

- Assets are classified as current when they are expected to be realised or are intended to be sold or consumed in the course of the Company's normal operating cycle, are held primarily for trading purposes or are expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date.

- Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle, are held primarily for trading, are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date, or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

(l) Environmental assets

Expenses relating to decontamination and restoration of contaminated sites, waste disposal and other expenses arising from compliance with environmental legislation are recognised as expenses in the year in which they are incurred, unless they correspond to the purchase cost of items incorporated into the Company's assets for long-term use, in which case they are recognised under the corresponding items of "Property, plant and equipment" and depreciated using the same criteria.

(m) Related party transactions

Related party transactions, except those relating to mergers, spin-offs and non-monetary contributions of businesses, are recognised at the fair value of the consideration given or received. The difference between that value and the agreed amount is recognised in accordance with the underlying economic substance.

(n) Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method, and the following terms are used with the meanings indicated below:

- Operating activities: activities that constitute the Company's ordinary revenue, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities.
- Investing activities: activities involving the acquisition, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that do not form part of operating activities.

(p) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the euro.

At year end, they are measured by applying the closing exchange rate, understood as the average spot exchange rate prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences, both positive and negative, arising in this process, as well as those arising on the settlement of these items, are recognised in the income statement for the year in which they arise.

In the particular case of monetary financial assets classified in the fair value through equity category, exchange differences arising from changes in the exchange rate between the transaction date and the year-end date are determined as if those assets were measured at amortised cost in the foreign currency, so that the exchange differences are those resulting from changes in that amortised cost as a result of changes in exchange rates, irrespective of their fair value. Exchange differences thus calculated are recognised in the income statement for the year in which they arise, while other changes in the carrying amount of these financial assets are recognised directly in equity.

(q) Termination benefits

In accordance with prevailing labour legislation, companies are required to pay severance indemnities to employees whose employment relationships they terminate under certain conditions.

Termination benefits that can be reasonably quantified are recognised as an expense in the year in which the decision to carry out the dismissals is taken, provided that the formal communication has been made to the parties involved and there is therefore a valid expectation among those affected that the consolidated companies will carry out the dismissals.

(r) Equity

Share capital is represented by ordinary shares. The costs of issuing new shares or options are presented directly in equity as a reduction in reserves.

In the case of acquisition of the Company's own shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, is deducted from equity until the shares are cancelled, reissued or sold. When these shares are subsequently sold or reissued, any amount received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs, is included in equity.

(5) Intangible Assets

Details of and movement in intangible asset accounts are as follows:

	Euros			
30/06/2026	**Research and development**	**Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights**	**Computer software**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2026	8,215,355	256,945	996,898	**9,469,198**
Additions	38,362	6,859	20,862	**66,083**
Internally generated additions	113,332	-	-	**113,332**
Cost at 30 June 2026	**8,367,049**	**263,804**	**1,017,760**	**9,648,613**
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2026	(5,536,626)	(184,941)	(908,488)	**(6,630,055)**
Amortisation	(373,077)	(12,680)	(19,271)	**(405,028)**
Accumulated amortisation at 30 June 2026	(5,909,703)	(197,621)	(927,759)	**(7,035,083)**
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**2,457,346**	**66,183**	**90,001**	**2,613,530**

	Euros			
30/06/2025	**Research and development**	**Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights**	**Computer software**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2025	7,564,221	256,945	934,556	**8,755,723**
Additions	49,105	-	17,230	**66,335**
Internally generated additions	296,501	-	-	**296,501**
Cost at 30 June 2025	**7,909,827**	**256,945**	**951,786**	**9,118,559**
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2025	(4,870,192)	(159,412)	(862,589)	**(5,892,193)**
Amortisation	(358,868)	(12,493)	(23,631)	**(394,992)**
Accumulated amortisation at 30 June 2025	(5,229,060)	(171,905)	(886,220)	**(6,287,186)**
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**2,680,767**	**85,040**	**65,566**	**2,831,373**

	Euros

31/12/2025	Research and development	Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	Computer software	Total
Cost at 1 January 2025	7,564,222	256,945	934,556	**8,755,723**
Additions	78,810	-	62,342	**141,152**
Internally generated additions	572,323	-	-	**572,323**
Cost at 31 December 2025	**8,215,355**	**256,945**	**996,898**	**9,469,198**
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2025	(4,870,192)	(159,412)	(862,589)	**(5,892,193)**
Amortisation	(666,434)	(25,529)	(45,899)	**(737,862)**
Accumulated amortisation at 31 December 2025	(5,536,626)	(184,941)	(908,488)	**(6,630,055)**
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2025	**2,678,729**	**72,004**	**88,410**	**2,839,143**

(a) Research and Development

Research and Development expenses are capitalised through the "Work performed by the entity and capitalised" line item of the income statement. Research and Development is presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

In the period from January to June 2026, an amount of 151,694 euros was capitalised (345,606 in the period to June 2025) on projects related to the development of additive Masterbatch aimed at providing solutions for the recycling industry.

Research and Development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of two to five years. For Research expenses the Company amortises the project from the date of capitalisation, and Development expenses are amortised from the date the projects are completed. Amortisation for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 amounted to 373,077 euros (358,868 euros at 30 June 2025).

At 30 June 2026 and 2025 and at 31 December 2025, the Company has not recognised any impairment, considering that the requirements of accounting regulations for its estimation have been met.

(b) Computer software

The balance of "Computer software" mainly corresponds to costs related to the Company's information technology infrastructure.

(c) Fully amortised assets

The cost of intangible assets that are fully amortised and still in use at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 is as follows:

(Continued)

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	4,852	3,608
Computer software	781,736	730,602
Research and development	3,728,983	3,565,771
	4,515,571	**4,299,981**

There is no impairment of intangible assets either in the period ended 30 June 2026 or in the twelve-month year ended 31 December 2025.

(6) Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of and movement in property, plant and equipment accounts are as follows:

	Euros				
30/06/2026	**Buildings**	**Technical installations and machinery**	**Other installations, equipment and furniture**	**Other fixed assets**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2026	372,999	38,329,889	7,871,745	574,855	**47,149,488**
Additions	-	43,430	1,033,183	9,873	**1,086,486**
Cost at 30 June 2026	372,999	38,373,319	8,904,928	584,728	**48,235,974**
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2026	(203,613)	(24,814,312)	(3,978,716)	(548,455)	**(29,545,096)**
Amortisation	(9,178)	(530,650)	(190,855)	(13,726)	**(744,409)**
Accumulated amortisation at 30 June 2026	(212,791)	(25,344,962)	(4,169,571)	(562,181)	**(30,289,505)**
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**160,208**	**13,028,357**	**4,735,357**	**22,547**	**17,946,469**

30/06/2025	**Buildings**	**Technical installations and machinery**	**Other installations, equipment and furniture**	**Other fixed assets**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2025	372,999	37,925,012	7,293,908	574,855	**46,166,774**
Additions	-	213,553	144,297	4,674	**362,524**
Cost at 30 June 2025	372,999	38,138,565	7,438,205	579,529	**46,529,298**

(Continued)

Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2025	(189,599)	(23,713,993)	(3,658,429)	(524,944)	**(28,086,965)**
Amortisation	(6,949)	(545,240)	(156,398)	(11,797)	**(720,384)**
Accumulated amortisation at 30 June 2025	(196,548)	(24,259,233)	(3,814,827)	(536,741)	**(28,807,349)**
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2025	**176,451**	**13,879,332**	**3,623,378**	**42,788**	**17,721,949**

	Euros				
31/12/2025	**Buildings**	**Technical installations and machinery**	**Other installations, equipment and furniture**	**Other fixed assets**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2025	372,999	37,925,012	7,293,908	574,855	**46,166,774**
Additions	-	404,877	577,837	-	**982,714**
Cost at 31 December 2025	372,999	38,329,889	7,871,745	574,855	**47,149,488**
Accumulated amortisation at 1 January 2025	(189,599)	(23,713,993)	(3,658,429)	(524,944)	**(28,086,965)**
Amortisation	(14,014)	(1,100,319)	(320,287)	(23,511)	**(1,458,131)**
Accumulated amortisation at 31 December 2025	(203,613)	(24,814,312)	(3,978,716)	(548,455)	**(29,545,096)**
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2025	**169,386**	**13,515,577**	**3,893,029**	**26,400**	**17,604,392**

(a) General

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, the most significant additions correspond to "other installations, equipment and furniture" (mainly storage silos), amounting to 1,033,183 euros. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, the most significant additions related to silo dosing systems, PLC material movement control and conveying systems, amounting to 357,850 euros, recognised under "technical installations and machinery" and "other installations, equipment and furniture".

At the 2025 year end, investments continued in line with the additions described for 30 June 2025, amounting at year end to 404,877 euros and 577,837 euros in "technical installations and machinery" and "other installations, equipment and furniture", respectively.

(b) Fully depreciated assets

The cost of items of property, plant and equipment that are fully depreciated and still in use is as follows:

(Continued)

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Buildings	22,644	22,644
Technical installations and machinery	16,081,876	15,284,576
Other installations, equipment and furniture	1,532,136	1,524,375
Other fixed assets	759,208	758,639
	18,395,864	**17,590,234**

(c) Impairment

There is no impairment of property, plant and equipment either in the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 or in the twelve-month year ended 31 December 2025.

(d) Insurance

The Company has taken out several insurance policies to cover the risks to which its items of property, plant and equipment are exposed. These policies amply cover the net carrying amount of the Company's assets.

(e) Assets under finance leases

At 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Company has arranged various finance lease transactions on its property, plant and equipment (see note 7 and note 16).

(f) Other

At 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, in accordance with the clauses of the financing agreement entered into and described in note 16 to these notes, the Company states that certain machinery included in its property, plant and equipment is pledged as security for a mortgage loan.

(7) Finance leases - Lessee

The Company has the following classes of assets under finance leases:

	Euros		
	Installations	Machinery	Total
Fair value	-	3,415,048	**3,415,048**
Accumulated depreciation	-	(560,565)	**(560,565)**
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2025	-	2,854,483	**2,854,483**
Initially recognised at:			
Fair value	613,360	3,415,048	**4,028,408**
Accumulated depreciation	(21,348)	(645,772)	**(667,120)**
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2026	**592,012**	**2,769,276**	**3,361,288**

No contingent rent under finance leases has been recognised as an expense either in the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 or in 2025.

A reconciliation between the future minimum lease payments and their present value is as follows:

(Continued)

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Future minimum payments	1,988,895	1,662,628
Purchase option	163,007	157,983
Unaccrued finance expenses	(176,939)	(177,079)
Present value	**1,974,963**	**1,643,532**

There is no impairment of assets held under finance leases for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 or at the 2025 year end.

Details of minimum lease payments and the present value of finance lease liabilities by maturity are as follows:

	Euros			
	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Minimum payments	Present value	Minimum payments	Present value
Up to one year	786,410	680,622	680,097	590,376
Between one and five years	1,365,492	1,294,341	1,140,514	1,053,156
	2,151,902	1,974,963	1,820,611	1,643,532
Less current portion	(786,410)	(680,622)	(680,097)	(590,376)
Total non-current	**1,365,492**	**1,294,341**	**1,140,514**	**1,053,156**

8) Operating leases - Lessee

The most significant lease contracts are described below:

- Lease of a group of industrial buildings, owned by a related entity, where the Company carries out its activity, located in Palau Solità i Plegamans (Barcelona), with a total surface area of 10,602.72 m2. This contract was entered into on 18 March 2015 for a term of fifteen years, i.e. until 31 March 2030, of which ten years are mandatory, extendable at the lessee's discretion up to a maximum date of 31 March 2035, with annual tacit renewals.

- Lease of an industrial and office building, owned by a related entity, located in Palau-Solità i Plegamans (Barcelona), with a total surface area of 8,643 m2. This lease contract was entered into on 30 September 2014 for a term of fifteen years, of which ten years are mandatory, extendable at the lessee's discretion up to a maximum date of 30 September 2034, with annual tacit renewals.

The amount of total operating lease payments recognised as an expense is as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Lease expense	**732,721**	**1,384,804**

(Continued)

Future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which mainly correspond to the industrial buildings located in Palau- Solità i Plegamans (Barcelona), within their mandatory period, are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Up to one year	1,148,323	1,192,415
Between one and five years	4,593,292	4,769,661
More than five years	4,169,843	4,927,716
	9,911,458	**10,889,792**

(9) Risk Management Policy

(a) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities. Through its management standards and procedures, the Company aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews whether the risk management policy is appropriate in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The main risks faced by the Company are as follows:

(i) Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to currency risk on foreign currency transactions.

Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency. The Treasury Department is responsible for managing the net position in each foreign currency.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises mainly from trade receivables and investments in debt instruments.

The Company has taken out credit insurance policies to insure sales of products to customers with an appropriate credit history that have been previously authorised by the insurers. Coverage under the credit insurance policies, where applicable, is 90% both domestically and internationally, so that the risk is almost fully covered.

(Continued)

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

In addition, the Company has arranged non-recourse factoring products with certain financial institutions, which considerably reduces credit risk.

(iii) Liquidity risk

"Liquidity risk" is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective in managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, without incurring defaults or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses the available analytical information to calculate the cost of its products and services, which helps it to review its cash requirements and optimise the return on its investments.

The classification of financial liabilities by category is shown in Appendix II. The classification of financial liabilities by maturity is shown in Appendix III.

(iv) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Company does not hold significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and cash flows from operating activities are largely independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Fixed-rate loans expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Most of the debt incurred by the Company bears a fixed interest rate (see details in note 16).

(10) Financial Assets by Category

(a) Classification of financial assets by category

The classification of financial assets by category and class is as follows:

	Loans, derivatives and other		Total	
In euros	**30/06/2026**	**31/12/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**31/12/2025**
Non-current financial assets				
Investments in group companies	2,274	-	2,274	-
Loans to group companies	33,474	-	33,474	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	331,834	331,834	331,834	331,834
TOTAL NON-CURRENT	**367,582**	**331,834**	**367,582**	**331,834**
Current financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,168,705	2,048,093	2,168,705	2,048,093
TOTAL CURRENT	2,168,705	**2,048,093**	2,168,705	**2,048,093**
TOTAL	**2,536,287**	**2,379,927**	**2,536,287**	**2,379,927**

(b) Net results by category

The net results generated by each category of financial asset were as follows:

	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total
Impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Reversals of impairment	-	-	-	-
Finance income using the amortised cost method	-	-	571	571
Exchange differences	586	586	(2,541)	(2,541)
Net gains/losses recognised in the income statement	**586**	**586**	**(1,970)**	**(1,970)**

(11) Financial Investments and Trade Receivables

(a) Financial investments

Details of financial investments are as follows:

	Euros			
	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Related parties / group				
Investments in group companies				
Equity instruments	2,274	-	-	-
Loans to companies	33,474	-	-	-
Non-related parties / group				
Deposits and guarantees	331,834	-	331,834	-
Other financial assets	-	874,197	-	615,910
Total	**367,582**	**874,197**	**331,834**	**615,910**

Investments in group companies

At 30 June 2026, the Company holds a 100% interest in KOMPUESTOS COLOMBIA S.A.S., a company incorporated in Colombia and domiciled in Bogotá, whose corporate purpose comprises activities related to the manufacture of plastics in primary forms and the wholesale trade of chemical products.

(Continued)

The investment is represented by 10,000 shares, representing 100% of the company's share capital, whose subscribed capital amounts to 10,000,000 Colombian pesos, and is recognised at an amount of 2,274 euros.

KOMPUESTOS COLOMBIA S.A.S. was incorporated on 4 December 2025 and is in the initial phase of developing its business.

In addition, at 30 June 2026 the Company holds a long-term loan to that company amounting to 33,474 euros under a long-term agreement with future capitalisation.

Deposits and guarantees

The Company has 331,834 euros provided as long-term deposits/guarantees, mainly related to the lease contracts for the premises where it carries out its activity (see note 8).

Other current financial assets mainly correspond to reserves or deposits withheld by factoring entities as a result of the assignment of trade receivables. These amounts mature in less than 90 days and are recovered as the assigned receivables are collected.

(b) Trade and other receivables

Details of trade and other receivables are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	Current	Current
Related parties / group		
Trade receivables, group companies (note 20)	31,987	-
Trade receivables, related companies (note 20)	325,339	72,751
Total related parties / group	357,326	72,751
Non-related parties / group		
Customers	937,182	1,359,432
Total non-related parties / group	937,182	1,359,432
Total	**1,294,508**	**1,432,183**

(c) Classification by maturity

The classification of financial assets by maturity is shown in Appendix I.

(12) Inventories

(a) General

Details of inventories are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Raw materials and other supplies	3,936,914	2,549,887
Impairment of raw materials	(69,368)	(69,368)
Finished goods	4,207,824	4,176,514
Impairment of finished goods	(107,866)	(107,866)
	7,967,504	**6,549,167**

(b) Insurance

The Company has taken out several insurance policies with sufficient coverage for the risks associated with inventories.

(13) Shareholders' Equity

Details of and movement in equity are presented in the statement of changes in equity.

(a) Capital

On 4 April 2019, the Extraordinary and Universal General Shareholders' Meeting approved a share capital reduction of 10,131.50 euros by reducing the nominal value of each of the 202,630 shares by 0.50 euros per share, thereby setting share capital at 6,078,900 euros, at 30.00 euros nominal value per share.

Once the aforementioned capital reduction had been approved, on the same date it was agreed to approve a 1-for-50 split of the nominal value of the Company's shares, so that the nominal value of each share changed from 30.00 euros to a new nominal value of 0.60 euros per share.

As a result of this agreement, share capital was represented by 10,131,500 shares of 0.60 euros nominal value each, consecutively numbered from 1 to 10,131,500, both inclusive.

On 24 July 2019, the Extraordinary General Meeting, held as a universal meeting, agreed to increase the Company's capital by 4,999,774 euros, of which 1,214,520 euros corresponded to share capital and 3,785,254 to share premium, through the creation of 2,024,200 new shares of the Company of 0.60 euros nominal value each, belonging to a single class and series, which were fully subscribed and paid. The subscription price of each new share was 2.47 euros.

As a result of this last capital increase, at 31 December 2021 and 30 June 2023 and 2021 the Company's share capital was set at 7,293,420 euros, corresponding to 12,155,700 shares of 0.60 euros nominal value each, consecutively numbered from 1 to 12,155,700.

On 12 August 2019 the Company listed all of its shares on BME Growth, the Spanish stock market aimed at expanding SMEs.

In addition, on 19 July 2021 the Company listed all of its shares on the Euronext Paris stock market.

During the first half of 2026, a capital increase with pre-emptive subscription rights was executed for a cash amount of 1,074,560.80 euros, through the issue of 1,343,201 new ordinary shares of 0.60 euros nominal value and 0.20 euros share premium per share.

(Continued)

As a result of this capital increase, the total number of the Company's shares at 30 June 2026 amounts to 13,498,901 shares. The resulting share capital amounts to 8,099,340.60 euros and the resulting share premium to 9,042,315.20 euros. Costs directly attributable to the capital increase, amounting to 43,268.80 euros, have been recognised as a reduction in shareholders' equity in accordance with their nature, so that the net amount recognised in equity for the transaction amounts to 1,031,292 euros.

Companies holding a direct or indirect interest of 10% or more in the Company's share capital are as follows (percentages calculated excluding treasury shares):

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Company	**Percentage of ownership**	**Percentage of ownership**
CCP Masterbatch, S.L.	29.34%	32.58%
CCI, S.P.R.L	31.57%	32.03%
Noriande Global, S.L.	15.89%	-
	76.80%	**64.61%**

The Spanish Companies Act expressly permits the use of the share premium balance to increase capital and does not establish any specific restriction as to the availability of that balance, except as detailed in note 3 to these notes.

(b) Reserves

(i) Legal reserve

The legal reserve has been appropriated in accordance with article 274 of the Revised Spanish Companies Act, which requires that, in all cases, an amount equal to 10 per cent of profit for the year be transferred to this reserve until it reaches at least 20 per cent of share capital.

It may not be distributed and, if it is used to offset losses in the event that no other reserves are available for that purpose, it must be replenished with future profits.

At 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 the Company has not appropriated this reserve up to the minimum limit established by the Revised Spanish Companies Act.

(ii) Treasury shares

At 30 June 2026, the Company holds 240,664 own shares (253,338 at 31 December 2025) deposited in the liquidity account, with a value of 311,747 euros (321,870 euros at 31 December 2025).

(Continued)

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, purchase and sale transactions amounting to 52,360 and 62,483 euros, respectively, were carried out. During this period the Company has not launched any special transaction for the acquisition or sale of treasury shares. During 2025, purchase and sale transactions amounting to 155,193 and 203,789 euros, respectively, were carried out.

Movement in own shares during the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025 is as follows:

		Euros	
	Number	Nominal	Average acquisition price
Balance at 31.12.2025	**253,338**	**151,746**	**321,870**
Acquisitions	59,339	35,603	52,360
Disposals	(72,013)	(43,208)	(62,483)
Balance at 30.06.2026	**240,664**	**144,142**	**311,747**

		Euros	
	Number	Nominal	Average acquisition price
Balance at 31.12.2024	**195,904**	**117,284**	**272,878**
Acquisitions	67,957	40,774	59,010
Disposals	(10,523)	(6,314)	(10,018)
Balance at 31.12.25	**253,338**	**151,746**	**321,870**

(iii) Voluntary reserves

Voluntary reserves are freely distributable. However, they are subject to the restrictions detailed in note 3 to these notes.

(Continued)

(14) Grants

Movement in non-refundable grants received is as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Opening balance	281,521	346,039
Grants awarded during the year	2,920	1,348
Transfers to the income statement	(37,574)	(65,866)
Closing balance	**246,867**	**281,521**

Details of the amounts recognised in the income statement by type of grant are as follows:

Euros	
30/06/2026	30/06/2025
50,098	**47,143**

The grants correspond to Research and Development projects (see Note 5) for which public aid has been requested, mainly through the programmes offered by the Centre for Industrial Technological Development (CDTI). These projects are related to the development of biodegradable and compostable resins and other bio-based polymers of renewable origin that can be processed on conventional extrusion lines, the achievement of solutions for plastic films with encapsulated active ingredients that benefit the natural environment, and projects based on the circular economy, among others.

(15) Financial Liabilities by Category

(a) Classification of financial liabilities by category

The carrying amount of each of the categories of financial instruments established in the "Financial instruments" recognition and measurement standard is as follows:

	Bank borrowings		Derivatives and other		Total	
In euros	30/06/2026	31/12/2025	30/06/2026	31/12/2025	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Non-current financial liabilities						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,501,764	3,759,200	2,990,838	3,438,998	6,492,602	7,198,198
Total	**3,501,764**	**3,759,200**	**2,990,838**	**3,438,998**	6,492,602	**7,198,198**
Current financial liabilities						
Current financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,243,819	3,278,113	9,581,536	7,941,536	12,825,355	11,219,649
Total	**3,243,819**	**3,278,113**	**9,581,536**	**7,941,536**	12,825,355	**11,219,649**
	6,745,583	**7,037,313**	**12,572,374**	**11,380,534**	19,317,957	**18,417,847**

The classification of financial liabilities by category is shown in Appendix II.

The fair value of financial liabilities does not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

(b) Net Results by Category of Financial Liabilities

(Continued)

	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
In euros	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**	**Total**	**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**	**Total**
Finance expenses using the amortised cost method	(624,330)	(624,330)	(1,280,192)	(1,280,192)
Exchange differences	(5,965)	(5,965)	(12,114)	(12,114)
Net gains/losses recognised in the income statement	**(630,295)**	**(630,295)**	**(1,292,306)**	**(1,292,306)**

(16) Financial Debts and Trade Payables

(a) Debts

Details of debts are as follows:

	Euros			
	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Non-related parties				
Bank borrowings	2,207,423	2,563,197	2,706,044	2,687,737
Finance lease payables	1,294,341	680,622	1,053,156	590,376
Other financial liabilities	2,907,048	927,616	3,438,998	870,075
Total	**6,408,812**	**4,171,435**	**7,198,198**	**4,148,188**

Bank borrowings

The Company has several loans arranged in 2020 backed by the ICO COVID-19 Guarantee programme, which at 30 June 2026 amount to 1,014,466 euros (1,365,554 euros at 31 December 2025). In 2021 their maturity was extended to eight years. The average interest rate on these loans is 2.37%.

The syndicated loan arranged by the Company on 7 March 2019 for a total amount of 10,000,000 euros, distributed in two tranches (4,000,000 euros long-term and 6,000,000 euros in the form of a credit facility), matured on 9 March 2026. This syndicated financing was subject to compliance with certain ratios. The outstanding amount at 31 December 2025 was 185,000 euros.

During 2025, three new bank borrowing transactions of 700,000 euros each were arranged with different banks. This new debt matures in 5 years with a twelve-month grace period and bears interest at market rates. At 30 June the outstanding amount is 2,100,000 euros.

Finance lease payables

The Company has several long-term financing agreements linked to investment in property, plant and equipment, mainly machinery (see note 7), most notably an agreement with Alternative Fill SAM for a total amount of 1,000,000 euros maturing on 31 May 2029 (Sale & Leaseback). This agreement bears a fixed market interest rate. The outstanding amount at 30 June 2026 amounts to 457,368 euros (531,802 euros at 31 December 2025). The remaining finance lease agreements bear interest at rates between 1.25% and 2.75%. During 2024, two new finance lease transactions were arranged for amounts of 436,675 euros and 149,214 euros, both bearing interest at market rates (Note 8). The outstanding balance of both agreements at 30 June 2026 is 363,289 euros (415,147 euros at 31 December 2025).

(Continued)

During 2025, a leaseback transaction amounting to 613,360 euros was arranged for the purchase of storage silos, the disbursement of which took place in January 2026. This finance lease has a twelve-month grace period, so its balance at 30 June 2026 is 613,360 euros.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities include the commercial financing agreement entered into with Santander Asset Management Fill for an amount of 5,000,000 euros maturing on 31 May 2028, for the purpose of early repayment of the existing debt under the agreement entered into with ALTERALIA S.C.A, SICAR, and of financing the Company's growth. The amount of the financing drawn down and pending repayment at the time of early cancellation totalled 3,015,166 euros. This loan bears a fixed market interest rate. At 30 June 2026 the outstanding amount is 2,769,946 euros (3,066,562 euros at 31 December 2025).

In addition, other financial liabilities include loans granted mainly by the Centre for Industrial Technological Development (CDTI), associated with Research and Development projects (see note 5). The outstanding balance at 30 June 2026 is 1,056,630 euros (1,161,668 euros at 31 December 2025).

(b) Other information on debts

(i) Main characteristics of debts

The Company has the following credit facilities and working capital lines at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025:

	Euros			
	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Drawn	Limit	Drawn	Limit
Discount lines				
Domestic discount	145,732	350,000	168,551	400,000
Advances				
Export / Import	1,482,429	1,900,000	1,577,250	1,950,000
Total	**1,628,161**	**2,250,000**	**1,745,801**	**2,350,000**

The amount drawn down on the various discount lines and import and export advances at 30 June 2026 amounts to 1,628,161 euros (1,745,801 euros at 31 December 2025). The syndicated financing matured in 2026 and was fully repaid on 9 March 2026. The Company currently has various working capital financing products to meet its operating needs.

The Company also carries out non-recourse factoring transactions with a limit of 10,611,208 euros, of which 6,991,688 euros had been discounted at 30 June 2026 (4,567,994 euros at 31 December 2025).

(c) Trade and Other Payables

Details of trade and other payables are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
	Current	Current
Related parties		
Suppliers (note 20)	519,056	796,335
Non-related parties		
Suppliers	4,116,341	3,512,832
Payables	3,286,997	2,464,092
Personnel	731,526	298,203
Total	**8,653,920**	**7,071,462**

(d) Classification by maturity

The classification of financial liabilities by maturity is shown in Appendix III.

The fair value of financial liabilities does not differ significantly from their carrying amount.

(17) Information on the average supplier payment period. Third additional provision. "Disclosure requirement" under Law 15/2010 of 5 July

	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
(Days)		
Average supplier payment period	53	54
Ratio of transactions paid	54	54
Ratio of transactions pending payment	49	55
(Thousands of Euros)		
Total payments made	26,699	48,141
Total payments pending	7,764	7,245
Monetary volume of invoices paid within the maximum period established in late payment legislation	13,818	25,290
Percentage of payments within that maximum period out of total payments made	52%	53%
(Number of invoices)	**3,890**	**6,251**
Invoices paid within the maximum period established in late payment legislation	992	1,996
Percentage of total invoices	**26%**	**32%**

(Continued)

(18) Taxation

Details of balances with Public Administrations are as follows:

	Euros			
	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Assets				
Deferred tax assets	1,271,073	-	1,395,046	-
Value added tax and similar taxes	-	740,052	-	611,682
	1,271,073	**740,052**	**1,395,046**	**611,682**
Liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	157,909	-	169,461	-
Social Security	-	85,599	-	84,738
Withholdings	-	55,091		87,263
	157,909	**140,690**	**169,461**	**172,001**

As stipulated by prevailing tax legislation, the Company's applicable taxes remain open to inspection for a period of four years from their filing.

(a) Income tax

Corporate income tax is calculated on the basis of accounting profit, which does not necessarily coincide with taxable profit, understood as the tax base.

A reconciliation of net income and expense for the year to taxable income is provided in Appendix IV.

The relationship between income tax expense/(income) and profit/(loss) for the year is detailed in Appendix V.

Details of the income tax expense/(income) in the income statement are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Deferred taxes		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(64,673)	70,538
Capitalisation/Offset of tax credits	(59,301)	(41,826)
	(123,974)	**28,712**

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities by type of asset and liability at 30 June 2026 and at the 31 December 2025 year end are as follows:

	Euros			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
Deductible temporary differences				
Property, plant and equipment	48,515	46,895	93,753	93,753
Grants	-	-	64,156	75,708
Provisions	13,551	13,551	-	-
Remuneration	48,029	20,404	-	-
Slow-moving stock	16,337	16,337	-	-
Finance expenses	241,607	335,525	-	-
Reversals from prior years	(22,144)	(22,144)	-	-
Tax loss carryforwards	881,129	940,429	-	-
Rights to deductions and tax credits	44,049	44,049	-	-
Total assets/liabilities	**1,271,073**	**1,395,046**	**157,909**	**169,461**

The Company has unrecognised deductions with the following amounts and reversal periods:

Year	Euros		Final year
	30/06/2026	31/12/2025	
2010	4,310	4,310	2025/2026
2011	308	308	2026/2027
2012	8,609	8,609	2026/2027
2013	2,303	2,303	2027/2028
2014	9,792	9,792	2032/2033
2015	23,717	23,717	2032/2033
2016	107,933	107,933	2033/2034
2017	155,607	155,607	2035/2036
2018	188,137	188,137	2036/2037
2019	354,273	354,273	2037/2038
2020	261,252	261,252	2038/2039
2021	218,542	218,542	2039/2040
2022	4,686	4,686	2040/2041
2024	259,680	259,680	2042/2043
2025	216,936	-	-
2026	-	-	-
	1,816,085	**1,599,149**	

In addition, the Company has recognised deductions relating to the reversal of temporary measures (Transitional Provision 37.1 of the Corporate Income Tax Law) amounting to 44,048 euros in 2026 and 2025.

Details of the tax loss carryforwards available to the Company at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 are as follows:

(Continued)

	Euros	
Year	30/06/2026	31/12/2025
2020	1,380,747	1,617,950
2021	947,305	947,305
2022	946,127	946,127
2023	236,953	236,953
2025	-	-
2026	-	-
	3,511,132	**3,748,335**

As set out in the accounting policies, the Company only recognises deferred tax assets in the balance sheet provided that they are recoverable within a reasonable period, also taking into account the legal limitations established for their application. Specifically, the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework for recognising a tax credit are as follows:

- It is probable that the Company will obtain sufficient future taxable profits to be able to apply these tax credits.
- Sufficient future taxable profits are not considered probable when:
    - Their future recovery is expected to take place over a period exceeding ten years from the reporting date, regardless of the nature of the tax credit.
    - It is not probable that the requirements of tax legislation for their recovery will be met at the time they are expected to be recovered.

To verify the recoverability of tax credits pending offset, the Company prepares a business plan on which the necessary adjustments are made to determine the future taxable profits against which those tax credits can be offset. In addition, the Company considers the limitations on the offset of tax losses established by the jurisdiction. The Company also assesses the existence of deferred tax liabilities against which these tax losses can be offset in the future.

In preparing the projections in the business plans, the Company considers the financial and macroeconomic circumstances appropriate to the entity's own operating environment. Parameters such as expected growth, use of installed production capacity, prices, etc. are projected taking into account forecasts, as well as historical data and the targets set by management.

(19) Environmental Information

Given the nature of the Company's activity, it has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could be significant in relation to its equity, financial position and results. Accordingly, no specific disclosures relating to environmental matters are included in these explanatory notes.

There are currently no environmental contingencies that the Company may incur; any such contingencies would be covered by a specific environmental liability insurance policy which, among other contingencies, covers those arising from this matter.

(20) Related Party Balances and Transactions

(a) Related party balances

Details of balances by category are as follows:

	Euros

30/06/2026	Other related parties	Total
Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables, group companies (note 11)	31,987	31,987
Current trade receivables, related parties (note 11)	325,339	327,081
Total current assets	357,326	359,068
Total assets	357,326	359,068
Trade and other payables		
Suppliers, related parties (Note 16)	519,056	519,056
Total current liabilities	519,056	519,056
Total liabilities	**519,056**	**519,056**

	Euros	
31/12/2025	Other related parties	Total
Trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables, group companies (note 11)	-	-
Current trade receivables, related parties (note 11)	72,571	72,571
Total current assets	72,571	72,571
Total assets	72,571	72,571
Trade and other payables		
Suppliers, related parties (note 16)	796,335	796,335
Total current liabilities	796,335	796,335
Total liabilities	796,335	796,335

(b) Company transactions with related parties

The amounts of the Company's transactions with related parties are as follows:

30/06/2026	Euros	
	Other related parties	Total
Income		
Net sales		
Sales	54,677	**54,677**
Total income	54,677	**54,677**
Expenses		
Net purchases		
Purchases	6,586,560	**6,586,560**
Operating lease expenses	596,208	**596,208**
Other services received	119,037	**119,037**
Total Expenses	7,301,805	**7,301,805**

30/06/2025	Euros	
	Other related parties	Total
Income		
Net sales		
Sales	323,390	**323,390**
Total income	323,390	**323,390**
Expenses		
Net purchases		
Purchases	5,891,525	**5,891,525**
Operating lease expenses	592,373	**592,373**
Other services received	104,846	**104,846**
Total Expenses	6,588,744	**6,588,744**

At 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, for the purposes of this information, the following are considered other related parties:

- Advance Color Systems S.L.
- Ferlevel S.L.

(Continued)

- Sotal Premium S.L.
- CCP Masterbatch, S.L
- Corporation Chimique International, S.P.R.L
- Eastern Chemicals, S.L.
- Sonoma Chemicals, S.L.
- Atrani Advisory, S.L.
- SRL North Chem

(c) Information on the Company's Directors and senior management personnel

Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 amounts to 70,000 euros for their membership of the Board (70,000 euros at 30 June 2025).

In the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, the Company paid civil liability insurance premiums for potential damage caused by acts or omissions in the performance of the duties of its Directors amounting to 25,848 euros (same premium of 25,848 euros in 2025), which are in force at 30 June 2026.

The Company has also assumed life insurance obligations with respect to the current Directors of the Company amounting to 3,688 euros (8,766 euros at 30 June 2025).

At 30 June 2026, remuneration accrued by the Company's Senior Management amounts to 92,928 euros in wages and salaries (73,704 euros at 30 June 2025 and 164,662 euros at 31 December 2025).

(d) Transactions outside the ordinary course of business or on non-arm's length terms carried out by the Company's Directors and senior management personnel.

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 and in 2025, the Directors and senior management personnel have not carried out any transactions outside the ordinary course of business or on terms other than arm's length.

(e) Conflicts of interest of the Directors

The Company's Directors and their related persons have not been involved in any conflict of interest situation requiring disclosure in accordance with article 229 of the Revised Spanish Companies Act.

(21) Income and Expenses

(a) Revenue

Details of revenue by category of activity and geographical market are shown in Appendix VI.

(b) Supplies

Details of raw materials and other supplies used are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	30/06/2025
Raw materials and other supplies used		
Purchases	(18,242,800)	(17,210,109)
Purchase discounts and returns	27,350	(27,393)
Changes in inventories	1,387,027	(215,610)
	(16,828,423)	**(17,453,113)**

(c) Social Security Costs

Details of social security costs are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	30/06/2025
Social Security Costs		
Social Security payable by the company	(435,174)	(394,063)
Other employee benefits expenses	(955)	-
	(436,129)	**(394,063)**

(22) Information on employees

The average number of employees of the Company during the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 and in 2025, by category, is as follows:

	Number	
	30/06/2026	30/06/2025
Senior Management	1	1
Technical staff and middle management	13	11
Sales staff, salespeople and similar	8	8
Administrative and other staff	50	47
	72	**67**

The distribution by gender of personnel and Directors at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Number			
	30/06/2026		31/12/2025	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Directors	3	6	3	6
Technical staff and middle management	4	7	5	8
Sales staff, salespeople and similar	5	4	4	2
Administrative and other staff	7	45	7	42
	19	**62**	**19**	**58**

At 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, there are no employees with a disability of 33% or more.

(23) Audit fees

Fees for services rendered by the audit firm Ernst & Young, S.L. in respect of the Interim Financial Statements at June 2026 and 2025, irrespective of when they are invoiced, are as follows:

	Euros	
	30/06/2026	30/06/2025
For other accounting verification services	18,414	20,100
	18,414	**20,100**

(24) Events after the Reporting Period

At the date of authorisation for issue of the Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, there have been no subsequent events that reveal circumstances that already existed at that date and which, in application of the recognition and measurement standards, would have required an adjustment to the figures contained in the documents comprising these interim financial statements, or which affect the application of the going concern principle.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Classification of financial assets by maturity
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026

	Euros			
30/06/2026	**2026**	**Subsequent years**	**Less current portion**	**Total non-current**
Investments in group companies				
Equity instruments	-	2,274	-	**2,274**
Loans to companies	**-**	33,474	**-**	**33,474**
Financial investments				
Deposits and guarantees	-	331,834	-	**331,834**
Other financial assets	874,197	-	(874,197)	**-**
Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables from sales and services	905,195		(905,195)	-
Trade receivables, group companies (note 20)	31,987		(31,987)	-
Trade receivables, related parties (note 20)	325,339		(325,339)	
Receivables from Public Administrations	740,052		(740,052)	-
Total	**2,876,770**	**367,582**	**(2,876,770)**	**367,582**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 11 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Classification of financial assets by maturity
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Euros			
2025	**2025**	**Subsequent years**	**Less current portion**	**Total non-current**
Financial investments				
Deposits and guarantees	-	331,834	-	**331,834**
Other financial assets	615,910	-	(615,910)	**-**
Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables from sales and services	1,359,432	-	(1,359,432)	**-**
Trade receivables, related parties (note 20)	72,571	-	(72,571)	**-**
Receivables from Public Administrations	611,682	-	(611,682)	**-**
Total	**2,659,775**	**331,834**	**(2,659,775)**	**331,834**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 11 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Details of Financial Liabilities by Category
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026

	Euros			
	Non-current		Current	
30/06/2026	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Carrying amount**	**Total**
Debts and payables				
Bank borrowings	2,207,423	2,207,423	2,563,197	2,563,197
Finance lease payables	1,294,341	1,294,341	680,622	680,622
Other financial liabilities	2,990,838	2,990,838	927,616	927,616
Trade and other payables				
Suppliers	-	-	4,635,397	4,635,397
Other payables	-	-	4,018,523	4,018,523
Other payables to Public Administrations	-	-	140,690	140,690
Total financial liabilities	**6,492,602**	**6,492,602**	**12,966,045**	**12,966,045**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 15 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Details of Financial Liabilities by Category
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Euros			
	Non-current		Current	
	At amortised cost or cost		At amortised cost or cost	
2025	Carrying amount	Total	Carrying amount	Total
Debts and payables				
Debts				
With credit institutions	2,706,044	2,706,044	2,687,737	2,687,737
Finance lease payables	1,053,156	1,053,156	590,376	590,376
Other financial liabilities	3,438,998	3,438,998	870,075	870,075
Trade and other payables				
Suppliers	-	-	4,309,167	4,309,167
Other payables	-	-	2,762,295	2,762,295
Other payables to Public Administrations			172,001	172,001
Customer advances	-	-	90,110	90,110
Total financial liabilities	**7,198,198**	**7,198,198**	**11,481,761**	**11,481,761**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 15 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Classification of Financial Liabilities by Maturity
for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 and subsequent periods

Euros

	2026						
30/06/2026	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Subsequent years**	**Less current portion**	**Total non-current**
Debts							
Bank borrowings	2,563,197	1,008,561	533,758	545,699	119,405	(2,563,197)	2,207,423
Finance lease payables	680,622	570,146	349,584	174,434	200,177	(680,622)	1,294,341
Other financial liabilities	927,616	2,356,983	158,068	158,068	317,717	(927,616)	2,990,838
Trade and other payables							
Suppliers	4,635,397	-	-	-	-	(4,635,397)	-
Other payables	3,286,997	-	-	-	-	(3,286,997)	-
Personnel	731,526	-	-	-	-	(731,526)	-
Customer advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**12,825,355**	**3,935,690**	**1,041,411**	**878,201**	**637,299**	**(12,825,355)**	**6,492,602**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 16 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Classification of Financial Liabilities by Maturity
for the years ended 31 December 2025 and subsequent years

	Euros							
	2025							
31/12/2025	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**	**2030**	**Subsequent years**	**Less current portion**	**Total non-current**
Debts								
Bank borrowings	2,687,737	1,030,647	753,326	538,120	383,951	-	(2,687,737)	2,706,044
Finance lease payables	590,376	603,253	299,648	92,369	57,886	-	(590,376)	1,053,156
Other financial liabilities	870,075	806,821	2,002,545	172,079	172,079	285,474	(870,075)	3,438,998
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suppliers	4,309,166	-	-	-	-	-	(4,309,166)	-
Other payables	2,464,092	-	-	-	-	-	(2,464,092)	-
Personnel	298,203	-	-	-	-	-	(298,203)	-
Customer advances	90,110	-	-	-	-	-	(90,110)	-
Total financial liabilities	**11,309,759**	**2,440,721**	**3,055,519**	**802,568**	**613,916**	**285,474**	**(11,309,759)**	**7,198,198**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 16 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Reconciliation of net income and expense for the year to taxable income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026

	Income statement			Recognised income and expense			
30/06/26	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Net**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Net**	**Total**
Balance of income and expense for the year	-	-	371,922	-	-	(34,654)	337,268
Corporate income tax	-	-	(123,974)	-	-	11,551	(112,423)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	-	-	495,896	-	-	(46,205)	449,691
Permanent differences	-	-	-				
Temporary differences	116,978	(375,670)	(258,692)	-	(46,205)	46,205	(212,487)
Tax base (Taxable income)							**237,204**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 18 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Reconciliation of net income and expense for the year to taxable income

for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

	Income statement			Recognised income and expense			
30/06/2025	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Net**	**Increases**	**Decreases**	**Net**	**Total**
Balance of income and expense for the year	-	-	123,286	-	-	47,143	170,429
Corporate income tax	-	-	(41,095)	-	-	11,786	(29,309)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	-	-	164,381	-	-	35,357	199,738
Permanent differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary differences	114,728	(304,177)	(189,449)	-	35,357	(35,357)	(224,806)
Tax base (Taxable income)							**(25,068)**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 18 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Relationship between income tax expense/(income) and profit/(loss) for the year

for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026

30/06/2026

	Euros		
	Income statement	**Recognised income and expense**	**Total**
Balance of income and expense before tax for the year	495,896	(46,205)	449,691
Tax at 25%	123,974	(11,551)	112,423
Non-deductible expenses	-	-	-
Income tax expense/(income) From continuing operations	**123,974**	**(11,551)**	**112,423**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 18 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Relationship between income tax expense/(income) and profit/(loss) for the year

for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

30/06/2025

	Euros		
	Income statement	**Recognised income and expense**	**Total**
Balance of income and expense before tax for the year	164,381	408	164,789
Tax at 25%	41,095	102	41,197
Non-deductible expenses			
Income tax expense/(income)			
From continuing operations	**41,095**	**102**	**41,197**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 18 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Details of revenue by category of activity and geographical market for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

(Expressed in euros)

	Domestic		Rest of European Union		Other Exports		Total	
	30/06/2026	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**
Revenue from the sale of goods	10,341,366	10,590,663	14,655,390	14,296,410	2,240,389	2,006,438	27,237,145	26,893,511
Total	**10,341,366**	**10,590,663**	**14,655,390**	**14,296,410**	**2,240,389**	**2,006,438**	**27,237,145**	**26,893,511**

	Traditional		Specialities		Other		Total	
	30/06/2026	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**	**30/06/2026**	**30/06/2025**
Revenue from the sale of goods	19,320,223	19,403,971	7,883,043	7,443,004	33,879	46,537	27,237,145	26,893,511
Total	**19,320,223**	**19,403,971**	**7,883,043**	**7,443,004**	**33,879**	**46,537**	**27,237,145**	**26,893,511**

This appendix forms an integral part of note 21 to the Interim Financial Statements, together with which it should be read.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

Directors' Report

Six-month period ended 30 June 2026

During the half-year ended 30 June 2026, Plásticos Compuestos, S.A. recorded revenue of 27,237,145 euros, compared with 26,893,511 euros recorded in the same period of the previous year, representing an increase of 1.3%.

Net profit for the period amounted to 371,922 euros, compared with 123,286 euros in the first half of 2025, reflecting a positive performance of the Company's results.

The Company continues to pursue a strategy aimed at increasing sales volumes and improving the positioning of its product range, with particular attention to higher value-added products. During the half-year, work continued on the development and marketing of solutions tailored to customers' needs and to new industry demands, maintaining the focus on efficiency and value creation. In this regard, it is worth highlighting that the specialities segment accounts for 29% of total sales.

In terms of research and development, during the first half of 2026 a total of 151,694 euros was allocated to R&D activities, compared with 345,606 euros in the same period of the previous year and 651,133 euros. This is due to the successful completion of two major projects that were in their final phase in 2025, mainly related to the development of biodegradable and compostable resins. Investments in the first half of 2026 are mainly focused on the development of additive Masterbatch aimed at providing solutions for the recycling industry.

The Company maintains a policy of active monitoring and management of its financial structure and working capital requirements, adapting the available sources of financing to the performance of its business and its operating needs. During the first half of 2026, the syndicated financing, which was subject to compliance with certain financial ratios, matured.

The average payment period is 53 days (54 days in 2025).

The Company is affected by various external factors related to the socio-economic environment in which it operates, mainly the effects of fluctuations in raw materials, particularly petroleum-based ones. These business-related factors are considered in their dual aspect as generators of both risks and opportunities.

The Company's management and organisational structure has been designed to ensure the existence of the control mechanisms necessary to assess, control and mitigate risks.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

(a) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and procedures are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the Company's activities. Through its management standards and procedures, the Company aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures and reviews whether the risk management policy is appropriate in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The main risks faced by the Company are as follows:

(i) Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is therefore exposed to currency risk on foreign currency transactions.

Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency. The Treasury Department is responsible for managing the net position in each foreign currency.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises mainly from trade receivables and investments in debt instruments.

The Company has taken out trade credit insurance to insure sales of products to customers with an appropriate credit history that have been previously authorised by the insurers. Coverage under the credit insurance policies, where applicable, is 90% both domestically and internationally, so that the risk is practically fully covered.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk.

In addition, the Company has arranged non-recourse factoring products with certain financial institutions, which considerably reduces credit risk.

(iii) Liquidity risk

"Liquidity risk" is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective in managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, without incurring defaults or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company uses the available analytical information to calculate the cost of its products and services, which helps it to review its cash requirements and optimise the return on its investments.

The classification of financial liabilities by category is shown in Appendix II. The classification of financial liabilities by maturity is shown in Appendix III.

(iv) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Company does not hold significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and cash flows from operating activities are largely independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Fixed-rate loans expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Most of the debt incurred by the Company bears a fixed interest rate (see details in note 16).

(b) Environmental factors

Given the nature of the Company's activity, it has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could be significant in relation to its equity, financial position and results.

There are currently no environmental contingencies that the Company may incur; any such contingencies would be covered by a specific environmental liability insurance policy which, among other contingencies, covers those arising from this matter.

(c) Events after the Reporting Period

At the date of authorisation for issue of the Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, there have been no subsequent events that reveal circumstances that already existed at that date and which, in application of the recognition and measurement standards, would have required an adjustment to the figures contained in the documents comprising these interim financial statements, or which affect the application of the going concern principle.

(d) Average Headcount

The average number of employees of the Company during the first half of 2026 was 72 (67 at 30 June 2025).

(e) Treasury Shares

At 30 June 2026, the Company holds 240,664 own shares (253,338 at 31 December 2025) deposited in the liquidity account, with a value of 311,747 euros (321,870 euros at 31 December 2025).

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2026, purchase and sale transactions amounting to 52,360 and 62,483 euros, respectively, were carried out. During this period the Company has not launched any special transaction for the acquisition or sale of treasury shares. During 2025, purchase and sale transactions amounting to 155,193 and 203,789 euros, respectively, were carried out.

During this period the Company has not launched any special transaction for the acquisition or sale of treasury shares.

PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.
Authorisation for Issue of the Interim Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025

The Directors of Plásticos Compuestos, S.A., at their meeting held on XX October 2026 and in compliance with the requirements established in article 253.2 of the Revised Spanish Companies Act and article 37 of the Spanish Commercial Code, hereby authorise for issue the interim financial statements and the interim directors' report for the period from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026. The interim financial statements comprise the accompanying documents preceding this statement.

Signatories:

CORPORATION CHIMIQUE INTERNATIONAL S.P.R.L., represented by Ignacio Duch Tuesta, Chairman of the Board of Directors of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.	CCP MASTERBATCH, S.L., represented by Clara Duch Tuesta, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.	Mr Albert de la Riva, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS S.A.
Mr Josep Torner Ribe, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.	Ms Sandra Duch Balust, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A	Mr Guillem Ferrer Sistach, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.
Mr Jacobo Semprún, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.	Mr Ignacio Tauste Campo, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.	Ms Nuria Matellán Martín, Director of PLÁSTICOS COMPUESTOS, S.A.

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