NATIONAL RESOLUTION FUND

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025, TOGETHER WITH THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

PKF Attest

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

To the Governing Committee of the Fund for Orderly Bank Restructuring:

Opinion

We have audited the Annual Accounts of the National Resolution Fund (the Fund), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the Annual Accounts for the financial year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying Annual Accounts give, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the equity and financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2025, and of its results and cash flows for the financial year then ended, in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (identified in Note 2.1 to the Annual Accounts) and, in particular, with the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards applicable in Spain. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section entitled "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Accounts" of our report.

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, applicable to our audit of the Annual Accounts in Spain, as required by the regulations governing the auditing of accounts. In this regard, we have not provided any services other than the statutory audit, nor have any situations or circumstances arisen which, in accordance with the aforementioned regulations, could have affected or compromised our independence.

We believe 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 considered to be the most significant risks of material misstatement in our audit of the Annual Accounts for the current period. These risks 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 risks.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Other information: Management Report

The other information comprises solely the Management Report for the 2025 financial year, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Chair of FROB and which does not form an integral part of the Annual Accounts.

Our audit opinion on the Annual Accounts does not cover the Management Report. Our responsibility for the Management Report, as required by the regulations governing the audit of accounts, is to evaluate and report on whether the Management Report is consistent with the Annual Accounts, based on the knowledge of the entity obtained in the course of the audit of those accounts, and also to evaluate and report on whether the content and presentation of the Management Report comply with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude there are material misstatements, we are required to report them.

Based on the work performed, as described in the preceding paragraph, the information contained in the Management Report is consistent with that contained in the Annual Accounts for the 2025 financial year, and its content and presentation comply with the applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the Chair of FROB for the Annual Accounts

The Chair of FROB is responsible for preparing the accompanying Annual Accounts so they give a true and fair view of the Fund's equity, financial position, and results, in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Spain, and for such internal control as 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 Chair is responsible for assessing the Fund'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 Chair intends to liquidate the Fund or cease its operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards applicable 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 the Annual Accounts.

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Annex 1 to this auditor's report provides a more detailed description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Accounts. This description, which appears on page 4 below, forms an integral part of our auditor's report.

[*Stamp: PKF ATTEST Servicios Empresariales, S.L.
Registered in the Official Register of Auditors (ROAC) under No. S1520; Alfredo Ciriaco Fernández
Registered in the ROAC under No. 17,938*]

22 June 2026

[*Stamp: Institute of Chartered Accountants of Spain; PKF ATTEST SERVICIOS EMPRESARIALES, S.L.
2026 No. 01/25/19166 96.00 EUR;
CORPORATE SEAL: Audit report on annual accounts subject to Spanish and international auditing standards*]

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Annex 1 to our auditor's report

In addition to the information included in our auditor's report, this Annex sets out our responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Accounts.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Accounts

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards applicable in Spain, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the Annual Accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting 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 Fund's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chair.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Chair’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund’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 Fund 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 Chair of FROB 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 the audit.

From among the significant risks communicated to the Chair of FROB, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the Annual Accounts for the current period and which are therefore the risks considered most significant.

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

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

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	Notes	2025	2.024
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	**5**	**17.533**	**17.189**
Cash		17.533	17.189
Total current assets		**17.533**	**17.189**
TOTAL ASSETS		**17.533**	**17.189**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	2025	2024
EQUITY			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES WITHOUT VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS-	**6**	**17.533**	**17.189**
Equity fund		17.189	16.606
Profit/(loss) for the period		344	583
Total equity		**17.533**	**17.189**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**17.533**	**17.189**

Notes 1 to 11 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Balance Sheet at December 31, 2025

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

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Income / (Expenses)	
		2025	2024
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	**8**	**-**	**-**
Contributions from obliged entities		-	-
Other operating expenses		**-**	**-**
Financial income	**5**	**344**	**583**
Bank interests		344	583
Financial expenses	**5**	**-**	**-**
Bank interests		-	-
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		**344**	**583**

Notes 1 to 11 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account of the year ended at December 31, 2025

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

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Income / (Expenses) 2025	Income / (Expenses) 2024
PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	3	344	583
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES		344	583

Notes 1 to 11 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Statement of Recognized Income and Expenses for the year ended at December 31, 2025

B) STATEMENT OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Thousands of Euros)

	Equity Fund	Prior periods' profit and loss	Profit / (loss) for the period	Valuation adjustments	TOTAL
Balance at 31 December 2023	**12.779**	**-**	**3.827**	**-**	**16.606**
Total recognized income and expenses		-	**583**	**-**	**583**
Operations with Fund sponsors	**3.827**	**-**	**(3.827)**	**-**	**-**
- Allocation to Equity Fund (Note 3)	3.827	-	(3.827)	-	-
Other variations in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**16.606**	**-**	**583**	**-**	**17.189**
Total recognized income and expenses		-	**344**	**-**	**344**
Operations with Fund sponsors	**583**	**-**	**(583)**	-	**-**
- Allocation to Equity Fund (Note 3)	583	-	(583)	-	-
Other variations in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	**17.189**	**-**	**344**	**-**	**17.533**

Notes 1 to 11 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Statement of Total Changes in Equity for the year ended at December 31, 2025

FONDO DE RESOLUCIÓN NACIONAL

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED AT 31 DECEMBER 2025 AND 2024

(Thousands of Euros)

	Collections / (Payments)	
	2025	**2024**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (I)	**344**	**583**
Profit/(loss) for the period before tax	**344**	**583**
Adjustments for:	**(344)**	**(583)**
- Valuation allowances for impairment losses	-	-
- Finance income	(344)	(583)
- Finance expenses	-	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	**(15)**	**(11)**
- Trade and other payables	(15)	(11)
Other cash flows from operating activities	**359**	**594**
- Interests paid	-	-
- Interests received	359	594
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (II)	**-**	**-**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (III)	**-**	**-**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS (IV)	-	-
NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (I+II+III+IV)	**344**	**583**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17.189	16.606
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	17.533	17.189

Notes 1 to 11 to the accompanying financial statements are an integral part of the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended at December 31, 2025

NATIONAL RESOLUTION FUND

Annual accounts for the
financial year ended
31 December 2025 and
Management Report

Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. Activity

The National Resolution Fund (hereinafter, the "Fund") was established by Law 11/2015 of 18 June on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (hereinafter, "Law 11/2015") for an indefinite period. It constitutes a separate pool of assets without legal personality, the management, administration and representation of which are entrusted to FROB.

The Fund's purpose is to finance the resolution measures implemented by FROB in its capacity as the Executive Resolution Authority. To this end, the Fund has the following sources of financing:

a) ordinary contributions to be collected at least annually, and extraordinary contributions (where ordinary contributions are insufficient to finance the planned resolution measures) from the entities required to make such contributions;
b) income and gains derived from the investment of its uncommitted assets, which must be invested in government debt or other highly liquid, low-risk assets; and
c) loans received from equivalent financing arrangements in other Member States of the European Union.

As provided in Article 53.2 of Law 11/2015, these funds shall be used to ensure the effective application of the resolution tools and may be applied, among other things, through one or more of the following measures:

a) Granting guarantees.
b) Granting loans or credit facilities.
c) Acquiring assets or liabilities, and either managing them directly or entrusting their management to a third party.
d) Making contributions to a bridge institution or asset management vehicle.
e) Paying compensation to shareholders and creditors.
f) Making contributions to an institution where certain liabilities are excluded from bail-in.
g) Granting loans to other financing arrangements.
h) Recapitalising an institution, subject to the terms and limitations set out in Law 11/2015.

In addition, under certain conditions, the Fund may be used to grant loans to equivalent financing arrangements in other Member States of the European Union. The Fund's resources may also be used to meet the expenses arising from its own operations.

As regards the legal regime applicable to the Fund and its contributions, according to the report issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Administrations on 4 December 2015 at the request of FROB, the contributions are not regarded as public funds. Furthermore, the Fund does not form part of the General State Budget, and its budgetary, accounting and control arrangements are governed by the rules approved by FROB's Governing Committee.

FROB is governed and administered by a Governing Committee which, as at 31 December 2025, comprised eleven members: the Chair of the FROB; four members appointed by the Bank of Spain, one of whom, the Deputy Governor, serves as Vice-Chair; three representatives of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business; the Vice-Chair of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV); and two representatives of the Ministry of Finance. In addition, a representative appointed by the Comptroller General of the State Administration and a representative appointed by the Attorney General of the State attend the Committee's meetings with the right to speak but not to vote.

However, decisions of the Governing Committee affecting the General State Budget or FROB's management of its portfolio of holdings, shares, securities and other instruments are taken by a reduced composition of the Committee, comprising the Chair of FROB, three representatives of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Business and two representatives of the Ministry of Finance. Representatives appointed by the Comptroller General of the State Administration and the Attorney General of the State also attend meetings of the Committee in its reduced composition with the right to speak but not to vote.

FROB's registered office is located at 38 Avenida del General Perón, Madrid.

Collection of contributions

Following the entry into force of Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014 establishing uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism and a Single Resolution Fund (hereinafter, the "SRF"), the Single Resolution Board manages and administers the SRF, which is funded by contributions from the following entities: credit institutions established in participating Member States; parent undertakings, including financial holding companies and mixed financial holding companies established in a participating Member State, where they are subject to consolidated supervision by the ECB; and investment firms and financial institutions established in a participating Member State, where they are covered by the consolidated supervision of the parent undertaking carried out by the ECB. In this regard, the Board is the competent authority for calculating the ex ante contributions payable by the entities concerned, while FROB is responsible for collecting those contributions and subsequently transferring them to the SRF.

At national level, the contributions that FROB is required to collect for the National Resolution Fund are limited to those from entities that fall within the scope of Law 11/2015 but are not required to contribute to the SRF. Accordingly, the entities required to contribute to the Fund are investment firms whose legally required minimum share capital is at least 730,000 euros or whose activities do not meet the criteria set out in Article 1.3.(b) of Law 11/2015, provided that they are not covered by the consolidated supervision of the parent undertaking carried out by the ECB. In addition, pursuant to the eighth final provision of Royal Decree-Law 19/2018 of 23 November on payment services and other urgent financial measures, which modifies, inter alia, Articles 1.2.(e) and 53.1.(a) of Law 11/2015, Spanish branches of credit institutions and investment firms established outside the European Union have been included among the entities required to contribute since the contribution collection cycle for the 2019 financial year.

Contributions received by the National Resolution Fund are governed by Royal Decree 1012/2015 of 6 November implementing Law 11/2015 and amending Royal Decree 2606/1996 of 20 December on deposit guarantee funds for credit institutions, as well as by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 of 21 October 2014, as amended by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/662 of 20 January 2023. This legislation governs, among other matters, the following:

- The financial resources raised by the Fund must reach at least 1% of the covered deposits of all entities before 31 December 2024.

- FROB may decide to extend this initial period by up to 4 years if the Fund has made disbursements exceeding 0.5% of the covered deposits of all entities.

- If, after the initial period has elapsed, the Fund's financial resources fall below the target level, ordinary contributions shall resume until that level is reached.

- Before 1 May each year, FROB shall determine the total contribution to be made by the entities required to contribute, based on the average amount of covered deposits in the previous year.

- FROB shall collect annual ordinary contributions from the entities, including their branches in the European Union, and from Spanish branches of entities established outside the European Union, in accordance with the following criteria:

    1. Each entity's contribution shall be determined in proportion to its share of the aggregate amount for all entities of the following: total liabilities, excluding own funds and the amount of covered deposits in accordance with Royal Decree-Law 16/2011 of 14 October creating the Deposit Guarantee Fund for Credit Entities.

    2. Contributions shall be adjusted to reflect the risk profile of each entity, in accordance with the criteria established by regulation.

  In addition, Article 10 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/63 provides for a flat-rate contribution system for certain entities based on their total assets and total liabilities, excluding own funds and the amount of covered deposits.

- Entities must pay their annual contribution by 30 June each year.

- The Fund's assets comprise both ordinary and/or extraordinary contributions and the income and gains generated by investments of its uncommitted resources.

- Failure to pay all or part of the contributions by the prescribed deadline constitutes a very serious infringement.

Furthermore, Article 53.1.a) of Law 11/2015, in line with European Union legislation, provides that the available financial resources taken into account for the purpose of reaching the target level may include irrevocable payment commitments backed entirely by collateral consisting of unencumbered low-risk assets that are freely available and earmarked for the exclusive use of FROB for the purposes assigned to it by law. Irrevocable payment commitments may not exceed 30% of the total amount raised. Such commitments constitute an unconditional obligation on the part of the entity to pay its contributions in the future when required to do so. The entity must also set aside part of its annual contribution as collateral for that future payment commitment.

With regard to the collection of contributions to the NRF for the 2025 financial year:

- Article 48(2) of Royal Decree 1012/2015 provides that: "If, after the initial period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has elapsed, the Fund's financial resources fall below the target level, ordinary contributions shall resume until this level is reached."

- In accordance with the aforementioned article, following the end of the initial period, an assessment was carried out in 2025 to determine whether the financial resources of the National Resolution Fund had fallen below the target level.

- The target level for the National Resolution Fund must be determined solely by reference to the entities that contribute to it, namely investment firms that are not part of banking groups and third-country branches.

- In light of the above, and in accordance with Article 48.2 of Royal Decree 1012/2015 of 6 November, implementing Law 11/2015 of 18 June on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Royal Decree 2606/1996 of 20 December on deposit guarantee funds for credit institutions, FROB's Governing Committee resolved, at its meeting of 25 April 2025, not to collect ex ante contributions for the 2025 contribution cycle, as the financial resources of the National Resolution Fund were above the target level.

With regard to the collection of contributions to the NRF for the 2024 financial year:

- On 15 February 2024, the SRB announced that, since the available financial resources of the SRF amounted to 78 billion euros as at 31 December 2023, meaning that the target level of 1% of the covered deposits of the participating Member States (approximately 75 billion euros) had already been reached, as provided for in Article 69(1) of the SRMR, it would not collect contributions from the entities subject to the SRF for the 2024 ex ante contribution cycle.

- Since the NRF was established in 2015, its annual target level has been set at 1% of the covered deposits of all entities subject to Law 11/2015, i.e. entities required to contribute to either the NRF or SRF. Each year, the amount that each entity would be required to contribute to reach this target is calculated, with the contributions of the entities subject to the NRF then determined on the basis of these calculations.

- Following the full mutualisation of the various national compartments of the SRF upon completion of the transitional period established in the IGA, the target level to be reached by the NRF must be determined solely on the basis of the entities that contribute to it, namely investment firms that are not part of banking groups and third-country branches.

- In accordance with the above, since the NRF's existing financial resources were sufficient to cover 1% of the covered deposits of the entities that contribute to the NRF, it was not considered necessary to collect the ex ante contributions for the 2024 contribution cycle.

- In light of the above, and following consultation with the preventive resolution authorities, as required by Article 48.1 of Royal Decree 1012/2015, FROB's Governing Committee, at its meeting held from 21 to 24 May 2024, resolved to propose to the Minister for Economy, Trade and Business that the collection of ex ante contributions to the National Resolution Fund be suspended, pursuant to that Article. The approved proposal was submitted to the Minister for Economy, Trade and Business by letter from the Chair of FROB dated 31 May 2024 and was approved by the Minister on 31 July 2024.

2. Basis of preparation of the Annual Accounts and other information

2.1 Applicable financial reporting framework

These Annual Accounts have been prepared by the Chair of FROB in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, as set out in:

a) The Spanish Commercial Code and other applicable commercial legislation.

b) The Spanish General Accounting Plan, approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, as subsequently amended.

c) The mandatory standard issued by the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute in implementation of the Spanish General Accounting Plan and the related supplementary rules.

d) Other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The Annual Accounts are presented in thousands of euros, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

2.3 True and fair view

The Fund's Annual Accounts have been prepared from its accounting records and are presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework (see Note 2.1) and, in particular, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein (see Note 4), so as to give a true and fair view of the Fund's assets and financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its results, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

The Fund's Annual Accounts for the 2024 financial year were approved by FROB's Governing Committee on 24 June 2025. The Annual Accounts for the 2025 financial year, which were prepared by the Chair of FROB on 19 June 2026, will be submitted to FROB's Governing Committee for approval and are expected to be approved without amendment.

2.4 Accounting principles applied

The Fund's annual accounts have been prepared taking into account all mandatory accounting principles and standards that have a material effect on them (see Note 4). No mandatory accounting principle having a material effect on these Annual Accounts has been omitted. No non-mandatory accounting principles have been applied in preparing the Annual Accounts.

2.5 Critical aspects of measurement and estimation uncertainty

The information contained in these Annual Accounts is the responsibility of the Chair of FROB.

In preparing these Annual Accounts, estimates have been made in measuring certain items recognised therein, principally in relation to the assessment of potential impairment losses on certain assets (see Note 4).

These estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available up to the date on which these Annual Accounts were prepared, and there have been no subsequent events that would require those estimates to be revised. Any future events not known at the date of preparation could result in upward or downward adjustments, which would be recognised prospectively, where applicable.

The Annual Accounts for the 2025 financial year have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Fund will continue to operate and will therefore realise its assets and settle its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Accordingly, the accounting principles applied are not intended to determine the value of the Fund's net assets for the purposes of their disposal, in whole or in part, or the amount that would result from liquidation.

2.6 Comparison of information

The information relating to the 2024 financial year included in these Annual Accounts is presented solely for comparative purposes with the figures for the 2025 financial year.

2.7 Changes in accounting policies

There were no significant changes in accounting policies during the 2025 financial year compared with those applied in the 2024 financial year.

2.8 Correction of errors

In preparing the accompanying Annual Accounts, no material errors were identified that required the restatement of amounts included in the Annual Accounts for the 2024 financial year.

2.9 Materiality

In determining the information to be disclosed in these notes in relation to the various items in the financial statements and other matters, the Fund has taken into account their materiality in relation to the Annual Accounts for the 2025 financial year, in accordance with the Conceptual Framework of the Spanish General Accounting Plan.

2.10 Environmental impact

Given the nature of the Fund's activities, it does not have a material impact on the environment. For this reason, no information in this respect is disclosed in these Annual Accounts.

3. Appropriation of profit

In accordance with Article 53.6 of Law 11/2015, any profit accrued and recognised in the Fund's Annual Accounts forms part of its equity. Accordingly, the appropriation of profit for the 2025 and 2024 financial years is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	**2024**
Basis of appropriation:		
Profit for the year	344	583
Appropriation:		
Equity fund	344	583

4. Recognition and measurement policies

The main recognition and measurement policies applied by the Fund in preparing the Annual Accounts for the 2025 financial year, in accordance with those established in the Spanish General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, as subsequently amended, are as follows:

4.1 Financial assets – Categories of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost:

A financial asset is classified in this category, even if it is admitted to trading on an organised market, if the entity holds the investment in order to collect the contractual cash flows. In addition, the contractual terms of the asset must give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Contractual cash flows consisting solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding are characteristic of a basic lending agreement, irrespective of whether the transaction bears no interest or a below-market rate of interest.

This category generally includes trade and non-trade receivables:

- Trade receivables: financial assets arising from the sale of goods or provision of services in the ordinary course of the entity's activities, where payment is deferred; and
- Non-trade receivables: financial assets that are neither equity instruments nor derivatives, do not arise from commercial transactions and have fixed or determinable payments arising from loans or credit granted by the entity.

Initial measurement –

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

However, trade receivables with a maturity of no more than one year that do not bear an explicit contractual rate of interest, as well as loans to employees, dividends receivable and amounts receivable in respect of called-up equity instruments that are expected to be received in the short term, may be measured at nominal value where the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not material.

Subsequent measurement –

Financial assets classified in this category are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

However, receivables with a maturity of no more than one year that are initially measured at nominal value in accordance with the preceding section continue to be measured at that amount, unless they have become impaired.

Impairment –

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are modified as a result of the issuer's financial difficulties, an assessment is made as to whether an impairment loss should be recognised.

At least at the end of each financial year, the necessary impairment adjustments are recognised where there is objective evidence that a financial asset, or a group of financial assets with similar risk characteristics assessed collectively, has become impaired as a result of one or more events occurring after initial recognition. Such events must result in a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows and may arise from the debtor's insolvency.

The impairment loss on these financial assets is the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows they are expected to generate, including, where applicable, those arising from the enforcement of collateral and personal guarantees, discounted at the effective interest rate calculated at initial recognition.

Impairment losses, and any subsequent reversals where the amount of the loss decreases as a result of an event occurring after its recognition, are recognised as an expense or an income, respectively, in the income statement. Any reversal is limited to the carrying amount that would have been recognised for the asset at the reversal date had no impairment loss been recognised.

However, the market value of the instrument may be used instead of the present value of future cash flows, provided that it is sufficiently reliable to be considered representative of the amount that the Fund could recover.

Interest on credit-impaired financial assets is recognised in accordance with the general rules, while the Fund simultaneously assesses whether the interest recognised is recoverable and, where appropriate, recognises the corresponding impairment loss.

4.2 Cash

Cash balances are recognised in these Annual Accounts at nominal value.

Interest accrued on bank accounts and deposits held by the Fund is calculated using the effective interest method, based on the contractual interest rates, and is recognised under "Financial income – Bank interest" or "Finance costs – Bank interest", as appropriate, in the accompanying income statement.

Note 6 provides certain material information on cash balances.

4.3 Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This item includes the amount of ex ante contributions made by the entities that is to be transferred to the Single Resolution Fund.

All financial liabilities are classified in this category unless they are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

This category generally includes trade payables (financial liabilities arising from the purchase of goods and services in the ordinary course of the entity's activities, where payment is deferred) and non-trade payables (financial liabilities that are not derivatives and do not arise from commercial transactions, but from loans or credit received).

Financial liabilities classified in this category are initially measured at fair value which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price, equivalent to the fair value of the consideration received, adjusted for any directly attributable transaction costs. These financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Accrued interest is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

However, trade payables with a maturity of no more than one year that do not bear a contractual rate of interest, as well as amounts payable to third parties in respect of called-up equity interests that are expected to be paid in the short term, are measured at nominal value where the effect of not discounting the cash flows is not material.

No amounts were outstanding in this respect as at 31 December 2025 or 2024.

4.4 Taxation

In 2015, a request for a binding ruling was submitted to the Directorate-General for Taxation regarding the direct taxation applicable to the Fund, specifically whether it was subject to the income attribution regime provided for in Article 6 of Law 27/2014 of 27 November on Corporate Income Tax (the "Corporate Income Tax Law").

A response to the request was received on 13 July 2016, concluding that, since the Fund is a FROB financing mechanism and is considered one of its instruments, the provisions of Article 6 of the Corporate Income Tax Law relating to entities subject to the income attribution regime were not applicable. Accordingly, income earned by the Fund is deemed to be earned by FROB. Consequently, the Fund is fully exempt from Corporate Income Tax.

4.5 Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based on an accrual basis, i.e. when the related goods and services are acquired or provided, irrespective of when the resulting cash receipts or payments occur.

4.6 Provisions and contingencies

In preparing the annual accounts, the Fund distinguishes between:

a) Provisions: liabilities covering present obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is likely to result in an outflow of resources, but whose amount and/or timing is uncertain. These obligations may arise from legal or contractual requirements or from constructive obligations assumed by the Fund.

b) Contingent liabilities: possible obligations arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events beyond the Fund's control.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount required to settle or transfer the obligation, taking into account the available information on the event and its consequences. Adjustments arising from the unwinding of the discount are recognised as a finance cost as they accrue.

Any reimbursement to be received from a third party upon settlement of the obligation is recognised as an asset, provided that there is no doubt that it will be received. However, where there is a legal arrangement under which part of the risk has been transferred to a third party and the Fund is not liable for that portion, the reimbursement is taken into account in estimating the amount at which the related provision, where applicable, is recognised.

No provisions have been recognised as at 31 December 2025 or at any time since the Fund was established.

4.7 Definition of fair value and amortised cost

For the purposes of preparing these Annual Accounts, fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair value is determined without deducting any transaction costs that may be incurred on disposal. An amount resulting from a forced or urgent transaction or from any involuntary liquidation is not regarded as fair value.

As a general rule, fair value is determined by reference to a reliable market value, which is understood to be the quoted price in an active market. An active market is one in which the goods or services traded are homogeneous, willing buyers or sellers can normally be found at any time, and prices are known and readily available to the public and reflect actual, current and regularly occurring market transactions.

Amortised cost of a financial instrument is the amount at which it was initially measured, less any repayments of principal and interest, and adjusted, as appropriate, for the amount recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method in respect of accrued interest and the difference between the initial amount and the instrument's redemption value. In the case of financial assets, amortised cost also takes into account any impairment losses recognised.

The effective interest rate is the discount rate that equates the initial value of a financial instrument with the present value of the estimated cash flows over its expected life, based on its contractual terms and without taking into account future credit losses. The calculation includes, where applicable, any finance fees charged in advance when the financing is granted.

5. Cash and cash equivalents – Cash

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of this line item in the accompanying balance sheets was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	**2024**
Current accounts with the Bank of Spain	17,507	17,148
Accrued interest receivable	26	41
TOTAL	**17,533**	**17,189**

During 2025, bank interest of 344 thousand euros accrued (583 thousand euros in 2024) and was recognised under "Financial income – Bank interest" in the accompanying income statement. Of this amount, 26 thousand euros was receivable as at 31 December 2025 (41 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024) and was settled on 5 January 2026.

6. Equity

Equity fund

The Fund's equity as at 31 December 2025 amounted to 17,533 thousand euros (17,189 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024) and consisted entirely of the profits accumulated by the Fund since its establishment.

The Fund's own resources comprise:

a) Ordinary or extraordinary contributions to be made by the entities.
b) Income and gains from investments of its uncommitted resources and, where applicable, instruments issued by entities and acquired through the application of resolution tools.

7. Information on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Fund's principal risk factors associated with financial instruments and the policies adopted to manage them are described below:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may not have sufficient resources to meet its obligations as they fall due.

As at 31 December 2025, the Fund had immediately available liquid assets and, given the composition of its balance sheet, had no exposure to liquidity risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that a counterparty may fail, as a result of insolvency, to meet its payment obligations in respect of financial assets held by the Fund when they fall due.

As at 31 December 2025, the Fund was not considered to be exposed to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Structural interest rate risk is the risk that adverse movements in interest rates may affect the Fund's financial and economic position as a result of differences in the timing of maturities and depreciation of its balance sheet items.

As at 31 December 2025, the only financial assets exposed to interest rate risk were the Fund's cash holdings (see Note 5).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of an adverse impact on profit or equity arising from unfavourable movements in the prices of securities held by the Fund or of any securities it may issue.

As at 31 December 2025, given the composition of the Fund's balance sheet, it had no exposure to market risk.

Other risks

The Fund has no material direct exposures to risks associated with its financial instruments other than those already disclosed in these Annual Accounts.

8. Other information

Fees for the audit of the Annual Accounts and other services provided by the Fund's auditor, PKF Attest Servicios Empresariales, S.L., or by any entity related to the auditor through control, common ownership or management, in respect of the 2025 financial year are borne by FROB in its capacity as the entity responsible for managing the Fund. Accordingly, they are not recognised as an expense of the NRF and amounted to the following (in thousands of euros), irrespective of when they were invoiced:

	Services provided by the statutory auditor and related entities	
	2025	**2024**
Audit services	2.9	2.9
Other assurance services	-	-
Total audit and related services	**2.9**	**2.9**
Tax advisory services	-	-
Other services	-	-
Total professional services	**-**	**-**
Total	**2.9**	**2.9**

Neither FROB's senior management nor the members of its Governing Committee received any remuneration, allowances, fees for services or other amounts during the 2025 financial year in respect of their work relating to the Fund.

9. Information on deferred payments to suppliers. Third Additional Provision, "Disclosure requirement" of Law 15/2010 of 5 July

The Fund did not enter into any transactions involving payments to suppliers in 2025 or 2024.

10. Events after the reporting period

At its ordinary meeting held on 24 April 2026, FROB's Governing Committee resolved that, since the National Resolution Fund's existing financial resources are sufficient to cover 1% of the covered deposits of the entities that contribute to it, it is not necessary to collect the ex ante contributions for the 2026 contribution cycle.

National Resolution Fund

Management Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the pillars of the Banking Union and the new framework for the resolution of credit institutions and investment firms established at European level by Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 is the creation of resolution funds as financing mechanisms available to resolution authorities for the effective implementation of the various resolution measures provided for under that framework. To this end, the funds must have adequate financial resources, and Member States are authorised to collect ex ante contributions from entities authorised in their territory, including their branches within the Union.

At national level, this mandate was implemented through Law 11/2015 of 18 June on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (hereinafter, "Law 11/2015"), which established the National Resolution Fund (NRF) and entrusted its management to FROB.

At European Union level, Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2014, establishing uniform rules and procedures for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms within the framework of a Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) and a Single Resolution Fund (SRF), established the SRF. The SRF is managed by the Single Resolution Board, which is responsible for calculating the contributions of credit institutions and investment firms subject to consolidated supervision of their parent undertaking by the European Central Bank.

In addition, as in previous years, FROB worked closely with the Single Resolution Board and the other national resolution authorities on the 2025 ex ante contribution process for the SRF.

Since the NRF was established in 2015, total contributions made by the entities required to contribute to the Fund, together with the cumulative returns generated, have reached 17.5 million euros. To date, it has not been necessary to use this financing mechanism to implement any resolution measures. As regards the SRF, Spanish entities have contributed approximately 7.5 billion euros to date.

2. ACTIVITIES DURING THE 2025 FINANCIAL YEAR. KEY MATTERS

Paragraph 2 of Article 48 of Royal Decree 1012/2015 provides that: “If, after the initial period referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article has elapsed, the Fund's financial resources fall below the target level, ordinary contributions shall resume until that level is reached.”

In accordance with the aforementioned Article, following the end of the initial period, an assessment was carried out in 2025 to determine whether the financial resources of the National Resolution Fund had fallen below the target level. The target level for the National Resolution Fund must be determined solely by reference to the entities that contribute to it, namely investment firms that are not part of banking groups and third-country branches.

In light of the above, and in accordance with Article 48.2 of Royal Decree 1012/2015 of 6 November, implementing Law 11/2015 of 18 June on the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Royal Decree 2606/1996 of 20 December on deposit guarantee funds for credit institutions, FROB's Governing Committee resolved, at its meeting of 25 April 2025, not to collect ex ante contributions for the 2025 contribution cycle, as the financial resources of the National Resolution Fund were above the target level.

3. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The principal events occurring between the end of the financial year and the date on which the Annual Accounts were prepared were as follows:

At its ordinary meeting held on 24 April 2026, FROB's Governing Committee resolved that, since the National Resolution Fund's financial resources remain sufficient to cover 1% of the covered deposits of the entities that contribute to it, it is not necessary to collect ex ante contributions for the 2026 contribution cycle.

4. OTHER INFORMATION

No research and development (R&D) activities were carried out during 2025.

National Resolution Fund

The undersigned, in his capacity as Chair of FROB, hereby prepares the accompanying Annual Accounts of the National Resolution Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and the Management Report for the 2025 financial year, dated 19 June 2026. These documents are set out on the 16 attached pages, duly initialled by me for identification purposes, and will be submitted to FROB's Governing Committee for approval.

Signed: Álvaro López Barceló

Chair of FROB