

Almirall, S.A.

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

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

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Almirall, S.A.

Balance sheet for the year ended 31 December

(Expressed in thousands of Euros)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Intangible assets	5	567,296	534,704
Property, plant and equipment	6	45,870	41,085
Long-term investments in group and associate companies	8	1,140,465	1,201,332
Long-term financial investments	9	21,066	15,474
Deferred tax assets	18	185,895	189,965
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,960,592	1,982,560
Stocks	10	120,240	113,355
Trade and other receivables	11	148,058	146,835
Trade receivables for sales and services		42,246	40,084
Customers, group companies and associates	20	81,985	69,484
Sundry receivables		14,228	25,353
Staff		104	108
Current tax assets	18	6,844	5,963
Other receivables from Public Administrations	18	2,651	5,843
Short-term investments in group and associate companies	8 & 20	5,651	2,729
Short-term financial investments	9	3,241	6,404
Short-term prepayments and accruals		16,244	13,810
Cash and other cash equivalents		303,540	327,645
CURRENT ASSETS		596,974	610,778
TOTAL ASSETS		2,557,566	2,593,338

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Shareholders' Equity		1,711,659	1,494,717
Subscribed capital	12	25,774	25,616
Share premium	12	601,350	587,147
Legal reserve	12	4,275	4,275
Other reserves	12	894,588	933,457
Own shares or equity units	12	(1,932)	(2,780)
Prior years' losses		(52,998)	(174,655)
Profit/(loss) for the year		240,602	121,657
Grants, gifts and bequests received		1,355	3,429
EQUITY		1,713,014	1,498,146
Long-term provisions	14	20,556	20,965
Long-term debts		299,038	361,423
Bonds and other marketable securities	15	245,035	297,993
Debts with credit institutions	15	25,000	35,000
Other financial liabilities	16	29,003	28,430
Deferred tax liabilities	18	37,320	35,652
Long-term prepayments and accruals	13	24,078	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		380,992	418,040
Short-term provisions		-	3,092
Short-term debts		68,175	72,284
Debts with credit institutions	15	10,823	12,327
Derivatives	15	2,833	2,046
Other financial liabilities	16	54,519	57,911
Short-term payables to group and associate companies	20	253,956	456,603
Trade and other payables		141,429	145,173
Suppliers		46,788	59,641
Suppliers, group companies and associates	20	21,071	25,282
Sundry payables		46,415	35,625
Personnel (remuneration to be paid)		16,663	13,692
Current tax liabilities	18	-	-
Other debts with Public Administrations	18	10,492	10,933
CURRENT LIABILITIES		463,560	677,152
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,557,566	2,593,338

Notes 1 to 26 explained in the attached Notes and Annex are an integral part of the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025.

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

Almirall, S.A.

Profit and loss statement for the year ended 31 December
(Expressed in thousands of Euros)

	Note	Year 2025	Year 2024
Net turnover	19	1,120,626	880,005
Change in stocks of finished or semi-finished products	10 & 19	11,977	12,113
Work carried out by the company for its assets	5	28,078	20,366
Supplies	19	(328,433)	(299,900)
Other operating income	19	16,838	16,489
Staff costs	19	(96,432)	(85,910)
Other operating expenses	19	(372,879)	(324,602)
Losses, impairment and change in provisions for trading operations	19	248	(390)
Depreciation of fixed assets	5 & 6	(75,642)	(67,315)
Allocation of grants for non-financial fixed assets and others		3,670	3,240
Impairment and gains/losses on disposals of fixed assets and investments in group companies	19	(58,888)	(23,117)
Operating gain/(loss)		249,163	130,979
Financial income	19	5,643	7,169
Financial expenses	19	(24,109)	(32,177)
Exchange rate differences	19	734	(1,102)
Impairment and gains/losses on disposals and changes in fair value of financial instruments	19	11,563	(477)
Financial result		(6,169)	(26,587)
Earnings before tax		242,994	104,392
Income tax	18	(2,392)	17,265
Profit (loss) for the year		240,602	121,657

Notes 1 to 26, explained in the attached Notes and the Annex, are an integral part of the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025.

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Almirall, S.A.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December (Expressed in thousands of Euros)

A) STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Note	Year ended 31 December	
		2025	2024
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT RESULT (I)		240,602	121,657
Income and expenses recognised directly in equity:			
Grants, gifts and bequests received		233	5,728
Tax effect (Note 18)		(58)	(1,432)
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity (II)		175	4,296
Transfers to profits and loss statement			
Grants, gifts and bequests received		(2,999)	(2,936)
Tax effect (Note 18)		750	734
Total transfers to the profit and loss statement (III)		(2,249)	(2,202)
Total recognised income and expenditure (I+II+III)		238,528	123,751

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Almirall, S.A.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December
(Expressed in thousands of Euros)

B) TOTAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Note	Registered capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	Other reserves	Treasury shares and equity interests	Prior years' losses	Profit (loss) for the year	Grants, gifts and bequests	Equity
Balance as at 31 December 2023	12	25,127	551,139	4,275	972,172	(2,858)	(114,501)	(60,154)	1,335	1,376,535
Distribution of profits	3	-	-	-	-	-	(60,154)	60,154	-	-
Dividends	3	489	36,008	-	(39,785)	-	-	-	-	(3,288)
Recognised income and expenditure		-	-	-	-	-	-	121,657	2,094	123,751
Transactions with treasury stock		-	-	-	1,070	78	-	-	-	1,148
Balance as at 31 December 2024	12	25,616	587,147	4,275	933,457	(2,780)	(174,655)	121,657	3,429	1,498,146
Distribution of profits	3	-	-	-	-	-	121,657	(121,657)	-	-
Dividends	3	158	14,203	-	(40,559)	-	-	-	-	(26,198)
Recognised income and expenditure		-	-	-	-	-	-	240,602	(2,074)	238,528
Transactions with treasury stock		-	-	-	1,690	848	-	-	-	2,538
Balance as at 31 December 2025	12	25,774	601,350	4,275	894,588	(1,932)	(52,998)	240,602	1,355	1,713,014

The accompanying Notes 1 to 26 and the Annex form an integral part of the annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025.

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Almirall, S.A.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December (Expressed in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	Fiscal year 2025	Fiscal year 2024
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
1. Earnings before tax		242,994	104,392
2. Adjustments to gains/losses		152,981	118,030
Depreciation of fixed assets (+)	5 & 6	75,642	67,315
Measurement adjustments for impairment	5,8,10 & 11	56,947	22,248
Change in provisions (+/-)		1,243	1,854
Allocation of grants		(3,670)	(3,240)
Gain/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets (+/-)	19	221	3,650
Financial income and dividends received (-)	19 & 20	(5,643)	(7,169)
Financial expenses (+)	19	24,109	32,177
Exchange rate differences (+/-)	19	(734)	1,102
Change in fair value of financial instruments (+/-)	19	(11,563)	477
Incorporation of deferred income	13	20,000	-
Recognition of deferred income		(3,571)	(382)
Recognition of financial assets fair value uncollected	9	-	(2)
3. Changes in working capital		(33,559)	(29,372)
Stocks (+/-)	10	(5,918)	(11,689)
Trade and other receivables (+/-)	11	(9,529)	(3,154)
Other current assets (+/-)		(2,919)	(4,208)
Trade and other payables (+/-)		(13,950)	(9,381)
Other current liabilities (+/-)		(1,243)	(940)
4. Net cash flows from operating activities		(5,462)	3,035
Interest payable (-)		(11,720)	(9,972)
Interest received (+)		5,643	7,169
Income tax receipts/payments (+/-)		564	6,531
Other receipts/payments (+/-)		51	(693)
5. Cash flows from operating activities (+/-1 +/-2 +/-3 +/-4)		356,954	196,085
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES			
6. Investment payments (-)		(119,806)	(161,481)
Group companies and associates	20	(2,923)	(25,945)
Intangible assets	5	(104,833)	(127,977)
Property, plant and equipment	6	(11,137)	(7,440)
Other financial assets	9	(913)	(119)
7. Proceeds from divestments (+)		5,662	13,446
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	353
Receivables linked to the contract with Covis	9	5,662	13,152
Other assets	9	-	(59)
8. Cash flows from investment activities (7-6)		(114,144)	(148,035)
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
9. Proceeds and payments for equity instruments		848	77
Issuance of equity instruments (+)		-	-
Acquisition/Disposal of own equity instruments (-/+)	12	848	77
10. Proceeds and payments for financial liability instruments		(240,758)	(78,188)
Issue		269,609	1,261
Bonds and other marketable securities (+)	15	245,000	-
Other debts (+)	16	24,609	1,261
Repayment and amortisation of:		(510,367)	(79,449)
Bonds and other negotiable securities (-)	15	(300,000)	-
Debts with credit institutions (-)	15	(10,000)	(10,000)
Debts with group and associated companies (-)	20	(199,054)	(68,445)
Other debts (-)	16	(1,313)	(1,004)
11. Dividend and remuneration payments on other equity instruments		(26,198)	(3,288)
Dividends (-)	3	(26,198)	(3,288)
12. Cash flows from financing activities (+/-9 +/-10)		(266,108)	(81,399)
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS		(807)	109
E) NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH or CASH EQUIVALENTS (+/-5 +/-8 +/-11 +/-D)		(24,105)	(33,240)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	4e & 9	327,645	360,885
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4e & 9	303,540	327,645

Notes 1 to 26 explained in the attached Notes and Annex are an integral part of the annual accounts for the year ending on 31 December 2025.

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Almirall, S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts for the financial year 2025
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

1. Activity of the Company

Almirall, S.A. (the Company) has the corporate purpose which consists basically of the purchase, manufacture, storage, marketing and mediation in the sale of pharmaceutical specialities and products, as well as of all types of raw materials used in the preparation of such pharmaceutical specialities and products.

Accordingly, the Company's corporate purpose also includes:

- a) The purchase, manufacture, storage, marketing, and mediation in the sale of cosmetics and of chemical, biotechnological and diagnostic products for human, veterinary, agrochemical and food use, as well as of all kinds of instruments, complements and accessories for the chemical, pharmaceutical and clinical industry.
- b) Research on active chemical and pharmaceutical ingredients and products.
- c) The purchase, sale, rental, subdivision, and development of plots, land and estates of any nature, with the option of choosing to construct or dispose of these, in full, in part, or under the horizontal property regime.
- d) The provision of prevention services for the undertakings and companies participating in the company pursuant to Art. 15 of Royal Decree 39/1997, of 17 January, which establishes the Prevention Services Regulations, and implementing regulations. This activity may be regulated and carried out jointly for related and participating companies pursuant to Art. 21 of the aforementioned legal text. It is expressly stated that, according to the law, this activity does not require administrative authorisation. This activity may be subcontracted to other specialised entities pursuant to Art. 15 of Royal Decree 39/1997.
- e) To direct and manage the Company's participation in the share capital of other entities through the appropriate organisation of human and material resources.

Pursuant to the Company's articles of association, the aforementioned corporate purpose may be pursued, in whole or in part, directly by the Company itself or indirectly through shareholding or equity interests, or any other rights or interests in companies or other types of entities, with or without legal personality, with registered office in Spain or abroad, which engage in activities identical or similar to those included in the corporate purpose of the Company.

Almirall, S.A. is the parent company of a Group of companies and, in accordance with current legislation, is obliged to prepare separate consolidated annual accounts. The consolidated annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2026 (the consolidated annual accounts for 2024 were authorised for issue on 21 February 2025 and approved by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 9 May 2025). These consolidated annual accounts show a consolidated profit of 46.2 million euros in 2025 (a consolidated profit of 10.1 million euros in 2024) and consolidated equity at 31 December 2025 of 1.487 billion euros (1.488 billion euros at 31 December 2024). The Company's operations and those of the Group companies are managed on a consolidated basis and, therefore, the Company's results and financial position must be assessed on the basis of this relationship with the Group companies (Notes 8 & 20).

Almirall, S.A. is a public limited company listed on the Spanish Stock Exchanges and included in the Spanish continuous market (SIBE). Its registered office is located at Ronda General Mitre, 151, Barcelona (Spain).

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Almirall, S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts for the financial year 2025
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

2. Basis of presentation of the annual accounts

a. *Financial reporting regulatory framework applicable to the Company*

The annual accounts of the Company for the year ending on 31 December 2025, which have been obtained from the accounting records kept by the Company, were prepared by the Company's Board of Directors on 20 February 2026.

These annual accounts have been prepared by the Board of Directors in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company, which is set out in:

- The Code of Commerce, the Corporate Enterprises Act and other commercial legislation.
- The General Chart of Accounts (hereinafter "GCA") approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 together with Royal Decree 1159/2010 and Royal Decree 602/2016 amending certain aspects of the GCA and its sectorial adaptations.
- The mandatory rules approved by the Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas (Institute of Accounting and Accounts Auditing) in development of the General Chart of Accounts and its complementary rules.
- All other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

b. *Comparison of information*

For the purposes of comparison, the annual accounts are presented with each one of the items of the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement, and the notes to the annual accounts, and, in addition to the figures for financial year 2025, those corresponding to the previous year, which were part of the annual accounts for financial year 2024, which were approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting of 9 May 2025.

c. *True and fair view*

The accompanying annual accounts have been obtained from the Company's accounting records and are presented in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Company and, in particular, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein, so as to present the true and fair view of the Company's equity, financial position as at 31 December 2025, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows for fiscal year 2025.

d. *Non-mandatory accounting principles applied*

No non-mandatory accounting principles have been applied. On the other hand, the Board of Directors have prepared these annual accounts taking into account all the mandatory accounting principles and standards that have a material effect on these annual accounts. There is no accounting principle that is mandatory but no longer applied.

e. *Critical aspects of uncertainty valuation and estimation*

In preparing these annual accounts estimates have been made by the Company's Board of Directors in order to measure certain of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments reported herein. Basically, these estimates refer to:

- The useful life of intangible assets and of property, plant and equipment (Notes 40 & 4b).
- The assessment of possible impairment losses on certain property, plant and equipment and intangible assets arising from the non-recovery of the carrying amount recorded for these assets (Note 4c).
- The evaluation of the recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 4o).
- The assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of ongoing development projects that are capitalised (Note 40).
- The recoverable amount of interests held in Group companies and the fair value of certain listed and unlisted financial assets (Notes 4f & 4k).

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Although these estimates have been made on the basis of the best information available at 31 December 2025, it is possible that future events may make it necessary to change these estimates (upwards or downwards) in the coming years, if necessary prospectively.

f. Going concern principle

The Company has positive working capital at 31 December 2025 amounting to 133,414 thousand euros, while it was negative 66,374 thousand euros at 31 December 2024. This development is mainly due to set-off between Group companies through dividend distribution carried out during the financial years 2025 and 2024 (Note 20).

The Board of Directors has prepared these annual accounts, as well as those of the previous year, on a going concern basis as there is an implicit commitment from the majority shareholders to continue to provide the necessary support for the future development of the Company.

3. Distribution of results

The proposed distribution of gains/losses included in the Company's annual accounts for the financial year 2025, as well as the distribution of profit for the financial year 2024 approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders on 9 May 2025, is as follows:

	Euros	
	2025	2024
Basis of distribution:		
Profit (loss) for the year	240,601,657.36	121,656,950.03
Application:		
Legal reserve	880,069.68	-
Other voluntary reserves	186,724,391.99	-
Prior years' losses	52,997,195.69	121,656,950.03
Total	240,601,657.36	121,656,950.03

The dividends paid by the Company during 2025 and 2024, which in both cases correspond to the dividends approved on the results of the previous year, are shown below:

	2025			2024		
	% of nominal	Euros per share	Amount (thousands of euros)	% of nominal	Euros per share	Amount (thousands of euros)
Ordinary shares	158%	0.190	40,559	158%	0.190	39,785
Total Dividends paid	158%	0.190	40,559	158%	0.190	39,785

The 2025 and 2024 dividend payments have been instrumentalised as a flexible dividend in which shareholders have been offered the choice between receiving newly issued Company shares or the cash amount equivalent to the dividend. In 2025, the cash payment was chosen by 66.7% of the rights holders (which entailed a disbursement of 26.2 million euros), while the remaining 33.3% opted to receive new shares at the unit par value, which were issued as a capital increase. In 2024, the cash payment was chosen by 8.5% of the holders of rights (which meant a disbursement of 3.3 million euros), while the remaining 91.5% opted to receive new shares, each at par value, which were issued as a capital increase (Note 12).

When a dividend is approved, which may be settled in cash or through the issue of fully paid-up shares at the investor's option, i.e., remuneration with shares for a specific value, the Company recognises the corresponding liability by means of a charge to reserves equivalent to the fair value of the rights to be allotted shares at no charge. If the investor opts to subscribe for fully paid-up shares, then the corresponding capital increase will be recognised by the Company. If the investor elects to collect the dividend, the Company will derecognise the liability by means of a credit to the cash paid.

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At the date of preparation of these annual accounts, the Board of Directors of Almirall, S.A. has agreed to propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders the distribution of a dividend charged to unrestricted reserves for the amount of 40.8 million euros (equivalent to 0.19 euros per share). For the purposes of this dividend distribution, it is proposed to use the "Flexible Dividend" shareholder remuneration system, which has already been applied in previous years (Note 26)

4. Accounting criteria

The main rules and valuation criteria used in the preparation of the annual accounts have been as follows:

a. Intangible assets

As a general rule, intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition or production cost. They are subsequently measured at cost less the related accumulated amortisation and, where applicable, any impairment losses (Note 4c). These assets are amortised over their useful lives.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised on the basis of their useful lives, applying criteria similar to those adopted for the amortisation of property, plant and equipment; and these criteria are basically equivalent to the following amortisation rates (determined on the basis of the average years of estimated useful life of the various items):

	Annual percentage
Development costs	10%
Industrial property	6%-10%
Computer applications	18%-33%

The Company recognises any impairment loss on the carrying amount of these assets with a balancing entry under "Impairment and gains/losses on disposal of fixed assets and investments in Group companies". The criteria for recognising the impairment losses of these assets and, when applicable, the reversal of impairment losses recorded in previous years, are similar to those applied for property plant and equipment (Note 4c).

Development costs-

The Company recognises the research expenses it incurs in the profit and loss statement.

Expenses incurred as a result of the development of new drugs by the Company are only recognised as assets if all of the following conditions are met or can be demonstrated:

- I. It is technologically possible to complete the production of the drug so that it can be made available for use or sale.
- II. There is an intention to complete the development of the drug in question for use or sale.
- III. There is capacity to use or sell the drug.
- IV. The asset will generate economic benefits in the future. Among other things, the existence of a market for the drug that has been developed, or for the development itself, can be demonstrated; or, if it is to be used internally, then the usefulness of the development for the Company is proven.
- V. The availability of adequate technological, financial or other resources to complete the development, and to use or sell the drug resulting from the ongoing development.
- VI. The ability to reliably measure the expenditure attributable to this development until its completion.

The development of new drugs is subject to a high degree of uncertainty, due to the long maturation period of the drugs (usually several years) and of the technological results obtained in the different testing phases of the development process. In any of the different phases of the development process, it may be necessary to abandon said development, either because the new drugs do not meet medical and regulatory standards, or because they do not meet profitability thresholds. For these reasons, the Company considers that the

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Notes to the annual accounts for the financial year 2025

(Expressed in thousands of euros)

uncertainty is only overcome once the developed product is approved by the competent authorities in a relevant market. This is the moment from which the Company considers that the conditions for the capitalisation of development expenses have been met.

If the consideration given in exchange for an intangible asset includes a contingent component, the acquisition price of the intangible asset shall include the best estimate of the present value of the contingent payment, unless it is linked to the occurrence of a future event that increases the economic benefits or returns to be provided by the asset that relates to events or circumstances that did not exist at the acquisition date. Similarly, using the same criteria as for property, plant and equipment, contingent payments that depend on business performance, such as sales or profit or loss, are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement as they are incurred.

Development costs with a finite useful life, which are eventually recognised as an asset, are amortised starting from the product's regulatory approval on a straight-line basis over the period in which it is expected to generate benefits.

Industrial property-

Patents, trademarks and licences for the production, marketing and/or distribution of products are initially recorded at acquisition cost (separately or through a business combination) and are amortised over the estimated useful lives of the products to which they relate (straight-line method), subject to the limit, if applicable, of the term of the licence agreements signed with third parties. These periods do not normally exceed 10 years.

Expenses arising from the development of an item of industrial property that is not economically viable are recognised in full in income for the fiscal year in which this fact becomes known.

Computer applications-

The Company records the costs incurred in the acquisition and development of computer software in this account. Maintenance costs for computer applications are charged to the profit and loss statement for the year in which they are incurred.

Computer applications may be contained in a tangible asset or have physical substance, thus incorporating both tangible and intangible elements. These assets are recognised as property, plant and equipment if they form an integral part of the related property, plant and equipment and are indispensable for its operation.

Computer applications are amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of between 3 and 6 years from the start-up of each application.

Merger goodwill-

The merger goodwill arose from the difference between the value at which the shares of Prodesfarma, S.A. were recorded and the underlying book value of this company at the moment of the merger by absorption of this company by the company, once the unrealised gains arising from property, plant and equipment and financial assets had been assigned to the other assets. Goodwill was fully amortised at the date of transition to the current chart of accounts.

b. Property, plant and equipment

The property, plant and equipment acquired are measured at cost revalued in accordance with various legal provisions. Subsequently, it is reduced by the related accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, in accordance with the criteria mentioned in Note 4c.

Replacements or renewals of entire items that increase the useful life of the related asset, or its economic capacity, are recorded as an increase in property, plant and equipment, and the replaced or renewed items are derecognised.

Periodic maintenance, upkeep and repair expenses are charged to income on an accrual basis as a cost for the year in which they are incurred.

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Items in progress are transferred to property, plant and equipment in operation at the end of the corresponding development period.

The annual tangible asset depreciation charge is recognised with a balancing entry in the profit and loss statement and is basically equivalent to the depreciation rates that are determined on the basis of the years of estimated useful life, although, of course, the land on which the buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite useful life and, therefore, is not depreciated. In general, the Company depreciates its property, plant and equipment using the straight-line method, distributing the cost of the assets over the years of estimated useful life, according to the following useful lives:

	Years of useful life
Construction	33-50
Technical installations and machinery	6-12
Other facilities and tools	4-12
Laboratory furnishings and equipment	6-10
Information processing equipment	4-6
Transport equipment	5-6.25

The gain or loss resulting from the disposal or retirement of an asset is calculated as the difference between the proceeds of the sale and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss statement.

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

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such an indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). If the asset does not generate cash flows on its own that are independent of other assets, then the Company calculates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets for which amortisation has not commenced are tested for impairment at least at the end of each fiscal year, and whenever there are indications of impairment prior to the end of each year.

The recoverable amount is defined as whichever is the greater of the following amounts: fair value less costs to sell; or the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money (TVM) and that also reflects any risks specific to the asset for which the estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is calculated by applying both cash flows and an after-tax discount rate. As indicated in the details below, the discounted cash flow rate has been evaluated by the Group (of which the Company is the Parent) and is considered reasonable. The fact of using these variables (discount rate and cash flows) before or after taxes does not significantly change the result of the analysis conducted.

The discount rate used is reviewed periodically (at least every six months), and it takes into account various components that reflect the current macroeconomic environment, such as the cost of risk-free debt (usually associated with the cost of public debt of the territory concerned), the sector Beta and the risk premium by size.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, then the carrying amount of the asset (or, if applicable, assets included in the cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss statement.

Losses related to the impairment of the value of the CGU initially reduce, if applicable, the value of the goodwill assigned to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU, pro rata based on the carrying amount of each of the assets, with the limit for each of them being the higher of their fair value less costs of disposal, their value in use and zero.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses (a circumstance not permitted in the case of goodwill), the carrying amount of the asset (r, if applicable, assets included in the cash-generating unit) is increased to the

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revised estimate of its recoverable amount. This increase is implemented in such a way, however, that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (r, if applicable, assets included in the cash-generating unit) in prior fiscal years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately as income in the profit and loss statement, up to that limit.

In general, the methodology that the Company uses for impairment tests, based on the value in use of assets assigned to the CGUs, relies on the estimation of cash flow projections drawn from financial budgets approved by the Management, which cover a 5-year period. Cash flows beyond the explicit period are extrapolated using negative perpetual growth rates (g), given that, due to the very nature of the sector, products tend to be replaced by new, innovative products in the long term or they see their price significantly reduced as a consequence of new treatments and/or entry by generics, and therefore permanent growth scenarios are not considered in the long term.

The methodology that the Company uses to carry out the impairment tests for development expenses (Note 5), which are not amortised because the marketing has not begun for each associated product, draws on detailed financial projections that cover a range from 10 to 18 years (depending on the expected useful life of the asset). A probability of the project's success is applied to these projections, and a residual income is estimated for the following years by applying a growth rate that depends on the type and age of the products, based on experience with the same.

Other intangible assets are tested for impairment only in those cases where there are indications of impairment and those that are in progress (normally products in the development stage). The main assumptions of these impairment tests are detailed in Note 5.

The financial projections for each cash-generating unit or asset consist of estimated after-tax net cash flows. The latter are determined, in turn, based on the estimated sales, gross margins and other expected costs for that cash-generating unit. The projections are based on reasonable and well-founded assumptions.

Cash flows are estimated based on the maturity cycle of the product, the size of the market (which depends on the type of disease and the level of diagnosis of the disease), the therapeutic characteristics of the product itself (based on the clinical value of the product, a market share percentage within the therapeutic area is estimated) and the expected reimbursement price. In this regard, faced with tougher macroeconomic environments, it is true that the governments of the different territories have incentives to limit healthcare spending (one part being the cost of financed medicines and treatments), but these cost containment measures can take different forms, such as the prevalence of alternative generic treatments, limiting the number of patients treated, unilateral price cuts for certain medicines, etc., so it is difficult to estimate without knowing the specific measures that may be applied, but even so the Company has some margin to adapt in many cases.

The key variables of the impairment tests performed by the Company largely reflect the sales trend for each of the different drugs, most of which are currently in the marketing phase, as well as the discount rates applied and the perpetual growth rate. Other assumptions, such as gross margin or cash flows, are not considered key for the following reasons:

-Regarding gross margin, the costs of sale of many of the products subject to impairment testing are fixed to supply contracts with the original licensees, usually at a percentage of the selling price of the products. It is therefore unusual for the cost of inflation to be passed on. Likewise, operating expenses associated with manufacturing represent a small part of the total product cost (e.g. supplies), and most of the products manufactured by the Company do not have any associated intangible asset.

-Regarding cash flows, in general the pharmaceutical sector is counter-cyclical, given that chronic and prescription treatments tend to have stable demand, and they neither benefit from nor are they harmed by favourable or recessionary macroeconomic scenarios.

In terms of sensitivity to the key assumptions, the Company's Management considers 10% to be a deviation range with sufficient headroom to absorb unexpected events beyond what is considered reasonable under normal business conditions, based on the retrospective analysis of past estimates.

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As for the discount rate assumption and the perpetual growth rate assumption, half a point has been set as reasonable based on the increases experienced in recent years in the former case and a conservative assumption in the latter case.

The main assumptions used in the impairment tests and the sensitivity analysis for the years ending on 31 December 2025 and 2024 are detailed in Note 5.

d. Leases

Leases in which the Company acts as lessee are classified as operating leases when they meet the conditions established in the Spanish General Chart of Accounts, i.e. when ownership of the leased asset and, substantially, all the risks and rewards incidental to the leased asset remain with the lessor, and the related expenses are recognised in the profit and loss statement on an accrual basis.

Operating lease payments are charged to the profit and loss statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases of property, plant and equipment in which the lessee has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Each lease payment is distributed between the liability and financial expense. The corresponding lease obligations, net of financial charges, are included in long-term accounts payable. The interest portion of the finance charge is charged to the profit and loss statement over the period of the lease so as to provide a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding debt each period. Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on deposit with the Company, bank deposits payable on demand, and financial investments convertible into cash (short-term, highly liquid investments), with a maturity not exceeding three months from the date of acquisition, which have no significant risk of change in value and that form part of the Company's normal cash management policy.

f. Financial instruments (excluding derivative financial instruments)

Recognition and classification of financial instruments:

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

The Company recognises a financial instrument when it becomes a party to the contract or legal transaction in accordance with the provisions of the contract or legal transaction, either as the issuer or as the holder or acquirer of the instrument.

For measurement purposes, the Company classifies financial instruments as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, separating those initially designated from those held for trading and those mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss; financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost; financial assets measured at fair value through equity, separating equity instruments designated as such from other financial assets; and financial assets measured at cost. The Company classifies financial assets at amortised cost and at fair value through equity, except for designated equity instruments, in accordance with the business model and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. The Company classifies financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost, except for those designated at fair value through profit or loss and those held for trading.

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

- It is originated, acquired, issued or assumed principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the short term;

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- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of recent actions to realise gains in the short term;
- It is a derivative financial instrument, provided that it is neither a financial guarantee contract nor designated as a hedging instrument; or
- It is an obligation of the Company in a short position to deliver financial assets that have been lent to it.

The Company classifies a financial asset at amortised cost, even when it is held for trading, if it is held under a business model whose objective is to hold the investment to receive cash flows from the performance of the contract and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (POPI).

The Company classifies a financial asset at fair value through equity if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, at specified dates, to cash flows that are POPI. The Company has no financial assets in this category.

The business model is determined by the Company's key personnel and at a level that reflects the way in which they jointly manage groups of financial assets to achieve a particular business objective. The Company's business model represents how the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows.

The Company classifies the following financial assets at cost:

- a) Investments in the equity of 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 cannot be reliably estimated, and derivatives that have these investments as their underlying value.
- c) Any other financial asset that is initially classified in the fair value through profit or loss portfolio when it is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of its fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss initially at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase or issue are recognised as an expense as incurred.

The fair value of a financial instrument at inception is usually the transaction price, unless that price contains elements other than the instrument, in which case the Company determines the fair value of the instrument. If the Company determines that the fair value of an instrument differs from the transaction price, it recognises the difference in profit or loss to the extent that the value is derived by reference to a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or is derived from a measurement technique using only observable inputs. In all other cases, the Company recognises the difference in profit or loss to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor that market participants would consider in pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value include the interest and dividend component. The fair value is not reduced by transaction costs that may be incurred in connection with its possible sale or disposal.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value, plus or minus transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that equates the carrying amount of a financial instrument to the estimated cash flows over the expected life of the instrument, based on its contractual terms and for financial assets without regard to future credit losses, except for those acquired or originated with incurred losses, for which the effective interest rate adjusted for credit risk, i.e. considering credit losses incurred at the time of acquisition or origination, is used.

The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the value of a financial instrument to all of its estimated cash flows from all sources over its remaining life. For fixed rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate matches the contractual interest rate established at the time of acquisition plus, where applicable, any fees which, by their nature, can be assimilated to an interest rate. For floating rate financial

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instruments, the effective interest rate matches the prevailing rate of return in all respects until the first resetting of the benchmark interest rate to take place.

The following financial assets are included in this category:

- Loans and receivables: financial assets arising from the sale of goods or the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the company's business, or financial assets which, not having commercial substance, are not equity instruments or derivatives, the proceeds of which are fixed or determinable in amount and are not traded in an active market.
- Debt securities with fixed maturity and determinable payments that are traded in an active market and for which the Company expresses its intention and ability to hold to maturity.

This category includes the following financial liabilities:

1. Trade accounts payable are payment obligations for goods or services acquired from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payments are due within one year or less (or due within the normal operating cycle, if this cycle is longer). Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
2. Financial debts: Loans at subsidised or zero interest rates are forms of government aid. These loans are recognised based on the fair value of the financing received; the differences arising between that value and the nominal value of the financing received are treated as shown in Note 4i.

Fees paid to obtain credit facilities are recognised as debt transaction costs, whenever it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, fees are deferred until the amount is drawn down. To the extent that it is not probable that all or part of the credit line will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as an advance payment for liquidity services and is amortised over the period of availability of the credit facility.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at cost

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated and derivative instruments that are linked to them and that must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are measured at cost. However, if a reliable measure of the financial asset or financial liability is available to the Company at any time on an ongoing basis, the financial asset or financial liability is recognised at fair value at that time, with gains or losses recognised on the basis of the classification of the financial asset or financial liability.

Investments in group, associate and jointly-controlled companies

Group companies are considered to be those over which the Company, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, exercises control, in accordance with article 42 of the Commercial Code, or when the companies are controlled by one or more natural or legal persons acting jointly or are under sole management by agreements or clauses in the articles of association.

Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities, including potential voting rights exercisable or convertible at the end of the accounting year held by the Company or third parties.

Associates are companies over which the Company, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, exercises significant influence. Significant influence is the power to intervene in the financial and operating policy decisions of an undertaking without exercising control or joint control over it. In assessing the existence of significant influence, the potential voting rights exercisable or convertible at the end of each financial year are considered, also taking into account the potential voting rights held by the Company or by another company.

Jointly-controlled companies are considered to be those that are jointly managed by the Company or one or more of the companies in the group, including the controlling entities or individuals, and one or more third parties outside the group.

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Investments in Group companies, associates and jointly-controlled entities are initially recognised at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given, including transaction costs incurred for investments in associates and jointly controlled entities, and are subsequently measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

The impairment calculation is determined by comparing the carrying amount of the investment with its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the present value of future cash flows from the investment and the fair value less costs to sell. Unless there is better evidence of the recoverable amount, the investee's equity, adjusted for any unrealised gains existing at the measurement date (including goodwill, if any), is taken into account. In this regard, the present value of future cash flows from the investment is calculated on the basis of the Company's share of the present value of the estimated cash flows from ordinary activities and from the final disposal or the estimated cash flows expected to be received from the distribution of dividends and from the final disposal of the investment.

At year-end, the Company performs an impairment analysis for these financial assets. Objective evidence of impairment is considered to exist if the recoverable amount of the financial asset is less than its carrying amount. When it occurs, the impairment is recorded in the profit and loss statement.

Reversals of impairment are recognised in subsequent periods, to the extent that there is an increase in the recoverable amount, up to the limit of the carrying amount that the investment would have had if no impairment had been recognised.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and an impairment loss has been 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 that loss 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 losses on financial assets at amortised cost when there has been a reduction or delay in the estimated future cash flows due to the debtor's insolvency.

Likewise, in the case of equity instruments, impairment exists when the carrying amount of the asset is no longer recoverable due to a prolonged or significant decline in its fair value.

Impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost

The amount of the impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost is the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For floating rate financial assets, the effective interest rate at the measurement date according to the contractual terms is used. However, the Company uses their market value, provided that it is sufficiently reliable to be considered representative of the value that could be recovered.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and is reversible in subsequent periods if the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after its recognition. However, the reversal of the loss is limited to the amortised cost that the assets would have had if the impairment loss had not been recognised.

The Company directly reduces the carrying amount of a financial asset when it has no reasonable expectation of full or partial recovery.

The allowance for impairment of trade receivables involves a high degree of judgement by management and the review of individual balances based on the credit quality of customers, current market trends and historical analysis of bad debts at an aggregate level. To determine the country-specific component of the individual valuation adjustment, the country's credit rating, determined on the basis of information provided by external agencies, is considered. In relation to the allowance derived from the aggregate analysis of the historical experience of defaults, a reduction in the volume of balances implies a reduction in allowances and vice versa. However, the Company does not recognise impairment losses on balances with public authorities, financial institutions and balances secured by effective guarantees.

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Classification of financial assets and liabilities as current and non-current

In the accompanying balance sheet, financial assets and liabilities are classified by their dates of maturity; in other words, those maturing in twelve months or less from the balance sheet date are classified as current, and those maturing in more than twelve months as non-current.

Loans maturing in the short term, but whose long-term refinancing is secured at the Company's discretion by available long-term credit facilities, are classified as non-current liabilities.

Offsetting principle

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

g. Derivative financial instruments

The Company's activities expose it mainly to exchange rate risks, due to the marketing of products through licensees and subsidiaries in countries with currencies other than the euro, but the Group is also exposed to interest rate risks due to the Company's indebtedness with banks.

At the beginning of each hedging transaction, the Company documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. The Company also documents its assessment, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, as to whether derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or in cash flows of hedged items.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is signed, and subsequently remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative has been designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, on the nature of the item it is hedging. In the past, the Company has arranged derivatives in the following cases:

Hedges of changes in estimated cash flows arising from financial assets and liabilities, commitments and highly probable forecast transactions that an entity expects to carry out ("cash flow hedges"), such as forward exchange rates to cover relevant payments in foreign currencies.

- Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting, such as collars to hedge interest rate fluctuations.

When option contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Company designates only the intrinsic value of the option contract as the hedging instrument.

The entire fair value of a derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is greater than 12 months, and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has no derivative financial instruments contracted that qualify for hedge accounting.

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in income and are included in financial income and expenses (Change of fair value of financial instruments).

h. Stocks

Stocks are valued at acquisition or production cost, or net realisable value, whichever is lower. Production costs include direct material costs and, where applicable, direct labour costs and applicable manufacturing overheads, also including those costs incurred for transport of stocks to their present location, and current conditions at the point of sale.

Trade discounts, rebates obtained, and other similar items are deducted when determining the acquisition price.

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The cost price is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in the marketing, selling and distribution processes.

The Company evaluates the net realisable value of stocks at the end of the year and recognises the appropriate loss when they are overvalued. When the circumstances that previously led to the write-down no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realisable value due to a change in economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed.

i. Grants, gifts and bequests

The Company accounts for grants, gifts and bequests received using the following criteria:

- Non-refundable grants, gifts and bequests: these are measured at the fair value of the amount or the asset granted, depending on whether they are of a monetary or non-monetary nature. They are initially recognised in equity and subsequently taken to profit or loss in proportion to the depreciation charge for the period for the subsidised items or, where appropriate, when they are disposed of or impaired, with the exception of those received from shareholders or owners, which are recognised directly in equity and do not constitute income.
- Refundable grants: as long as they are refundable, they are recorded as liabilities.
- Operating grants: these are credited to income when they are granted, unless they are intended to finance operating deficits in future years, in which case they are charged to income in those years. If they are granted to finance specific expenditure, they will be charged as and when the expenditure financed is incurred.

j. Provisions and contingencies

The Board of Directors of the Company, in formulating the annual accounts, differentiates between:

- Provisions: credit balances that cover present obligations arising from past events, the settlement of which is probable to result in an outflow of resources, but the amount and/or timing of which is uncertain;
- Contingent liabilities: possible obligations derived from past events that will become manifest only if one or more future events beyond the control of the Company occurs or fails to occur.

The annual accounts include all significant provisions with regards to 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, to the extent that they are not considered remote (Note 17).

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best possible estimate of the amount required to settle or transfer the obligation, taking into account available information about the event and its consequences, with adjustments arising from the discounting of such provisions recorded as a finance expense as accrued.

The compensation to be received from a third party at the time of settlement of the obligation, provided that there is no doubt that such reimbursement will be received, is recorded as an asset, unless there is a legal link whereby part of the risk has been externalised and the Company is not liable; in this situation, the compensation is taken into account in estimating the amount of the provision, if any.

Ongoing legal proceedings and/or claims

The Company's activities fall within a highly regulated sector (health legislation, intellectual property, etc.), which increases its exposure to potential lawsuits arising from its business activities.

The claims and litigation to which the Company is subject are generally complex, meaning that their evolution can be highly uncertain, both as regards the probability of an outcome detrimental to the Company's interests and as regards the estimate of potential future disbursements to be made. As a consequence, it is necessary to use judgements and estimates, counting on the support of the relevant legal consultants.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, various legal proceedings and claims were in progress against the Company, arising from its normal course of business. Both the Board of Director's and the Company's legal consultants

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consider that the provisions recorded are sufficient and that the conclusion of these proceedings and claims will not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements for the years in which they are closed.

Provision for restructuring

The Company recognises restructuring costs when it has detailed plans to proceed with the restructuring, in which it identifies, at least: the business activities involved, the main locations affected, the job descriptions and approximate number of employees who will receive severance compensation after their services become unnecessary, the disbursements to be made, the possible dates on which the detailed plans will be implemented, and when a valid expectation has been induced among those workers affected, either by having started to implement the plans or by having announced their main characteristics to them.

k. Income and expenses

Revenue from contracts with customers must be recognised based on the fulfilment of performance obligations to customers.

Revenue represents the transfer of committed goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. This revenue is presented net of returns, trade discounts, prompt payment discounts and contributions to health care systems.

Five steps are established for revenue recognition:

1. Identify the client's contract(s).
2. Identify performance obligations.
3. Determine the transaction price.
4. Allocation of the transaction price to the various performance obligations.
5. Revenue recognition according to the fulfilment of each obligation.

Sales of products

The product sales are those derived from sales of proprietary medicinal products, active pharmaceutical ingredients and other non-prescription pharmaceutical products, where control is transferred to customers and service obligations are fulfilled when the goods are made available to customers, which in the Company's case are wholesalers, logistics operators, pharmacies and hospitals (in the various territories where the Company has a direct presence) or other pharmaceutical companies with which the Company has a distribution and/or licensing agreement for a specific territory and specific products.

Based on the five-step revenue recognition model mentioned above, sales of goods are recognised when the goods have been delivered to the customer and accepted by the customer, even if not invoiced, or, if applicable, the services have been rendered and the collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis immediately for expenditures that will not generate future economic benefits or when they do not qualify for recognition as an asset.

The regulations in force establish that an entity that grants the right to return product must recognise revenue equal to the consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer, as well as a refund liability and an asset for the right to recover the products. The Company recognises its revenue net of estimated returns at the date of sale, while at the same time recognising a refund liability, classified as Long-term provisions based on its nature as a financial liability. The Company does not recognise an asset for the right to recover goods because, based on experience and the type of marketed product, returned materials cannot be returned to the Company's inventory.

The amount of recognised revenue is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the average return rate in recent years. Discounts granted to public customers are recorded as a deduction from revenue

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at the time the related revenue is recorded. Where appropriate, a liability is calculated on the basis of historical experience, which involves management judgements.

Therefore, the Company's revenue from product sales is subject to variable consideration for discounts, refunds and returns. This variable consideration is only recognised if it is highly probable that there will not be a material reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Income from granting licenses

Mainly, although not exclusively, in countries where the Company does not have a direct presence, it grants other pharmaceutical companies licences to sell its products on an exclusive basis in a specific territory, furthermore undertaking to manufacture the pharmaceutical product for the customer in most cases. Sales for the supply of products are made on an arm's length basis and are recognised as explained previously in this Note.

For these agreements, the Company generally charges an upfront payment for transfer of the licence, which is either non-refundable or may be refunded to the customer under strict conditions if the product is not finally authorised for distribution in the agreed territory. Given that these amounts are considered non-refundable in most cases, the revenue is recognised at the initial moment.

In addition, the Company usually includes in such contracts additional payments linked to the assignment of intellectual property subject to the achievement of regulatory and/or commercial milestones, which are considered contingent until the corresponding milestone occurs (at which time revenue would be recognised), or royalties based on product performance (typically sales of product in the local market), which are recognised as such sales occur.

Finally, in certain cases the Company grants perpetual licences where the Company's obligations are minimal (beyond a transitional period until transfer of the commercial authorisation in the relevant territory or until effective transfer of the production site can take place). In these cases, the Company's obligations are deemed to be fulfilled at the time when the contract is signed, and all revenue is recognised at inception.

Interest and dividend income

The Company classifies dividends and interest earned in its capacity as parent company as net sales as the Company has different activities. In other words, it is understood that income produced by the different activities of the Company will be considered in the calculation of ordinary activities, to the extent that it is obtained on a regular and periodic basis and derives from the economic cycle of production, commercialisation or provision of services of the Company. Provisions for impairment of investments in Group companies as well as receivables from Group companies are also classified as ordinary activities.

Interest received on financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method and dividends are recognised when the shareholder's right to receive them is declared. In any case, interest and dividends on financial assets accrued after the time of acquisition are recognised as income in the profit and loss statement.

l. Transactions in foreign currency

The functional currency used by the Company is the euro. Consequently, transactions in currencies other than the euro are deemed to be denominated in foreign currencies and are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At year-end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Reported profits or losses are taken directly to the profit and loss statement in the year in which they arise.

m. Transactions with related parties

The Company conducts all its transactions with related parties at arm's length value (Note 20). In addition, transfer prices are adequately supported and the Company's Board of Directors considers that there are no significant risks in this respect that could give rise to significant liabilities in the future.

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n. Interest cost

General and specific interest costs that can be attributed directly to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are those assets that necessarily require a substantial period of time before they are ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest earned on the temporary investment in specific loans, pending their use for qualifying assets, is deducted from interest costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are recognised in income in the year in which they are incurred.

o. Income tax

The income tax expense or income comprises the portion relating to current tax expense or income and the portion relating to deferred tax expense or income.

Almirall, S.A. is subject to Corporate Income Tax under the Spanish Tax Consolidation regime according to Chap. VI of Title VII of Law 27/2014, of 27 November, on Corporate Income Tax. The companies that make up the Group for tax purposes for 2025 and 2024 are: Almirall, S.A., Laboratorios Almirall, S.L., Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall, S.A., Laboratorios Tecnobío, S.A., Ranke Química, S.A., Almirall Europa Derma, S.A. and Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L.; for all of these, the Company acts as parent company of the tax group.

Current tax is the amount payable by the Company as a result of income tax assessments relating to a financial year. Deductions and other tax benefits, excluding withholdings and payments on account, as well as tax losses carried forward from previous years and effectively applied in the current year, result in a lower amount of current tax.

Deferred tax expense or income relates to the recognition and derecognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities in accordance with the liability method. These include temporary differences which are identified as amounts expected to be payable or recoverable arising from differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as tax loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. These amounts are recorded by applying the tax rate at which they are expected to be recovered or settled to the relevant timing difference or credit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither taxable profit nor accounting profit and is not a business combination.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is considered probable that future taxable profits will be available to the tax group of which the Company is the parent or, as the case may be, to individual companies against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from transactions charged or credited directly to equity accounts are also recognised with a balancing entry in equity.

In determining deferred tax assets for which the recoverability is deemed to be reasonably assured, the tax group of which the Company is the parent establishes a finite time frame for offsetting them, based on the best estimates made. Accordingly, the expected application period for deferred tax assets has been determined using an estimate of the individual taxable income of the companies comprising the tax group; moreover, the legal deadlines for use of these assets also takes into account the timetable for the use of deductions pending application, as well as the tax losses subject to offset in subsequent years. Nevertheless, the Company has considered a time frame of up to 10 years as a probable scenario for recoverability of these deferred tax assets, and hence it did not include in the recognition of the assets any tax credits that, according to the estimates of future taxable income, would require a longer period. Even though the tax legislation would allow inclusion of tax credits requiring more than 10 years for recovery, the Company does not consider the forecast beyond the 10-year time frame as a probable scenario.

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

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Monetisation

When the Company makes the decision to monetise tax credits, having certified reports that support these amounts and there is a reasonable estimate that the total average number of personnel or average R&D personnel will be maintained for two years, and it is reasonable to reinvest the amounts collected from the monetisation of these tax credits in R&D activities, the amount of the monetisation (80% of R&D tax credits) will be recognised as a deferred tax asset or as tax receivables, as appropriate.

p. Severance pay

Severance payments are made to employees as a result of the Company's decision to terminate their employment contract before the normal retirement age, or when the employee agrees to voluntarily resign in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises these benefits when it has demonstrably committed to dismiss current employees in accordance with a detailed official plan that cannot be revoked. When an offer is made to encourage the voluntary resignation of employees, severance payments are valued based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

Furthermore, in accordance with current legislation, the Company is obliged to pay severance payments to those employees with whom, under certain conditions, it terminates their employment relationships. Reasonably quantifiable severance payments are therefore recognised as an expense in the year in which the decision is taken and a valid expectation is created vis-à-vis third parties about the dismissal.

q. Environmental information

Assets of an environmental nature are defined as assets that are used on a long-term basis in the activities of the Company, for the main purpose of minimising environmental impacts and protecting and improving the environment, including the reduction or elimination of future pollution.

These assets are valued, like any tangible asset, at acquisition price or revalued production cost in accordance with various legal provisions, including Royal Decree-Law 7/1996 of 7 June.

The Company depreciates these items on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful lives of the various items.

The Company also incurs expenses related to activities to preserve the environment (Note 23).

r. Share-based remuneration systems

On 14 February 2008, for the benefit of certain executives, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a long-term variable compensation plan linked to the value of the Company's shares or "Stock-Equivalent Units Plan" (hereinafter the SEUS Plan), which was ratified by the General Shareholders' Meeting held on 9 May 2008. Under the SEUS Plan, the Company undertakes to grant the executives a long-term variable remuneration linked to the value of the Company's shares, provided that certain requirements and conditions are met and this remuneration is paid in full in cash. The liabilities recorded in the accompanying balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are included in Note 14 to the notes to the annual accounts.

On 10 May 2024, the General Meeting of Shareholders ratified a new long-term remuneration plan for Executives called the Performance Shares Plan (hereinafter, the PSP Plan), which came into effect in 2024 and replaces the SEUS Plan described above. The characteristics of this new plan are as follows:

- The PSP will be implemented in three-year cycles, starting on 1 January and ending on 31 December of the third year.
- The settlement will take place in March of the year following the end of the period, with 40% to be settled in cash and 60% to be settled in Almirall, S.A. shares.
- The valuation of this PSP plan is subject to the following objectives, with the relative weight indicated in parentheses: (i) Relative total return for the shareholder (35%), (ii) Accumulated EBITDA (35%), (iii) Employee satisfaction (7.5%), (iv) Reduction of the carbon footprint (7.5%) and (v) Progress in research and development (15%).

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In accordance with regulations in force, both the recognition and subsequent measurement of the PSP plan differ for the cash-settled and equity-settled portions.

The portion settled using shares (equity instruments) is recognised as an expense in the income statement during the period of consolidation with a balancing entry in Equity (Note 12). The initial valuation is at fair value on the grant date, with no revaluation at subsequent closing dates.

The portion settled in cash is recognised as an expense in the profit and loss statement during the period of consolidation with a credit in Liabilities (under the heading Remuneration payable, Note 14). Both the initial valuation and subsequent valuations for each of the year-end periods for which the PSP plan is in effect are at fair value.

In addition, a breakdown of the portion corresponding to the Board of Directors and to the Senior Management can be found in Note 21.

s. Equity

The subscribed capital is represented by ordinary shares.

The costs of issuing new shares or options are shown directly against equity as a reduction in reserves.

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

t. Contributions to the health system

In the different territories where the Company operates, it is common that, in order to gain access to health system prescribers (health sector professionals such as family doctors or specialists) and, therefore, to be able to sell proprietary medicinal products through its network of coverage, it has to enter into agreements with governments (usually through the Ministry of Health) or private co-payment systems (mainly insurance companies).

When accessing the national health system, in the case of proprietary medicinal products, the relevant commercial authorisation is required, as well as a reimbursement price, which is the price charged by the Company (although the patient pays a much lower price, the difference being borne by the State). For this reason, governments often have models of contributions to the national health system, which are paid by pharmaceutical companies based on the different products that are prescribed or administered in hospitals, either in the form of mandatory direct rebates or contributions according to the sales made on reimbursed products.

The Company makes the best estimate of the costs associated with these contributions, which are recorded as a reduction in "Turnover" in the profit and loss statement. The liability is recorded under "Trade payables" or "Long-term Provisions" (Note 14), depending on its terms and conditions and the expected time horizon for payment of the contributions.

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5. Intangible assets

The changes under this heading in the balance sheets for 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Thousands of euros	Balance as at 31/12/2024	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2025
Industrial property	736,923	56,375	(1,885)	-	791,413
Development costs ⁽¹⁾	35,365	28,078	-	-	63,443
Goodwill	101,167	-	-	-	101,167
Computer applications	80,348	4,476	(8,919)	3,611	79,516
Advances and property, plant and equipment in progress	66,878	13,992	-	(3,611)	77,259
Total cost Intangible assets	1,020,681	102,921	(10,804)	-	1,112,799
A. Accum. Industrial property	(303,033)	(61,498)	1,682	-	(362,850)
A. Accum. Development costs	(1,843)	(987)	-	-	(2,830)
A. Accum. Goodwill	(101,167)	-	-	-	(101,167)
A. Accum. Computer applications	(66,971)	(7,641)	7,909	-	(66,703)
Total accumulated amortisation	(473,015)	(70,126)	9,591	-	(533,550)
Impairment of Industrial Property	(11,500)	-	-	-	(11,500)
Impairment Computer Applications	(1,462)	-	1,010	-	(453)
Total impairment allowance	(12,962)	-	1,010	-	(11,953)
Net value Intangible assets	534,704	32,795	(203)	-	567,296

(1) Additions to the Development expenses heading include 28,078 thousand euros of internally generated expenses in 2025.

Thousands of euros	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2024
Industrial property	688,723	54,450	(6,249)	-	736,923
Development costs ⁽¹⁾	14,999	20,366	-	-	35,365
Goodwill	101,167	-	-	-	101,167
Computer applications	89,410	4,901	(18,751)	4,787	80,348
Advances and property, plant and equipment in progress	54,545	18,834	(1,713)	(4,787)	66,878
Total cost Intangible assets	948,845	98,550	(26,714)	-	1,020,681
A. Accum. Industrial property	(253,722)	(54,583)	5,272	-	(303,033)
A. Accum. Development costs	(881)	(962)	-	-	(1,843)
A. Accum. Goodwill	(101,167)	-	-	-	(101,167)
A. Accum. Computer applications	(78,831)	(6,759)	18,619	-	(66,971)
Total accumulated amortisation	(434,601)	(62,305)	23,891	-	(473,015)
Impairment of Industrial Property	(11,500)	-	-	-	(11,500)
Impairment Computer Applications	(1,595)	-	133	-	(1,462)
Total impairment allowance	(13,095)	-	133	-	(12,962)
Net value Intangible assets	501,149	36,245	(2,690)	-	534,704

(1) Additions to the Development expenses heading include 20,366 thousand euros of internally generated expenses in 2024.

All of the intangible assets described in the tables above have finite useful lives and most of them have been acquired from third parties. There are no assets subject to debt guarantees.

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The itemisation of the main assets included under the intangible assets heading is as follows, by carrying amount:

Thousands of Euros	Year of acquisition	Main products	Carrying amount 31/12/2025	Carrying amount 31/12/2024	Initial useful life (years)	Residual useful life(31/12/2025)
a) Rights acquired from Sun Pharma for Europe	2016	Ilumetri	168,024	137,453	15	8
b) Rights acquired from Lilly for Europe	2019	Ebglyss	147,387	160,068	10	8
c) Rights acquired from Novartis AG for Spain	2023	Prometax	40,407	45,677	10	8
d) Rights acquired from Ichnos for the whole world	2021	Anti-IL-1RAP mAb	26,600	20,800	In progress	In progress
e) Rights acquired from Simcere for the whole world (except China)	2022	IL-2muFc	20,357	18,129	In progress	In progress
f) Rights acquired from Athenex for Europe	2017	Klisyri	16,616	17,541	10	6
g) Rights acquired from MC2 Therapeutics for Europe	2021	Wynzora	13,869	16,180	10	6
h) Rights acquired from AstraZeneca for Spain	2017	Crestor and Provisacor	11,832	17,748	10	2
i) Intellectual property and development technology acquired from Etherna for the whole world	2023	N/A	11,120	13,742	Ongoing / 3	Ongoing / 1
j) Rights acquired from Novo Nordisk for Europe	2024	Anti-IL-21-mAb	10,000	10,000	In progress	In progress
k) Rights acquired from DFT El Globo S.L. for Europe	2023	Physiorelax	8,783	10,023	10	7
l) Rights acquired from Eloxx Pharmaceuticals for the whole world	2024	ZKN-013	5,038	5,038	In progress	In progress
m) Development technology and rights acquired from Evotec for the whole world	2022	N/A	2,700	2,900	5	1.5
n) Rights acquired from MSD for Spain	2023	Efficib and Tesavel	-	6,000	3	-
Internally generated development costs	N/A		60,613	33,522	10/ In progress	7/ In progress
Other intangible assets	N/A		23,950	19,884		
Total intangible assets			567,296	534,704		

The main assets included under this heading are detailed below:

- a) Marketing rights in Europe for a product for the treatment of psoriasis, under the trade name of Ilumetri, which come from the agreement signed in 2016 with Sun Pharma, which includes additional payments for achieving sales milestones amounting to 70 million dollars.
- b) Development and marketing rights in Europe for the product for treating atopic dermatitis (Lebrikizumab, marketed under the Ebglyss trademark), which was approved by the EMA on 17 November 2023 and launched in December 2023. These rights stem from the agreement signed in 2019 with Dermira (subsequently acquired by Eli Lilly), under which the Company is obligated to make additional payments of up to US\$119 million upon reaching certain net sales thresholds in Europe.
- c) Rights acquired from Novartis AG in 2023 for Prometax® in Spain, a product for treating Alzheimer's disease. The agreement provides for an additional payment of 10 million euros, linked to the fulfilment of a regulatory milestone that is expected to be resolved by 31 December 2028.
- d) Worldwide development and marketing rights derived from the agreement signed in 2021 with Ichnos Science for ISB 880, an IL-1RAP antagonist monoclonal antibody for use in autoimmune diseases (Anti-IL-1RAP mAb). The contract provides for additional payments for marketing and development milestones (up to a maximum of €219 million) and for sales milestones (up to a maximum of \$400 million).

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- e) Exclusive licence rights worldwide except for the China region (mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) for SIM0278, the IL-2 mutant fusion protein (IL-2Mu-Fc) developed by Simcere and drug candidate for the treatment of autoimmune diseases. That agreement was signed in 2022, and by virtue of this, the Company may pay out up to US\$488 million in development and commercial milestone payments based on achievements in various indications, with a significant portion as sales milestones.
- f) Marketing rights for Europe, including Russia, for a product to treat actinic keratosis marketed under the brand name Klisyri. These rights stem from the agreement signed in 2017 with Athenex, which provides for payments of up to US\$330 million for achieving certain sales milestones.
- g) Marketing rights for Europe for the product for treating psoriasis, marketed under the Wyzora trademark, commercially launched in 2022. These rights stem from the agreement signed in 2021 with MC2 Therapeutics by virtue of which payments are expected to be made for sales milestones (up to a maximum of 221 million euros).
- h) Marketing rights for Spain arising from the agreement with AstraZeneca signed in 2017 for two products for the treatment of hypertension marketed under the trade name Of Crestor and Provisacor.
- i) Rights acquired from Etherna in 2023 for research and development of mRNA-based therapies in medical dermatology, as well as access to Etherna's technology platform. The agreement provides for additional payments of 300 million euros, linked to the achievement of certain development and commercial milestones.
- j) Rights to NN-8828 acquired from Novo Nordisk in 2024 for use in various fields, including immune-mediated inflammatory skin diseases. NN-8828 is an IL-21 blocker that inhibits IL-21-induced pathophysiological functions in several immunomodulatory diseases. The agreement provides for additional payments for various development milestones (up to a maximum of €140 million) and milestones for reaching certain sales thresholds.
- k) Rights acquired from DFT El Globo S.L. in 2023 corresponding to various products marketed in Spain under the Physiorelax trademark.
- l) Rights to ZKN-013 acquired from Eloxx Pharmaceuticals Inc. in 2024, including for use in orphan dermatological diseases. ZKN-013 is a potentially promising oral drug for reading nonsense mutations, which allows host cells to produce functional proteins that counteract the root cause of these rare dermatological diseases and potentially others. The agreement includes additional payments for various development and marketing milestones and for reaching certain sales thresholds, up to a maximum amount of \$464 million.
- m) Rights related to the research and development agreement with Evotec International GmbH. This agreement was signed in 2022, and by virtue thereof the Company may make payments for research and for accomplishing certain milestone of up to 230 million euros per programme.
- n) Rights acquired from MSD for Spain for the products marketed under the Efficib and Tesavel trademarks until 2025, which were renewed for an additional period of 3 years (until 31 December 2025). This contract has been extended for an additional period of 2 years (until 31 December 2027) with no additional payment.

As mentioned in Note 4a, the Company has development projects that meet the capitalisation criteria. These projects are complementary studies for the launch of an acne treatment product in China, and a new formulation of a psoriasis treatment already on the European market. Additionally, following the approval of Ebglyss (indicated for atopic dermatitis) by the EMA in November 2023, certain clinical studies related to this product began to be capitalised. The amount capitalised in 2025 for those projects amounts to 28.1 million euros (20.4 million euros in 2024).

During 2025, the additions of intangible assets amounted to 102.9 million euros, which largely reflect:

- In February 2025, the first development milestone linked to the exclusive licence agreement for ISB 880, the IL-1RAP antagonist with Ichnos Science, for €5.8 million was reached.
- In October 2025, the first milestone for sales under the Ebglyss contract with Lilly was accrued, amounting to US\$6 million (equivalent to €5.2 million).

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- In December 2025, the fifth milestone for sales under the Ilumetri contract with Sun Pharma was accrued, for the amount of US\$55 million (equivalent to €46.8 million), which is still outstanding as at 31 December 2025 (Note 16).
- During the year, some development milestones were met for some of the ongoing development projects with Evotec, Epimab and Absci, and a new agreement was signed with Simcere for two new candidates. Together these milestones amount to a value of 5.8 million euros.
- The total amount of the aforementioned Ebglyss clinical studies capitalised in 2025 amounts to 28.1 million euros.

During 2024, the additions of intangible assets amounted to 98.6 million euros and corresponded largely to:

- In February 2024, a development and licensing agreement was signed with Novo Nordisk for the rights already mentioned to NN-8828 for the use thereof in various fields, including immune-mediated inflammatory skin diseases. Under the terms of this agreement, an initial payment of €10 million has been made.
- In March 2024, an agreement was signed with Eloxx Pharmaceuticals Inc. for the rights already mentioned to ZKN-013, including its use in orphan dermatological diseases. Under the terms of this agreement, the Company has accrued US\$5.4 million (equivalent to 5.0 million euros), of which US\$2.4 million was pending payment as at 31 December 2024, and was paid in January 2025.
- In July 2024, an addendum to the contract with Athenex was signed, amending certain terms of the original contract signed in 2017. As a result of this addendum, US\$8.3 million (equivalent to €7.6 million) has been paid for the acquisition of the worldwide rights to the product marketed under the Klisyri trademark.
- In November 2024, the fourth milestone for sales under the contract with Sun Pharma was accrued, for the amount of US\$45 million (equivalent to 43.3 million euros), which was still outstanding on 31 December 2024, and was paid in April 2025).
- In December 2024, the second milestone for sales related to the licensing agreement with MC2 Therapeutics (under which the Wyzora product is marketed) was accrued, for an amount of €4 million, and which was paid in January 2025.
- Following the EMA's approval of Ebglyss in November 2023 (indicated for atopic dermatitis), certain clinical studies related to this product started to be capitalised (mainly a long-term safety study and a study to collect biomarker data with patients from various countries in Europe). The total amount capitalised in 2024 amounted to €20.4 million.

The write-offs in the 2025 fiscal year are mainly due to obsolete software that was fully amortised, as well as patents that belonged to projects discontinued during the year. These write-offs resulted in a loss of 0.2 million euros (Note 19). Disposals during the year 2024 mainly relate to the cancellation of a purchase option acquired from Isolex, which resulted in losses of 1.7 million euros, to the discontinuation of Altabax, which resulted in a loss of 0.7 million euros, and to fully amortised software (Note 19).

Transfers in the years 2025 and 2024 mainly relate to the implementation of IT applications for monitoring commercial activity.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the amount for fully amortised intangible assets in operation (excluding goodwill) is €106.1 million and €87.3 million, respectively.

The aggregate amount of "Research and Development Expenses" recognised as costs in the accompanying profit and loss statement for 2025 and 2024 is €142.7 million and €119.9 million euros, respectively. These amounts include both the amortisation amount of assets assigned to research and development activities, as well as the expenses incurred by Company staff and expenses incurred by third parties.

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At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has not performed any impairment tests as there is no indication of impairment of its intangible assets.

However, for the most significant intangible assets in progress based on value in use calculations, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has prepared the corresponding impairment test as described in Note 4c, as well as the main sensitivity analyses.

The main assumptions used in the impairment tests for the years ending on 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Asset	Assumption 2025			Assumption 2024		
	p.t.d.	a.t.d.	p.i.g.r.	p.t.d.	a.t.d.	p.i.g.r.
Rights acquired from Ichnos for the whole world	11.1%	9.0%	(15)%	11.0%	9.0%	(15)%
Rights acquired from Simcere for the whole world (except China)	11.2%	9.0%	(15)%	10.9%	9.0%	(15)%
Intellectual property and development technology acquired from Etherna for the whole world	10.9%	9.0%	(15)%	-	-	-
Rights acquired from Novo Nordisk for Europe	11.0%	9.0%	(15)%	-	-	-
Rights acquired from Eloxx Pharmaceuticals for the whole world	11.1%	9.0%	(15)%	-	-	-

(*) Pre-tax discount rate (p.t.d), after-tax discount rate (a.t.d), and permanent income growth rate (p.i.g.r)

The gross margin for impairment testing purposes is calculated on the basis of net turnover, net of Procurements and Royalties (which are included in Leases and royalties under Other operating expenses (Note 19)).

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the sensitivity analysis performed due to reasonably possible variations in the main key assumptions (as described in Note 4c) does not show any impact due to impairment according to the same variables that were used.

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6. Property, plant and equipment

The movements in this caption in the accompanying balance sheet in 2025 and 2024, as well as the most significant information affecting this item, were as follows:

Thousands of euros	Balance as at 31/12/2024	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2025
Land	4,973	-	-	-	4,973
Construction	19,453	-	-	-	19,453
Technical installations and machinery	8,079	163	(407)	50	7,885
Other installations	109,034	6,086	(7,051)	2,308	110,377
Other property, plant and equipment	7,720	1,551	(1,916)	667	8,022
Advances and property, plant and equipment in progress	3,104	2,519	-	(3,025)	2,598
Total cost Material	152,363	10,319	(9,374)	-	153,308
A. Accum. Land and construction	(8,911)	(417)	-	-	(9,328)
A. Accum. Technical plant and machinery	(7,075)	(282)	407	-	(6,951)
A. Accum. Other installations	(90,229)	(3,505)	7,051	-	(86,683)
A. Accum. Other property, plant and equipment	(5,062)	(1,312)	1,898	-	(4,477)
Total accumulated amortisation	(111,278)	(5,516)	9,356	-	(107,438)
Net value Material	41,085	4,803	(18)	-	45,870

Thousands of euros	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Additions	Derecognitions	Transfers	Balance as at 31/12/2024
Land	6,215	28	(1,271)	-	4,973
Construction	19,453	-	-	-	19,453
Technical installations and machinery	7,998	96	(312)	297	8,079
Other installations	114,538	3,033	(12,098)	3,561	109,034
Other property, plant and equipment	13,383	1,043	(7,213)	507	7,720
Advances and property, plant and equipment in progress	4,543	2,927	-	(4,365)	3,104
Total cost Material	166,130	7,127	(20,894)	-	152,363
A. Accum. Land and construction	(8,494)	(417)	-	-	(8,911)
A. Accum. Technical plant and machinery	(6,974)	(294)	193	-	(7,075)
A. Accum. Other installations	(99,204)	(3,179)	12,154	-	(90,229)
A. Accum. Other property, plant and equipment	(11,176)	(1,120)	7,233	-	(5,062)
Total accumulated amortisation	(125,848)	(5,010)	19,580	-	(111,278)
Net value Material	40,282	2,117	(1,314)	-	41,085

The additions in 2025 and 2024 are mainly due to improvements at the R&D centre and at the Company's headquarters.

The fixed assets in progress at year-end 2025 and 2024, as well as the transfers in these years, mainly relate to investments in the aforementioned R&D centre.

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Retirements correspond mainly to fully depreciated or impaired items. In 2024, the Company disposed of some land, generating a loss in the profit and loss account of 918 thousand euros. These losses were recorded under "Net gains/losses on disposal of fixed assets" in the profit and loss account for the year (Note 19).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company does not hold any non-impaired assets that are not used in operations.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, fully depreciated assets amount to 82.2 million euros and 88.2 million euros, respectively.

The main property owned by the Company is the R&D Centre, the net carrying value of which (including machinery, laboratory equipment and other items located there) at year-end 2025 amounts to 32,116 thousand euros (28,291 thousand euros at year-end 2024).

The Company occupies various facilities under operating leases (Note 7).

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the possible risks to which the various items of its property, plant and equipment are subject, as well as the possible claims that may arise in the course of its operations, and it considers that these policies sufficiently cover the risks to which these items are subject.

No property, plant and equipment is subject to any mortgage guarantee.

7. Leases

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has contracted the following minimum lease payments with lessees, in accordance with the current contracts in force, without taking into account the impact of common expenses, future CPI increases or future updates of contractually agreed rents:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
In one year	6,049	5,810
From 2 to 5 years	16,753	16,420
After 5 years	17,385	16,535

The amount of operating lease payments recognised as an expense in 2025 and 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Operating leases recognised in profit or loss for the year	16,099	13,971

The most significant leasing contracts relate to property, vehicles and information processing equipment. These mainly include the partial lease to the investee Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall, S.A. for a property located in Sant Andreu de la Barca which the Company uses as a production centre, as well as the lease of the Company's head office, which is currently leased to the related company Sinkasen, S.L.U. (Note 20).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company does not hold any financial leases.

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8. Investments in group and associate companies (long and short term)

The movements in this caption in the accompanying balance sheet in 2025 and 2024, as well as the most significant information affecting this item, were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Shareholdings in Group companies	Valuation adjustments for impairment	Long-term loans to Group companies (Note 20)	Impairment adjustments on loans to companies	Total long term	Short-term loans to Group companies (Note 20)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	1,714,526	(516,951)	-	-	1,197,575	7
Additions / (Provisions)	23,223	(19,472)	-	-	3,752	2,729
(Retirements) / Reversals	-	5	-	-	5	(7)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,737,749	(536,418)	-	-	1,201,332	2,729
Additions / (Provisions)	-	(58,669)	-	-	(58,669)	5,651
(Retirements) / Reversals	(2,200)	2	-	-	(2,198)	(2,729)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1,735,549	(595,085)	-	-	1,140,465	5,651

Shareholdings in Group companies

On 13 August 2025, Almirall Shanghai Pharmaceutical Consulting Co., Ltd. was incorporated, with a share capital of 1 million yuan (equivalent to 119 thousand euros), still pending disbursement as at the date of on which these annual accounts were formulated.

The additions recorded in the "Investments in Group companies" heading during the 2024 fiscal year corresponded to the contribution of 25 million dollars (equivalent to 23.2 million euros) to the investee company Almirall, Inc. (USA) on 14 June 2024.

The detail and movement by company under this caption in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Company	Thousands of Euros					
	2025		2024		Additions/(Retirements)	
	Cost	Impairment	Cost	Impairment	Cost	Impairment
Laboratorios Almirall, S.L.	4,112	-	4,112	-	-	-
Laboratorios Tecnobio, S.A.	127	-	127	-	-	-
Ranke Química, S.A.	10,840	-	10,840	-	-	-
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall, S.A.	41,982	-	41,982	-	-	-
Almirall, A.G.	10,628	-	10,628	-	-	-
Almirall, N.V.	9	-	9	-	-	-
Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L.	144,203	-	144,203	-	-	-
Almirall Europa Derma, S.A.	261	(17)	261	(19)	-	2
Almirall Hermal GmbH	359,270	-	359,270	-	-	-
Almirall, GmbH	285	-	1,485	-	(1,200)	-
Almirall, ApS	17	-	17	-	-	-
Almirall Inc.	782,548	(595,068)	782,548	(536,399)	-	(58,669)
Poli Group Holding, SRL	379,270	-	380,270	-	(1,000)	-
Almirall s.r.o (Czech Republic)	500	-	500	-	-	-
Almirall s.r.o (Slovakia)	505	-	505	-	-	-
Almirall AS	486	-	486	-	-	-
Almirall AB	505	-	505	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,735,549	(595,085)	1,737,749	(536,418)	(2,200)	(58,667)

Details of the corresponding information on holdings in Group companies are included in the Appendix to these notes.

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The information relating to shareholdings in group companies that are dormant as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Almirall Europa Derma, S.A. Spain	Laboratorios Tecnobio, S.A. Spain	Almirall Europa Derma, S.A. Spain	Laboratorios Tecnobio, S.A. Spain
Name Address				
Activity	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
Fraction of capital held	100%	100%	100%	100%
Book value of the shareholding				
Cost	261	127	261	127
Valuation adjustment	(17)	-	(19)	-

Impairment valuation adjustments

The additions in 2025 under “Impairment adjustments on Shareholdings in Group companies” relate mainly to the 58.7 million euros of impairment adjustment (Note 19) on the investee company Almirall, Inc. based on the updated impairment test performed on the basis of the revised business plan for the US subsidiary Almirall LLC (100% owned subsidiary of Almirall Inc.) and which has been impacted by the changes in the dollar/euro exchange rate. A valuation adjustment of 19,5 million euros was recorded for the same shareholding in 2024.

The methodology used for updating the impairment test is based on cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a period of 5 years. Cash flows beyond the 5-year period are extrapolated using the standard growth rates indicated below.

The recoverable amount is defined as whichever is the greater of the following amounts: fair value less costs to sell; or the value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and any risks specific to the asset.

The estimated financial projections consist of estimated after-tax net cash flows. The latter are determined, in turn, based on the estimated sales, gross margins and other expected costs for each cash-generating unit. The projections are based on reasonable and well-founded assumptions and a markedly conservative approach in order to reduce future exposure to possible additional impairments in each cash-generating unit, which consists of the cash-generating unit as a whole.

The main assumptions for impairment discounting are as follows:

Investee company	Assumption 2025 (*)	Assumption 2024 (*)
Almirall, Inc	p.t.d.: 9.3% a.t.d.: 8.5% p.i.g.r.: (5)% - (15)%	p.t.d.: 8.5%-10.5% a.t.d.: 8.5% p.i.g.r.: (5)% - (15)%

(*) Pre-tax discount rate (p.t.d), after-tax discount rate (a.t.d), and permanent income growth rate (p.i.g.r)

From the sensitivity analysis performed in 2025, a maximum value impact for the US cash generating unit of €-26 million (€ -19 million in 2024) has been identified.

According to the estimates and projections available to the Company’s Board of Directors, except as indicated above, the forecasts of earnings and discounted cash flows of the remaining investments in group companies adequately support the value of the remaining recorded investments.

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9. Financial investments (long-term and short-term)

Long-term financial investments

The breakdown of the balance of this item in the balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024 along with the movement in the years then ended are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Long-term securities portfolio	Long-term loans and other financial assets	Deposits and guarantees	Total long term
Balance as at 31 December 2023	94	20,893	575	21,563
Additions	34	2	86	122
Decreases	-	-	(13)	(13)
Transfers	-	(6,197)	-	(6,197)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	128	14,698	648	15,474
Additions	54	7,646	12	7,712
Decreases	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	(2,120)	-	(2,120)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	182	20,224	660	21,066

The item "Long-term loans and other financial assets" includes, in the amount of 12,578 thousand euros (14,698 thousand euros on 31 December 2024), the financial asset corresponding to the fair value of future payments to be received in the long term (from 2027 onwards) from Covis Pharma GmbH. This asset initially originated in November 2014 when the Company transferred to AstraZeneca the rights to part of its respiratory franchise (Eklira and Duaklir, and other brands with the compound acclidinium bromide), a contract that included several components that involved receiving cash and deferred payments based on certain future milestones. On 5 January 2022, the agreement between AstraZeneca and Covis Pharma GmbH for the transfer of these rights entered into force. The royalties receivable in 2026 are classified under the heading "Short-term financial investments".

The fair value of this transaction was determined upon initial recognition by an independent expert. The method used consisted in discounted cash flows adjusted for the probability of success of certain risks associated with the different phases of the products. Using this method, the future cash flows generated by the asset are estimated (converted from US dollars to euros at the exchange rate according to the range of dates stipulated in the agreement) for the estimated marketing period, taking into account the expiration of the patent. These cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects the current required rate of return on the market and the specific risks of the asset. Changes in the fair value of this financial asset are recorded under the heading "Other operating income" in the profit and loss statement (Note 19).

The additions for the 2025 fiscal year mainly correspond to the long-term receivables linked mainly to the agreement signed with Gedeon Richter as described in Note 13.

The main assumptions and considerations applied in the valuation of financial assets as of 31 December 2025 are as follows:

- Level of revenue reached in future years derived from the contract with Covis Pharma GmbH.
- Discount rate: depending on the countries where the cash flows will be obtained by Covis Pharma GmbH, resulting in an overall weighted average of approximately 10.2%.

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The changes of these assets in the balance sheet and the cash flows that have occurred, as shown in detail in the cash flow statement, are detailed below:

Thousands of euros	Balance as at 31/12/2024	Changes in fair value	Transfers	Cash Flow	Balance as at 31/12/2025
Long-term financial investments	14,698	-	(2,120)	-	12,578
Short-term financial investments	6,243	-	(4,011)	-	2,232
Trade and other receivables	-	-	6,131	(5,662)	468
Total	20,941	-	-	(5,662)	15,279

Thousands of euros	Balance as at 31/12/2023	Changes in fair value	Transfers	Cash Flow	Balance as at 31/12/2024
Long-term financial investments	20,893	2	(6,197)	-	14,698
Short-term financial investments	13,198	-	6,197	(13,152)	6,243
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Total	34,091	2	-	(13,152)	20,941

The cash flows received from Covis Pharma GmbH, in 2025 and 2024 correspond entirely to royalties.

Short-term financial investments

The itemisation of the balance of this heading in the balance sheet at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Short-term loans	2,232	6,243
Deposits and guarantees	1,009	161
Total	3,241	6,404

The heading "Short-term receivables" corresponds to the fair value of future payments to be received in the short term from Covis Pharma GmbH as described earlier in this note.

Details of current and non-current financial investments, by category, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>		
Other financial assets	9,497	937
<u>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:</u>		
Other financial assets	14,810	20,941
Total	24,307	21,878

The determination of the fair value of the various financial instruments for which it is applicable is carried out in accordance with the following rules:

- Fixed-income securities: where these are unlisted securities or securities with a maturity of six months or less, it is calculated on the basis of the acquisition cost plus accrued interest, calculated in accordance with the internal rate of return.

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- Other financial assets: The fair value of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" has been obtained based on the discounted cash flow method adjusted for the probability of success of certain risks associated with the different phases of the products. Using this method, the future cash flows generated by the asset are estimated (converted from dollars to euros at the exchange rate according to the range of dates stipulated in the agreement) for the estimated marketing period, taking into account the expiration of the patent, and these estimated future cash flows are adjusted for estimated probabilities of success. These probabilistic cash flows are discounted at a rate that reflects the current required rate of return on the market and the specific risks of the asset (Note 4k).

There are no significant differences between the net book value and the fair value of these assets.

In addition, part of the bank accounts included under Cash and cash equivalents have been remunerated with an average accrued interest of 1.14% in 2025, and 1.76% in 2024.

10. Stocks

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the composition of this heading is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Goods	9,304	10,266
Raw materials and other supplies	18,279	22,676
Semi-finished products	27,833	19,981
Finished products	69,668	66,243
Valuation adjustments for impairment (Note 19)	(4,844)	(5,811)
Total	120,240	113,355

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no commitments to purchase stock that are worthy of note. In addition, no stock is subject to guarantee.

The Company has taken out insurance policies to cover the risks to which inventories are subject. The coverage of these policies is considered sufficient.

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11. Trade and other receivables

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the composition of this heading is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>		
Trade receivables for sales and services	42,533	41,232
Customers, group companies and associates (Note 20)	81,985	69,484
Sundry receivables	14,228	25,353
Staff	104	108
Valuation adjustments for impairment (Note 19)	(287)	(1,148)
<u>Balances with Public Administrations:</u>		
Current tax assets and Other receivables from Public Administrations (Note 18)	9,495	11,806
Total	148,058	146,835

The Company performs an individual analysis of past-due customer balances to identify potential insolvency risks and, based on this analysis, makes a provision for impairment.

The attached tables reflect the ageing analysis from the maturity date of the financial assets that are subject to default risk or impaired at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

	Thousands of euros			Total
	Trade receivables for sales and services	Other receivables	Valuation adjustments for impairment	
Not matured	116,117	14,228	-	130,345
Less than 30 days	5,631	-	-	5,631
From 30 to 60 days	1,439	-	-	1,439
From 60 to 90 days	452	-	-	452
From 90 to 180 days	377	-	-	377
From 180 to 360 days	215	-	-	215
More than 360 days	287	-	(287)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	124,518	14,228	(287)	138,459
Not matured	99,407	25,353	-	124,760
Less than 30 days	7,445	-	-	7,445
From 30 to 60 days	1,141	-	-	1,141
From 60 to 90 days	331	-	-	331
From 90 to 180 days	1,090	-	-	1,090
From 180 to 360 days	154	-	-	154
More than 360 days	1,148	-	(1,148)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	110,716	25,353	(1,148)	134,921

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables, since the Company has a large number of customers.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no guarantees on customer balances.

Debit balances are stated at nominal value, and there are no significant differences compared to their fair value.

As at 31 December 2025, the customer balance in foreign currencies amounts to 6.4 million euros, mostly in Swiss francs and Danish Kroner (4.8 million euros as at 31 December 2024).

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12. Equity

Share capital

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's share capital consists of 214,785,198 shares of €0.12 par value each, fully subscribed and paid up (213,468,718 shares of €0.12 par value each at 31 December 2024).

On 11 June 2025, a total of 1,316,480 new Company shares, from the flexible dividend, were admitted to trading on the Barcelona, Madrid, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges. These shares were representative of the holders of 33.3% of the free allotment rights, who opted to receive new shares instead of cash. Consequently, the share capital of the Company following the bonus issue of shares increased by 157,977.60 euros.

On 12 June 2024, a total of 4,074,994 new shares from the flexible dividend of the Company were admitted to trading on the Barcelona, Madrid, Bilbao and Valencia stock exchanges. These shares were representative of the holders of 91.5% of the free allotment rights, who opted to receive new shares instead of cash. Consequently, the share capital of the Company following the bonus issue of shares increased by 488,999.28 euros.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, all of the Company's shares are listed on the Spanish stock exchanges, and there were no statutory restrictions on their free transfer. Moreover, pursuant to the shareholders' agreement signed on 28 May 2007, first refusal rights, and put and call options have been granted between ultimate shareholders in the Company with respect to the shares of one of such shareholders.

The shareholders with significant holdings in the share capital of Almirall, S.A., both direct and indirect, in excess of 3% of the share capital, of which the Parent Company is aware, according to the information contained in the official records of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

Name or company name of the direct holder of the interest	2025	2024
	% Interest	% Interest
Grupo Plafin, S.A.U.	44.3%	44.5%
Grupo Corporativo Landon, S.L.	15.6%	15.6%
Norbel Inversiones, S.L.	5.1%	5.1%
Total	65.0%	65.2%

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company was not aware of any other holdings equal to or greater than 3% of the share capital or voting rights of the Company, which, although less than the established percentage, would enable the exercise of significant influence over the Company.

Legal reserve

The part of the balance of the legal reserve that exceeds 10% of the previously increased capital may be used for a capital increase. Except for the aforementioned purpose, and provided that it does not exceed 20% of the share capital, this reserve may only be used to offset losses if there are no other reserves available that are sufficient for this purpose. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, this reserve has not been fully funded.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balance of this reserve amounts to €4,275 thousand.

Share premium

The consolidated text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act expressly permits the use of the share premium balance to increase capital and does not establish any specific restrictions on the availability of this balance.

As a result of the increase in fully-paid share capital owing to the flexible dividend, the issue premium was increased by the difference between the par value of the shares and the value equivalent to the dividend, which amounts to 14,203 thousand euros (36,008 thousand euros in the financial year 2024).

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After this capital increase, the balance of the share premium item amounted to €601,350 thousand at 31 December 2025 (587,147 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024).

Other reserves

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the itemisation of this heading is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Voluntary reserves	854,161	891,235
Reserves for share-based payments	2,760	1,070
Reserves for investments in the Canary Islands	-	3,485
Reserves for amortised capital	30,540	30,540
Revaluation reserve	2,539	2,539
Reserve for merger	4,588	4,588
Total other reserves	894,588	933,457

There is a limit on distributions that would reduce the balance of reserves to an amount less than the total outstanding balance of capitalised development costs, which come to 61.6 million euros on 31 December 2025 (33.5 million euros on 31 December 2024).

Reserves for share-based payments

As described in Note 4r, in 2024 the Company established new remuneration plans that will be partially equity-settled. Under the heading "Reserve for share-based payments" is the amount accrued as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 for the portion to be settled in shares.

Reserves for investments in the Canary Islands

In compliance with the requirements of Law 19/1994, and in order to be able to benefit from the tax incentives that said law establishes, the Company allocated part of the profits obtained by the permanent establishment located in the Canary Islands to the Reserve for Investments in the Canary Islands (R.I.C.), which is restricted (unavailable) whilst the assets in which it was materialised remain in the company. During the 2025 financial year, said reserve has been reclassified as a voluntary reserve as it no longer has any restrictions on availability.

Reserves for amortised capital

In accordance with the revised text of the Spanish Capital Companies Act, these reserves may only be used subject to the same requirements as for the reduction of share capital.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balance of this reserve amounts to €30,540 thousand.

Revaluation reserve

As permitted by commercial law, the Company revalued its fixed assets in 1996. This balance may be used, free of tax, to offset accounting losses, both accumulated losses from previous years and losses of the current year, or losses which may arise in the future, and to increase the company's share capital. As from 1 January 2007 (after ten years from the balance sheet date on which the revaluation transactions were reflected) it may be taken to unrestricted reserves, provided that the monetary surplus has been realised. The capital gain shall be deemed to be realised to the extent of the depreciation taken for accounting purposes or when the revalued assets have been transferred or written off in the accounting records.

If the balance of this account is used in a manner other than that provided for in Royal Decree-Law 7/1996, it will be subject to taxation.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balance of this reserve amounts to € 2,539 thousand and is available.

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Treasury shares and equity interests

The Company has a liquidity contract with a financial intermediary, effective as from 4 March 2019, with the aim of favouring liquidity and stability of prices of the Company's shares, within the limits established by the General Shareholders' Meeting and by current regulations, in particular, Circular 1/2017, of 26 April, of the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), on liquidity contracts. This contract means that, as at 31 December 2025, the Company holds treasury shares representing 0.06% of the share capital (0.10% as at 31 December 2024) and an overall nominal value of 16.3 thousand euros (24,6 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024), which have been recognised in accordance with the current regulations. The average acquisition price of these shares in the 2025 financial year was 12.9 euros per share (8.4 euros per share in the financial year 2024). The Company's own shares are intended to be traded on the market.

13. Long-term prepayments and accruals

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balance and movement in "Long-term prepayments and accruals" on the liability side of the balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
Balance as at 31 December 2023	382
Allocation to profit and loss	(382)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-
Additions	24,078
Balance as at 31 December 2025	24,078

The additions of 2025 for an amount of 24.1 million euros correspond to the renewal of the rights over the trademark of a certain product for the territories, mainly, of Eastern Europe. Said agreement signed in July 2025 will come into effect on 1 January 2026, once the current agreement has expired. Under the terms of said agreement, the Company received 20 million euros upon signing the contract, royalties will be received and the supply of the product during the fiscal years 2026 to 2030 is contemplated, and a final payment of 5 million euros will also be received at the beginning of the 2031 fiscal year. The aforementioned amount, corresponding to the 20 million euros collected in the 2025 fiscal year plus the net present value of the 5 million euros to be collected in 2031 and will be charged linearly in the heading of "Net amount of the turnover" of the profit and loss statement, during the period 2026 – 2030.

14. Long-term provisions

During the financial years 2025 and 2024, the movement in the heading "Long-term provisions" in the accompanying balance sheet were as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Provision for returns	Other provisions	Total	Provision for returns	Other provisions	Total
Balance as at 1 January	4,363	16,602	20,965	4,435	19,935	24,370
Additions and provisions	-	2,269	2,269	-	735	735
Retirements or applications	(319)	(323)	(642)	(72)	(603)	(675)
Transfers	-	(2,036)	(2,036)	-	(3,465)	(3,465)
Balance as at 31 December	4,044	16,512	20,556	4,363	16,602	20,965

Provision for returns

The provision for product returns corresponds to the amounts necessary to cover possible losses due to returns that will occur in the future as a result of sales made in the current and previous years. The estimate is made on the basis of the Company's historical experience with product returns in previous years (Note 4k). As a very significant portion of these returns will occur over a period of more than twelve months, it has been classified as non-current.

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Other provisions

The amount of other provisions refers mainly to the provision for long-term remuneration and to the Company's estimate of the disbursements that it would have to make in the future to meet other liabilities arising from the nature of its business. This provision has been calculated as described in Note 4r.

15. Financial debts

The composition of the debts with credit institutions and other financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Limit	Balance drawn down (*)	Current	Non-current		
				2027	Rest	Total
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>						
Credit facilities	275,000	-	-	-	-	-
Loans with credit institutions	80,000	35,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	25,000
Senior unsecured bonds	250,000	245,035	-	-	245,035	245,035
<u>Accrued interest to be paid</u>	-	823	823	-	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>						
Liabilities for derivative financial instruments	-	2,833	2,833	-	-	-
Total as at 31 December 2025	605,000	283,691	13,656	10,000	260,035	270,035

(*) Balance drawn down net of issuance costs.

	Limit	Balance drawn down (*)	Current	Non-current		
				2026	Rest	Total
<u>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</u>						
Credit facilities	275,000	-	-	-	-	-
Loans with credit institutions	80,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	35,000
Senior unsecured bonds	300,000	297,993	-	297,993	-	297,993
<u>Accrued interest to be paid</u>	-	2,327	2,327	-	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>						
Liabilities for derivative financial instruments	-	2,046	2,046	-	-	-
Total as at 31 December 2024	655,000	347,366	14,373	307,993	25,000	332,993

(*) Balance drawn down net of issuance costs.

Debts with credit institutions

On 17 July 2020, the Company arranged a revolving credit facility for €275 million, for an initial term of three years with the possibility of an extension for an additional year (this renewal was granted on 30 June 2021), and this facility was earmarked for general corporate purposes. On 2 February 2024, this policy was novated for the same amount, maintaining the same contractual conditions and for an initial term of 4 years (with the possibility of an extension of 1 additional year), intended for general corporate uses. The credit facility contract obliges the Company to comply with a series of *covenants*, including most notably compliance with a ratio of "Consolidated net financial debt / consolidated EBITDA". This "*covenant*" is fulfilled as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

- On 27 March 2019, the Company arranged a loan facility with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for up to 120 million euros to fund its research and development efforts, with the objective of providing cutting-edge innovation and differentiated therapies in the area of medical dermatology. On 17 April 2019, the first tranche of €80 million was granted, with 32 equal repayments of principal between 17 April 2021 and 17 April 2029, with the latter date being the final maturity. Due to the issue of new debt in 2021, the interest rate increased by 0.30%. This loan agreement requires the Company to comply with a series of *covenants*, including most notably compliance with a "Net financial debt / EBITDA" ratio and a "Financial leverage of subsidiaries / consolidated EBITDA" ratio, which are fulfilled as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

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Senior unsecured bonds

On 17 December 2025, the Company proceeded to conclude and disburse an issuance of senior unsecured bonds for an aggregate nominal amount of €250 million, at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.75%, maturing on 15 June 2031 (5.5 years). The bonds were placed among qualified investors by BNP Paribas and JP Morgan AG, as coordinating entities. The effective interest rate of these bonds is 4.2%.

The debt from these bonds is stated at the nominal amount (€250 million) net of issuance costs (which amounted to €5 million), which are recorded over the life of the bonds at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The funds obtained were used to early settle the bonds issued in 2021 (with a nominal value of 300 million) that were to mature on 22 September 2026, with the rest coming from the Company's cash and cash equivalents, in an amount of 55 million (the 50 million difference from nominal value plus the issuance expenses). These obligations accrued a fixed annual interest rate of 2.125% (2.5% effective rate).

Derivative financial instruments

On 10 May 2018, the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders arranged the completion of a swap transaction of interest rate and shares ("Equity swap"). This transaction entered into force by means of a contract dated 11 May 2018 with Banco Santander, S.A., whereby the Company undertakes to pay a variable interest to the bank as compensation and Banco Santander, S.A. undertakes, as acquirer of underlying ordinary shares of the Company (with a maximum nominal limit of 2.99% of the share capital (5,102,058 shares or €50 million), to hand over the dividend received for its investment in the Company. This instrument has been renewed in December 2025 with Caixabank, S.A. for 2 years.

When the fair value of the derivative is less than 75% of the cost value, the Company must offset the loss by contributing cash to the bank (thereby reducing the fair value posted). Once a settlement has been made, in the event that the fair value recovers value since the last settlement, the Company will recover the payments made monthly (always limited to the acquisition cost and the settlements made previously by Caixabank, S.A.). Once the value is greater than or equal to 75% of the cost, the Company will have recovered all the settlements made previously. For this reason, the Company has opted to classify this asset/liability as current.

Consequently, under the heading "Assets resulting from derivative financial instruments" (in the case of unrealised gains) or "Liabilities resulting from derivative financial instruments" (in the case of unrealised losses), the fair value of the derivative has been recognised, which corresponds to the difference between the fair value of the underlying asset (2,510,952 shares equivalent to €35.1 million, corresponding to 1.2% of the Parent Company's share capital). During the 2025 financial year, the Company has recovered all the disbursements made to date (12,349 thousand euros). Below are the impacts as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Underlying asset:		
Fair value	32,240	20,678
Acquisition cost	35,073	35,073
Capital gain / (Capital loss)	(2,833)	(14,395)
Disbursements made to date	-	12,349
Asset / (Liability) per derivative financial instrument	(2,833)	(2,046)
Profit / (Loss) for the year (Note 19)	11,563	(477)

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16. Other financial liabilities

On 31 December 2025 and 2024 the composition of Other financial liabilities is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Current	Non-current				
		2027	2028	2029	Rest	Total
Loans linked to research	278	469	1,363	1,871	16,560	20,263
Debts for purchases of fixed assets	54,241	-	8,636	-	-	8,636
Bonds received	-	-	-	-	104	104
Total as at 31 December 2025	54,519	469	9,999	1,871	16,664	29,003

	Thousands of Euros					
	Current	Non-current				
		2026	2027	2028	Rest	Total
Loans linked to research	1,121	327	516	1,396	17,876	20,115
Debts for purchases of fixed assets	56,789	-	-	8,224	-	8,224
Bonds received	-	-	-	-	91	91
Total as at 31 December 2024	57,911	327	516	9,620	17,967	28,430

Loans linked to research refer to zero-interest loans granted by the Ministry of Science and Technology to promote research, and are presented as described in Note 4f. The granting of these loans is subject to compliance with making certain investments and expenses, and their maturity dates are currently between 2026 and 2041. In the 2025 financial year, no new loans of significant amount have been granted. In the 2024 financial year, various loans were granted for a nominal value of €26.0 million.

Debts for purchases of fixed assets in 2025 and 2024 refer basically to disbursements pending the acquisition of goods, products and marketing licenses contracted in the fiscal year and prior years. The current balance as at 31 December 2025 includes mainly the payments pending to Sun Pharma described in Note 5 (equivalent to a total of 46.8 million euros) pending payment at the date of preparation of these annual accounts. The balance as at 31 December 2024 included mainly the payments due to Sun Pharma, Eloxx Pharmaceuticals Inc. and MC2 Therapeutics described in Note 5 (equivalent to a total of €49.5 million), of which the last two were paid in January 2025 (approximately €6.2 million). In addition, the balances classified as non-current correspond mainly to the agreement signed in 2023 with Novartis, described in Note 5.

There are no significant differences between the fair value of the liabilities and the recognised amount.

17. Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a. Commitments

As a result of the research and development activities carried out by the Company, on 31 December 2025 and 2024, firm agreements had been entered into for the performance of these activities at a cost of €92.7 million and €73.2 million, respectively, to be paid in future years. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no significant commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment.

The Company's lease commitments are described in Note 7.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has set up various guarantees with the public administration and third parties for an amount of €7,122 thousand (€7,113 thousand as at 31 December 2024).

b. Contingent liabilities

Apart from what is described in Note 5 of the notes to the annual accounts regarding contingent payments for the acquisition of intangible assets, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 there are no other significant contingent liabilities that could give rise to significant additional cash disbursements.

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c. Contingent assets

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no contingent assets.

18. Tax situation

Consolidated Tax Group

Almirall S.A. is subject to Corporate Income Tax under the Tax Consolidation regime, as described in Note 4o.

Corporate income tax is calculated on the basis of the accounting result, obtained by applying the financial reporting regulatory framework, which does not necessarily coincide with the tax result, which in turn is understood as the taxable income.

Fiscal years subject to tax inspection

The Company and companies forming part of the Spanish tax group, of which it is the parent, are currently being audited for fiscal year 2021 to 2024 regarding Corporate Income Tax, and for fiscal year 2022 to 2025 for all other applicable taxes.

In general, due to the different ways in which the tax regulations may be interpreted, the results of the inspections that the tax authorities may carry out in the future for the years subject to verification may give rise to tax liabilities of an amount that cannot be objectively quantified at present. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors, the possibility of significant liabilities arising in this respect, in addition to those recognised, is remote.

Balances maintained with Public Administrations

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the current balances with Public Administrations are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Public Treasury (Hacienda) VAT owed	2,614	5,783
Public Treasury (Hacienda) Corporate Income Tax owed	6,844	5,963
Public Treasury (Hacienda) owed for other items	37	60
Total debtor balances (Note 11)	9,495	11,806
Public Treasury (Hacienda) foreign VAT receivable	7,936	3,621
Withholdings of personal income tax	1,947	6,190
Social Security Agencies creditors	607	1,119
Public Treasury (Hacienda) receivables for other items	2	3
Total credit balances	10,492	10,933

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Income tax recognised

The reconciliation of the Company's accounting profit and individual taxable income for 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Earnings before tax	242,994	104,392
Permanent differences:		
Increase	59,159	20,397
Decrease	(274,651)	(147,475)
Temporary differences:		
Increase	6,739	2,838
Decrease	(11,992)	(11,673)
Preliminary tax base	22,249	(31,521)
Offsetting of tax loss carryforwards	-	-
Tax base	22,249	(31,521)

The decrease in the tax base for permanent differences for the years 2025 and 2024 is mainly due to the exemption to avoid double taxation of dividends received, while the increases are mainly due to portfolio impairment losses.

In addition, income taxes recognised in the profit and loss statement and in equity in 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Expense / (Income)	
	2025	2024
<u>Corporate income tax recognised in the profit and loss statement:</u>	2,392	(17,265)
Current corporate income tax	-	-
Deferred corporate income tax	2,156	(17,326)
Taxation abroad	236	61
<u>Corporate income tax recognised in equity</u>	(692)	698
Total	1,700	(16,567)

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Reconciliation of accounting and tax results

Presented below is the reconciliation between the income tax expense resulting from applying the general tax rate in force in Spain and the expense recorded for the aforementioned tax:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Earnings before tax	242,994	104,392
Permanent differences:		
Increase	59,159	20,397
Decrease	(274,651)	(147,475)
Adjusted accounting profit	27,502	(22,686)
Tax rate	25%	25%
Gross Tax	6,875	(5,672)
Deductions:		
-Discounting of R&D monetisation	1,250	1,250
-Capitalisation of deductions	(5,000)	(16,757)
-Application of deductions from previous years	(2,380)	-
Corporate income tax paid abroad	236	61
Tax consolidation effect	1,804	3,860
Others	(394)	(7)
Expense / (Income) accrued for Corporate Income Tax	2,392	(17,265)

As at 31 December 2025, the current corporate income tax consists of a zero current tax, interim income and withholdings receivable of € 5.413 thousand and a net amount receivable from the tax authorities in respect of monetisation of deductions provided for in Art. 39.2 of the Spanish Corporation Tax Law of €1,431 thousand.

As at 31 December 2024, the current corporate income tax consisted of a zero current tax, interim income, withholdings receivable of €963 thousand, and a net amount receivable from the tax authorities in respect of monetisation of deductions provided for in Art. 39.2 of the Spanish Corporation Tax Law of €5,000 thousand.

The Company has complied with the following requirements in order to be able to apply such monetisation:

- a) At least one year has elapsed since the end of the tax period in which the deduction was generated, without the deduction having been applied.
- b) The average number of employees or, alternatively, the average number of employees assigned to research and development and technological innovation activities has not reduced since the end of the tax period in which the deduction was generated until the end of the period referred to in point (c) below.
- c) An amount equivalent to the deduction applied or paid is used for research and development and technological innovation expenses or for investments in tangible fixed assets or intangible fixed assets exclusively assigned to such activities, excluding real estate, within 24 months following the end of the tax period in whose tax return the corresponding application or request for payment is made.
- d) The entity has obtained a reasoned report on the qualification of the activity as research and development or technological innovation or a prior agreement on the valuation of the expenses and investments corresponding to these activities.

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The nature and amount of the deductions applied and to be applied in fiscal year 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Nature	Thousands of Euros			
	2025		2024	
	Compensated	Pending compensation	Compensated	Pending compensation
Research and Development	8,527	347,693	6,250	347,493
Technological Innovation	-	3,323	-	3,323
International Double Taxation	103	-	-	54
Reinvestment of extraordinary profits	-	67	-	67
Donations	-	390	-	358
Temporary measures	-	326	-	331
Total deductions credited	8,630	351,799	6,250	351,626
Total deductions recognised in the Balance Sheet		151,961		155,487

Currently, there is no time limit for the application of the deductions to avoid international double taxation that have not yet been applied. However, current legislation on corporate income tax stipulates that the application is limited to 50% of the total tax liability.

On the other hand, the period for the application of the deductions for scientific research and technological innovation activities that have not yet been applied is 18 years from their origin, and the application of these is limited to 50% of the tax liability according to the current legislation, whenever the deduction that the Company generates each year is expected to exceed 10% of the total tax liability.

The expiry dates of the deductions for Research and Development are detailed below:

Year generation	Cut-off year of application	Thousands of Euros			
		2025		2024	
		Compensated	Pending compensation	Compensated	Pending compensation
2007	2025	2,277	-	-	23,710
2008	2026	-	34,841	-	34,841
2009	2027	-	26,883	-	26,883
2010	2028	-	34,628	-	34,628
2011	2029	-	35,845	-	35,845
2012	2030	-	32,841	-	32,841
2013	2031	-	28,660	-	28,660
2014	2032	-	23,387	-	23,387
2015	2033	-	12,247	-	12,247
2016	2034	-	11,521	-	11,521
2017	2035	-	9,824	-	9,824
2018	2036	-	8,908	-	8,908
2019	2037	-	9,786	-	9,786
2020	2038	-	7,823	-	7,823
2021	2039	-	7,470	-	7,470
2022	2040	-	10,443	-	10,443
2023	2041	-	10,570	6,250	10,570
2024	2042	6,250	18,789	-	18,106
2025	2043	-	23,227	-	-
Total R&D deductions		8,527	347,693	6,250	347,493

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In addition, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Company has recognised as deferred tax assets the tax effect of tax loss carryforwards generated by the entire tax group, the amounts and year of generation of which are as follows:

	2025	2024
Generated in the financial year 2017	8,600	16,532
Generated in the financial year 2019	106,103	106,103
Generated in the financial year 2021	3,255	3,255
Generated in the financial year 2024	2,971	2,971
Total (tax loss carryforwards)	120,929	128,861

There is no time limit on the application of these tax loss carryforwards pending offset.

Deferred tax

The breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet is as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets	185,895	189,965
Deferred tax liabilities	(37,320)	(35,652)
Deferred tax (net)	148,575	154,313

The amount of net deferred tax assets that will reverse in a period of less than 12 months amounts to €9.7 million at 31 December 2025 (€7.6 million at 31 December 2024).

The gross changes in the tax account were as follows:

	2025	2024
At 1 January	154,313	145,960
(Charge) / Credit to the profit and loss statement	(4,036)	(2,207)
(Charge) / Credit to equity	(452)	(698)
Monetisation R&D deductions	(6,250)	(6,250)
Capitalisation of deductions from previous years	5,000	17,500
Adjustments and standardisations	-	8
At 31 December	148,575	154,313

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The itemisation of deferred taxes recognised in both years is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Differences in cumulative tax bases	Cumulative effect on tax liability	Differences in cumulative tax bases	Cumulative effect on tax liability
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Provisions	14,809	3,702	9,047	2,262
For deductions pending offset		151,961		155,487
For Tax Loss Carryforwards pending offset		30,232		32,216
Total Deferred tax assets		185,895		189,965
Freedom of amortisation R.D. 27/84, 2/85, 3/93	9,820	2,455	9,990	2,498
Goodwill amortisation	137,652	34,413	128,048	32,012
Other (subsidiaries)	-	452	-	1,142
Total Deferred tax liabilities		37,320		35,652

The deferred tax assets referred to previously have been recorded in the balance sheet because the Company's Board of Directors consider that, based on the best estimate of future results, it is probable that these assets will be fully recovered within a time frame of up to 10 years.

In order to determine the estimated future results that justify this recovery analysis, the following has been used as a starting point:

- Projections of estimated taxable profits corresponding to the Spanish consolidated tax group for the next 5 years (and extrapolated up to 10 years) based on the current product portfolio and structure of the current group. This projection has taken into account sustained increases in future profits, resulting mainly from expected increases in sales of the Group's product portfolio, as well as significant synergies expected from the optimisation of the Group's structure.
- Estimated additional expected impacts on estimated tax gains in the coming years from future investments/acquisitions expected to be carried out in the medium term. For this purpose, expected target returns, as well as probabilities of success in achieving them, have been considered.

Finally, it should be noted that on 29 December 2021, Law 22/2021, of 28 December, on the General State Budget for 2022, was published in the Official State Gazette, thereby amending the Corporate Income Tax Law and establishing the concept of "minimum taxation" in Spain (as from 1 January 2022 and for an indefinite period of time). Minimum taxation implies that, depending on the size and type of entity, companies must have a minimum net tax liability (generally set at 15%). In order to determine the net tax liability, a priority is established in the allowances and deductions, so that those of lower priority cannot be deducted if they reduce taxation below the stipulated minimum, and hence they must be deferred. The concept of minimum taxation has implications for the recognition of deductions for the purposes of assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

The sensitivity analysis performed on the projected taxable income (within a +/-5% range of variation) would not result in a significant impact on the annual accounts as at 31 December 2025.

Global minimum complementary tax

In March 2022, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) approved its Pillar 2 international taxation model, which establishes a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15% for groups with a turnover of more than €750 million.

The Almirall Group, which heads the Company, is subject to the global minimum complementary tax, following the publication on 21 December 2024 in the Official State Gazette of Law 7/2024, of 20 December, which transposes the European directive to guarantee this global minimum taxation of 15% by approving the new Complementary Tax for tax periods beginning on or after 31 December 2023. Thus, Pillar 2 requires affected groups to calculate their effective tax rate for each jurisdiction in which they operate according to specific rules. Regarding those jurisdictions where the effective rate is below 15%, the Group must pay an additional tax corresponding to the difference between the effective tax rate of the jurisdiction in question and the minimum rate of 15%.

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At the end of the 2025 financial year, the Group, advised by an independent expert of recognised prestige, has evaluated the impacts of this regulation, and it is not necessary to record the additional tax provided for in Law 7/2024, of 20 December; this is based on the application of the Transitional Safe Harbour.

19. Income and expenses

Net turnover

The following details show the net amount of the turnover for the 2025 and 2024 financial years distributed by business line and distribution channel:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Sales of products	812,189	714,217
Income from granting licenses	22,477	10,505
Income from shareholdings in Group companies (Note 20)	285,960	155,283
Total	1,120,626	880,005

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Marketing through own network	729,037	639,019
Marketing through licensees	51,114	58,706
Manufacturing for third parties and intermediation	54,515	26,997
Income from shareholdings in Group companies (Note 20)	285,960	155,283
Total	1,120,626	880,005

Revenues related to sales/licensing agreements for the commercialisation of proprietary research products are accounted for in accordance with Note 4k.

During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, the Company has received financial income (dividends and interest) from participating companies amounting to 285,960 and 155,283 thousand euros respectively (Note 20).

The net amount of the turnover distributed by geographical area is shown below:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Spain	335,290	303,317
Europe and Middle East	749,666	533,227
America, Asia and Africa	35,670	43,461
Total	1,120,626	880,005

Other operating income

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Other income of Group companies (Note 20)	14,934	14,726
Others	1,904	1,763
Total	16,838	16,489

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Supplies

The itemisation of this heading is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Purchases	255,769	231,458
Change in stocks of raw materials and other supplies	4,397	2,144
Change in stock of goods	962	(317)
Impairment of raw materials and other supplies	(267)	259
Work carried out for third parties	67,572	66,357
Total	328,433	299,900

The movement in the valuation adjustment for impairment of inventories of finished goods and work in progress, raw materials and other supplies is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros		
	Impairment of raw materials and other supplies	Impairment in stocks of finished or semi-finished products	Total stock impairment (Note 10)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	60	3,964	4,024
Endowment	259	1,528	1,787
Application	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	319	5,492	5,811
Endowment	-	-	-
Application	(267)	(700)	(967)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	52	4,792	4,844

Details of purchases made by the Company during 2025 and 2024, according to their origin, are as follows (in thousands of euros):

	2025			2024		
	Domestic	Intra-Community	Imports	Domestic	Intra-Community	Imports
Purchases	48,750	153,640	53,379	58,605	112,257	60,596
Total	255,769			231,458		

Staff costs

The composition of staff costs is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Payroll and salaries	74,120	69,594
Social security payable by the company	13,577	11,637
Compensation payments	2,796	224
Other welfare expenses	5,939	4,455
Total	96,432	85,910

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The average number of employees of the Company in the financial years 2025 and 2024, distributed by professional category and gender, is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Directors (in staff)	1	-	1	1	-	1
Executives	41	34	75	39	28	67
Managers	38	47	85	41	41	82
Technical staff	190	272	462	171	255	426
Administrative staff	27	57	84	27	59	85
Others	-	2	2	-	2	2
Total	296	412	708	278	385	663

In 2025, the average number of employees with functional diversity equal to or greater than thirty-three per cent amounts to 6 people (4 people in 2024), in the others category

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the workforce is as follows:

	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Directors (in staff)	1	-	1	1	-	1
Executives	44	34	78	38	31	69
Managers	38	50	88	39	42	81
Technical staff	195	281	476	183	268	451
Administrative staff	27	56	83	27	56	83
Others	-	2	2	-	2	2
Total	305	423	728	288	399	687

As at 31 December 2025, the number of employees with functional diversity equal to or greater than thirty-three per cent amounts to 6 people (4 people as at 31 December 2024) in the others category.

Additionally, at year-end 2025 and 2024, the number of directors is 10, of whom 4 are women and 6 are men.

Other operating expenses

The composition of other operating expenses in the 2025 and 2024 financial years is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Research and development	87,846	69,961
Leases and fees	70,998	52,535
Repairs and maintenance	10,419	9,349
Independent professional services	14,703	11,532
Services received from the Group (Note 20)	115,195	102,437
Transport	6,543	5,723
Insurance premiums	2,359	2,398
Bank services and similar	111	115
Publicity	43,246	49,345
Supplies	1,400	1,215
Other services	19,743	19,540
Other taxes	317	451
Total	372,879	324,602

The heading of leases and royalties includes royalties linked mainly to several of the licence agreements described in Note 5. The amounts corresponding to 2025 and 2024 amounted to €53.8 and €37.5 million, respectively. The increase is mainly explained by the growth in sales of products marketed under the Ilumetri, Wynzora and Ebgllyss brands.

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Losses, impairments and changes in provisions for trade operations

The breakdown of the heading “Losses, impairment losses and changes in trade provisions” in the accompanying profit and loss statement and the movement in trade provisions is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2025	2024
Change in valuation adjustment for accounts receivables	753	(994)
Change in other trade provisions	(506)	604
Total (Income/(Expenditure))	248	(390)

The change in the valuation adjustment for trade receivables is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
	Adjustment for insolvencies (Note 11)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	154
Endowment	994
Application	-
Eliminations against the book balance	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	1,148
Endowment	-
Reversal	(753)
Eliminations against the book balance	(108)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	287

Impairment and gains/losses on disposals of fixed assets and investments in group companies

Details of “Impairment and gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment and investments in Group companies” in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2025		2024	
	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Gain/loss on the disposal or retirement of intangible assets (Note 5)	-	(203)	-	(2,690)
Gain/loss on the disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	-	(18)	-	(960)
Impairment of investments in group companies (Note 8)	2	(58,669)	5	(19,472)
	2	(58,890)	5	(23,122)
Impairment and gains/losses on disposals of fixed assets and investments in group companies	(58,888)		(23,117)	

The impairment losses for both fiscal years correspond mainly to the provisions made for the impairment of the investment in Almirall, Inc. (Note 8).

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Financial income and expenses

The breakdown of “Financial income/(expense)”, “Impairment and gains/losses on disposals and fair value changes of financial instruments” and “Exchange rate differences” in the 2025 and 2024 financial years is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2025		2024	
	Income	Expenses	Income	Expenses
Other income and similar interest	5,643	-	7,169	-
Change in fair value of financial instruments (Note 15)	11,563	-	-	(477)
Financial expenses for unsecured bonds	-	(8,586)	-	(7,534)
Financial and similar expenses	-	(15,523)	-	(24,643)
Exchange rate differences	6,854	(6,120)	2,508	(3,610)
	24,060	(30,299)	9,677	(36,264)
	(6,169)		(26,587)	

The item “Change in fair value of financial instruments” mainly includes fair value restatements of the Equity Swap (Note 15).

The heading “Financial expenses for unsecured bonds” mainly includes financial interest expenses accrued on senior unsecured bonds (Note 15).

Transactions in foreign currency

During the 2025 and 2024 financial years, the Company has carried out transactions in foreign currency whose equivalent amounts in Euros are as follows:

Currency	Thousands of Euros			
	Expenses		Income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
US Dollars	69,022	38,753	46,130	27,826
Pound sterling	20,522	17,094	19,529	11,920
Swiss franc	13,442	12,251	14,527	8,947
Japanese yen	71	222	230	519
Danish krone	3,953	3,713	6,235	3,366
Polish Zloty	2,856	2,319	7,772	5,330
Czech koruna	2,564	2,006	4,926	2,523
Others	1,476	1,685	258	216
	113,904	78,042	99,605	60,648

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Remuneration of auditors

During 2025 and 2024, the fees for auditing services and other services provided by the Company's auditor (KPMG), or by other companies in the auditor's network, were as follows (in thousands of euros):

Description	2025			
	Audit and related services		Tax services	Other services
	Audit services	Professional services related to auditing		
KPMG Auditores, S.L.	206	242	-	116
Other companies in the PwC network	-	-	-	-
	206	242	-	116

Description	2024			
	Audit and related services		Tax services	Other services
	Audit services	Professional services related to auditing		
KPMG Auditores, S.L.	200	94	-	81
Other companies in the PwC network	-	-	-	-
	200	94	-	81

The heading "Audit services" includes the fees corresponding to the audit of the individual and consolidated annual accounts of Almirall, S.A.

The heading "Audit-related professional services" includes fees derived from the limited review of the Group's interim consolidated financial statements, the review of information related to the Group's Internal Control over Financial Reporting (ICFR) system, as well as, in the 2025 financial year, the fees for the issuance of a "comfort letter" related to the issuance of the senior unsecured bonds itemised in Note 15.

The 'Other services' heading includes the services invoiced in relation to the verification report of the information included in the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement and Sustainability Information of Almirall, S.A. and its subsidiaries.

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20. Balances and transactions with related parties

Transactions

During the 2025 financial year, the Company has entered into the following transactions with Group companies:

Income	Sales	Other operating income (Note 19)	Financial income (dividends and interest) (Note 19)	Total
Almirall AG	17,623	71	93	17,787
Almirall ApS	10,128	123	60	10,311
Almirall Limited	31,868	19	-	31,887
Almirall B.V	34,707	1	-	34,708
Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L.	-	-	22,000	22,000
Almirall S.A.S	28,668	5	-	28,672
Almirall SpA	63,122	85	-	63,207
Almirall Hermal GmbH	205,889	1,562	32,000	239,451
Almirall-Productos Farmacéuticos, Lda.	7,501	251	-	7,752
Almirall N.V	6,844	12	-	6,855
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall S.A	-	1,060	5,000	6,060
Ranke Química, S.A	-	227	2,000	2,227
Laboratorios Almirall S.L	-	1,328	-	1,328
Polichem S.A	3,023	5,129	-	8,151
Almirall LLC	4,720	4,574	-	9,294
Almirall GmbH	-	1	800	801
Poli Group Holding, SRL	-	-	224,000	224,000
Polichem, SRL	-	488	8	496
Total	414,091	14,934	285,960	714,986

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Expenses	Purchases	Services Received (Note 19)	Financial Expenses	Total
Almirall AG	-	5,698	(10)	5,688
Almirall ApS	-	3,840	47	3,887
Almirall Limited	-	6,524	325	6,850
Almirall B.V	2,546	1,634	181	4,362
Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L.	-	-	607	607
Almirall S.A.S	-	12,261	555	12,816
Almirall SpA	-	13,962	663	14,624
Almirall Hermal GmbH	21,110	39,227	2,261	62,599
Almirall-Productos Farmacéuticos, Lda.	-	2,442	78	2,520
Almirall SP. Z.o.o	-	2,344	-	2,344
Almirall, LLC	-	261	-	261
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall S.A	58,973	-	223	59,196
Ranke Química, S.A	22,024	-	67	22,090
Laboratorios Almirall S.L	-	20,480	95	20,575
Laboratorios TecnoBio, S.A.	-	-	8	8
Polichem S.A	2,741	41	780	3,562
Almirall NV	-	3,222	95	3,317
Almirall GmbH	-	368	42	409
Poli Group Holding SRL	-	-	4,089	4,089
Polichem SRL	-	-	62	62
Almirall SRO (Czech Republic)	-	2,504	-	2,504
Almirall SRO (Slovakia)	-	385	10	396
Almirall Europa Derma	-	-	4	4
Almirall AS (Sweden)	-	-	8	8
Almirall AS (Norway)	-	-	15	-
Totals	107,395	115,195	10,205	232,781

During the financial year 2024, the Company entered into the following transactions with Group companies:

Income	Sales	Other operating income (Note 19)	Financial income (dividends and interest) (Note 19)	Total
Almirall AG	11,867	-	50	11,917
Almirall ApS	5,662	4	-	5,666
Almirall Limited	21,093	147	-	21,240
Almirall B.V	30,618	5	-	30,623
Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L.	-	-	40,000	40,000
Almirall S.A.S	18,668	5	-	18,673
Almirall SpA	54,025	55	-	54,080
Almirall Hermal GmbH	165,395	2,311	45,000	212,706
Almirall-Productos Farmacéuticos, Lda.	7,482	5	-	7,487
Almirall N.V	4,137	4	-	4,141
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall S.A	-	1,010	19,000	20,010
Ranke Química, S.A	-	212	1,000	1,212
Laboratorios Almirall S.L	-	1,132	8,000	9,132
Laboratorios TecnoBio, S.A.	-	-	1,000	1,000
Polichem S.A	1,895	5,347	-	7,242
Almirall LLC	6,580	4,214	-	10,794
Almirall GmbH	-	5	1,200	1,205
Poli Group Holding, SRL	-	-	40,000	40,000
Polichem, SRL	-	269	33	302
Total	327,422	14,726	155,283	497,430

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Expenses	Purchases	Services Received (Note 19)	Financial Expenses	Total
Almirall AG	-	5,163	28	5,191
Almirall ApS (Denmark)	-	3,597	-	3,597
Almirall Limited	-	6,769	389	7,158
Almirall B.V	2,293	1,765	222	4,279
Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L.	-	-	117	117
Almirall S.A.S	-	6,979	1,433	8,412
Almirall SpA	-	14,410	2,755	17,165
Almirall Hermal GmbH	21,845	39,129	3,943	64,917
Almirall-Productos Farmacéuticos, Lda.	-	2,189	123	2,312
Almirall SP. Z.o.o	-	1,858	-	1,858
Almirall, LLC	-	29	-	29
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall S.A	57,428	-	869	58,297
Ranke Química, S.A	23,326	-	44	23,370
Laboratorios Almirall S.L	-	16,106	408	16,514
Laboratorios TecnoBio, S.A.	-	-	43	43
Polichem S.A	2,697	40	7,948	10,685
Almirall NV	-	1,718	139	1,857
Almirall GmbH	-	316	91	408
Poli Group Holding SRL	-	-	723	723
Polichem SRL	-	-	292	292
Almirall SRO (Czech Republic)	-	1,858	-	1,858
Almirall SRO (Slovakia)	-	318	25	342
Almirall Europa Derma, S.A.	-	-	9	9
Almirall ApS (Sweden)	-	194	-	194
Totals	107,588	102,437	19,601	229,627

The expenses for purchases and services received by the Company basically correspond to the supply contracts it maintains with its Group companies, as well as the product marketing expenses of foreign subsidiaries with their own sales network.

Sales revenues basically correspond to the supply of products to foreign subsidiaries, as well as the provision of administrative and management support services to subsidiaries.

As mentioned in Note 4k, the Company classifies dividends and interest earned in its capacity as Parent company as net turnover. In 2025, dividend income amounted to €285.8 million (€155.3 million in 2024), as detailed in Note 19. In the financial year 2025, interest income amounted to €152 thousand (€50 thousand in the financial year 2024).

In addition, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the balances arising from transactions with Group companies are detailed below:

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Debit balances

Group companies	Thousands of Euros			
	2025		2024	
	Commercial (Note 11)	Financial (Note 8)	Commercial (Note 11)	Financial (Note 8)
Almirall N.V.	1,298	-	920	-
Almirall-Produtos Farmacéuticos, Lda.	1,274	-	1,424	-
Laboratorios Almirall, S.L.	-	-	-	-
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall, S.A.	-	-	7	-
Almirall, B.V.	5,071	-	6,160	-
Almirall SpA	9,860	-	8,546	-
Almirall S.A.S.	6,913	-	2,964	-
Almirall AG	470	1,211	2,006	2,729
Almirall Limited (UK)	2,955	-	316	-
Almirall Hermal GmbH	46,229	-	35,789	-
Almirall ApS	1,448	2,512	1,226	-
Almirall LLC	2,052	-	5,535	-
Polichem, S.A.	3,964	-	3,457	-
Polichem, SRL	452	-	269	-
Ranke Química, S.A.	-	1,928	863	-
Total	81,985	5,651	69,484	2,729

Payables balances

Group companies	Thousands of Euros			
	2025		2024	
	Commercial	Financial	Commercial	Financial
Laboratorios Almirall S.L.	-	6,071	-	4,431
Laboratorios Tecnobío, S.A.	-	412	-	408
Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall, S.A.	-	8,407	-	13,057
Ranke Química, S.A.	-	-	-	1,577
Almirall N.V.	1,144	2,816	183	4,947
Almirall ApS	615	5,491	623	-
Almirall-Produtos Farmacéuticos, Lda.	347	3,525	654	2,737
Almirall, B.V.	962	8,978	928	6,220
Almirall GmbH	182	456	221	1,314
Almirall SpA	-	24,028	1,659	31,562
Almirall S.A.S.	2,442	27,516	1,426	22,965
Almirall AG	387	-	2,338	-
Almirall Sp. z o.o	658	-	401	-
Almirall Limited	954	5,446	1,439	3,333
Almirall Hermal GmbH	12,459	101,003	14,493	97,091
Almirall Europa Derma S.A.	-	245	-	243
Almirall LLC	15	-	29	-
Almirall Holding Iberia, SL	-	19,889	-	33,595
Polichem, S.A.	41	21,614	340	26,834
Polichem SRL	-	2,136	-	924
Poli Group Holding SRL	-	14,441	-	204,861
Almirall SRO (Czech Republic)	795	-	480	-
Almirall SRO (Slovakia)	69	504	67	505
Almirall AS (Sweden)	-	539	-	-
Almirall AS (Norway)	-	439	-	-
Total	21,071	253,956	25,282	456,603

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Balances and transactions with other related parties

During 2025 and 2024, the Company has carried out the following transactions with related parties, consequently maintaining the following balances as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Related party	Concept	Year	Thousands of Euros	
			Transactions - Income/(Expenses)	Balance - Receivable / (Payable)
Sinkasen, S.L.U.	Leases	2025	(3,389)	-
		2024	(3,293)	-
Sinkasen, S.L.U.	Rebilling of works	2025	527	399
		2024	129	126
Grupo Corporativo Landon, S.L.	Others	2025	-	(35)
		2024	(49)	(49)

The Company's headquarters (located at Ronda General Mitre, 151, Barcelona) are leased to the related company Sinkasen S.L.U., under a contract that was renewed in January 2023 for a period of ten years (until 31 December 2032).(Note 7).

Additionally, some members of the Board of Directors have provided consulting services to the Company for amounts of 17 and 24 thousand euros in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Board of Directors considers that these services do not compromise their independence, as they are one-time and non-significant amounts, received in the capacity of independent experts.

Transactions with related parties are carried out at market price.

21. Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Senior Management

The amount accrued during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 by current and former members of the Board of Directors for all remuneration items (salaries, bonuses, allowances, remuneration in kind, life insurance, compensation, incentive schemes and social security contributions) amounted to 3,133 and 2,858 thousand euros, respectively. In the financial year 2025, there are accrued life insurance policies in the amount of €3 thousand (€3 thousand in the financial year 2024).

During fiscal year 2025, civil liability insurance premiums in the amount of 218 thousand euros (230 thousand euros in 2024) have accrued to cover possible damages caused to members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management in the performance of their duties.

In addition, the remuneration accrued, both paid and unpaid, by the Company's Board of Directors for multi-year incentive and loyalty plans and the SEUS Plan and PSPs (see Note 4r), amounted to 1,203 thousand euros in 2025 (739 thousand euros in 2024). As at 31 December 2025, the provision for such plans amounts to 2,063 thousand euros (1,094 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no other pension commitments agreed with the current and former members of the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company has included the members of the Management Committee as senior management for the purposes of the annual accounts, as long as they are not on the Board of Directors.

The amount accrued by senior managers who are not members of the Company's Board of Directors, for all remuneration items (salaries, bonuses, allowances, remuneration in kind, compensation, incentive schemes and social security contributions), came to €4,780 thousand in 2025 (€5,632 thousand in 2024). In the financial year 2025, there are accrued life insurance policies in the amount of €14.9 thousand (€16.3 thousand in the financial year 2024).

In addition, the accrued remuneration, paid and unpaid, by the Company's senior management for multi-year incentive and loyalty plans and the SEUS Plan and PSPs (see Note 4r), amounted to €1,909 thousand in 2025

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(€1,345 thousand in 2024). As at 31 December 2025, the provision for such plans amounts to 3,964 thousand euros (3,871 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024).

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, there are no other pension commitments agreed with Senior Management.

In addition, in 2025 and 2024, the members of the Company's Board of Directors and Senior Management have not received any shares or share options during the fiscal year, nor have they exercised any options or have any options outstanding, nor have they been granted any advances or loans.

22. Other information concerning the Board of Directors

In order to avoid situations of conflict of interests with the Company, the Directors who have held positions on the Board of Directors during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 have complied with the obligations set forth in Art. 228 of the consolidated text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. Likewise, they themselves and the people related to them have refrained from incurring in the scenarios of conflict of interest set forth in Art. 229 of that law, except in those cases in which the corresponding authorisation has been obtained.

23. Environmental information

The Company has adopted the appropriate measures in environmental matters in order to comply with the current environmental legislation. The Company's strategy takes into consideration the Paris Agreement objectives of limiting global temperature increase to below 2°C and climate neutrality by 2050. The impact of climate change risk has not been considered relevant in the preparation of the annual accounts, as it does not significantly affect the useful lives of assets and/or asset impairment assessments and no legal or constructive obligations arise for the Company.

The Company's property, plant and equipment includes certain assets for environmental protection (limitation of fumes, subsoil drainage, etc.), with a carrying value on 31 December 2025 and 2024 of €1,505 thousand euros and €1,520 thousand euros, respectively. In addition, investments amounting to €171 thousand have been made in fiscal year 2025 (€338 thousand in fiscal year 2024).

The profit and loss statement for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 include expenses related to environmental protection for the amounts of €624 thousand and €511 thousand, respectively.

In the 2025 financial year, the Company has not made any new investments related to photovoltaic panels intended for the production of electricity for self-consumption. The net book value as at 31 December 2025, amounts to 409 thousand euros (433 thousand euros as at 31 December 2024). The profits and loss account for fiscal year 2025 includes related depreciation expenses amounting to €24 thousand (€23 thousand in 2024) and repairs and maintenance expenses that come to €5 thousand (€6 thousand in 2024), while in 2024 and 2025 electricity tax expenses were nil.

The Company's Board of Directors consider that the measures adopted adequately cover all possible needs, and hence there are no environmental risks or contingencies. Accordingly, no subsidies or income related to these activities have been received.

24. Financial risk exposure and capital management

The Company's activities are exposed to various financial risks: market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's global risk management programme focuses on the uncertainty of financial markets and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial profitability.

Risk management is controlled by the Company's Treasury Department, which identifies, assesses and hedges for financial risks in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides written policies for overall risk management, as well as for specific areas such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, use of derivatives and non-derivatives, and investment of surplus liquidity.

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Interest rate risk

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, most of the Company's debt is at a fixed rate, which minimises the risk of a possible increase in interest rates. As described in Note 15, the main debt instruments are as follows:

- On 17 December 2025, the Company proceeded to conclude and disburse an issuance of senior unsecured bonds for an aggregate nominal amount of 250 million euros, at a fixed annual interest rate of 3.75%, maturing on 15 June 2031.
- On 27 March 2019, the Company arranged a loan facility with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for up to 120 million euros to fund its research and development efforts, with the objective of providing cutting-edge innovation and differentiated therapies in the area of medical dermatology. The first tranche of €80 million was granted on 17 April 2019, at a fixed interest rate of 1.35%, with 32 equal repayments of principal between 17 April 2021 and 17 April 2029, with the latter date being the final maturity. Due to the issue of new debt, the interest rate increased by 0.30%, and therefore the interest rate is 1.65%.
- The Company has a revolving credit facility for general corporate purposes in an amount of 275 million euros, which matures in February 2028, and accrues a variable interest rate tied to the Euribor, but, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, has no drawn down amount.

Exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to the exchange rate risk in certain transactions derived from its activity, and it analyses the forecasts of inflows and outflows in foreign currency on a monthly basis, as well as the changes and trend of these. The exchange rate risk is mainly related to cash inflows in dollars for sales of finished product; cash inflows and outflows derived from the transaction with Covis Pharma GmbH; outflows in dollars from the licensing agreements with Athenex, Eli Lilly or Sun Pharma; outflows in dollars for clinical trials, purchases of raw materials and royalty payments in yen and dollars. The most relevant foreign currency in which the Company operates is the US dollar.

Liquidity risk

The Company determines its cash requirements using two fundamental forecasting tools that operate according to different time frames.

On the one hand, a monthly cash budget is established for one year, based on the forecast financial statements for the current year, and deviations from the forecast are analysed on a monthly basis.

And on the other hand, medium- and long-term liquidity planning and management is based on the Company's Strategic Plan, and that of the Parent Group, which covers a five-year time frame.

The Company carries out centralised cash management through a cash pooling system with its subsidiaries, which earns interest at market rates.

Cash surpluses in foreign currencies are invested in deposits when payments are expected to be made in that currency, mainly US dollars.

In addition, cash surpluses are invested in short-term deposits, which have been remunerated with an average accrued interest rate of 2.42% in 2025 (3.6% in 2024).

Financing instruments include a series of covenants that, in the event of default, would result in a demand for immediate payment of these financial liabilities. The Company periodically assesses their fulfilment (as well as expected future fulfilment, so that it may take corrective measures, if necessary). As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, all covenants are considered to be fulfilled, as mentioned in Note 15.

The Company manages liquidity risk prudently, maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, as well as arranging committed credit facilities for an amount sufficient to support expected needs.

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Estimate of the fair value

The valuation of assets and liabilities measured at fair value must be itemised by levels, according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2. Data other than the quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, both directly (i.e., prices) and indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3. Data for the asset or liability that is not based on observable market data.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the itemisation of the Company's assets and liabilities, measured at fair value according to the aforementioned levels, is as follows (in thousands of euros):

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (*)	-	-	14,810
Total assets	-	-	14,810
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 15)	-	2,833	-
Total liabilities	-	2,833	-

(*) includes the long-term and short-term amounts derived from the transaction with Covis Pharma GmbH (Note 9).

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (*)	-	-	20,941
Total assets	-	-	20,941
Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 15)	-	2,046	-
Total liabilities	-	2,046	-

(*) includes the long-term and short-term amounts derived from the transaction with Covis Pharma GmbH (Note 9).

Credit risk

The Company manages credit risk through an individual analysis of the items included in accounts receivable. As a preventive measure, credit limits are established for sales to wholesalers, pharmacies and local licensees. In the case of hospital sales, given their minor significance, payment is collected afterwards, once the debt is due.

Amounts considered to be bad debts, once all the pertinent collection procedures have been carried out, are impaired at 100%. The breakdown by maturity, as well as the amounts impaired at year-end 2025 and 2024, are itemised in Note 11.

The Company does not have a significant credit risk, since it invests cash and, where applicable, arranges derivatives with highly solvent entities.

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

Almirall, S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts for the financial year 2025
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure the continuity of the activities of the Group companies of which it is the parent Company and, at the same time, to maximise shareholder returns through an optimal balance between debt and equity.

The Company periodically reviews its capital structure in accordance with a five-year strategic plan that sets the guidelines for investment and financing needs.

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the leverage ratios were as follows (in thousands of euros):

	2025	2024
Loans with credit institutions (Note 15)	35,000	45,000
Bonds and other marketable securities (Note 15)	245,035	297,993
Cash and cash equivalents	(303,540)	(327,645)
Net Debt / (Net Cash)	(23,505)	15,348
Equity	1,713,014	1,498,146
Share capital	25,774	25,616
leverage ratio⁽¹⁾	(1.4%)	1.0%

(1) Based on the calculation used by the Company to determine the leverage ratio (excluding the amount of "Other financial liabilities" included in Note 0, and the accrued interest pending payment of the debts included in Note 15).

Macroeconomic and geopolitical risks

The Company's operations can be conditioned by economic cycles and international geopolitical conflicts, whether in areas in which it operates directly or in territories that impact other activities (such as the supply chain or clinical trials, for example). However, the pharmaceutical sector is generally considered counter-cyclical, given that chronic and prescription treatments tend to have stable demand and do not benefit (or are not harmed) by favourable macroeconomic scenarios (or recession, in the latter case).

In 2025, the Company closely monitored developments in the geopolitical and trade environment, paying particular attention to the new tariff policies implemented by the United States. These measures have included the imposition of additional tariffs on pharmaceutical and chemical intermediates of Chinese origin, as well as the introduction of a universal 10% tariff on most imports, excluding those from USMCA countries. As at 31 December 2025, the potential direct and indirect impact of these measures has been assessed, concluding that the tariff policies have not had, nor is it foreseen that they will have, a significant impact on the Company's operations or strategy, and did not affect the fair value of its financial assets or liabilities as at this reporting date.

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Almirall, S.A.

Notes to the annual accounts for the financial year 2025
(Expressed in thousands of euros)

25. Report on deferrals of payments to suppliers

The periods for payments to suppliers achieved by the Company comply with the limits established in Law 15/2010 of 5 July, amending Law 3/2004 on combating late payment in commercial transactions. This Law establishes a payment deadline of 60 days.

The itemisation of payments for commercial transactions made during the year and those pending payment as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 in relation to the maximum legal deadlines provided for in Law 15/2010, and pursuant to the Official State Gazette (BOE) published on 4 February 2016, is as follows:

	Number of days	
	2025	2024
	Days	Days
Average period of payment to suppliers	38	38
Ratio of paid transactions	39	39
Ratio of transactions pending payment	23	26
Total payments made (Thousands of Euros)	850,816	790,334
Total payments pending (Thousands of Euros)	41,761	92,493

This balance refers to the suppliers which, by their nature, are trade payables for debts with suppliers of goods and services.

Finally, in accordance with Law 18/2022 of 28 September, the monetary volume and number of invoices paid in a period lower than the maximum established in the regulations on late payment and the percentage they represent of the total invoices and payments, according to the provisions of the Official State Gazette (BOE) published on 29 September 2022, are itemised below:

	2025		2024	
	Thousands of Euros	Number of invoices	Thousands of Euros	Number of invoices
Invoices paid within the deadline	692,239	111,438	636,148	22,250
Total invoices paid	850,816	115,310	790,334	26,721
% paid within the deadline	81.36%	96.64%	80.49%	83.27%

26. Subsequent events

At the date of preparation of these annual accounts, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders the distribution of a dividend charged to unrestricted reserves in the amount of 40.8 million euros (equivalent to 0.19 euros per share). For the purposes of this dividend distribution, it is proposed to once again utilise the "Flexible Dividend" shareholder remuneration system, already applied in 2025.

APPENDIX: INFORMATION RELATED TO DIRECT AND INDIRECT INVESTEE COMPANIES

Name Address Activity	Thousands of Euros						
	Laboratorios Almirall, S.L. Spain Intermediation services	Laboratorios Tecnobio, S.A. Spain Inactive	Industrias Farmacéuticas Almirall, S.A. Spain Manufacturing of specialities	Ranke Química, S.A. Spain Manufacture of raw materials	Almirall Holding Iberia, S.L. Spain Holding	Almirall, NV Belgium Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall - Productos Farmacéuticos, Lda. Portugal Pharmaceutical laboratory
31 December 2025							
Fraction of capital held:							
- Directly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0.01%	-
- Indirectly	-	-	-	-	-	99.99%	100%
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	120	61	1,200	1,200	52,602	1,203	1,500
Reserves	1,852	347	42,952	20,907	28,668	2,742	3,208
Net profit/(loss) for the year	588	4	4,133	1,814	8,369	204	301
Book value of equity interest (Group)	4,112	127	41,982	10,840	144,203	9	-
- Cost	4,112	127	41,982	10,840	144,203	9	-
- Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024							
Fraction of capital held:							
- Directly	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0.01%	-
- Indirectly	-	-	-	-	-	99.99%	100%
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	120	61	1,200	1,200	52,602	1,203	1,500
Reserves	1,138	318	43,269	21,442	(22,495)	2,569	2,914
Net profit/(loss) for the year	714	29	4,643	1,471	73,163	172	294
Book value of equity interest (Group)	4,112	127	41,982	10,840	144,203	9	-
- Cost	4,112	127	41,982	10,840	144,203	9	-
- Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All information concerning the indicated companies is obtained from the individual financial statements of the different companies. For this reason, they do not reflect the effect that would result from applying consolidation criteria for the shares.

APPENDIX: INFORMATION RELATED TO DIRECT AND INDIRECT INVESTEE COMPANIES

Name Address Activity	Thousands of Euros						
	Almirall, BV Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall Europa Derma S.A. Spain Inactive	Almirall Limited United Kingdom Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall, S.A.S. France Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall SP, Z.O.O. Poland Intermediation services	Almirall GmbH Austria Intermediation services	Almirall AG Switzerland Pharmaceutical laboratory
31 December 2025							
Fraction of capital held:							
- Directly	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	100%
- Indirectly	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	4,000	61	571	12,527	12	36	901
Reserves	4,318	181	13,866	8,924	1,723	276	8,441
Net profit/(loss) for the year	317	3	983	2,046	72	384	634
Book value of the shareholding	-	242	-	-	-	285	10,628
- Cost	-	261	-	-	-	285	10,628
- Provision	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024							
Fraction of capital held:							
- Directly	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	100%
- Indirectly	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	-	-
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	4,000	61	571	12,527	12	36	901
Reserves	3,986	176	13,812	7,205	1,646	1,845	6,857
Net profit/(loss) for the year	332	5	865	1,721	55	430	1,113
Book value of the shareholding	-	242	-	-	-	1,485	10,628
- Cost	-	261	-	-	-	1,485	10,628
- Provision	-	(19)	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All information concerning the indicated companies is obtained from the individual financial statements of the different companies. For this reason, they do not reflect the effect that would result from applying consolidation criteria for the shares.

APPENDIX: INFORMATION RELATED TO DIRECT AND INDIRECT INVESTEE COMPANIES

Name Address Activity	Thousands of Euros					
	Almirall SpA Italy Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall Hermal GmbH Germany Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall Aps Denmark Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall Inc United States Holding	Subgroup Almirall LLC (1) United States Pharmaceutical laboratory	Poli Group Holding S.R.L. Italy Holding
31 December 2025						
Fraction of capital held:						
- Directly	-	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
- Indirectly	100%	-	-	-	100%	-
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	8,640	25	17	-	-	31
Reserves	2,902	38,452	3,681	212,398	223,177	20,320
Net profit/(loss) for the year	3,526	36,482	446	(24,887)	(33,558)	39,374
Book value of the shareholding	-	359,270	17	246,149	-	379,270
- Cost	-	359,270	17	782,548	-	379,270
- Provision	-	-	-	(595,068)	-	-
31 December 2024						
Fraction of capital held:						
- Directly	-	100%	100%	100%	-	100%
- Indirectly	100%	-	-	-	100%	-
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	8,640	25	17	-	-	31
Reserves	6,398	32,893	3,438	273,387	291,806	6,682
Net profit/(loss) for the year	4,504	34,662	248	(34,410)	(41,122)	238,637
Book value of the shareholding	-	359,270	17	246,149	-	380,270
- Cost	-	359,270	17	782,548	-	380,270
- Provision	-	-	-	(536,399)	-	-

Note: All information concerning the indicated companies is obtained from the individual financial statements of the different companies. For this reason, they do not reflect the effect that would result from applying consolidation criteria for the shares.

(1) Includes Aqua Pharmaceutical Holdings Inc. and Almirall LLC holding companies.

APPENDIX: INFORMATION RELATED TO DIRECT AND INDIRECT INVESTEE COMPANIES

Name Address Activity	Thousands of Euros					
	Polichem, S.A. Luxembourg/Switzerland/China Pharmaceutical laboratory	Polichem S.R.L. Italy Pharmaceutical laboratory	Almirall S.r.o. Czech Republic Intermediation services	Almirall S.r.o Slovak Republic Intermediation services	Almirall AS Norway Intermediation services	Almirall AB Sweden Intermediation services
31 December 2025						
Fraction of capital held:						
- Directly	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
- Indirectly	100%	99.6%	-	-	-	-
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	1,447	540	-	5	27	2
Reserves	24,478	771	600	583	492	578
Net profit/(loss) for the year	25,690	2,756	52	(6)	32	106
Book value of the shareholding	-	-	500	505	486	-
- Cost	-	-	500	505	486	-
- Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2024						
Fraction of capital held:						
- Directly	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%
- Indirectly	100%	99.6%	-	-	-	-
% voting rights	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation	Full consolidation
Capital	1,447	540	-	5	27	2
Reserves	23,153	779	536	573	473	518
Net profit/(loss) for the year	36,375	1,991	40	24	22	25
Book value of the shareholding	-	-	500	505	486	505
- Cost	-	-	500	505	486	505
- Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All information concerning the indicated companies is obtained from the individual financial statements of the different companies. For this reason, they do not reflect the effect that would result from applying consolidation criteria for the shares.

APPENDIX: INFORMATION RELATED TO DIRECT AND INDIRECT INVESTEE COMPANIES

	Thousands of Euros
Name	Almirall (Shanghai) Pharmaceutical Consulting Co., Ltd.
Address	China
Activity	R&D Services
31 December 2025	
Fraction of capital held:	
- Directly	-
- Indirectly	100%
% voting rights	100%
Consolidation method	Full consolidation
Capital	119
Reserves	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-
Book value of the shareholding	-
- Cost	-
- Provision	-
31 December 2024	
Fraction of capital held:	
- Directly	-
- Indirectly	-
% voting rights	-
Consolidation method	-
Capital	-
Reserves	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-
Book value of the shareholding	-
- Cost	-
- Provision	-

Note: All information concerning the indicated companies is obtained from the individual financial statements of the different companies. For this reason, they do not reflect the effect that would result from applying consolidation criteria for the shares.