

#### OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION ASTURIANA DE LAMINADOS, S.A.

10 April 2023

Pursuant to the provisions of article 17 of Regulation (EU) no. 596/2014 on market abuse and article 227 of the Law 6/2023, of 17 March, on the Securities Market and Investment Services, and concordant provisions, as well as BME GROWTH Circular 3/2020, we hereby inform you of the following information regarding the company **ASTURIANA DE LAMINADOS**, S.A. (hereinafter "ELZ" or "the Company" indistinctly).

The Auditor's Report on Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. is attached together with the Audited Annual Accounts prepared by the Board of Directors on 30 march 2023 and the Management Report of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. for the year ended 31 december 2022, pending approval by the Ordinary General Meeting.

In compliance with the provisions of BME Growth Circular 3/2020, it is hereby expressly stated that the information provided has been prepared under the sole responsibility of the issuer and the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In Lena on 10 April 2023

D. Macario Fernández Fernández

Chairman of the Board of Directors



# Auditor's Report on Asturiana de Laminados, S.A.

(Together with the annual accounts and directors' report of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. for the year ended 31 December 2022)



KPMG Auditores, S.L. Ventura Rodríguez, 2 33004 Oviedo

# Independent Auditor's Report on the Annual Accounts

(Translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

To the Shareholders of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A.

# Opinion \_\_\_\_\_

We have audited the annual accounts of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet at 31 December 2022, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes

In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (specified in note 2 to the annual accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria set forth therein.

# Basis for Opinion \_\_\_\_\_

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Accounts* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, that are relevant to our audit of the annual accounts pursuant to the legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain. We have not provided any non-audit services, nor have any situations or circumstances arisen which, under the aforementioned regulations, have affected the required independence such that this has been compromised.

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



# **Key Audit Matters** \_

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

# Recoverability of property, plant and equipment

#### See note 6 to the annual accounts

#### Key audit matter

The Company has made considerable investments which are mainly related to increasing the production capacity of the Company, and accordingly, property, plant and equipment totalled Euros 96,496,343 at 31 December 2022, the recoverability of which depends on the Company's capacity to generate future cash flows and to fulfil its business plan.

The Company evaluates whether there are indications of possible impairment losses on the aforementioned assets. As the aforementioned estimates require value judgements, and because of the inherent uncertainty associated with them and the significance of the carrying amount of these assets, this has been considered a key audit matter.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures in respect of the recoverability of property, plant and equipment included the following:

- Evaluating the process, design and implementation of the key controls established by the Company for assessing the recoverability of property plant and equipment.
- Assessing the documentation supporting the indications of impairment analysis performed by the Company.
- Cross-checking of the performance of the Company in 2022 with the budget for the same period.
- We also assessed whether the disclosures in the annual accounts meet the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.



# Recoverability of non-current investments in Group companies and associates

#### See notes 8 and 19 to the annual accounts

#### Key audit matter

The Company has recognised significant investments under non-current investments in Group companies and associates amounting to Euros 30,558,176, the recoverability of which depends on the capacity of the project of Latemaluminum, S.A., in which it holds an interest through Latem Global Trading, S.A., and the Company's own capacity, to generate future cash flows, and on fulfilment of its business plan.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there are indications of impairment, and evaluates the recoverable amount of the aforementioned investments in Group companies and associates where necessary. Due to the inherent uncertainty associated with these assumptions and estimates, and the significance of the carrying amount of these assets, this has been considered a key audit matter.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our audit procedures on the recoverability of noncurrent investments in Group companies and associates included the following:

- Evaluating the process, design and implementation of the key controls established by the Company for assessing the recoverability of investments in Group companies.
- Assessing the documentation supporting the indications of impairment analysis performed by the Company.
- Cross-checking the Company's performance in 2022, and that of the other companies in which it holds an interest, with the budgets for the same period.
- Moreover, we assessed whether the disclosures in the annual accounts meet the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.

# Other Information: Directors' Report\_

Other information solely comprises the 2022 directors' report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Company's Directors and which does not form an integral part of the annual accounts.

Our audit opinion on the annual accounts does not encompass the directors' report. Our responsibility for the directors' report, in accordance with the requirements of prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts, consists of assessing and reporting on the consistency of the directors' report with the annual accounts, based on knowledge of the entity obtained during the audit of the aforementioned annual accounts, and assessing and reporting on whether the content and presentation of the directors' report are in accordance with applicable legislation. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report them.



Based on the work carried out, as described in the preceding paragraph, the information contained in the directors' report is consistent with that disclosed in the annual accounts for 2022 and the content and presentation of the report are in accordance with applicable legislation.

# Directors' and Audit Committee's Responsibility for the Annual Accounts

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts in such a way that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the entity in Spain, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Accounts

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with prevailing legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts, including the
  disclosures, and whether the annual accounts represent the underlying transactions and events
  in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

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

We also provide the entity's audit committee with a statement that we have complied with the applicable ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, and to communicate with them all matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to the audit committee of the entity, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and which are therefore the key audit matters.

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





#### REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

# Additional Report to the Audit Committee \_\_\_\_\_

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with our additional report to the Company's audit committee dated 3 April 2023.

#### Contract Period \_\_\_

We were appointed as auditor by the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting on 29 June 2022 for a period of three years, from the year ended 31 December 2022.

Previously, we had been appointed for periods of three, three and five years, respectively, by consensus of the shareholders at their general meeting, and have been auditing the annual accounts since the year ended 31 December 2011.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.
On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors ("ROAC") with No. S0702

(Signed on original in Spanish)

Alberto Fernández Solar On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors ("ROAC") with No. 22472 3 April 2023



# Asturiana de Laminados, S.A.

Annual Accounts 31 December 2022





### Balance Sheet 31 December 2022

# (Expressed in Euros)

ASSETS	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		135,742,052	126,439,493
Intangible assets Development Patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights Computer software	5	<b>1,032,021</b> 714,780 40,303 276,938	<b>1,104,796</b> 850,213 20,422 234,161
Property, plant and equipment Land and buildings Technical installations, machinery, equipment, furniture and other items Under construction and advances	6	<b>96,496,343</b> 27,487,954 68,634,138 374,251	<b>96,047,491</b> 27,595,261 68,382,369 69,861
Investment property Land and buildings	6	<b>129,075</b> 129,075	<b>129,075</b> 129,075
Non-current investments in Group companies and associates Equity instruments Other financial assets	8	<b>30,558,176</b> 13,790,689 16,767,487	<b>22,144,656</b> 7,669,753 14,474,903
Non-current investments Equity instruments Loans to third parties Debt securities Other financial assets	9	<b>4,713,854</b> 86,476 67,098 138,403 4,421,877	<b>4,766,134</b> 66,403 75,246 138,403 4,486,082
Deferred tax assets	16 (d)	2,812,583	2,247,341
CURRENT ASSETS		45,835,090	37,737,028
Inventories Merchandise Raw materials and other supplies Work in progress Finished goods	11	<b>22,875,859</b> 69,920 10,950,768 1,874,912 9,980,259	<b>13,256,102</b> 77,163 2,285,572 946,436 9,946,931
Trade and other receivables Trade receivables Trade receivables Trade receivables from Group companies and associates – current Other receivables from Group companies Other receivables Personnel Current tax assets Public entities, other	12 19 19 16 16 (a)	13,703,281 11,364,844 1,441,791 - 15,000 22,433 82,546 776,667	13,494,384 9,319,774 2,533,499 492,994 15,000 23,290 82,546 1,027,281
Current investments in Group companies and associates Loans to companies		<b>207,138</b> 207,138	<b>233,256</b> 233,256
Current investments Other financial assets	9	<b>5,106,285</b> 5,106,285	<b>5,216,654</b> 5,216,654
		407,856	380,806
Prepayments for current assets			
Prepayments for current assets  Cash and cash equivalents		3,534,671	5,155,826



### Balance Sheet 31 December 2022

# (Expressed in Euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
EQUITY		47,454,171	47,767,807
Capital and reserves	13	36,673,054	36,321,108
Capital		25,710,333	25,710,333
Registered capital		25,710,333	25,710,333
Share premium		4,686,667	4,686,667
Reserves		6,124,269	2,066,614
Own shares and equity holdings		(215,843)	(232,656)
Profit for the year		367,628	4,090,150
Grants, donations and bequests received	14	10,781,117	11,446,699
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		82,439,920	84,624,143
Non-current payables	15	75,902,643	77,798,133
Bonds and other marketable securities	15	47,194,849	47,432,890
Loans and borrowings		14,513,681	10,333,247
Finance lease payables		1,982,998	3,761,247
Other financial liabilities		12,211,115	16,270,749
Deferred tax liabilities	16 (d)	6,537,277	6,826,010
Deferred tax habilities	10 (a)	0,007,277	0,020,010
CURRENT LIABILITIES		51,683,051	31,784,571
Current payables	15	28,947,642	19,662,072
Bonds and other marketable securities	1	1,465,068	1,205,137
Loans and borrowings		20,911,318	12,211,394
Finance lease payables		1,778,480	1,898,642
Other financial liabilities		4,792,776	4,346,899
Group companies and associates, current	19	616,921	130,483
Trade and other payables		22,118,488	11,992,016
Suppliers		20,494,905	10,963,765
Suppliers, Group companies		11,552	-
Other payables		538,283	385,954
Personnel (salaries payable)		364,299	393,791
Current tax liabilities		429,376	-
Public entities, other	16 (a)	280,073	248,506
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		181,577,142	164,176,521
TOTAL EQUITATION LIABILITIES		101,077,142	107,170,021



Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Euros)

INCOME AND EXPENSES	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	18 (a)	133,101,548	109,399,633
Sales		132,874,125	109,399,633
Services rendered		227,423	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		961,804	2,700,498
Self-constructed assets	5 and 6	163,211	270,472
Supplies	18 (b)	(109,055,192)	(87,742,278)
Merchandise used		(1,613,571)	(1,095,508)
Raw materials and other consumables used		(107,369,568)	(86,603,996)
Subcontracted work		(72,053)	(42,774)
Other operating income	18 (g)	1,083,931	637,876
Non-trading and other operating income		554,031	409,094
Operating grants taken to income		529,900	228,782
Personnel expenses	18 (c)	(7,861,083)	(6,583,758)
Salaries, wages and similar		(6,125,526)	(5,165,939)
Employee benefits expense		(1,735,557)	(1,417,819)
Other operating expenses		(11,491,981)	(8,530,792)
External services	18 (f)	(11,293,098)	(8,453,266)
Taxes		(198,883)	(63,297)
Losses, impairment and changes in trade provisions		-	(14,229)
Amortisation and depreciation	5 and 6	(2,020,534)	(1,889,021)
Non-financial and other capital grants	14	887,443	926,111
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets		-	96
Impairment and losses		-	96
Other income/(expenses)		(7,035)	35,117
Results from operating activities		5,762,112	9,223,954
Results from operating dottvities		0,702,112	3,220,30 <del>+</del>
Finance income		464,196	573,151
Marketable securities and other financial instruments	9	464,196	360,738
Group companies and associates	19	462,493	351,612
Other		1,703	9,126
Capitalised borrowing costs	6	-	212,413
Finance costs	15	(5,728,198)	(4,339,987)
Other		(5,728,198)	(4,339,987)
Exchange losses		(10,909)	(1,000,007)
Exonarige 1000co		(10,505)	
Net finance cost		(5,274,911)	(3,766,836)
Profit before income tax		487,201	5,457,118
Treme borono incomo tax			<u> </u>
Income tax	16 (c)	(119,573)	(1,366,968)
Profit for the year		367,628	4,090,150



# Statement of Recognised Income and Expense for the year ended 31 December 2022

# (Expressed in Euros)

STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Profit for the year	367,628	4,090,150
Profit for the year	367,628	4,090,150
Income and expense recognised directly in equity (note 14) Grants, donations and bequests Tax effect	-	-
Total income and expense recognised directly in equity	367,628	4,090,150
Amounts transferred to the income statement (note 14)		
Grants, donations and bequests	(887,443)	(926,111)
Tax effect	221,861	231,527
Total amounts transferred to the income statement	(665,582)	(694,584)
Total recognised income and expense	(297,954)	3,395,566



# Statements of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Euros)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	Voluntary reserves	Own shares and equity holdings	Prior years' losses	Profit for the year	Grants, donations and bequests	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	25,710,333	4,686,667	738,075	965,504	(120,864)	(1,506,485)	1,760,685	12,141,283	44,375,198
Own shares sold	-	-	-	108,835	(111,792)	-	-	- (604 504)	(2,957)
Recognised income and expense Distribution of profit	-	-	176,069	78,131	-	1,506,485	4,090,150 (1,760,685)	(694,584) -	3,395,566
Balance at 31 December 2021	25,710,333	4,686,667	914,144	1,152,470	(232,656)	-	4,090,150	11,446,699	47,767,807
Balance at 1 January 2022	25,710,333	4,686,667	914,144	1,152,470	(232,656)	-	4,090,150	11,446,699	47,767,807
Own shares sold Recognised income and expense Distribution of profit	-	- - -	- - 409,015	(32,495) - 3,681,135	16,813 - -	- - -	367,628 (4,090,150)	- (665,582) -	(15,682) (297,954)
Balance at 31 December 2022	25,710,333	4,686,667	1,323,159	4,801,110	(215,843)	-	367,628	10,781,117	47,454,171



# Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Euros)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	Note	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cook flows from operating activities			
Cash flows from operating activities  Profit for the year before tax		487,201	5,457,118
Adjustments to profit:		6,397,093	<b>4,729,650</b>
Amortisation and depreciation (+)	5 and 6	2,020,534	1,889,021
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	5 and 6	2,020,534	
Impairment (+/-)	14	(007 112)	(96)
Grants recognised in the income statement (-)	14	(887,443)	(926,111)
Finance income (-)	1 -	(464,196)	(573,151)
Finance costs (+)	15	5,728,198	4,339,987
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	11	(781,779)	(4,942,578)
Inventories (+/-)	11	(9,619,757)	(3,552,125)
Trade and other receivables (+/-)	12	(832,068)	(3,770,755)
Other current assets (+/-)		(27,050)	(141,617)
Trade and other payables (+/-)		9,697,096	2,521,919
Other cash flows used in operating activities		(5,459,123)	(3,923,884)
Interest paid (-)		(5,138,514)	(3,481,138)
Interest received (+)		1,703	7,650
Income tax (paid)/received (-/+)		(322,312)	(450,396)
Cash flows from operating activities		643,392	1,320,306
Cash flows from investing activities Proceeds from (payments for) investments (-) Intangible assets Property, plant and equipment Group companies and associates Other financial assets	5 6 8 9	(9,831,600) (153,316) (2,365,561) (7,475,372) 162,649	(12,328,516) (146,810) (6,357,635) (5,689,309) (134,762)
Cash flows used in investing activities		(9,831,600)	(12,328,516)
Cash flows from financing activities Proceeds from and payments for equity instruments Disposal of equity instruments Proceeds from and payments for financial liability instruments a) Issue Bonds and other marketable securities (+) Loans and borrowings (+) Group companies and associates (+) b) Redemption and repayment of Group companies and associates (-) Loans and borrowings (-)	13 15 15 8 (a) and 19 15	(15,682) (15,682) 7,582,735 - 14,779,654 486,438 - (1,899,296)	15,093,748 29,289,891 825,000 (2,990) (2,430,714)
Other payables (-)		(5,784,061)	(12,587,439)
Cash flows from financing activities		7,567,053	15,093,748
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,621,155) 5,155,826	4,085,538 1,070,288
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		3,534,671	5,155,826



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (1) General Information on and Activities of the Company

Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. (hereinafter "the Company") was incorporated in Oviedo with limited liability on 26 May 2006 before the notary Manuel Rodríguez de la Paz Guijarro. The Company is registered with the Asturias Mercantile Registry under volume 3,478, sheet 70, page AS-34460, entry no. 1 and has its registered office at Polígono Industrial de Villallana, no. 1, 33695 Pola de Lena, Asturias.

According to its articles of association, the Company's statutory activity primarily consists of the following:

- Designing, casting or melting, assembling, lacquering, anodising, patination, machining and marketing of metal profiles, sheets, coils and any other component of metal products.
- Casting or melting of zinc or other metals and any industrial treatment thereof.
- Designing, manufacturing, marketing and managing logistics of accessories, metal and non-metallic components and other products for the construction and transport sectors and heavy industry in general.
- Performing all manner of transport and delivery activities and acting as an agent to arrange transport services for third parties.

Its principal activity is transforming zinc ingots into coils and sheets of different sizes and thicknesses according to customer orders.

At 31 December 2022, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. does not and did not form part of a decision-making unit, under the terms defined in standard 13 for the preparation of annual accounts, with any other companies domiciled in Spain.

As explained in note 8 (a), the Company holds investments in subsidiaries. Nevertheless, as permitted by section 2 of article 43 of the Spanish Code of Commerce, the Company does not prepare consolidated annual accounts as the subgroup is part of the larger Spanish group Laminados del Principado, S.A. The registered office of Laminados del Principado, S.A. is Polígono Industrial de Villallana-Lena 33695, Asturias.

On 30 March 2023 the directors of Laminados del Principado, S.A. authorised for issue the consolidated annual accounts for 2022, which show consolidated losses of Euros 1.722.424 and consolidated equity of Euros 54,842,627 (profit of Euros 3,493,447 and consolidated equity of Euros 52,550,132 in 2021). The consolidated annual accounts will be filed at the Asturias Mercantile Registry.

As a result of a major investment drive in recent years, the Company now has the world's most advanced zinc rolling plant. Its state-of-the-art machinery lends considerable flexibility to the production process, which, coupled with the high quality of its products and quick production turnover, has allowed it to become the world's third leading manufacturer by tonnes placed on the market, and first in range of products.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (2) <u>Basis of Preparation of the Annual Accounts</u>

#### (a) True and fair view

The annual accounts for 2022 have been prepared on the basis of the Company's accounting records in accordance with prevailing legislation and the Spanish General Chart of Accounts to give a true and fair view of the equity and financial position at 31 December 2022 and results of operations, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended.

The directors consider that the annual accounts for 2022, authorised for issue on 30 March 2023, will be approved with no changes by the shareholders at their annual general meeting.

#### (b) Comparative information

The balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the notes thereto for 2022 include comparative figures for the prior year, which formed part of the 2021 annual accounts approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 22 June 2022.

#### (c) <u>Functional and presentation currency</u>

The figures disclosed in the annual accounts are presented in Euros, the Company's functional and presentation currency.

# (d) Accounting principles applied

The Company's directors have prepared these annual accounts taking into consideration all mandatory accounting standards and principles which have a significant effect thereon. The Company has applied all mandatory accounting principles. In addition, only obligatory accounting principles have been applied.

#### (e) Critical issues regarding the measurement and estimation of uncertainty

The information included in the annual accounts is the responsibility of the Company's directors.

Estimates made by the Company's directors have been used to measure certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments in the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts. These estimates basically refer to:

- The evaluation of possible impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- The evaluation of impairment of investments in Group companies and associates.
- The write-down of inventories based on the related expected realisable value.

Although these estimates have been prepared based on the best information available at 31 December 2022, future events might make it necessary to change these estimates (upwards or downwards) in subsequent years. If required, changes in accounting estimates would be applied in accordance with the Spanish General Chart of Accounts, i.e. prospectively, by recognising the effects of the change in estimates in the related income statement.

#### (3) <u>Distribution of Profit</u>



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The proposed distribution of profit for the year that the Company's directors will submit for approval by the shareholders at their annual general meeting is as follows:

Euros	2022
Basis of allocation Profit for the year	367,627.72
Distribution	
Legal reserve	36,762.77
Voluntary reserves	330,864.95
	367,627.72

Of the Euros 4,090,149.86 profit for 2021, Euros 490,014.99 was appropriated to the legal reserve and Euros 3,681,134.87 to voluntary reserves. This distribution was approved by the shareholders at their annual general meeting on 22 June 2022.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the distribution of dividends is subject to certain limitations, as dividends may only be distributed provided that they do not reduce the balance of reserves to an amount lower than the balance of research and development expenses pending amortisation (Euros 714,780 at 31 December 2022 and Euros 850,213 at 31 December 2021).

The terms and conditions stipulated in the bond issue prospectus (see note 15) established a limit on the distribution of dividends. Since the bonds have not been fully redeemed, the Company may only distribute dividends to shareholders provided that the net financial debt to EBITDA ratio of the issuer is lower than 2.5, none of the early redemption events have been triggered and the Company has not breached any of the obligations described in section 8.11 of the information memorandum for the admission of securities on the Alternative Fixed-Income Market (MARF) (see note 15). As a result of the aforementioned ratio there is a limit to the distribution of dividends at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

In addition, the bond issue prospectus establishes that the maximum dividend to be paid is limited to 50% of net profit.

Profit recognised directly in equity cannot be distributed, either directly or indirectly.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (4) Significant Accounting Principles

The accompanying annual accounts for 2022 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles established in the Spanish General Chart of Accounts, the most significant of which are as follows:

#### (a) <u>Intangible assets</u>

Intangible assets are measured at cost of acquisition or production, using the same criteria as for determining the cost of production of inventories. Capitalised production costs are recognised under self-constructed assets in the income statement. Intangible assets are carried at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment.

Advances on account of fixed assets are initially recognised at cost. In subsequent years, advances accrue interest at the supplier's incremental borrowing rate when the period between payment and the receipt of the asset exceeds one year.

#### (i) Research and development expenditure

Research and development expenditure is recognised under assets on the balance sheet at acquisition or production cost when incurred, provided there is evidence of a project's technical success and economic and commercial feasibility. Research expenditure is amortised on a straight-line basis from the date on which it is capitalised, whereas development expenditure is amortised on a straight-line basis from the date on which the project finishes. Both are amortised over a five-year period. The Company capitalises development expenditure incurred on each specific project that meets the following conditions:

- Expenditure attributable to the performance of the project can be measured reliably.
- The allocation, assignment and timing of costs for each project are clearly defined.
- There is evidence of the project's technical success, in terms of direct operation or sale to a third party of the results thereof once completed and if a market exists.
- The economic and commercial feasibility of the project is reasonably assured.
- Financing to develop the project, the availability of adequate technical and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the resulting intangible asset are reasonably assured.
- There is an intention to complete the intangible asset for its use or sale.

Where there are reasonable doubts as to the project's technical success and economic feasibility, the amounts recognised under assets are taken directly to profit and loss.

Development expenditure is reclassified under patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights at the date of registration.

#### (ii) Patents, licences and trademarks (industrial property)

This item reflects the amounts disbursed for the acquisition of industrial property or the right to use the different forms thereof, or any expenses incurred to register the industrial property developed by the Company. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over five years.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (iii) Computer software

Computer software reflects the cost incurred for the acquisition and development of computer software, including website development costs (which are recognised when they meet the conditions set out under development expenditure). Computer software maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Amortisation is on a straight-line basis over a period of six years.

#### (b) <u>Property, plant and equipment</u>

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost of acquisition or production, using the same criteria as for determining the cost of production of inventories. It is subsequently reduced by the related accumulated depreciation and by any accumulated impairment, in accordance with the criterion mentioned in this note.

Advances on account of fixed assets are initially recognised at cost. In subsequent years, advances accrue interest at the supplier's incremental borrowing rate when the period between payment and the receipt of the asset exceeds one year.

Repair and maintenance costs of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement when incurred. Conversely, amounts invested in improvements that increase the capacity or efficiency or extend the useful lives of assets are recognised as an increase in the cost of those assets. Replacements or renewals of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised as assets and the items replaced or renewed are derecognised.

For assets that will not be available for use for at least one year, capitalised costs include borrowing costs accrued prior to the start-up of the asset which have been charged by the supplier or relate to loans or other funds borrowed specifically or generally that are directly attributable to the acquisition or production of the asset.

Replacements of property, plant and equipment that qualify for capitalisation are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the items replaced. Where the cost of the replaced items has not been depreciated separately and it is not possible to determine the respective carrying amount, the replacement cost is used as indicative of the cost of items at the time of acquisition or construction.

Self-constructed assets are recorded at the accumulated cost, determined basically as external costs plus internal costs calculated on the basis of own consumption of materials, direct labour costs and manufacturing overheads calculated using absorption rates similar to those used to measure inventories. The related capitalised costs are recognised under self-constructed assets in the income statement.

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the items or, for certain items, applies the depreciation rates calculated based on actual production compared to the total estimated production for such assets.

The straight-line method is applied to depreciated items as follows:



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Type of asset	Estimated years of useful life
Buildings	68
Pressing equipment and accessories	18
Tools	8
Other installations	18
Furniture	20
Information technology equipment	8
Other property, plant and equipment	20

Machinery is depreciated on the basis of the number of tonnes produced.

The estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on a regular basis with a view to detecting significant changes therein. If changes are detected, the useful lives of the assets are adjusted by correcting the depreciation charge to be recognised in the income statement in future years on the basis of the new useful lives.

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

The Company evaluates whether there are indications of possible impairment losses on non-financial assets subject to amortisation or depreciation to verify whether the carrying amount of these assets exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use.

Recoverable amount is determined for each individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses, if the circumstances in which they were recognised no longer exist, are recognised as an expense or income, respectively, in the income statement

The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment loss been recognised.

#### (d) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases when under the terms thereof the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are substantially transferred to the lessee. Otherwise they are classified as operating leases.

#### (i) Finance leases

At the commencement of the lease term, the Company recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities 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 asset's carrying amount. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. Interest is expensed using the effective interest method.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense when it is probable that they will be incurred.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The accounting principles applied to the assets used by the Company by virtue of finance lease contracts are the same as those set out in sections a) and b). However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the assets are fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

#### (ii) Operating leases

Lease payments under an operating lease, net of incentives received, are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of the lease's benefit.

Contingent rents are recognised as an expense when it is probable that they will be incurred.

#### (iii) Sale and leaseback transactions

Asset sale and leaseback transactions that meet the conditions for classification as a finance lease are considered as financing operations and, therefore, the type of asset is not changed and no profit or loss is recognised.

#### (e) <u>Financial instruments</u>

The measurement standards applicable to financial instruments are as follows:

### (i) Recognition and classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies financial instruments on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the economic substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial asset, a financial liability and an equity instrument.

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes party to the contract or legal transaction, in accordance with the terms set out therein.

Debt instruments are recognised from the date on which the legal right to receive or legal obligation to pay cash arises. Financial liabilities are recognised at the trade date.

The Company classifies financial instruments into the following categories: financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through equity and financial assets carried at cost.

The Company classifies a financial asset or liability as held for trading if:

- It originates, is acquired, issued or assumed principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking;
- It is a derivative financial instrument, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated hedging instrument; or
- It is an obligation held by the Company in a short position, to return the financial assets that it has borrowed.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The Company classifies a financial asset at amortised cost, even when it is traded, if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the investment in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company classifies a financial asset as at fair value through equity when it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Upon initial recognition, the Company designates equity instruments not held for trading and that need not be measured at cost as measured at fair value through equity.

At any rate, the Company classifies the following financial assets at cost:

- a) Equity investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates.
- b) Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined by reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument, or that cannot be estimated reliably.
- c) Any other financial asset that should be initially classified at fair value through profit or loss when it is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of its fair value.

The Company designates a financial liability at initial recognition as measured at fair value through profit or loss whenever doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting inconsistency or mismatch in the measurement or recognition. The Company classifies all other financial liabilities at amortised cost.

#### (ii) Offsetting principles

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset only when the Company currently has the legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (iii) Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value, plus or minus transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows through the expected life of a financial instrument to the carrying amount of that financial instrument based on the contractual terms of the instrument, and for financial assets, not considering expected credit losses, except for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is used, i.e. considering the credit losses incurred when purchased or originated.

#### (iv) Financial assets at fair value through equity

Financial assets at fair value through equity are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

After initial recognition, financial assets classified in this category are measured at fair value and any gain or loss is accounted for in income and expenses recognised in equity. On disposal of the financial assets, amounts recognised in equity and any impairment loss are reclassified to profit or loss. However, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (v) Financial assets and financial liabilities carried at cost

Investments in equity instruments for which the fair value cannot be reliably measured and derivative instruments that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments, are measured at cost. Nonetheless, if the financial assets or liabilities can subsequently be reliably measured on an ongoing basis, they are accounted for at fair value and any gain or loss is recognised in accordance with their classification.

The Company measures investments included in this category at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given or received, plus or minus any directly attributable transaction costs, and net of any accumulated impairment. The initial measurement of the equity instruments also includes any pre-emptive subscription and similar rights acquired.

#### (vi) Investments in Group companies, associates and jointly controlled entities

Investments in Group companies, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially recognised at cost, which is equivalent to the fair value of the consideration given, including transaction costs in the case of investments in associates and jointly controlled entities, and are subsequently measured at cost net of any accumulated impairment.

#### (vii) *Interest and dividends*

Dividends are recognised as income in the income statement when the investee or any Group company that is an investee thereof have generated profits in excess of the equity being distributed.

Moreover, when the dividends are clearly derived from profits generated prior to the acquisition date, they are not recognised as income, but rather the carrying amount of the investment is reduced accordingly.

Judgement as to whether the investee has generated profits will be based exclusively on the profits accounted for in the individual income statement since the acquisition date, unless the distribution of profits can clearly be considered a recovery of the investment from the perspective of the entity receiving the dividend.

Interest is accounted for using the effective interest method, while dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

# (viii) <u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

The Company applies the financial asset derecognition criteria to a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets, or to a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Where the Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows, it only derecognises financial assets when it has assumed a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received, net of transaction costs, including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed, is recorded in profit or loss.

#### (ix) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and the event or events have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The Company recognises impairment on financial assets at amortised cost when estimated future cash flows are reduced or delayed due to debtor insolvency.

For equity instruments, objective evidence of impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset is uncollectible due to a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value.

#### (x) Security deposits

Security deposits paid in relation to supply contracts are measured using the same criteria as for financial assets.

#### (xi) Derecognition and modifications of financial liabilities

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

The exchange of debt instruments between the Company and the counterparty or substantial modifications of initially recognised liabilities are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability, provided that the instruments have substantially different terms.

#### (f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost of acquisition, cost of production or net realisable value. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items, as well as the interest added to the nominal amount of the consideration, are deducted from the cost of acquisition.

Sales returns are recognised at purchase price or cost of production calculated as the weighted average cost, except where the net realisable value is lower, in which case they are recognised at that amount.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The cost of production includes the direct cost of materials consumed and, where applicable, direct labour costs and other manufacturing overheads.

The Company measures its inventories using the weighted average cost method.

The Company recognises impairment as an expense in the income statement when the net realisable value of inventories falls below their acquisition cost (or cost of production). For these purposes, net realisable value is understood as follows:

- For raw materials and other supplies, replacement cost. Raw materials and other supplies are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost of production;
- For merchandise and finished goods, estimated selling price less costs to sell;
- For work in progress, estimated selling price of the related finished goods, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The previously recognised write-down is reversed against profit and loss when the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value because of changed economic circumstances. The reversal of the valuation adjustment is limited to the lower of the cost and the revised net realisable value of the inventories.

Write-downs to net realisable value recognised or reversed on inventories are classified under changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress or supplies, depending on their nature.

The Company takes out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which its inventories are exposed.

### (g) <u>Foreign currency transactions</u>

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Euro. Consequently, operations in currencies other than the Euro are considered to be denominated in foreign currency and are recognised at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date.

At year end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euros at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange gains and losses are taken directly to the income statement for the year they are incurred.

#### (h) Income tax

The income tax expense and tax income for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax reflects income tax settlements payable for the year. Deductions and other tax relief applicable to tax payable, excluding withholdings and payments on account, and tax loss carryforwards effectively applied in the current reporting period are accounted for as a reduction in current tax.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Deferred tax income or expense derives from the recognition and cancellation of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include temporary differences, which are defined as the amounts which are expected to be paid or recovered in the future for differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as unused tax loss carryforwards and tax deductions. These amounts are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, unless the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither taxable profit nor accounting profit.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is not considered probable that the Company will have future taxable profit when the deferred tax assets are expected to be recovered in a period of more than ten years from the end of the reporting period. Nevertheless, it is considered probable that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit to recover deferred tax assets when there are taxable temporary differences, which are expected to reverse in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary differences or in periods into which a tax loss arising from a deductible temporary difference can be carried back or forward.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities deriving from transactions with direct debits or credits to equity accounts are also recognised with a balancing entry in equity.

Tax planning opportunities are only considered when assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets and if the Company intends to use these opportunities or it is probable that they will be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Company reassesses recognised and previously unrecognised deferred tax assets. The Company then derecognises previously recorded deferred tax assets when recovery is no longer probable, or recognises a previously unrecorded deferred tax asset whenever it is probable that the Company will have taxable profits in the future against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

#### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits in financial institutions. They also include other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has a maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition.

#### (j) Revenue from the sale of goods

The Company engages in the manufacture and sale of zinc coils. Although the products are manufactured for customers, revenue is recognised when control of the products is transferred and not over time, as the Company does not have an unconditional right to payment for performance completed at the end of each reporting period.

Delivery is considered to have taken place when the products have been sent to the location indicated, the risks of loss and obsolescence have been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales agreement, the acceptance clauses have expired or the Company has objective evidence that all the acceptance criteria have been met.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Customers agree to a standard market collection period with the Company. The Company records these sales at the nominal amount, without considering the financial effect thereof, which is not significant.

The Company provides customers with standard warranties, which are recognised in accordance with the accounting policy for provisions.

Once the product has been delivered to the customer, an account receivable is recognised to the extent that an unconditional right to receive payment arises at that time.

The Company does not recognise incremental costs of obtaining contracts with significant customers.

#### (k) <u>Provisions and contingencies</u>

When preparing the annual accounts the Company's directors make a distinction between:

#### (i) <u>Provisions</u>

Provisions are creditor balances covering present obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources, the amount of which can be reliably estimated.

# (ii) <u>Contingent liabilities</u>

Possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the Company's control.

The annual accounts include all the provisions for amounts for which it is considered more likely than not that the obligation will have to be settled. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the annual accounts, but rather are disclosed in the notes.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount necessary to settle or transfer the obligation, taking into account available information on the event and its consequences, and any adjustments arising from the restatement of these provisions are recognised as a finance cost as they are accrued.

#### (I) <u>Termination benefits</u>

Under current legislation, the Company is required to pay termination benefits to employees whose services are terminated under certain conditions. Therefore, termination benefits that can be reasonably quantified are recognised as an expense in the year in which the decision to terminate the employment relationship is taken. There is no provision for this item in the accompanying annual accounts as situations of this nature are not expected to arise.

#### (m) Environmental assets and liabilities

Expenses derived from environmental activities are recognised as other operating expenses in the year in which they are incurred.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the Company for long-term use to minimise the environmental impact of its activity and protect and improve the environment, including the reduction and elimination of future pollution from the Company's activities, are recognised as assets applying the measurement, presentation and disclosure criteria described in section b (property, plant and equipment).

#### (n) Grants

The Company accounts for grants, donations and bequests received from third parties other than the owners as follows:

### (i) Non-repayable grants, donations and bequests related to assets

These are measured at the fair value of the amount or the asset received, based on whether or not they are monetary grants, and they are taken to income in proportion to the depreciation charged during the period on the assets for which the grants were received or, where appropriate, on disposal of the asset or on the recognition of an impairment loss.

#### (ii) Operating grants

These are recognised as income as soon as they are awarded, except those earmarked to finance operating losses for a future period, in which case they are recognised as income in that period. If they are awarded to finance specific costs, they are taken to income as the financed costs are accrued.

#### (iii) <u>Interest-free loans</u>

As receipt of interest-free loans is conditional upon compliance with certain investment requirements, the difference between the sum received and the fair value of the repayable interest-free loan (net present value at market interest rates) is recognised as a grant related to assets. These financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, and any accrued interest is taken to the income statement using the effective interest method.

In any of the foregoing cases, should an amount be collected before the Company meets the conditions established in the grant or interest-free loan, the amount collected relating to the grant is recognised in "Non-current payables – Other financial liabilities", "Current payables – Other financial liabilities" or "Trade and other payables – Public entities, other" in the accompanying balance sheet until the Company meets such conditions.

Grants received are recognised definitively when the Company is considered to have met and/or expects to meet the conditions for the specific grant.

#### (o) Related party transactions

All of the Company's related party transactions (whether financial, trading or of any other kind) are carried out at transfer prices established following OECD principles governing transactions with group companies and associates.

Moreover, as the Company has met the transfer pricing documentation requirements established by Royal Decree 1793/2008 of 3 November 2008, which came into force on 19 February 2009, the directors do not consider this issue to pose any major risk that might give rise to significant liabilities in the future.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (p) <u>Current/Non-current classification</u>

Current assets are assets associated with the normal operating cycle, which in general is considered to be one year; other assets which are expected to mature, be disposed of or be realised within twelve months after the end of the reporting period; financial assets held for trading, except for financial derivatives that will be settled in a period exceeding one year; and cash and cash equivalents. Assets that do not meet these requirements are classified as non-current assets.

Similarly, current liabilities are liabilities associated with the normal operating cycle, financial liabilities held for trading, except for financial derivatives that will be settled in a period exceeding one year; and, in general, all obligations that will mature or be extinguished in the short term. All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

#### (5) Intangible Assets

Details and movement of intangible assets and the most significant information concerning this item are as follows:

Euros	Balance at 31.12.2020	Additions or charges	Balance at 31.12.2021	Additions or charges	Balance at 31.12.2022
Cost	3,388,914	146,810	3,535,724	153,316	3,689,040
Research and development	2,777,628	7,369	2,784,997	37,433	2,822,430
Industrial property	228,781	7,197	235,978	31,680	267,658
Computer software	382,505	132,244	514,749	84,203	598,952
Accumulated amortisation	(2,175,063)	(255,865)	(2,430,928)	(226,091)	(2,657,019)
Research and development	(1,735,613)	(199,171)	(1,934,784)	(172,866)	(2,107,650)
Industrial property	(198,420)	(17,136)	(215,556)	(11,799)	(227,355)
Computer software	(241,030)	(39,558)	(280,588)	(41,426)	(322,014)
Net	1,213,851	(109,055)	1,104,796	(72,775)	1,032,021

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 additions essentially correspond to improvements to the software used by the Company. Expenses were also incurred in respect of various projects to develop new products. In addition, the amounts capitalised include capitalisations credited to self-constructed assets in the accompanying income statement for 2022, amounting to Euros 36,211 (Euros 5,968 in 2021).

Details of fully amortised intangible assets at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Research and development Industrial property Computer software	1,825,717 202,789 195,207	1,618,047 177,223 165,942
Total	2,223,713	1,961,212



# Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (6) Property, Plant and Equipment

Details and movement of property, plant and equipment and the most significant information concerning this item are as follows:

Euros	Balance at 01.01.2022	Additions or charges	Disposals	Transfers	Balance at 31.12.2022
Cost	111,102,162	2,258,284	(14,989)	1	113,345,457
Land and natural resources	3,703,448	1,530	-	-	3,704,978
Buildings	25,699,856	160,588	-	62,273	25,922,717
Technical installations	2,247,348	66,332	-	188,748	2,502,428
Machinery	77,673,076	1,299,902	(13,380)	37,005	78,996,603
Other installations, equipment and furniture	969,985	37,071	-	-	1,007,056
Other property, plant and equipment	738,588	100,445	(1,609)	-	837,424
Under construction and advances	69,861	592,416	-	(288,026)	374,251
Depreciation	(14,923,397)	(1,794,443)	-	-	(16,717,840)
Buildings	(1,808,043)	(331,698)	-	-	(2,139,741)
Technical installations	(1,041,045)	(121,909)	-	-	(1,162,954)
Machinery	(11,197,031)	(1,260,792)	-	-	(12,457,823)
Other installations, equipment and furniture	(630,901)	(42,294)	-	-	(673,195)
Other property, plant and equipment	(246,377)	(37,750)	-	-	(284,127)
Impairment	(131,274)				(131,274)
Impairment losses	(131,274)				(131,274)
Net	96,047,491	463,841	(14,989)	-	96,496,343



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Euros	Balance at 01.01.2021	Additions or charges	Disposals	Transfers	Balance at 31.12.2021
Cost	103,886,586	7,367,181	(151,605)	1	111,102,162
Land and natural resources	3,613,873	89,575		=	3,703,448
Buildings	13,337,515	4,804,229	-	7,558,112	25,699,856
Technical installations	2,204,284	13,136	-	29,928	2,247,348
Machinery	60,403,766	416,990	(149,498)	17,001,818	77,673,076
Other installations, equipment and furniture	944,555	25,430	-	-	969,985
Other property, plant and equipment	647,461	92,134	(1,007)	-	738,588
Under construction and advances	22,735,132	1,925,687	(1,100)	(24,589,858)	69,861
Depreciation	(13,290,241)	(1,633,156)	-	-	(14,923,397)
Buildings	(1,556,829)	(251,214)	-	-	(1,808,043)
Technical installations	(921,633)	(119,412)	-	-	(1,041,045)
Machinery	(10,011,737)	(1,185,294)	-	-	(11,197,031)
Other installations, equipment and furniture	(586,485)	(44,416)	-	-	(630,901)
Other property, plant and equipment	(213,557)	(32,820)	-	-	(246,377)
Impairment	(131,274)	-	-	-	(131,274)
Impairment losses	(131,274)	-	-	-	(131,274)
Net	90,465,071	5,734,025	(151,605)	-	96,047,491

#### (a) Main investments

During 2022 and 2021 the main additions to property, plant and equipment correspond to the expansion of production capacity, primarily in the finishing line, as well as the renovation of the indoor and outdoor lighting system of the facilities to use energy-efficient equipment.

The investments underway at 31 December 2022 are primarily for improvements to the roof of the industrial bay. At 31 December 2021 the Company transferred this finishing line as it is now in a production phase in which revenues are regularly being generated. However, work is ongoing to make the final adjustments to achieve the desired quality and finish of the end product. Accordingly, work to be performed by suppliers in this regard is still to be concluded. In 2021 the Company acquired the industrial bay and land adjacent to its facilities in order to continue expanding its production capacity.

Furthermore, additions in 2022 and 2021 include capitalisations credited to self-constructed assets in the accompanying income statement, amounting to Euros 127,000 and Euros 264,504, respectively.

In 2021 the Company capitalised borrowing costs of Euros 212,413 in under construction and advances. These capitalised borrowing costs were transferred at 31 December 2021. No borrowing costs were capitalised in this regard in 2022.

At 31 December 2022 the Company has commitments to purchase fixed assets amounting to approximately Euros 0.6 million, which are mostly associated with the finishing line (Euros 1.2 million at 31 December 2021 associated with the finishing line).



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (b) Fixed assets acquired from related companies

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company has not purchased any fixed assets from related parties.

#### (c) Grants

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company had recognised grants of Euros 20,059,508 related to assets and awarded by various bodies earmarked for the construction of the industrial bay and expansion of the zinc rolling plant on the Villallana industrial estate (see note 14). At 31 December 2022, the amount to be recognised in the income statement is Euros 14,374,823 (Euros 15,262,265 at 31 December 2021).

#### (d) Guarantees

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company has arranged a mortgage on certain assets with an appraisal value of Euros 99,557,098 in respect of the bond issue carried out in 2021 (see note 15 b).



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (e) Fully depreciated assets

Details of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Other installations, equipment and furniture	307,975	276,115
Other property, plant and equipment	99,127	84,563
Total	407,102	360,678

#### (f) <u>Insurance policies</u>

The Company takes out insurance policies to cover possible risks to its property, plant and equipment. At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the coverage was considered sufficient for the risks inherent in the Company's activities.

#### (g) <u>Investment property</u>

In 2022 and 2021, the Company recognised land amounting to Euros 129,075 that is not used in the ordinary course of its business.

#### (7) Leases

#### (a) Operating leases

The Company has rented various vehicles under operating leases. The lease payments amounted to Euros 217,612 in 2022 (Euros 117,578 in 2021). In addition, the Company has primarily leased machinery for Euros 130,535 (Euros 2,321 in 2021).

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company has committed the following minimum lease payments to lessors, pursuant to the leases in force, without taking into account the charging of shared expenses, future increases in line with the CPI or future contractual lease payment revisions:

Euros	Nominal amount		
Minimum payments	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	
Less than one year	207,894	43,050	
One to five years	713,396	40,194	
Over five years	120,766	-	

During 2022, the Company entered into contracts for the lease of six lorries and their trailers in order to have its own transport and service flexibility for a period of six years.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (b) Finance leases

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company has leased the following types of assets under finance leases:

Euros	Technical installations and machinery	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
Initially recognised at:			
Present value of minimum lease payments	13,274,081	27,060	13,301,141
Accumulated depreciation	(1,575,651)	(15,785)	(1,591,436)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	11,698,430	11,275	11,709,705

Euros	Technical installations and machinery	Other property, plant and equipment	Total
Initially recognised at:			
Present value of minimum lease payments	13,274,081	27,060	13,301,141
Accumulated depreciation	(1,443,434)	(13,852)	(1,457,286)
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	11,830,647	13,208	11,843,855

On 31 March 2018 the Company signed a sale and leaseback agreement, payable in monthly instalments, expiring on 31 March 2023. At 31 December 2022, the balance payable in this regard was Euros 1,080,830 (Euros 2,328,660 at 31 December 2021).

On 21 December 2018 the Company also signed another sale and leaseback agreement, payable in 61 monthly instalments. This agreement was renegotiated in 2021, in respect of which the Company made an early repayment of Euros 1,002,446 and deferred maturity by an additional 29 monthly instalments. The balance payable amounts to Euros 2,673,954 at 31 December 2022 (Euros 3,319,018 at 31 December 2021).

Additionally, the Company has other assets under finance leases amounting to Euros 6,694 (Euros 12,211 at 31 December 2021).

Future minimum lease payments are reconciled with their present value as follows:

Euros	2022	2021
Future minimum payments	4,151,866	6,417,254
Unaccrued finance costs	(390,388)	(757,365)
Present value	3,761,478	5,659,889



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Details of minimum payments under finance leases, by maturity date, are as follows:

Euros	2022	2021
Less than one year	1,778,480	1,898,642
One to five years	1,982,998	3,761,247
Total	3,761,478	5,659,889

All purchase options are expected to be exercised upon expiry of the leases. The value of the assets exceeds the amount of minimum lease payments in all cases.

No contingent rents for finance leases have been recognised as expenses.

### (8) <u>Investments in Group Companies and Associates</u>

Details of investments in Group companies and associates at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Equity instruments	13,790,689	-	7,669,753	=
Other financial assets (note 19)	16,767,487	207,138	14,474,903	233,256
Total	30,558,176	207,138	22,144,656	233,256

#### (a) Equity instruments

Details of equity instruments, which are measured at cost, at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, are as follows:

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
Euros	% ownership	Investment	% ownership	Investment
Latem Global Trading, S.A	57.38%	13,126,690	48.20%	7,657,128
Quinta Metálica Factoría de Revestimientos, S.A	50.00%	8,625	50.00%	8,625
Valorización Verde, S.A.	62.40%	625,874	=	-
elZinc America Corporation	100.00%	1,000	100.00%	1,000
elZinc France	100.00%	3,000	100.00%	3,000
elZinc Deutschland GmbH	51.00%	25,500	-	-
Total		13,790,689		7,669,753



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### Latem Global Trading, S.A.

On 27 April 2021 a decision was made to increase the capital of Latem Global Trading S.A. in an amount of Euros 8,900,000 through the creation of 8,900,000 new shares of Euros 1 par value each. Following this increase, the share capital of Latem Global Trading S.A. stood at Euros 19,108,000. As part of this capital increase, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. subscribed 3,938,591 new shares, paying a total of Euros 2,386,128 for 61% of the par value of the shares in the year ended 31 December 2021. At 31 December 2021, paid-in share capital amounted to Euros 14,456,756.

On 14 February 2022, Latem Global Trading S.A.'s capital was reduced through the pardoning of all unpaid capital up to that date arising from the most recent capital increase that had been agreed on 27 April 2021, i.e. in the amount of Euros 4,651,248. On the same date and subsequently, Latem Global Trading S.A. approved a share capital increase of Euros 10,000,000 through the issue of new registered shares with a par value of Euros 1 each. Following these transactions, the share capital of Latem Global Trading, S.A. amounts to Euros 24,456,752.

Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. has subscribed 5,825,000 new shares of the aforementioned capital increase, paying up on that date an amount of Euros 1,456,250, corresponding to 25% of the par value of the shares and a further Euros 2,330,000 on 25 May 2022, corresponding to 40% of the par value of the aforementioned capital increase. On 12 December 2022, the Company paid up Euros 1,165,000, corresponding to 20% of the par value of the aforementioned capital increase. In addition, on 4 May 2022 and 24 November 2022, respectively, the Company acquired 63,750 fully paid-up shares amounting to Euros 31,875 and 486,438 shares amounting to Euros 486,438.

At 31 December 2022, Euros 22,956,752 has been paid for the share capital of Latem Global Trading, S.A. (Euros 14,456,752 at 31 December 2021), which has negative reserves of Euros 33,532 (Euros 16,744 at 31 December 2021), prior years' losses of Euros 8,519 (Euros 6,706 in 2021) and a loss for the year of Euros 1,820 (Euros 1,813 at 31 December 2021). The principal activity of Latem Global Trading, S.A. is the holding of shares. Its registered office is located on the Villadangos industrial estate, in León.

As permitted by section 2 of article 43 of the Spanish Code of Commerce, the Company does not prepare consolidated annual accounts as the subgroup is part of the larger Spanish group Laminados del Principado, S.A.

Latern Global Trading, S.A. holds a 71.29% interest in the share capital of LaternAluminium, S.A., which was incorporated in 2018 and engages in the rolling and casting of aluminium.

## Quinta Metálica Factoría de Revestimientos, S.A.

On 12 March 2021, Raizquinta Architectural Roofing and Cladding, S.L. changed its name to Quinta Metálica Factoria de Revestimientos, S.A. and its share capital was increased to Euros 60,000 through the issuance of 57,000 new shares of Euros 1 par value each. Asturiana de Laminados S.A. subscribed 50% of these new shares and paid up 28.75% thereof. At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the investment amounted to Euros 8,625.

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the share capital of this company amounts to Euros 60,000, of which Euros 17,250 have been paid. The company has reserves of Euros 50,769 (negative in an amount of Euros 1,167 at 31 December 2021) and a profit for the year of Euros 21,669 (profit of Euros 69,092 at 31 December 2021). The principal activity of the Company comprises procurement and construction, particularly the preparation and metal coating of roofs, façades and all manner of structures. Its registered office is located on La Marina industrial estate in Villabrázaro, Zamora.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### Valorización Verde, S.A.

In the capital increase carried out by Valorización Verde, S.A. consisting of 1,000,003 shares with a par value of Euros 1 each, Sociedad Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. subscribed 625,874 new shares, fully paying up the amount of Euros 625,874 during 2022. At 31 December 2022, the share capital of this company amounts to Euros 1,003,004, which has been fully paid up. At the date of authorisation for issue of these annual accounts, this capital increase has been duly registered. The Company's principal activity consists of the management of all types of waste and the study, development and implementation of technologies, projects and facilities intended for the production of energy in all its forms using alternative sources that aid in the preservation of the environment. Its registered office is located on the Villadangos industrial estate, in León.

#### elZinc America Corporation

On 2 March 2020, the Company subscribed 100 new shares of the share capital of elZinc America Corporation, with a par value of USD 10 each, fully paid up for a total amount of Euros 1,000. At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the share capital of this company amounts to Euros 1,000 and has been subscribed and fully paid up. This company presents a loss of Euros 87,300 at 31 December 2022 (Euros 238,930 at 31 December 2021).

#### elZinc France, S.A.S

On 5 June 2021, elZinc France was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. with a share capital of Euros 3,000. This Company was practically dormant during 2021, increasing its activity during 2022 and posting a profit of Euros 11,045 at 31 December 2022 (Euros 1,459 in 2021).

#### elZinc Deutschland GmbH

On 22 April 2022, elZinc Deutschland GmbH was incorporated as a subsidiary that is 51% owned by Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. with a share capital of Euros 50,000. This company was essentially dormant during 2022 and presents a profit of Euros 30,698 at 31 December 2022.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Details by company at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

Investee	Capital	Unpaid capital	Reserves	Prior years' losses	Profit/(loss) for the year	Total equity
Latem Global Trading, S.A.	24,456,752	(1,500,000)	(33,532)	(8,519)	(1,820)	22,912,881
Quinta Metálica Factoria de Revestimientos, S.A.	60,000	(42,750)	50,769	-	21,669	89,688
Valorización Verde, S.A.	1,003,004	-	(559)	(36)	(246)	1,002,163
elZinc America Corporation	1,000	-	-	(468,685)	(87,300)	(554,985)
elZinc France	3,000	-	1,459	-	11,045	15,504
elZinc Deutschland GmbH	50,000	-	-	-	30,698	80,698

Details by company at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Investee	Capital	Unpaid capital	Reserves	Prior years' losses	Profit/(loss) for the year	Total equity
Latem Global Trading, S.A.	19,108,000	(4,651,244)	(16,744)	(6,706)	(1,813)	14,431,493
Quinta Metálica Factoria de Revestimientos, S.A.	60,000	(42,750)	(1,167)	(229)	52,166	68,019
elZinc America Corporation	1,000	-	-	(229,755)	(238,930)	(467,685)
elZinc France	3,000	-	-	-	1,459	4,459

None of the investees are listed on the stock exchange. No dividends were received from these companies in 2022 or 2021.

#### (b) Other financial assets

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company held a current account with its majority shareholder Laminados del Principado, S.A., the balance of which amounted to Euros 10,553,722 (Euros 8,937,461 at 31 December 2021). The balance drawn down from the current account with Laminados del Principado, S.A. was used to meet the cash requirements of Laminados del Principado, S.A. for the payment of share redemptions already formalised and agreed with the founding institutional shareholders upon incorporation of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. At 31 December 2022 the amount payable for these redemptions is Euros 1.2 million (Euros 2.4 million at 31 December 2021), of which approximately Euros 0.6 million are guaranteed by the Company.

In addition, the Company has a current account with Lufeol Investment, S.L., a shareholder of Laminados del Principado, S.A., the balance of which amounts to Euros 339,460 at 31 December 2022 (Euros 339,460 at 31 December 2021) (see note 19).

At their meeting held on 8 April 2017, the board of directors unanimously approved the extension of a guarantee or loan to the related company Titanzinc, S.A. Consequently, on 27 April 2017 the Company extended a Euros 4,940,000 loan to the related company Titanzinc, S.A., which accrues interest at an annual rate of 3.00%, payable on a half-yearly basis (see note 19). At 31 December 2022, the balance of accrued interest receivable amounts to Euros 623, 171 (Euros 492,994 at 31 December 2021). The loan has a seven year term and the full amount is payable upon maturity. On 26 July 2019, the Company's board of directors approved the extension of the maturity date by a further five years. This related party transaction was carried out for the purpose of enabling Titanzinc S.A. to meet its obligations to third parties.

All the shares of Laminados del Principado, S.A. held by Titanzinc, S.A. had been pledged to the Company to secure this loan, in addition to the future receivables of Titanzinc, S.A. from the dividends



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

that it might receive from Laminados del Principado, S.A. Titanzinc, S.A. has a 57.78% shareholding in Laminados del Principado, S.A.

At their meeting held on 21 December 2022, in response to a certified fax received from Titanzinc, S.A. questioning its status as borrower and, therefore, its obligation to repay the loan granted by ASLA, and having analysed the legal viability of the inquiry made by Titanzinc, S.A., the board of directors unanimously agreed to open a period of negotiations between the different parties involved with the aim of achieving the best possible out-of-court solution. In the meantime, in order to facilitate the negotiation, they resolved to release Titanzinc, S.A. from the pledge in favour of ASLA of the shares that the former holds in Laminados del Principado, S.A., as well as to suspend henceforth the accrual of interest at a fixed rate of 3% per annum.

In 2021 the Company extended a non-current loan to elZinc America Corporation, which amounts to Euros 280,135 at 31 December 2022 (Euros 257,982 at 31 December 2021).

During 2022, the Company granted a loan to Valorización Verde, S.A., the balance of which at 31 December 2022 amounts to Euros 30,999. This amount is on account of a future capital increase.

Furthermore, in 2021 the Company extended current loans to Group companies, the balance of which at 31 December 2022 breaks down as Euros 183,322 (Euros 226,065 at 31 December 2021) to Latem Global Trading, S.A. and Euros 23,816 (Euros 7,191 at 31 December 2021) to other related entities (see note 19).

# (9) Financial Assets by Category and Investments

## (a) Financial assets by category

The Company classifies the financial assets detailed in notes 8, 9 and 12 under financial assets at amortised cost, except for investments in equity instruments, amounting to Euros 86,476 (Euros 66,403 at 31 December 2021), which are considered financial assets at cost given that their fair value cannot be reliably estimated, and equity investments in Group companies amounting to Euros 13,821,688 (Euros 7,669,753 at 31 December 2021).

Financial assets at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, with their fair values being the same as their carrying amounts. Financial assets at fair value through equity are measured at fair value and investments in Group companies are measured at cost.

Net gains and losses by financial asset category for 2022 amounted to Euros 464,196 of finance income at amortised cost arising on loans and receivables, relating mainly to the loans extended and bank deposits (Euros 360,738 in 2021).



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (b) <u>Investments</u>

Movement in 2022 and 2021 in non-current and current investments is as follows:

Euros	Balance at 01.01.2022	Additions and charges	Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2022
Non-current investments	4,766,134	20,073	(72,353)	4,713,854
Equity instruments	66,403	20,073	-	86,476
Loans to third parties	75,247	=	(8,149)	67,098
Debt securities	138,403	-	=	138,403
Fixed-term deposits	4,467,248	=	(63,461)	4,403,787
Non-current security and other deposits extended	18,833	-	(743)	18,090
Current investments	5,216,654	105,639	(216,008)	5,106,285
Fixed-term deposits	4,943,266	83,462	(109,616)	4,917,112
Other financial assets	273,388	22,177	(106,392)	189,173

Euros	Balance at 01.01.2021	Additions and charges	Disposals	Balance at 31.12.2021
Non-current investments	4,741,124	25,010		4,766,134
Equity instruments	41,393	25,010	-	66,403
Loans to third parties	75,247	=	-	75,247
Debt securities	138,403	-	-	138,403
Fixed-term deposits	4,467,248	-	-	4,467,248
Non-current security and other deposits extended	18,833	-	-	18,833
Current investments	5,106,902	241,324	(131,572)	5,216,654
Fixed-term deposits	4,743,266	200,000	·	4,943,266
Other financial assets	363,636	41,324	(131,572)	273,388

The figures shown in the foregoing tables do not differ substantially from the fair values of the related assets.

At 31 December 2022, fixed-term deposits under non-current assets include six deposits at two banks amounting to Euros 4,403,787 (Euros 4,467,248 at 31 December 2021). In 2022 and 2021 these deposits did not earn interest. In addition, these deposits are tied to the maturity of the guarantees relating to the 2008, 2013, 2014 and 2016 Reindus loans and 2014 and 2016 Competitiveness loans, which will mature in over 12 months. The maturity of the Reindus and Competitiveness loans is detailed in note 15.

At 31 December 2022, fixed-term deposits under current assets include four deposits at four banks amounting to Euros 4,917,112 (Euros 4,943,266 at 31 December 2021). These deposits did not earn interest in 2022 and mature in less than 12 months. Of the total amount, Euros 4,524,000 are linked to guarantees required to supply raw materials, Euros 173,077 to the guarantee on the 2007 Reindus loan and Euros 220,035 to other investments.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (10) Risk Management Policy

## (a) Qualitative disclosures

Financial risk is centrally managed at the Company by the directors. The main financial risks affecting the Company are as follows:

## (i) <u>Credit risk:</u>

The Company takes out insurance policies to mitigate the credit risk derived from sales to third parties.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company intensified its activity in the collections and risks department in order to meet the collection targets set before the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it has not been necessary to change the policies developed in previous years, since they have been considered sufficient to address the new socio-economic reality.

The average collection period has not changed with respect to the average period prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and the situation derived from the war in Ukraine, and likewise, the percentage of debt covered by insurance has not changed.

## (ii) Liquidity risk:

At 31 December 2022, the Company's working capital is negative in an amount of Euros 5,848 thousand (positive working capital of Euros 5,952 thousand at 31 December 2021). However, in the current year as in recent years, the Company has generated sufficient operating profit to meet its obligations. The company's EBITDA for 2022 is positive in the amount of Euros 6,902 thousand (Euros 10,152 thousand in 2021) and the forecasts prepared by the Company assume a gradual growth of EBITDA in the coming years.

The Company has the cash presented in its balance sheet and the current financial assets described in note 9, as well as undrawn financing facilities of Euros 7.7 million at 31 December 2022 and bill discounting and reverse factoring lines maturing from 2024 to 2026 to finance working capital, recognised as current in the amount of Euros 7.5 million (see note 15), for the purpose of ensuring liquidity and enabling it to meet all the payment obligations arising from its business activities and the major investments that it has made (see notes 1 and 6).

Also, in 2021 the Company was granted an extension of the grace period (one more year) and maturity (two more years) of the loans under the ICO COVID-19 guarantee line arranged in 2020.

The Company has also optimised its financial structure in order to adjust the repayment schedule of certain debts to the reality of the Company's business plan, once the investment in the finishing line has been completed and taking into account the administrative and technical delays that have occurred.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

As regards this optimisation process, on 4 November 2021 the Company completed the sixth bond issue in its Euros 50,000,000 programme, the first issue of which was on 3 August 2021. This programme involves the issue of 500 covered bonds with a face value of Euros 100,000 each and listed on Bolsas y Mercados Españoles de Renta Fija, the Spanish fixed income market (BME RF or MARF per its Spanish acronym). These bonds accrue an annual coupon rate of 5.75% and are repayable at six years via a bullet payment. These bond issues have been fully subscribed and paid up by Spanish and French institutional investors. The purpose of the second issue on 17 September 2021 for Euros 18,800,000, equivalent to 188 covered bonds with a face value of Euros 100,000 each on the Alternative Fixed-Income Market (MARF), and under the same terms and conditions as the other issues, was to exchange 188 bonds issued in 2016 on the EURO MTF market of the Luxembourg stock exchange. This effectively cancelled and redeemed the issue carried out by the Company in that year and incorporated the former bondholders into this new issue.

Consequently, these facilities, together with the cash flows generated by the business and the financing transactions performed, provide the Company with sufficient liquidity in the course of its forecast transactions.

## (iii) Market risk (including interest rate, currency and other types of price risk):

Both the cash balances and the financial debt of the Company are exposed to interest rate risk, which could have an adverse impact on its financial results and cash flows.

With respect to currency risk, the Company did not perform any significant transactions in foreign currency in 2022 or 2021.

As regards market risks, fluctuations in zinc prices (LME) affect the measurement of certain inventories that are produced for stock purposes and not on order.

The IBOR reform does not affect the Company.

## (b) Quantitative information

## • Credit risk:

The Company takes out insurance policies to mitigate the credit risk derived from sales to third parties. At 31 December 2022, the percentage of receivables from third parties secured by credit insurance or non-recourse factoring facilities with respect to total receivables from third parties is 92% (87% at 31 December 2021), and the policies taken out cover 95% of the balance with each insured customer in 2022 and 2021.

# <u>Interest rate risk:</u>

The Company had not arranged any interest rate hedges at 31 December 2022 or 2021. A portion of the Company's loans are arranged at floating rates and, therefore, it is exposed to cash flow risk. In addition, the Company has issued bonds (see note 15) at a fixed interest rate and, accordingly, is exposed to fair value risk.

In 2022, had interest rates been 100 basis points higher or lower, with other variables remaining constant, profit after tax would have been approximately Euros 97,235 higher/lower (Euros 35,918 in 2021), mainly because of higher/lower borrowing costs on floating interest debt.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

## Currency risk:

The Company did not perform any significant transactions in foreign currency and did not arrange any currency hedges in 2022 or 2021.

## • Market risk:

During the first six months of 2022, zinc prices trended upward, falling in the final months of 2022.

Had zinc prices on the commodities market at 31 December 2022 been 1% higher or lower, with other variables remaining constant, the difference in profit after tax would not be significant.

### (11) Inventories

Details of inventories at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Merchandise	69,920	77,163
Raw materials and other supplies	10,950,768	2,285,571
Work in progress	1,874,912	946,437
Finished goods	9,980,259	9,946,931
Total	22,875,859	13,256,102

The volume in tonnes of inventories at 31 December 2022 is 70% higher than at 31 December 2021.

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company did not consider that it had any obsolete, defective or slow-moving products that reduced the cost at which its inventories were measured.

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the risk of damage to its inventories. The coverage of these policies with respect to the carrying amounts of inventories is considered sufficient.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

## (12) Trade and Other Receivables

The breakdown of trade and other receivables in the accompanying balance sheets at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Receivables - Group companies (note 19)	1,441,791	3,026,493
Trade receivables from Group companies	1,441,791	2,533,499
Other receivables from Group companies	-	492,994
Unrelated parties	12,261,490	10,467,891
Trade receivables	11,364,844	9,319,774
Other receivables	15,000	15,000
Personnel	22,433	23,290
Current tax assets (note 16)	82,546	82,546
Public entities, other (note 16)	776,667	1,027,281
Total	13,703,281	13,494,384

The carrying amounts shown above do not differ substantially from the fair value of these assets.

Euros 4,893,393 were transferred under non-recourse factoring agreements at 31 December 2022 (Euros 4,986,987 at 31 December 2021).

## (13) Equity

#### (a) Subscribed capital

At 1 January 2021 the share capital of the Company was represented by 25,710,333 registered shares of Euros 1 par value each, subscribed and fully paid.

On 10 November 2021, the shareholders of the Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting agreed to split the Company's total share capital, which increased from 25,710,333 shares of Euros 1 par value each to 128,551,665 shares with a par value of Euros 0.20 each, proportionally equivalent to five new shares for every one former share. The purpose of the split was to increase the market availability of the Company's stock and to improve stock trading volumes. Splitting the shareholders' investment in the stock this way can attract new investors.

As a result, at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company's share capital amounted to Euros 25,710,333, represented by 128,551,665 shares of Euros 0.20 par value each, subscribed and fully paid.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company's shareholders are as follows:

Percentage ownership	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Laminados del Principado, S.A.	60.37%	60.37%
Natural person	5.94%	-
Own shares	0.61%	0.54%
Other shareholders	33.08%	39.09%
Total	100%	100%

At 31 December 2022, Laminados del Principado S.A. and a natural person are the only shareholders that hold an interest of 5% or more.

On 19 June 2017, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. began trading on BME Growth (previously called Mercado Alternativo Bursátil (Spanish Alternative Stock Market) – MAB). The listing of 100% of the Company's share capital on this market is one of the most important moments in the Company's history, offering solvency, transparency and prestige to investors, customers, suppliers and financial intermediaries and enabling the Company to continue growing and to achieve its main objective, which is to be a global benchmark in the production of rolled zinc products.

Following its aforementioned admission to trading on BME Growth, the Company formalised a liquidity contract with the liquidity provider, whereby the latter commits to offering liquidity to investors. In order to enable the liquidity provider to meet the commitments of this contract, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. provided the former with Euros 300,000 in cash and a certain number of shares.

## (b) Legal reserve

Under Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July 2010 approving the Spanish Companies Act, 10% of net profit for each year must be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of the share capital.

The legal reserve can be used to increase share capital provided that the balance left on the reserve is at least equal to 10% of the nominal value of the total share capital after the increase.

Except as indicated above, until the legal reserve exceeds 20% of share capital it can only be used to offset losses, and only when sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.

The legal reserve amounts to Euros 1,323,159 at 31 December 2022 (Euros 914,144 at 31 December 2021).

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the balance of this reserve had not reached the legally required minimum.



## Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (c) Own shares

At 31 December 2022 the Company holds 784,799 own shares valued at Euros 215,843, which represent 0.61% of the Company's share capital (at 31 December 2021 the Company held 692,191 own shares valued at Euros 232,656, which represented 0.54% of the Company's share capital). In 2022, the Company carried out the following transactions with own shares, through the operations of its liquidity provider:

Euros	Number of shares	Nominal amount	Average purchase price
Balance at 01.01.2022	692,191	232,656	0.34
Acquisitions	921,329	238,012	0.26
Disposals	(828,721)	(254,825)	(0.31)
Balance at 31.12.2022	784,799	215,843	0.28

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amount obtained from the sale of the shares totalled Euros 205,517, which represents a decline in reserves of Euros 32,495.

Euros	Number of shares	Nominal amount	Average purchase price
Balance at 01.01.2021	134,409	120,864	0.90
Purchases prior to stock split	254,651	420,907	
Disposals prior to stock split	(259,403)	(324,441)	
Stock split	518,628	-	
Purchases after stock split	104,316	35,633	
Disposals after stock split	(60,410)	(20,307)	
Balance at 31.12.2021	692,191	232,656	0.34

<sup>(\*)</sup> The amount obtained from the sale of the shares totalled Euros 453,583, which represents an increase in reserves of Euros 108,835.



## Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Expressed in Euros)

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (14) Capital Grants

Euros				31 December 2021				31 December 2022			
Grantor	Grant	Related loan (*****)	Year awarded	Amount awarded	Balance at 31 December 2020	Transfers to the income statement in 2021	Tax effect of allocation to profit or loss	Balance at 31 December 2021	Transfers to the income statement in 2022	Tax effect of allocation to profit or loss	Balance at 31 December 2022
MITC (*)	Reindus 2007	2,000,000	2007	720,994	445,138	(11,547)	2,887	436,478	(10,564)	2,641	428,555
MITC (*)	Reindus 2008	1,800,000	2008	595,508	341,288	(13,181)	3,295	331,402	(12,137)	3,034	322,299
MITC (*)	Reindus 2009	1,500,000	2009	551,470	340,682	(10,392)	2,598	332,888	(9,285)	2,321	325,924
MITC (*)	Reindus 2010	1,800,000	2010	671,063	347,443	(13,272)	3,318	337,489	(13,272)	3,318	327,535
MITC (*)	Reindus 2011	1,000,000	2011	404,650	185,465	(22,480)	5,620	168,605	(22,480)	5,620	151,745
MITC (*)	MINER Phase I grant		2007	6,900,000	3,883,329	(182,696)	45,674	3,746,307	(172,601)	43,150	3,616,856
IDEPA (**)	IDEPA Phase I grant		2008	2,952,862	1,703,662	(72,045)	18,011	1,649,628	(67,945)	16,986	1,598,669
MEH (***)	LIR Phase I grant		2007	1,668,038	918,842	(41,916)	10,479	887,405	(39,586)	9,897	857,716
MITC(*)	MINER Phase Il grant		2010	5,480,008	3,915,105	(535,600)	133,900	3,513,405	(516,589)	129,147	3,125,963
CDTI (****)	CDTI-CEIT		2019	114,915	60,329	(22,982)	5,745	43,092	(22,984)	5,747	25,855
Total				20,059,508	12,141,283	(926,111)	231,527	11,446,699	(887,443)	221,861	10,781,117

MITC (\*) Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade

IDEPA (\*\*) Asturias regional government Institute for Economic Development

MEH (\*\*\*) Ministry of Economy and Finance

CDTI (\*\*\*\*) Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (\*\*\*\*\*) The Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant the different formula of the Company recognised as a capital grant grant the company recognised as a capital grant gran

The Company recognised as a capital grant the difference between the amounts received and the fair values of these loans (present value of amounts payable discounted at market interest rates).

See loans - note 15



## Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Expressed in Euros)

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (a) Grants recognised as non-repayable

Information on non-repayable capital grants received by the Company, which form a part of equity, as well as amounts taken to the income statement, are shown in the foregoing table. The requirements for receiving these grants have been met and certified.

# (15) Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified under financial liabilities at amortised cost and are measured at amortised cost. Their fair value does not differ significantly from their carrying amount at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.

# (a) Non-current and current payables

Details of non-current and current payables in the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:



# Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

	31 December 2022						
Euros	Date	Maturity	Nominal interest rate	Initial	Total amount	Long-term	Short-term
	granted	date	Norminal interest rate	loan/limit		maturity	maturity
Bonds and other marketable securities					48,659,917	47,194,849	1,465,068
Non-convertible bonds	03/08/2021	02/08/2027	5.75%	50,000,000	47,194,849	47,194,849	-
Accrued interest					1,465,068	-	1,465,068
Loans and borrowings			- "		35,424,999	14,513,681	20,911,318
Caixabank export discounting line	14/09/2020	14/09/2023	Euribor + 1.75%	3,500,000	2,786,175	-	2,786,175
Cajamar reverse factoring	27/11/2017	27/11/2024	1.65%	4,000,000	3,991,109	-	3,991,109
Sabadell factoring	07/07/2017	07/07/2023	Euribor + 1.75%	2,500,000	69,807	-	69,807
Liberbank ICO export discounting line	04/06/2020	04/06/2023	Euribor + 2.3%	1,000,000	762,242	-	762,242
Caixabank loan	16/03/2018	16/03/2023	2.65% Euribor + 1.85%	513,000	27,294	-	27,294
Caja Laboral ICO reverse factoring	16/05/2018	25/06/2023		400,000	400,000	-	400,000
Liberbank ICO reverse factoring	13/09/2020	05/06/2023	3-month Euribor + 1.95%	1,500,000	976,858	-	976,858
BBVA ICO reverse factoring	17/10/2020	24/07/2023	90-day Euribor + 4.10%	1,000,000	991,087	-	991,087
Cajamar loan	26/12/2018	26/12/2023	1.60%	1,100,000	227,000	-	227,000
Sabadell ICO reverse factoring	14/05/2018	17/09/2023	2.50%	750,000	746,062	1 460 660	746,062
Caixabank ICO loan	20/04/2020 20/04/2020	20/04/2028	2.75%	2,000,000 2.000.000	1,772,349	1,462,662	309,687
Deutsche Bank ICO Ioan Cajamar ICO Ioan	30/04/2020	20/04/2028 30/04/2028	2.91% 2.67%	1.500.000	1,776,128 1,328,662	1,466,465 1,091,899	309,663 236,763
Caixabank ICO credit account	17/12/2016	20/04/2026	2.00%	4,000,000	3,456,020	3,456,020	230,703
BBVA ICO loan	08/05/2020	08/03/2026	4.64%	500,000	421,003	298,171	122,832
BBVA ICO loan  BBVA ICO credit facility	19/06/2021	19/06/2024	2.31%	1,000,000	939,923	939,923	122,032
Liberbank ICO loan	15/06/2020	04/06/2028	3.41%	1,000,000	916,138	763,403	152,735
Deutsche Bank ICO credit account	26/06/2020	26/04/2025	1.60%	2,400,000	2,397,237	2,397,237	102,700
Deutsche Bank reverse factoring	09/06/2021	09/06/2024	6-month Euribor + 2.55%	500,000	493,199	2,037,207	493,199
Santander VAT prepayment	01/06/2021	01/06/2023	Euribor + 1.70%	500,000	499,035	_	499,035
Banco Santander export discounting line	21/03/2018	10/05/2024	2.50%	500,000	471,165	_	471,165
Caja Laboral Ioan	14/06/2021	14/06/2025	2.65%	600,000	405,060	246,600	158,460
CajaMar credit facility	03/09/2021	25/08/2026	Euribor	3,000,000	582,379		582,379
Santander loan	19/04/2022	20/03/2023	5.88%	225,005	225,005	-	225,005
Santander reverse factoring	24/01/2022	24/01/2023	2.17%	1,800,000	1,796,220	-	1,796,220
Sabadell 1 reverse factoring prepayment	25/03/2022	25/03/2023	2.50%	500,000	495,977	-	495,977
Banco Santander prepayment	27/04/2022	27/04/2025	Euribor + 1.70%	2,000,000	1,995,114	-	1,995,114
Sabadell 2 reverse factoring prepayment	07/07/2017	07/07/2023	2.50%	500,000	477,632	-	477,632
C.Laboral loan	01/06/2022	01/06/2028	1.50%	1,000,000	997,500	897,967	99,533
SANTANDER Definitive	27/04/2022	27/04/2025	2.90%	1,500,000	1,493,334	1,493,334	-
BBVA reverse factoring prepayment	13/06/2022	13/06/2023	2.75%	1,000,000	981,830	-	981,830
Sabadell credit facility	26/12/2018	26/12/2023	3.00%	1,206,000	526,455	-	526,455
Other payables					20,765,369	14,194,113	6,571,256
2007 reindustrialisation loan		01/10/2023	4.97%	2,000,000	198,201	-	198,201
2008 reindustrialisation loan	15/12/2008	01/10/2024	4.49%	1,800,000	352,770	172,770	180,000
2009 reindustrialisation loan	17/08/2009	01/10/2025	4.96%	1,500,000	433,022	283,022	150,000
2010 reindustrialisation loan	15/09/2010	01/10/2026	5.10%	1,800,000	332,827	244,672	88,155
2011 reindustrialisation loan	31/08/2011	01/10/2027	5.70%	1,000,000	458,950	358,950	100,000
2012 reindustrialisation loan	10/12/2012	30/09/2024	3.95%	4,417,500	1,262,142	631,071	631,071
2013 reindustrialisation loan	31/12/2013	31/12/2023	4.93%	5,475,750	533,133	1 001 006	533,133
2014 reindustrialisation loan	31/12/2014	31/12/2026	4.53%	3,360,000	1,762,541	1,321,906	440,635
2014 competitiveness loan	31/12/2014 29/12/2016	31/12/2026	4.53%	747,750	427,285 5 796 111	320,464	106,821
2016 competitiveness loan 2016 reindustrialisation loan	29/12/2016	31/12/2028 31/12/2028	2.29% 2.29%	7,475,596 5,015,850	5,786,111 3,331,693	4,821,759 2,776,411	964,352 555,282
2017 reindustrialisation loan	27/11/2017	31/12/2028	2.29% 4.00%	1,123,427			555,∠8∠
CDTI loan	27/11/2017	31/12/2029	4.00% 0.00%	362,544	1,123,427 195,336	1,123,427 156,664	38,672
Finance leases (note 7)	2//01/201/	31/03/2020	0.00%	JUZ,J <del>44</del>	3,761,478	1,982,997	1,778,481
Accrued interest				_	88,581	1,204,22/	88,581
Suppliers of fixed assets				_	717,872	_	717,872
Total					104,850,285	75,902,643	28,947,642
					.0.,000,200		



# Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

	31 December 2021							
Euros	Date	Maturity date	Nominal interest rate	Initial	Total	Long-term	Short-term	
	granted	watanty date	Norminal interest rate	loan/limit	amount	maturity	maturity	
Bonds and other marketable securities	00/00/0001	00 (00 (0007	5.750	50,000,000	48,638,027	47,432,890	1,205,137	
Non-convertible bonds	03/08/2021	02/08/2027	5.75%	50,000,000	47,432,890 1,205,137	47,432,890	1,205,137	
Accrued interest					22,544,641	10,333,247		
Loans and borrowings	14/00/2020	14/09/2023	1.65% and 2.10%	3,500,000	1,185,914	10,333,247	12,211,394	
Caixabank export discounting line Cajamar reverse factoring	14/09/2020 27/11/2017	27/11/2024	2%	3,000,000	1,185,914	-	1,185,914 1,915,900	
Sabadell factoring	07/07/2017	07/07/2022	Legal interest rate + 0.1%	1,500,000	69,572	=	69,572	
Liberbank ICO export discounting line	04/06/2020	04/06/2028	3.405%	1,000,000	1,000,000	=	1,000,000	
Caixabank loan	16/03/2018	16/03/2023	2.65%	513,000	134,682	27,294	107,388	
Caja Laboral ICO reverse factoring	16/05/2018	25/06/2023	Euribor + 1.85%	400,000	394,536	-	394,536	
Liberbank ICO reverse factoring	13/09/2020	04/06/2026	3-month Euribor + 1.95%	1,500,000	1,465,657	-	1,465,657	
BBVA ICO reverse factoring	17/10/2020	24/07/2023	90-day Euribor + 4.10%	1,000,000	997,836	-	997,836	
Cajamar loan	26/12/2018	26/12/2023	1.60%	1,100,000	450,176	227,062	223,114	
Sabadell ICO reverse factoring	14/05/2018	17/09/2023	2.50%	750,000	759,610	-	759,610	
Santander loan	27/11/2019	27/11/2022	12-month Euribor + 3.30%	970,000	306,123	-	306,123	
Caixabank ICO loan	20/04/2020	20/04/2028	2.75%	2,000,000	1,973,368	1,772,349	201,019	
Deutsche Bank ICO Ioan	20/04/2020	20/04/2028	1.95%	2,000,000	1,976,965	1,776,127	200,838	
Cajamar ICO loan	30/04/2020	30/04/2028	1.95%	1,500,000	1,483,480	1,328,662	154,818	
Caixabank ICO credit account	17/12/2016	20/04/2026	2%	4,000,000	1,161,841	1,161,841	70.770	
BBVA ICO loan	08/05/2020	06/03/2026	4.6%	500,000	499,775	421,003	78,772	
BBVA ICO credit facility Liberbank ICO loan	19/06/2021 15/06/2020	19/06/2024 04/06/2028	2.31% 3.41%	1,000,000	685,474 990,317	685,474	- 74170	
Deutsche Bank ICO credit account	26/06/2020	26/06/2025	1.60%	1,000,000 2,400,000	1,612,237	916,139 1,612,237	74,178	
Deutsche Bank reverse factoring	09/06/2021	09/06/2024	6-month Euribor + 2.55%	500,000	495,246	1,012,237	495,246	
Banco Santander reverse factoring	01/06/2021	01/06/2022	12-month Euribor	500,000	500,000	_	500,000	
Banco Santander export discounting line	21/03/2018	10/05/2024	2.50%	500,000	498,500	-	498,500	
Caja Laboral Ioan	14/06/2021	17/02/2025	2.65%	600,000	558,927	405,059	153,868	
CajaMar credit facility	03/09/2021	03/09/2022	Euribor	2,000,000	560,108	-	560,108	
Santander loan	20/10/2021	20/01/2022	4.95%	225,000	75,233	-	75,233	
Santander, customer advances	26/07/2021	26/07/2022	2.17%	800,000	793,164	-	793,164	
Other payables					26,277,537	20,031,996	6,245,541	
2007 reindustrialisation loan	31/10/2007	01/10/2023	4.97%	2,000,000	394,264	194,264	200,000	
2008 reindustrialisation loan	15/12/2008	01/10/2024	4.49%	1,800,000	525,163	345,163	180,000	
2009 reindustrialisation loan	17/08/2009	01/10/2025	4.96%	1,500,000	571,389	421,389	150,000	
2010 reindustrialisation loan	15/09/2010	01/10/2026	5.10%	1,800,000	410,976	322,821	88,155	
2011 reindustrialisation loan	31/08/2011	01/10/2027	5.70%	1,000,000	542,619	442,619	100,000	
2012 reindustrialisation loan	10/12/2012	30/09/2024	3.95%	4,417,500	1,893,214	1,262,143	631,071	
2013 reindustrialisation loan	31/12/2013	31/12/2023	4.93%	5,475,750	797,133	533,133	264,000	
2014 reindustrialisation loan	31/12/2014	31/12/2026	4.53%	3,360,000	2,203,176	1,762,541	440,635	
2014 competitiveness loan	31/12/2014 29/12/2016	31/12/2026 31/12/2028	4.53% 2.29%	747,750 7.475.506	534,107 6,750,463	427,286 5.786.111	106,821 964,352	
2016 competitiveness loan 2016 reindustrialisation loan	29/12/2016	31/12/2028	2.29%	7,475,596 5,015,850	3,979,576	5,786,111 3,411,065	568,511	
2017 reindustrialisation loan	27/11/2017	31/12/2028	4.00%	1,123,427	1,123,427	1,123,427		
CDTI loan	27/01/2017	31/05/2029	0.00%	362,544	227,565	1,123,427	38,672	
Finance leases (note 7)	2,,01,201,	51, 55, 2020	3.50%	302,0 17	5,659,889	3,761,247	1,898,642	
Accrued interest					76,619	-,, -,,- 17	76,619	
Suppliers of fixed assets					587,957	49,894	538,063	
Total					97,460,205	77,798,133	19,662,072	



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The amount relating to the limits of the 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 reindustrialisation loans is the total amount awarded without subtracting the associated grant (see note 14).

The effective interest rate on loans and borrowings at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 was an annual rate of between 3.65% and 3.73%.

All the borrowing costs recognised in 2022 and 2021, amounting to Euros 5,728,198 and Euros 4,339,987, respectively, related to financial debts accounted for using the amortised cost method.

Details of non-current payables at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, by maturity, are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022
2024 (*)	9,019,492
2025 (*)	6,369,853
2026 (*)	7,655,814
2027	3,122,849
2028 and subsequent years	49,734,635
Total	75,902,643

(\*) 2024, 2025 and 2026 include amounts of Euros 0.9 million, Euros 2.4 million and Euros 3.5 million, respectively, corresponding to credit facilities maturing in the long term. The Company's directors intend to renew these facilities at maturity.

Euros	31.12.2021
2023	7,304,639
2024	6,186,785
2025	6,306,350
2026	5,191,703
2027 and subsequent years	52,808,656
Total	77,798,133



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (b) Bonds and other marketable securities

On 20 July 2016 the Company issued 188 non-convertible bonds with a face value of Euros 100,000 on the EURO MTF market of the Luxembourg stock exchange, with initially maturity on 20 July 2023. These bonds accrued an annual interest rate of 6.50%, payable annually, and the Company had arranged a mortgage on its assets with an appraisal value of Euros 27,676,340, in accordance with the provisions of the bond issue prospectus. On 26 December 2018 an amendment to the terms and conditions of the memorandum was agreed so as to change the maturity date of the issue to 20 July 2025, and provide the in rem guarantee for the issue, comprising a real estate mortgage and a chattel mortgage (see note 6).

On 25 March 2021, the Company's board of directors approved a debt restructuring programme through a bond issue for a maximum amount of Euros 50 million, of which Euros 40 million will be allocated to refinancing debt and Euros 10 million to new investments.

On 3 August the first issue of the Asturiana de Laminados Bond Programme was subscribed and paid up in an amount of Euros 21.7 million. The bond issue was subscribed by institutional investors of various nationalities. Furthermore, through Euroclear and Clearstream, the Company notified holders of the bonds issued on 12 August 2016 on the EURO MTF market in Luxembourg that, within a maximum period of 15 business days starting from 6 September 2021, a second bond issue in an amount of Euros 18.8 million would be carried out to exchange these former bonds, as agreed at the assembly of bondholders and reflected in the Other Relevant Information bulletin of 18 June 2021.

On 17 September 2021 the second and third issues of the Asturiana de Laminados Bond Programme were subscribed and paid up in amounts of Euros 18.8 million and Euros 4.5 million, respectively. The second issue constituted the full refinancing of the 2016 issue on the EURO MTF market in Luxembourg, which has been exchanged for this new issue, as agreed at the assembly of bondholders and reflected in the Other Relevant Information bulletin of 18 June 2021.

On 13 October 2021, 26 October 2021 and 4 November 2021 the fourth, fifth and sixth issues of the Asturiana de Laminados Bond Programme were subscribed and paid up in amounts of Euros 2 million, Euros 2.2 million and Euros 0.8 million, respectively, thereby completing the Company's entire Euros 50 million bond issuance programme.

The cash inflows from these issues, net of arrangement fees, amount to Euros 29.2 million.

The issues mature at six years via a bullet repayment, are secured by a mortgage guarantee (see note 6) and accrue a coupon of 5.75%. The effective interest rate is an annual 6.92%.

The Company has two bond buyback options, one on 3 August 2026 at 101.475% and another six months prior to their maturity, i.e. 3 February 2027 at 100% (for further details on the issue and bond programme please refer to the MARF website).

As with the previous issue, the bond prospectus sets out a series of obligations to be met by the Company, including reporting obligations, the arrangement of an in rem guarantee valued at Euros 99,557,098 (see note 6), and restrictions on additional debt and on dividend distribution to shareholders, provided that the net financial debt to EBITDA ratio is lower than 2.5. If, as a consequence of taking on additional debt, the net financial debt to EBITDA ratio were to exceed 2.5, the issuer would have a maximum of six months, starting from the moment it becomes aware of this situation, to reduce the ratio to 2.5x or lower. In the event the ratio has not been reduced to 2.5x or lower after this six-month period has elapsed, it is understood that there are grounds for early redemption.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The prospectus also provides certain early redemption clauses, which include defaults relating to the issue, the failure to meet the obligations assumed in the prospectus, the failure to meet payment obligations vis-à-vis third parties in an amount greater than 8% of the total value of the asset, substantial changes to the Company's statutory activity, auditor's reports containing a disclaimer of opinion and the failure to arrange an in rem guarantee.

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the Company meets all obligations set forth in the prospectus and has not triggered any of the early redemption clauses.

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the fair value of the debt does not differ significantly from its carrying amount.

## (c) Loans and borrowings

The Company has various financing facilities at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the terms and outstanding balance of which are detailed in section a) of this note.

# (d) Reindustrialisation and CDTI loans

The main terms and outstanding balances at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are shown in section a) of this note.

### (i) 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 reindustrialisation loans

The Company received five reindustrialisation loans, the terms of which are detailed in section a) of this note.

The Company recognises the debts relating to the fair value (net present value) of the loan repayments. The difference between the amount awarded and present value was recognised as a capital grant (see note 14).

#### (ii) 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016 and 2017 reindustrialisation loans

The Company received five reindustrialisation loans from the MITC, the terms of which are detailed in section a) of this note.

#### (iii) 2014 and 2016 competitiveness loans

The Company received two reindustrialisation loans to boost competitiveness from the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, which are detailed in section a) of this note.

## (iv) CDTI loan

On 27 January 2017, the Centre for the Development of Industrial Technology (CDTI) announced its final decision to award the Company an interest-free loan of Euros 362,544 to carry out a project, repayable in six-monthly instalments of Euros 19,336 each between 2021 and 2028. At 31 December 2022, the Company had satisfied the initial requirements of the CDTI.

# (16) Taxation



## Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (a) Current balances with public entities

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company has the following balances with public entities:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets	859,213	1,109,827
Current tax assets	82,546	82,546
Grants receivable	339,216	-
Value added tax	437,451	1,027,281
Liabilities	709,449	248,506
Current tax liabilities	429,376	-
Withholdings on account of personal income tax	126,834	110,895
Social Security contributions payable	153,239	137,611

# (b) Reconciliation of accounting profit and taxable income

Income tax for the year is calculated based on the accounting profit/loss obtained under generally accepted accounting principles, which is not necessarily the same as the taxable income/tax loss.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The reconciliation of the accounting profit before tax at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 with the taxable income for the year is as follows:

Euros	Income statement			Income ar di	Total		
	Increases	Decreases	Net	Increases	Decreases	Net	
Income and expenses for the year	-	-	367,628	-	-	665,582	1,033,210
Income tax	-	-	119,573	-	-	221,861	341,434
Profit before income tax		-	487,201	-	-	887,443	1,374,644
Permanent differences	115,101	-	115,101	-	-	-	115,101
Temporary differences	3,498,952	(92,252)	3,406,700	-	(887,443)	(887,443)	2,519,257
Taxable income	3,614,053	(92,252)	4,009,002		(887,443)	-	4,009,002
Taxable income							4,009,002
Tax payable							1,002,251
Tax deductions							(250,563)
Withholdings and payments on account							(322,312)
Total amount payable							429,376

Euros	Income statement			Income a	Total		
	Increases	Decreases	Net	Increases	Decreases	Net	
Income and expenses for the year	-	-	4,090,150	-	-	694,584	4,784,734
Income tax	-	-	1,366,968	-	-	231,527	1,598,495
Profit before income tax	-	-	5,457,118	-	-	926,111	6,383,229
Permanent differences	10,753	-	10,753	-	-	-	10,753
Temporary differences	979,219	(3,412,135)	(2,432,916)	-	(926,111)	(926,111)	(3,359,027)
Taxable income	989,972	(3,412,135)	3,034,955	-	(926,111)	-	3,034,955
Offset of tax loss carryforwards							(633,161)
Taxable income							2,401,794
Tax payable							600,449
Tax deductions							(150,111)
Withholdings and payments on account							(532,883)
Total amount recoverable							(82,546)

Permanent and temporary differences between the accounting profit and taxable income are:

- Positive permanent difference of Euros 115,101 at 31 December 2022 relating to expenses and taxes that are not deductible for tax purposes (Euros 10,753 in 2021).
- Positive adjustment of Euros 281,668 in 2022 (Euros 244,476 in 2021) due to the reversal of the accelerated depreciation applied in prior years provided in additional provision eleven of the Revised Spanish Income Tax Law as worded in Royal Decree-Law 13/2010 of 9 April 2010, and in accordance with transitional provision 34 of the Spanish Income Tax Law.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- Positive adjustment of Euros 3,213,235 at 31 December 2022 (positive adjustment of Euros 730,694 in 2021) due to the limit to the deductibility of finance costs in accordance with article 16 of the Spanish Income Tax Law.
- Positive adjustment of Euros 4,049 due to application of article 106 of the Spanish Income Tax Law relating to finance leases (positive adjustment of Euros 4,049 in 2021).
- Negative adjustment of Euros 18,226 at 31 December 2022 (a positive adjustment of Euros 20,319 in 2021) in connection with the tax recognition of income from grants in accordance with the inspection criterion.
- Negative adjustment of Euros 74,026 in 2022 and 2021 relating to the reversal of the 30% limitation on the tax deductibility of the amortisation and depreciation charge in accordance with article 7 of Law 17/2012 of 27 December 2012.
- Negative adjustment of Euros 3,317,790 at 31 December 2021 due to the reversal of the accelerated depreciation provided in additional provision eleven of the Revised Spanish Income Tax Law as worded in Royal Decree-Law 13/2010 of 9 April 2010, and in accordance with transitional provision 34 of the Spanish Income Tax Law.
- At 31 December 2022 the Company had a balance payable of Euros 130,483 to Laminados del Principado, S.A. in respect of income tax for 2014 (Euros 130,483 at 31 December 2021). In 2014, the Company formed a consolidated tax group with Laminados del Principado S.A. The consolidated tax group was dissolved in 2017.

# (c) Details of the income tax expense

Details of income tax at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Current tax:		
Present year	1,002,251	758,739
Offset of tax loss carryforwards	-	(158,291)
Deductions	(250,563)	(150,112)
Deferred tax:		
Source and reversal of temporary differences		
Property, plant and equipment	(82,912)	786,835
Non-deductible finance costs	(803,309)	(182,673)
Tax recognition of income from grants	4,556	5,080
Tax credits applied	-	158,291
Derecognition of deductions	250,563	150,112
Other	(1,013)	(1,013)
Total income tax expense recognised in the income statement	119,573	1,366,968

## (d) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities and movement at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:



# Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

31 December 2022						
Euros	Opening	Income statement		Equity		Closing
Euros	balance	Additions	Disposals	Additions	Disposals	balance
Deferred tax assets						
Finance costs	1,513,565	803,309	-	-	-	2,316,874
Limitation on depreciation and amortisation	88,715	-	(18,507)	-	-	70,208
Impairment of fixed assets	32,819	-	-	-	-	32,819
Deductions capitalised	612,242	31,003	(250,563)	-	-	392,682
Total	2,247,341	834,312	(269,070)	-	-	2,812,583
Deferred tax liabilities Accelerated depreciation/amortisation	(3,342,424)	-	70,415	-	-	(3,272,009)
Finance leases	(13,916)	-	1,013	-	-	(12,903)
Tax effect of grants	(3,814,759)	-	-	-	221,861	(3,592,898)
Tax recognition of income from grants	345,089	(4,556)	-	-	-	340,533
Total	(6,826,010)	(4,556)	71,428	-	221,861	(6,537,277)

31 December 2021						
Euros	Opening	Income statement		Equity		Closing balance
	balance	Additions	Disposals	Additions	Disposals	
Deferred tax assets						
Finance costs	1,330,892	182,673	-	-	-	1,513,565
Limitation on depreciation and amortisation	107,221	-	(18,506)	-	-	88,715
Impairment of fixed assets	32,819	-	-	-	-	32,819
Tax losses capitalised	158,291	-	(158,291)	-	-	-
Deductions capitalised	762,354		(150,112)	-	-	612,242
Total	2,391,577	182,673	(326,909)	-	-	2,247,341
Deferred tax liabilities						
Accelerated depreciation/amortisation	(2,574,096)	(829,447)	61,119	-	-	(3,342,424)
Finance leases	(14,929)	-	1,013	-	-	(13,916)
Tax effect of grants	(4,046,286)	-	-	-	231,527	(3,814,759)
Tax recognition of income from grants	350,169	(5,080)	-	-	-	345,089
Total	(6,285,142)	(834,527)	62,132	-	231,527	(6,826,010)

Based on the best estimate of the Company's future profits, including certain tax planning initiatives, there are no reasonable doubts that the above deferred tax assets will be recovered, hence they have been recognised in the accompanying balance sheet.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

At 31 December 2022 the Company does not have any unused tax loss carryforwards.

At 31 December 2022 the Company had unused deductions amounting to Euros 365,292 (Euros 612,242 at 31 December 2021). These deductions arose from research and development activities and, therefore, they may be used within 18 years as from their generation, in accordance with Spanish Income Tax Law 27/2014 of 27 November 2014.

Details of deferred tax assets and liabilities that are expected to be realised or reversed in periods exceeding 12 months are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Finance costs	2,316,874	1,513,565
Limitation on depreciation and amortisation	79,091	70,209
Impairment of fixed assets	32,819	32,819
Deductions capitalised	365,292	612,242
Total assets	2,794,076	2,228,835
Accelerated depreciation/amortisation	(3,272,009)	(3,342,424)
Finance leases	(12,903)	(13,916)
Tax effect of grants	(3,030,504)	(3,238,144)
Total liabilities	(6,315,416)	(6,594,484)
Net	(3,521,340)	(4,365,649)

# (e) Years open to inspection

At the date these annual accounts were authorised for issue, the Company has all applicable taxes for 2019 to 2022 open to inspection, in addition to income tax for 2018 to 2021.

In accordance with prevailing legislation, taxes cannot be considered definitive until they have been inspected by the taxation authorities or the inspection period has elapsed. However, the Company's directors do not expect any additional significant liabilities to arise as a result of an inspection of the years open.

## (17) Guarantees to Third Parties

Details of the Company's guarantees to third parties at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Raw material purchases	9,440,000	9,440,000
Pola de Lena municipal council	=	435,600
Reindustrialisation and competitiveness loans (note 15)	6,804,611	7,184,611
Total	16,244,611	17,060,211

The Company has arranged a mortgage in respect of these assets at 31 December 2022 and 2021 (see note 6 (d)).



## Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (18) Income and Expenses

# (a) Revenue

Details of revenue by geographical market and activity in 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Geographical markets		
Domestic	5,999,784	4,634,860
Exports	127,101,764	104,764,773
Total	133,101,548	109,399,633
Type of product		
Spherical anodes	=	32,333
Flat products	123,413,275	101,825,934
Profiled products	4,551,136	3,679,124
Zinc foam and other products	4,909,714	3,862,242
Services rendered	227,423	-
Total	133,101,548	109,399,633

Revenue from services rendered corresponds to the provision of transport services.

# (b) Supplies

Details of this item in the income statements for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Raw materials purchased	112,767,753	84,368,938
Merchandise purchased	1,584,717	1,086,359
Other supplies purchased	3,028,201	2,788,867
Carriage	260,421	306,967
Subcontracted work	72,053	42,774
Change in inventories	(8,657,953)	(851,627)
Total	109,055,192	87,742,278

The Company has signed a contract with Asturiana de Zinc, S.A. (a Glencore Group company) to supply all the zinc required for its production process.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (c) Personnel expenses

Details of this item in the income statements at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Salaries and wages	6,123,095	5,131,212
Termination benefits	2,431	34,727
Employee benefits expense	1,735,557	1,417,819
Total	7,861,083	6,583,758

# (d) Average number of employees

The average headcount of the Company in 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

Category	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Senior management personnel	11	11
Technicians	17	15
Administrative staff	24	21
Manual workers	115	96
Total	167	143

The average headcount in 2022 and 2021 includes three employees with a disability rating of 33% or more, one of whom is a senior executive and two of whom are manual workers.

## (e) <u>Distribution by gender</u>

At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the distribution by gender of the Company's members of the board of directors and employees is as follows:

Cotogon	31.12.	2022	31.12.2021		
Category	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Senior management personnel	8	3	8	3	
Technicians	12	6	10	7	
Administrative staff	4	18	5	18	
Manual workers	106	9	99	7	
Total	130	36	122	35	

The board of directors comprised eight men and one woman at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

## (f) Other operating expenses - External services

Details of this item in the income statements at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Leases and royalties	348,147	119,898
Repairs and maintenance	610,110	575,299
Independent professional services	1,639,036	1,235,446
Transport	1,994,972	2,212,735
Insurance premiums	476,051	298,191
Banking and similar services	298,741	262,821
Advertising, publicity and public relations	245,024	253,456
Utilities	5,067,246	3,017,535
Other services	613,771	477,885
Total	11,293,098	8,453,266

## (g) Other operating income

## (i) Non-trading and other operating income

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 this line item mainly includes various services rendered to the Group company LatemAluminium, S.A. (see note 19).

## (ii) Operating grants

In 2022 and 2021 this item mainly includes two grants received, the first to offset indirect greenhouse gas emissions costs, and the second within the framework of the Spanish mechanism to compensate electro-intensive industries. Both grants were awarded and disbursed by the Spanish Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, in the respective years.

# (h) Audit Fees

KPMG Auditores, S.L., the auditor of the Company's annual accounts, invoiced the Company the following fees for professional services during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

Euros	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Audit services	41,730	38,625
Other assurance services	17,076	14,256
Total	58,806	52,881

Audit services detailed in the above table include the total fees for services rendered in the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, irrespective of the date of invoice.

Other assurance services include agreed-upon procedures for the review of financial ratios and the limited review of the interim financial statements at 30 June 2022 and 2021.



# Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

# (19) Balances and Transactions with Group Companies, Associates and Related Parties

Details of balances with Group companies at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	Balances receivable/(payable)							
		31.12.2022			31.12.2021			
Euros	Parent	Other related parties	Total	Parent	Other related parties	Total		
Other non-current financial assets (note 8)	10,553,722	6,213,765	16,767,487	8,937,461	5,537,442	14,474,903		
Laminados del Principado, S.A. Titanzinc, S.A. Lufeol Investment, S.L. elZinc America Corporation Valorización Verde, S.A.	10,553,722 - - - -	5,563,171 339,460 280,135 30,999	10,553,722 5,563,171 339,460 280,135 30,999	8,937,461 - - - -	4,940,000 339,460 257,982	8,937,461 4,940,000 339,460 257,982		
Trade receivables from Group companies (note 12) LatemAluminium S.A. elZinc America Corporation Quinta Metálica Factoría de Revestimientos, S.A.	-	1,441,791 136,931 701,174 603,686	1,441,791 136,931 701,174 603,686	- - - -	2,533,499 1,112,767 537,810 882,921	2,533,499 1,112,767 537,810 882,921		
Other receivables from Group companies (note 12) Titanzinc S.A.	-	-	-		<b>492,994</b> 492,994	<b>492,994</b> <b>492,994</b>		
Other current financial assets (note 8) Lufeol Investment, S.L. Latem Global Trading, S.A. elZinc France Titanzinc S.A.	- - - - -	207,138 - 183,322 23,816 -	207,138 - 183,322 23,816 -	- - - -	233,256 41 226,065 3,621 3,529	233,256 41 226,065 3,621 3,529		
Total receivables	10,553,722	7,862,694	18,416,416	8,937,461	8,797,191	17,734,652		
Current payables to Group companies and associates Laminados del Principado, S.A. (note 16)	(130,483) (130,483)	(486,438)	(616,921) (130,483)	(130,483) (130,483)	-	(130,483) (130,483)		
LatemAluminium S.A. (note 8 (a))	-	(486,438)	(486,438)	-	-	-		
Suppliers, Group companies elZinc Deutschland GmbH	-	<b>(11,552)</b> (11,552)	(11,552) (11,552)	-	-	-		
Total balances payable	(130,483)	(497,990)	(628,473)	(130,483)	-	(130,483)		



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Details of transactions with Group companies and/or related parties at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Income/(expenses)					
	31.12.2022			31.12.2021		
		Other			Other	
Euros	Parent	related parties	Total	Parent	related parties	Total
		pulluo o			pair aree	
Sales						
LatemAluminium S.A.	-	2,382,345	2,382,345	-	1,945,929	1,945,929
elZinc America Corporation	-	272,705	272,705	-	317,724	317,724
Quinta Metálica Factoría de	-	1,088,943	1,088,943	_	905,147	905,147
Revestimientos, S.A.  Other operating income					•	
LatemAluminium S.A.	_	489,811	489,811	_	345,075	345,075
Finance income		103,011	105,011		0 10,07 0	0 10,07 0
LatemAluminium S.A.	-	25,915	25,915	_	-	_
Titanzinc, S.A	-	147,719	147,719	-	148,200	148,200
Laminados del Principado, S.A.	288,859	-	288,859	203,412	-	203,412
Total income	288,859	4,407,438	4,696,297	203,412	3,662,076	3,865,488
External services		(500 100)	(500 100)		(05 100)	(05 100)
elZinc France elZinc Deutschland GmbH	-	(509,130)	(509,130)	-	(95,199)	(95,199)
LatemAluminium S.A.	<u>-</u>	(110,588) (142,079)	(110,588) (142,079)	_	- (7,351)	(7,351)
Pico Orbia Machines & Cars, S.L.	- -	(142,679)	(142,079)		(7,551)	(7,551)
Construcción Industrial Busa		,	,			
2013, S.L.	-	(3,532)	(3,532)	-	-	-
T. 1.1		(050.040)	(050.040)		(100 550)	(100 550)
Total expenses	-	(950,940)	(950,940)	-	(102,550)	(102,550)
Investment						
LatemAluminium S.A.	-	-	-	-	141,473	141,473
Total investment	-	-	-	-	141,473	141,473

All transactions with related companies in 2022 and 2021 were performed on an arm's length basis.

- (20) <u>Information on the Board of Directors and Senior Management Personnel</u>
- (a) <u>Information on the Company's directors and senior management personnel</u>
- At 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the Company's directors and senior management personnel have not received loans or advances. The Company has no pension or life insurance obligations with its former or current directors or senior management personnel.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

In 2022 the members of the board of directors of the Company received remuneration amounting to Euros 400,000 in their capacity as directors (Euros 400,000 in 2021). Total remuneration accrued in 2022 by the Company's senior management personnel, including certain directors, amounted to Euros 1,121,000 (Euros 936,000 in 2021), of which Euros 151,229 was for members of the board of directors (Euros 122,423 in 2021). It is understood that senior management includes all personnel of equal or superior rank to a head of department. Also, public liability insurance premiums of Euros 25,902 were paid for damage or loss arising from acts or omissions in 2022 (Euros 23,725 in 2021).

The directors of the Company and their related parties have had no conflicts of interest requiring disclosure in accordance with article 229 of the Revised Spanish Companies Act.

## (21) Other Information

#### (a) Environmental information

The Company's environmental commitment is not confined to a mere assessment of its impact, rather it makes an effort on a daily basis to continually improve its environmental performance. To this end, it has an environmental management system based on the ISO 14001 international standard and has also developed an entire programme of measures aimed at optimising consumption and reducing waste, based on:

- Its responsible procurement policy and the fact that its most important supplier is located just 40 km away from its facilities, thereby ensuring a minimal environmental impact in terms of greenhouse gas emissions from transport.
- Its production technology uses equipment that boasts minimal energy consumption and a better harnessing of raw materials. If production in itself of rolled zinc sheets requires less energy than other construction materials, the technological efficiency of zinc reduces energy requirements even further.

#### ISO 14001 certification

elZinc strives every day to improve the sustainability of its processes. To this end, it has a management system in place that analyses improvement opportunities, sets goals and designs and executes action plans to guarantee an efficient ongoing improvement. This environmental management system has been certified by Lloyd's Register in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14001.

## **LEED** certification

Sustainable and ecological buildings and alternative energies. LEED ® (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification developed in 1998 by the U.S. Green Building Council.

LEED ® is made up of a series of pre-requisites and rating systems across eight categories. It is based on the analysis and validation of a series of aspects linked to sustainable and ecological buildings and alternative energies.

Each building is classified according to its use and can opt to attain one of the four levels of excellence (Certified, Silver, Gold and Platinum), which reflect the number of points accumulated by the project or the degree to which it meets the requirements.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

elZinc's products, thanks to their numerous benefits, such as their high recyclability and durability, contribute to three areas to score points in LEED building projects.

## **EPDs**

elZinc has Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs), a tool that provides relevant, transparent and comparable information on the sustainable features of its products. Sustainable development is one of the priorities for elZinc; it is intertwined with the Company's DNA, translating into the implementation of innovative processes and products that respect the environment.

We have registered an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for elZinc Natural, as well as for our entire pre-weathered elZinc Alkimi® range as part of the GlobalEPD programme launched by prestigious international certification body AENOR.

#### ISO 50001 certification

Energy efficiency forms an integral part of elZinc's commitment to sustainable development. In addition to using the latest cutting-edge technology, which in itself means a better use of materials and a reduction in the energy requirements of the manufacturing process, we have decided to go one step further in our policies to improve energy efficiency at our facilities and to make our activity even more sustainable.

Securing ISO 50001 Energy Efficiency certification, validated by Lloyd's Register, signifies that we have a system in place to manage energy consumption. This system lays the foundations of our commitment to reach various future goals, such as using energy more efficiently by making improvements to our facilities, for instance conserving natural resources and facing the climate change challenge by reducing our carbon footprint.

This certification aligns the Company with the international energy requirements that aim to achieve a circular economy and that foster sustainable construction.

The Company is also committed to an industrial model that is low in  $CO_2$  emissions, a concept that is fully in line with its policy to seek a drastic reduction in its carbon footprint. In this regard, the Company has embarked upon a project for the installation of solar panels on the roof of its industrial facilities in Pola de Lena, enabling the Company to harness 100% of the renewable energy generated.

The implementation of this solar project is part of the low environmental impact policy that the Company has been applying through other initiatives, such as securing ISO 50001 -Energy Efficiency-or the utilisation of technologies that better harness raw materials and energy.

No investments have been made or costs incurred to prevent or remedy environmental impacts and no grants or income have been received relating to the environment.

The directors consider that no environmental contingencies exist.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### (b) Late payments to suppliers in commercial transactions

Final provision two of Law 31/2014 of 3 December 2014, amending the Spanish Companies Act to introduce improvements to corporate governance, amends additional provision three of Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010, which in turn amended Law 3/2004 of 29 December 2004 establishing measures to combat late payment, to require that all commercial companies expressly disclose the average supplier payment period in the notes to their annual accounts. The following table shows the average supplier payment period, transactions paid ratio, transactions payable ratio, total amount paid and total amount outstanding at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

Days	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Average supplier payment period	33	41
Transactions paid ratio	36	42
Transactions payable ratio	13	38
Amount	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Total payments made	128,033,806	103,033,987
Total payments outstanding	16,191,769	10,748,181

A breakdown of the information on invoices paid within the maximum period stipulated by legislation on late payments (60 days) is as follows:

	31.12.2022
Monetary volume paid in Euros	117,853,046
As a percentage of total payments to suppliers	92%
Number of invoices paid	1,835
As a percentage of total invoices paid	41%

## (c) International Financial Reporting Standards

Companies that have issued securities listed on a regulated market of any European Union Member State, as defined in article 1.13 of Council Directive 93/22/EEC of 10 May 1993 on investment services in the securities field, and that, pursuant to current legislation, only publish individual annual accounts, must disclose in the notes to the annual accounts the main changes that would have arisen in capital and reserves and in the income statement had International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS-EU") been applied.

Under Spanish GAAP, grants are recognised in equity as income, net of the related tax effect, when they have been officially awarded, the conditions attached to them have been met and there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received.

Under IFRS-EU, grants are recognised as a liability when it is reasonably certain that the grant conditions will be met and the funds will be received. This entails the recognition of a liability from the date on which the grants are awarded until they qualify for recognition in the income statement.

In accordance with IFRS-EU increases in value of land and buildings are voluntarily recognised, which would offset the reduction in equity as a result of the reclassification of grants.

The impact on the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 is as follows:



## Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

		31.12.2022 31.13			31.12.2021	
Equity and Liabilities	Spanish GAAP	Reclassification	IFRS-EU	Spanish GAAP	Reclassification	IFRS-EU
Capital and reserves	36,673,054		36,673,054	36,321,108	-	36,321,108
Grants, donations and bequests received	10,781,117	(10,781,117)	-	11,446,699	(11,446,699)	-
Total equity	47,454,171	(10,781,117)	36,673,054	47,767,807	(11,446,699)	36,321,108
Non-current payables Government grants	75,902,643	14,374,823	75,902,643 14,374,823	77,798,133 -	15,262,265	77,798,133 15,262,265
Deferred tax liabilities	6,537,277	(3,593,706)	2,943,571	6,826,010	(3,815,566)	3,010,444
Total non-current liabilities	82,439,920	10,781,117	93,221,037	84,624,143	11,446,699	96,070,842

The following standards came into force on 1 January and would not have a significant impact on equity and the income statement if IFRS were applied at the Company:

Standards and amendments to standards adopted by the European Union	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Provisions for onerous contracts	1 January 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use	1 January 2022
Amendments to IFRS 3. Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Annual improvements 2018-2020 cycle.	1 January 2022

Other standards and amendments to standards will come into force on or after 1 January 2023 and subsequent years. The Company does not consider that the application of these standards and interpretations would have a significant impact on equity and the income statement upon their entry into force, if International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union were applied. Nevertheless, the Company is analysing the impacts with a view to potentially disclosing them in the annual accounts for the coming years.

Standards and amendments to standards adopted by the European Union	Effective date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 April 2023
Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts - Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Comparative information	1 January 2023
Amendments to IAS 12 – Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	1 January 2023



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

Standards and amendments to standards pending adoption by the European Union	Effective date
Amendments to IAS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants. Classification as Current or Non-current	1 January 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024

# (22) Significant Events in 2022

The Russian government launched a military invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. In response to this military action, a series of countries implemented substantial economic sanctions against Russia, and a growing number of major public and private companies are undertaking action to limit business activities with Russia.

Trading of various Russian listed entities has been suspended on certain stock exchanges and they have been excluded from market indices. The Russian central bank has temporarily suspended trading in shares and derivatives, while local authorities have also provisionally prohibited foreign investors from selling Russian assets, imposing significant limitations on payments to foreign entities.

The conflict in Ukraine and its consequences come at a time of significant global economic uncertainty and volatility, and it is likely that the impacts will interact with and even compound current market conditions. This situation also gives rise to a considerable number of knock-on effects for the economy and companies, which should be assessed.

In view of the incessant rise in the cost of energy, raw materials and transport, coupled with the uncertainty sparked by the armed conflict in Ukraine, it is important to underline that the Company is still satisfying all market demand, securing new sales opportunities, and meeting the forecasts projected for the first period of the year. In this respect, the Company has built its strategy around the following points:

- Planning at factories in order to shift production to the hours of the day when energy is cheapest.



#### Notes to the Annual Accounts

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

- Strengthening its focus on securing energy from renewable sources. On 12 November 2021 the Company entered into an agreement with EDP Clientes, S.A. to install photovoltaic panels at its manufacturing plant in Pola de Lena. Based on this agreement, in March 2023 ASTURIANA DE LAMINADOS and EDP brought into service one of the largest photovoltaic plants in Asturias. The solar generation plant, which in this first phase will have 2.9 megawatts peak power, will consist of more than 6,500 solar panels, occupying a surface area of 13,000 square metres on the roofs of ASLA, equivalent to almost two football fields. Through this installation, ASLA will achieve an estimated annual saving of 17% of its electricity consumption, or almost 3 million kilowatt hours. In addition, it will avoid the emission of 893 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> each year, which is a positive impact on air quality similar to that of more than 65,000 new trees. EDP guarantees a minimum annual production of 2,592 MWh/year (90% of the initial forecast). The self-consumption photovoltaic facility is part of a contract that will be performed as a service for eight years under Royal Decree 244/2019. EDP is to bear 100% of the initial investment and supply the energy produced by the solar panels to ASLA for the duration of the contract. After these eight years, ASLA will acquire ownership of the solar facility, which has a useful life of at least 25 years. A grant application has been submitted to the Regional government of Asturias for investment in self-consumption facilities with renewable energy sources. The rest of the energy consumed by ASLA will also be supplied by EDP as part of the agreement between the two companies that has been in place for many years. The implementation of this solar project is part of the low environmental impact policy that the Company has been applying through other initiatives, such as securing ISO 50001 -Energy Efficiency- or the utilisation of technologies that better harness raw materials and energy.
- The use of annual contracts for the supply of raw materials ensures the supply chains of these same consumables.
- The countries directly involved in the conflict are not markets of the Company.

The Company continues to operate in line with the forecasts in its business plan.

# (23) Events After the Reporting Period

No relevant events have occurred since the reporting date.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

#### THE COMPANY

Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. was incorporated on the basis of the experience and sector know-how of its founding shareholders, who detected the need for a new competitive manufacturer of the highest level in terms of technological development in the rolled zinc for construction sector, which was very concentrated, having only two players with a wide presence and product offering.

With the knowledge acquired in the European zinc sector, and taking advantage of the difficulties, and at the same time, the opportunities brought about by the concentration of its producers, and the presence of the biggest raw material manufacturer in Asturias, Spain (Asturiana de Zinc, S.A.), it was the perfect setting to embark on a highly ambitious project that is Asturiana de Laminados, S.A., a company founded in 2006.



Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. is constantly innovating, permanently researching in its laboratories to improve the processes and searching for new products. The Company also benefits from the collaboration of various universities and qualified metal institutes in Spain, France and Germany for the purpose of product certification, such as Ceit-IK4-Universidad de Navarra, Itma-Centro Tecnológico del Principado de Asturias, Universidad de Oviedo-Escuela de Ingenieros de Minas, ZID Zinkberatung Ingenieurdienste GmbH, Institut Bauen und Umwelt and Q-Lab.

## **BUSINESS PERFORMANCE IN 2022**

During the last three years, like companies across many industries, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. has been faced with unprecedented global situations that have had a significant impact on the real economy. We have addressed this difficult economic period marked by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, as well as its collateral consequences such as the crisis in raw materials and energy prices, relying on the weight of our exports to different continents, the robustness of our supply chain and the low dependence on the domestic market, all combined with contingency measures that have allowed us to defend ourselves from the difficulties we have had to face.

Following the end of the restrictions on movement resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, in the final quarter of 2021 there was a rapid upturn in the entire construction market, leading to an exceptional increase in demand for all materials.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The steady rise in energy prices from May 2021 onwards triggered a market price increase across the board, which is unprecedented in recent history and was compounded by other factors, such as i) large producers of raw materials for real estate requiring reactivation time to reach total supply capacity ii) the change in the global market for raw material supplies, resulting from the new tariff policy in the major supply areas and iii) the total closure of the Chinese market, which led to an imbalance in the supply chains, thereby raising prices and logistics delivery times, especially in transoceanic transport.

However, this general price increase was being absorbed by the market due to the confidence derived from the stimulus provided by governments to economies, together with the need for a rapid recovery of activity.

Therefore, given the high demand and the supply problems, warehouses stockpiled to maximum capacity and made purchases until the end of the first quarter of 2022 in anticipation of continued high demand.

In February 2022, however, a major event of great significance for the energy, processing and certain raw materials markets occurred: the war in Ukraine.

This unfortunate conflict will have a major impact on five factors:

- 1. Reduction of gas imports from Russia with the consequent sustained increase in the general price of energy in Europe, which has not yet come to an end.
- 2. Very significant rise in inflation.
- 3. Higher interest rates to curb price rises.
- 4. Rising fuel costs affecting all individuals and businesses on a daily basis.
- 5. The market cannot absorb any more price rises.

Confidence gave way to widespread mistrust, with demand beginning to fall and the prices set by the London Metal Exchange, the basis for the prices of all processors and the market, beginning to drop sharply.

In essence, we were faced with a short and medium-term lack of confidence in the market, full customer inventories and falling metal prices, which explains why the market has seen drastically reduced demand in a very short time span.

But there were also substantial risks, rising interest rates, a cooling economy, a general tightening of financing conditions and very high energy prices.

How did all these events affect the Company? The Company started 2022 in a very ambitious manner spurred on by the figures for the first quarter of the year, which showed a significant increase in demand despite the transport strike in Spain in March 2022 that affected our capacity to serve our markets and temporarily diverted sales to our European competitors that were not affected by the transport blockades.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The war in Ukraine was another major turning point that began to reduce our cumulative growth to such an extent that, by the end of the first half of the year, our increase in tonnes placed on the market compared to the previous year was already down to 3%, compared to 10% growth achieved in the past.

This significant event caused raw materials to experience a 49% increase in average prices on the international markets (LME) compared to the first half of 2021, in addition to substantial hikes in the cost of energy and other raw materials, which made all production processes more expensive.

The uncertainty generated worldwide as a result of the war in Ukraine led to a slowdown in the markets in the second half of the year and especially in the third quarter, so that we ended the 2022 financial year with a reduction in tonnes sold of 9%, although turnover increased by 21% compared to the previous year as a result of the increase in the price of zinc.

Despite the situation described above, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. is committed to growth, and has therefore been increasing its workforce and training it in order to ensure that factory size is in line with expected future needs. The Company is constantly looking for ways to mitigate the adversities affecting the economy in general and our industry in particular, so in view of the slowdown in the market and the fact that the Company wishes to continue its policy of maintaining employment, it filed a furlough scheme (ERTE) covering the period from August 2022 to March 2023 with the labour authorities so that it can modulate production capacity depending on the entry of orders. This avoids having idle workers, while ensuring that they can remain as part of the Company's workforce for as long as the decline in orders persists. The reality has been that the average monthly furloughed workforce has not exceeded 10 people, and the Company has opted to maintain employment and speed up response times to customers, rather than pursuing more extensive implementation of furlough schemes.

Measures have also been taken to reduce risk in certain areas:

- Transport: we have leased six lorries and their trailers under operating leases in order to have our own transport equipment and flexibility in the service.
- Energy: installation of photovoltaic panels on the roofs of the factory, which came into operation in the first quarter of 2023. It is currently one of the largest photovoltaic plants in Asturias.
- Energy: installation of low-consumption, intelligent lighting systems both inside and outside the facilities.
- Supplies: internalisation of certain processes to avoid dependence on third parties.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

The German subsidiary ElZinc Deutschland GmbH was incorporated during the first quarter of 2022.

In its constant effort to grow abroad, Asturiana de Laminados - under the commercial brand elZinc - received an award in the Internationalisation category of the 2022 Asturias Business Awards, granted by the Asturias regional government Institute for Economic Development (IDEPA). These awards acknowledge the spirit of innovation, growth and internationalisation of Asturian companies and promote good practices.



#### **OUTLOOK FOR 2023**

Since 2010, Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. has been steadily increasing its range of products and finishes, which has enabled it to become the third largest operator of rolled zinc in the world and the only operator in the world to offer rolled products with a width of 1,400mm.

The strategy of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. is aimed at the markets in central Europe and emerging markets (China, Korea, Japan, the US, the UK, North Africa and the Middle East) that require new products, finishes and formats which allow an architectural design capable of combining the old and the new, and ensuring quality and durability over time. The pre-weathered products developed by the Company have led the way for rapid penetration into these emerging markets.

The elZinc brand is expected to consolidate in the coming years and become a reference brand worldwide for traditional sector products (natural and pre-weathered zinc), its products with added value (elZinc Rainbow and elZinc Advance product range), new developments (Cossmo, composite and honeycomb panels), and products already in the market such as zinc for ornamentation. The following new products are also expected to consolidate their position in the market in the coming years: elZinc Rainbow, elZinc Lava, elZinc Oliva, elZinc Crystal, elZinc Rosa, elZinc Advance finishes and also the special-width line of products.

Another priority for the current year has been to develop the demand for widths exceeding 1,000 mm, and to continue adding to the range of product profiles and accessories. To do so, the Company has worked hard to increase its presence in Europe and in the other countries where there is a closer technical collaboration with our distributors—collaborators. Likewise, the technical assistance provided to customers and architects has been reinforced and the training of installation personnel working for both domestic and international customers has been strengthened.

In the first months of 2023 we have increased the tonnes sold in the market by 21% compared to the average for the second half of 2022, with the most active country at the start of this year being France, with a significant volume of premium product.

The price of electricity in the first two months of the year has fallen by 57% compared to the average price of Euros 236/Mwh in 2022. Even so, this price is 48% higher than the price paid in the first half of 2021. In this respect, given the price increase expected in the third and fourth quarters of 2023 in view of the gas forecasts, the decision was taken to agree a fixed price in the market for 50% of consumption in both quarters. If to the agreed-upon price we add the price established until 2027 for



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

20% of consumption and that generated by the photovoltaic panels installed, the average electricity price for 2023 is more competitive than in 2022.

In 2023 the price of zinc (purchase premium) has increased by 95% compared to 2022. Due to this significant increase in the price of the purchase premium, we decided, within the limits of our financial capacities and the contract signed with Asturiana de Zinc (Glencore Group), to purchase approximately 3,000 tn of zinc in December at the 2022 price, to be sold in the first months of 2023, which will undoubtedly give us an advantage over our competitors. It is worth noting that the main European zinc factories remain closed, and the Asturian factory is one of the few factories in Europe that is open and operating at full capacity, which gives us a competitive advantage during the year.

The reinforcement of sales personnel and dealers in our main markets (France and Germany) will provide us with the necessary capacity and determination to recover the tonnage lost in the second half of 2022.

Without knowing how long Russia's invasion of Ukraine will last or how it will play out, or the ultimate consequences of the war for the economy, we believe that in 2023 it is possible to recover both the sales volumes achieved in 2021 and the margin per tonne.

Customer service and maximising shareholder value have been the main objectives driving our actions over the years. For various reasons we are all aware of, in recent years we have not been able to demonstrate the potential of the Company and the commitment of its employees to the Company and to the challenges of the business. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all the shareholders for placing their trust in us to continue the task of increasing the value of the Company and placing Asturiana de Laminados among the best European companies in the sector.

The elZinc brand is present and recognised worldwide, and the reputation of elZinc is becoming consolidated together with its values: Quality, Range, Flexibility and Innovation. The efforts as regards made-to-order work are reflected in the numerous projects that have either already been performed or are in the execution stage using elZinc material.

In 2023 we will continue to build upon the foundations laid in 2021 within the Company's strategic plan, such as:

- Boosting our subsidiaries in the German and French markets in order to offer our products much more locally in the leading traditional markets for rolled zinc for construction purposes.
- Agreements with French and Italian distributors.
- Cooperation with a new distributor for England and Ireland that will enable our sales in those markets to grow considerably.
- Hiring of new sales personnel.
- Promotion of premium products in markets where elZinc is positioned.
- Bolstering American market activity
- Resuming the path initiated in 2021.
- More direct technical and training support to the distribution and installation network established by our customers



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

We will continue to expand our commercial initiatives worldwide to cement growth and elZinc's hallmarks (Quality – Flexibility - Innovation) and to take another step towards excellence.

#### PAYMENTS TO SUPPLIERS

Pursuant to Law 15/2010 of 5 July 2010, amending Law 3/2004 of 29 December 2004, which introduces measures to combat late payments in commercial transactions, the information on late payments to suppliers is indicated in note 21 (b) to the annual accounts. Practically all the payments to suppliers are made within the payment periods indicated in the law and/or agreed with these suppliers.

## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

During this period, progress was made in developing and assembling the initiatives foreseen in the investment plan to increase the production capacity and develop new products and finishes (see note 22).

#### **R&D ACTIVITIES**

The Company's intense research and development work has continued on new products and on production improvements, which will enable the Company to cater to the demands of a market that is increasingly global, albeit highly disparate based on the geographical region in which the market is located. In addition, new finishes are being sought to provide greater product stability and a lengthening of life, and to offer even better qualities.





# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

## **OWN SHARES**

Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. shares are listed on BME Growth (formerly called "Mercado Alternativo Bursátil"), forming part of the Ibex Growth Market® 15 index.

At 31 December 2022 the Company holds 784,799 own shares valued at Euros 215,843, which represent 0.6% of the Company's share capital. In the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company carried out the following transactions with own shares:

	Number of shares
Balance at 01.01.2022	692,191
Acquisitions	921,329
Disposals	(828,721)
Balance at 31.12.2022	784,799

All the purchases and sales of own shares made by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2022 relate to transactions performed exclusively by the liquidity supplier pursuant to the operational guidelines established by the market regulator.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 a total of 26 million shares were traded on the market for a total amount of almost Euros 7 million. Capitalisation totalled Euros 29.2 million at 31 December 2022.

## RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Financial risk is centrally managed at the Company by the directors. The main financial risks affecting the Company are as follows:

## (i) Credit risk:

The Company takes out insurance policies to mitigate the credit risk derived from sales to third parties.

In 2022, the Company intensified its activity in the collections and risks department in order to meet the collection targets set before the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. However, it has not been necessary to change the policies developed in previous years, since they have been considered sufficient to address the new socio-economic reality.

The average collection period has not changed with respect to the average period prior to the events described and, likewise, the percentage of debt covered by insurance has not changed.

## (ii) Liquidity risk:

The cash presented in the balance sheet, the financing facilities disclosed in the notes to the annual accounts, the new financial transactions performed and the expected increase in cash flows from ordinary activities are all factors that ensure the Company's liquidity and capacity to meet all payment commitments.



# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(Free translation from the original in Spanish. In the event of discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.)

At 31 December 2022, the Company's working capital is negative in an amount of Euros 5,848 thousand (positive working capital of Euros 5,952 thousand at 31 December 2021). However, the Company generates positive operating cash flows that are sufficient to meet its obligations. Furthermore, the Company has generated sufficient operating profit to meet its obligations both in the current year and in previous years. In addition, the Company's EBITDA for 2022 is positive in an amount of Euros 6,902 thousand (Euros 10,152 thousand in 2021) and the forecasts prepared by the Company assume a gradual growth in EBITDA in the coming years.

Additionally, the Company has undrawn financing lines at 31 December 2022 amounting to Euros 7.7 million and bill discounting and reverse factoring lines for financing working capital, which mature in the long term and are recognised as current in an amount of Euros 7.5 million.

Moreover, the Company issued bonds during 2021 in order to optimise its financial structure and adjust the repayment schedule of certain debts to the reality of the Company's business plan, once the investment in the finishing line has been completed and taking into account the administrative and technical delays that have occurred.

In addition, the Company has generated and expects to generate sufficient positive operating cash flows to meet its short-term obligations, thanks to the expected increase in sales.

Consequently, these facilities, together with the cash flows generated by the business and the financing transactions performed, provide the Company with sufficient liquidity in the course of its forecast transactions.

#### (iii) Market risk:

Both the cash balances and the financial debt of the Company are exposed to interest rate risk, which could have an adverse impact on its financial results and cash flows.

As regards currency risk, the Company did not perform any significant transactions in foreign currency in 2022 or 2021.

# (iv) Hedges

Given the unique possibility of fixing metal purchases in advance, it has not been and is not expected to be necessary to arrange derivatives to hedge exposure to zinc price fluctuations.

#### SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE ANNUAL REPORTING PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022.

No significant events have occurred since 31 December 2022 that would require disclosure, except for the matters indicated in note 23 to the accompanying annual accounts.



 $(Free\ translation\ from\ the\ original\ in\ Spanish.\ In\ the\ event\ of\ discrepancy,\ the\ Spanish-language\ version\ prevails.)$ 

On 30 March 2023 the Directors of Asturiana de Laminados, S.A. authorised for issue the annual accounts and directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Signed:	
Macario Fernández	Macario Fernández García
Chairman and CEO	Board member
Luis Tejuca Suarez	<b>José Troteaga Fernández</b>
Board member	Board member
Agustín Azparren Lucas	Manuel José del Dago Fernández
Board member	Board member
Carlos J. Álvarez Fernández	Maria Elvira Fernández Hevia
Board member	Board member
Salvador Garriga Polledo Board member	_
	s, authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at its d hereto and signed by the Secretary of the Board.
Pablo Álvarez de Linera Granda Non-Executive Secretary	