Audit Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements
issued by an Independent Auditor

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Financial Statements and Management Report
for the year ended
December 31, 2023

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AUDIT REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To the shareholders of SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A.:

Report on the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. (the Parent) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows, and the notes thereto, for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated equity and the consolidated financial position of the Group at December 31, 2023, and of its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows, for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU), and other provisions in the applicable financial reporting framework in Spain in Spain.

Basis for opinion

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

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

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

Registered address: C/ Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, 65. 28003 Madrid - On file at the Madrid Mercantile Register, tome 9,364 general section 8,130 of section 3 of the Companies Book, folio 68, page 87.690-1, 1st entry. Madrid March 9, 1989. A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited.

Key audit matters

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

Compliance with the Debt Service Coverage Ratio

Description

As explained in note 12.1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group recognized debt totaling 228,662 thousand euros under "Bonds and other marketable securities" in current and non-current liabilities at December 31, 2023 related to the project bonds issued by its subsidiaries. The related project bonds issue contracts stipulate early repayment in the case of non-compliance with the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR). In addition, “Bank borrowings”, which amounted to 720,580 thousand euros, included loans subject to compliance with the debt service coverage ratio (DSCR). Due to the importance of complying with ratios for the Group's business and the relevance of the amounts recorded in "Bonds and other marketable securities" for the consolidated financial statements as a whole, we considered compliance with these ratios to be a key audit matter.

Our response

Regarding to this matter, our audit procedures included, among others:

- Assessing compliance with the DSCR at December 31, 2023, and the short-term outlook for compliance based on the terms and conditions of the project bond issuance contracts and the contracts of the loans subject to compliance with the ratios.
- Reviewing the disclosures in the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance applicable financial reporting framework.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets

Description

As explained in note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group recognized deferred tax assets at December 31, 2023 amounting to 52,123 thousand euros. The recoverability of these assets depends primarily on the ability of the Group to generate sufficient future taxable profits based on its financial projections and business plan. The analyses performed by the Parent's directors require the use of estimates that entail complex judgments to determine the Group's future taxable profits, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

Disclosures on the criteria used by the Parent's directors and the main assumptions used to determine the recoverability of deferred tax assets are provided in notes 2.4 and 4.10 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Our response

Regarding to this matter, our audit procedures included, among others:

- Understanding of the processes established by the Parent's management for determining the recoverability of deferred tax assets, including an assessment of the design and implementation of the relevant controls.
- Assessing the reasonableness of the assumptions used by the Parent's directors to determine the estimated future taxable profits.
- Assessing, with the involvement of our tax specialists, the main tax considerations supporting the analysis made by the Parent's directors.
- Reviewing the disclosures in the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance applicable financial reporting framework.

Other information: Consolidated management report

Other information refers exclusively to the 2023 consolidated management report, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Parent's directors and is not an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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

a. Checking only that certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Report on Director Remuneration, as defined in the Audit Law, was provided in the manner as stipulated in the applicable regulations and, if not, disclose this fact.

b. Assessing and reporting on the consistency of the remaining information included in the consolidated management report with the consolidated financial statements, based on the knowledge of the Group obtained during the audit, in addition to evaluating and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this part of the consolidated management report are in conformity with applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report that fact.

Based on the work performed, as described above, we have verified that the information referred to in a) above has been provided as stipulated by applicable regulations and that the remaining information contained in the consolidated management report is consistent with that provided in the 2023 consolidated financial statements and its content and presentation are in conformity with applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the Parent's directors and the audit committee for the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the Parent are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Group, in accordance with IFRS-EU and other provisions in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The audit committee of the Parent is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the use by the Parent's directors of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the audit committee of the Parent, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

European Single Electronic Format

We have examined the digital files of the European single electronic format (ESEF) of SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and subsidiaries for the 2023 financial year, consisting of XHTML files containing the financial statements for the year and the XBRL files marked up by the entity, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of the Parent are responsible for submitting the annual financial report for the 2023 financial year in accordance with the format and markup requirements set out in the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, of December 17, 2018 (the "ESEF Regulation").

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

In our opinion, the digital files examined correspond in their entirety to the audited consolidated financial statements, which are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Additional report to the Parent's audit committee

The opinion expressed in this audit report is consistent with the additional report we issued to the Parent's audit committee on February 28, 2024.

Term of engagement

During the General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 30, 2021, we were appointed the group's auditors for a period of three years, commencing the year ended December 31, 2021.

Previously, we were appointed auditors by the shareholders in general meeting for three years and we have been carrying out the audit of the financial statements continuously since the year ended December 31, 2015.

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.
(Registered in Spain's Official Register of Auditors
under entry no. S0530)

(Signed on the original version in Spanish)

Ambrosio Arroyo Fernández-Rañada
(Registered in the Official Register of Auditors
under entry no. 20648)

February 28, 2024

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements and Management Report

Solaria

December 31, 2023

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AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

Solaria

December 31, 2023

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023
(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Notes	2023	2022
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,510,585**	**1,226,276**
Intangible assets	**6**	**343**	**165**
Patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights		76	76
Computer software		267	89
Surface rights	**8**	**110,164**	**103,805**
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	**1,276,203**	**976,317**
Land and buildings		43,782	37,245
Technical installations and machinery		1,023,837	743,783
Property, plant and equipment under construction		208,584	195,289
Non-current financial assets		**71,752**	**65,883**
Other financial assets	9.2	1,326	916
Derivatives	12.3	70,426	64,967
Deferred tax assets	**13**	**52,123**	**80,106**
CURRENT ASSETS		**138,337**	**200,682**
Trade and other receivables		**59,955**	**49,155**
Trade receivables	9.1	58,435	40,670
Other receivables		-	183
Current tax assets	13	1,520	-
Other taxes receivable	13	-	8,302
Current investments		**107**	**110**
Other financial assets		107	110
Prepayments for current assets		**981**	**760**
Cash and cash equivalents	**9.3**	**77,294**	**150,657**
Cash		77,294	150,657
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,648,922**	**1,426,958**

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023
(Thousands of euros)

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	2023	2022
EQUITY		**524,118**	**344,728**
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		**479,238**	**371,885**
Capital	**10.1**	**1,250**	**1,250**
Registered capital		1,250	1,250
Share premium	**10.2**	**309,676**	**309,676**
Reserves	**10.3**	**59,598**	**45,359**
Legal reserve		5,311	5,311
Voluntary reserves		54,287	40,048
Prior years' losses		**-**	**(75,888)**
Non-controlling interests	**10.5**	**1,200**	**1,440**
Profit for the year		**107,514**	**90,048**
VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS		**44,880**	**(27,157)**
Hedging transactions	10.4	45,847	(26,744)
Translation differences		(967)	(413)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**919,093**	**897,010**
Non-current loans and borrowings		**892,857**	**880,779**
Bank borrowings	12.1	663,682	556,496
Bonds and other marketable securities	12.1	117,467	128,336
Lease liabilities	12.2	105,675	99,744
Derivatives	12.3	6,033	96,203
Deferred tax liabilities	**13.2**	**26,236**	**16,231**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**205,711**	**185,220**
Current loans and borrowings		**173,227**	**96,975**
Bank borrowings	12.1	56,897	45,990
Bonds and other marketable securities	12.1	111,196	46,825
Lease liabilities	12.2	5,134	4,160
Trade and other payables		**32,484**	**88,245**
Suppliers and other payables	12.5	28,319	81,886
Personnel - salaries payable		3,130	2,678
Current tax liabilities	13	411	3,021
Other taxes payables	13	624	660
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,648,922**	**1,426,958**

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and subsidiaries
Consolidated income statement
for the year ended December 31, 2023
(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	2023	2022
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue	**14.1**	**191,322**	**139,281**
Sales		190,902	138,636
Rendering of services		420	645
Other income	**14.1**	**38,681**	**28,067**
Personnel expenses	**14.2**	**(19,548)**	**(13,483)**
Salaries, wages and similar		(16,185)	(11,106)
Employee benefits expense		(3,363)	(2,377)
Other operating expenses	**14.3**	**(10,578)**	**(6,778)**
External services		(8,164)	(5,254)
Taxes other than income tax		(2,414)	(1,524)
Amortization and depreciation	**6, 7 and 8**	**(31,476)**	**(24,989)**
OPERATING PROFIT		**168,401**	**122,098**
Finance income	**14.4**	**1,439**	**344**
Other finance income		1,439	344
Finance costs	**14.4**	**(34,169)**	**(21,374)**
Interest on third-party borrowings		(34,169)	(21,374)
Exchange differences		**-**	**2**
NET FINANCE INCOME/(EXPENSE)		**(32,730)**	**(21,028)**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**135,671**	**101,070**
Income tax expense	**13**	**(28,157)**	**(11,022)**
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT - CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**107,514**	**90,048**
Non-controlling interests	**10.5**	**-**	**-**
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT		**107,514**	**90,048**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€)	**16**	**0.86**	**0.72**

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and subsidiaries
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income
for the year ended December 31, 2023
(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	2023	2022
Profit for the year		**107,514**	**90,048**
Other comprehensive income			
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	10.4	96,788	7,868
Tax effect		(24,197)	(1,967)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(554)	(17)
Other comprehensive loss that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods, net of tax		**72,037**	**5,884**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**179,551**	**95,932**
Attributable to the equity holders of the parent		**179,551**	**95,932**
Attributable to non-controlling interests		**-**	**-**

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and subsidiaries
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended December 31, 2023
(Thousands of euros)

	Registered capital (Note 10.1)	Share premium (Note 10.2)	Legal reserve (Note 10.3)	Other reserves and prior years' losses	Profit for the year	Non-controlling interests (Note 10.5)	Hedging transactions (Note 10.4)	Translation differences	TOTAL
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2021	**1,250**	**309,676**	**5,311**	**(83,876)**	**48,036**	**-**	**(32,645)**	**(396)**	**247,356**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	90,048	-	5,901	(17)	95,932
Distribution of profit/(loss)	-	-	-	48,036	(48,036)	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	1,440	-	-	1,440
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	**1,250**	**309,676**	**5,311**	**(35,840)**	**90,048**	**1,440**	**(26,744)**	**(413)**	**344,728**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	107,514	-	72,591	(554)	179,551
Distribution of profit/(loss)	-	-	-	90,048	(90,048)	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	79	-	(240)	-	-	(161)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	**1,250**	**309,676**	**5,311**	**54,287**	**107,514**	**1,200**	**45,847**	**(967)**	**524,118**

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. and subsidiaries
Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended December 31, 2023
(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	2023	2022
Profit for the year before tax		**135,671**	**101,070**
Adjustments for:		**64,206**	**46,017**
Amortization and depreciation	6, 7 and 8	31,476	24,989
Finance income		(1,439)	(344)
Finance costs		34,169	21,374
Exchange differences		-	(2)
Working capital changes		**(58,079)**	**(11,511)**
Trade and other receivables		(17,582)	(14,439)
Trade and other payables		(40,497)	2,928
Other cash flows used in operating activities		**(43,716)**	**(16,923)**
Interest paid		(33,960)	(14,187)
Income tax paid		(9,756)	(2,736)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**98,082**	**118,653**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(328,608)	(331,469)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(328,608)**	**(331,469)**
Financing activities			
Issue/repayment of bonds and other marketable securities		53,288	(4,249)
Issue of bank borrowings		163,470	259,905
Repayment of bank borrowings		(54,146)	(40,874)
Repayment of finance lease (IFRS 16)		(5,449)	(4,160)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**157,163**	**210,622**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(73,363)**	**(2,194)**
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	9.3	**150,657**	**152,851**
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	9.3	**77,294**	**150,657**

1. Corporate information

Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. ("Solaria", "the Company" or "the Parent") was incorporated on November 27, 2002 as a limited liability company (sociedad anónima) in Spain for an indefinite period. The Company changed its registered address to Calle Velázquez, 47, Madrid, on April 28, 2008, and then again to Calle Princesa, 2, Madrid, on July 1, 2009.

The Company's corporate purpose includes mainly:

1. The installation and repair of solar, thermal, photovoltaic, wind, and any other type of renewable energy facilities.

2. The installation and repair of plumbing, gas, electricity, cooling, heating, and air conditioning systems.

3. The design and execution of technical projects related to the above.

4. The provision of maintenance and conservation services for works performed by the Company or third parties.

5. The manufacture of solar, thermal, photovoltaic and other renewable energy modules, cells, and components.

The Group's core businesses in 2023 and 2022 entailed power generation and sales.

The Parent's shares have been listed on Spain's four official stock exchanges and quoted on the Spanish electronic trading platform (continuous market) since June 19, 2007. They were included on the IBEX 35 index on October 19, 2020.

Solaria is the parent of a Group comprising 103 companies as at December 31, 2023 (2022: 92), all wholly owned by the Company except for Indarberri, S.L., which is 75%-owned (Note 10.5).

The majority of Solaria Group companies engage mainly is the operation of photovoltaic (PV) solar plants in Spain and other countries where they are located abroad. Appendix 1 discloses information on investments in Group companies as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Company has issued the pertinent disclosures to investees under Article 155 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (Ley de Sociedades de Capital) and there is no obligation that could give rise to contingencies with respect to those companies.

On the same date as the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Parent authorized for issue the financial statements of Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The separate and consolidated financial statements of Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. for the year ended December 31, 2022 were approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 30, 2023 and placed on file at the Madrid Companies Register.

The Parent is controlled by DTL Corporación, S.L., based in Madrid, which is the Group's ultimate Parent. DTL Group's 2023 financial statements will be authorized for issue and filed with the Madrid Companies Register within the legal deadline. DTL Group's 2022 consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the sole shareholder and filed at the Madrid Companies Register within the applicable legal deadlines.

2. Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, consolidation principles and regulatory framework

2.1 Basis of preparation and true and fair view

Solaria Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU) and all requirements of the applicable regulatory framework for financial reporting effective as at December 31, 2023, to give a true and fair value of the consolidated equity and financial position of Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2023, and of the consolidated results of their operations, changes in consolidated equity and the consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

The accompanying 2023 financial statements were authorized for issue by the Parent's Board of Directors and will be submitted for approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting. They are expected to be approved without any changes.

The 2023 consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records of the Parent and the other entities comprising the Group. Each company prepares its separate financial statements using the principles and criteria in effect in the country in which they operate; accordingly, adjustments and reclassifications are made upon consolidation to align these principles and criteria with IFRS-EU.

2.2 Comparative information

In accordance with company law, for comparative purposes for each item of the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidation statement of cash flows, in addition to the figures for 2023, those for the previous year are presented. Quantitative information for the previous period is also included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements unless an accounting standard specifically states that this is not required.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

a) Standards and interpretations approved by the European Union and applied for the first time during the current reporting period

The accounting standards used to prepare the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the same as those used to prepare the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022, as none of the standards, interpretations or amendments that are effective for the first time in the current period have had any impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b) Standards and interpretations issued by the IASB, but not effective in the reporting period

The Group intends to apply the new standards, interpretations and amendments issued by the IASB whose application is not mandatory in the European Union when they become effective, to the extent applicable to the Group. Although the Group is still in the process of analyzing their impact, based on the analysis performed to date, it estimates that their first-time application will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Responsibility for the information, significant estimates and judgments made in applying the accounting policies

The information in these consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of the Parent's directors. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements required Group management to make certain estimates that affect the reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and commitments recognized therein. These estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Group's success will largely hinge on its ability to develop new projects and build new plants, while remaining cost efficient. The expansion of its production capacity is subject to the risks and uncertainties inherent to business projects.

To manage the expansion of its activities efficiently, the Group improves its operating and financial systems, procedures, and controls continuously to enhance their efficiency.

Estimates and assumptions are based on the best information available at the date of authorization for issue of the consolidated annual financial statements on the estimation of uncertainties at the reporting date, which is reviewed regularly. Future events could require adjustments in subsequent periods. The effects of any changes to estimates are recognized prospectively.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant, are as follows:

- Analysis of the recoverability of deferred tax assets (Note 13)

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of Group companies is the euro, except for subsidiaries Yarnel, S.A. and Natelu, S.A. in Uruguay, whose functional currency is the US dollar. The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, which is the Parent's functional and presentation currency, rounded up to the nearest thousand, unless indicated otherwise in the explanatory notes.

2.6 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into euros at the spot exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising on this process and on settlement of these assets and liabilities are recognized in profit or loss for the reporting period in which they occur.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss, unless the change in value of the non-monetary item is recognized in equity, in which case the exchange gains or losses are also recognized in equity.

2.7 Basis of consolidation

2.7.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees over which the Parent exercises control either directly or indirectly via other subsidiaries.

The Group considers that it has control of a company when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, it has:

- power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);

- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. In general, control is presumed when it holds the majority of the voting rights.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated and all their assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows are included in the consolidated financial statements after making uniformity adjustments for accounting policies, the monetary translation of financial statements to the Group's presentation currency, and eliminations for intragroup transactions.

The revenue, expenses and cash flows of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date; i.e. the date on which the Group obtains effective control. Consolidation of subsidiaries ceases when control is lost.

The financial statements of subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements have the same reporting date and period as those of the Parent. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adapted to those of the Group for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the euro (applicable to businesses abroad whose functional currency is not that of a hyperinflationary economy) is carried out as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated using the spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

- Income statement items are translated using the average exchange rate for the reporting period, which approximates the exchange rate applicable to each transaction.

- Equity is carried at historical rates.

- The exchange differences arising from the translation of these financial statements into euros are recognized in "Translation differences" in other comprehensive income.

2.8 Regulatory framework

The main regulations affecting the Group's operations are as follows:

Regulatory framework in Spain

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had assets with 34.9 MW of installed capacity under Royal Decree-Law 17/2019, of November 22, 2019, adopting urgent measures for the required adaptation of remuneration parameters affecting the electricity system and addressing the process for discontinuing activity of thermal power plants.

Royal Decree-Law 6/2022 and Royal Decree-Law 11/2022

On March 29, 2022, Royal Decree-Law 6/2022 was published, establishing the bases for the exceptional decision to update the remuneration parameters for standard facilities that produce electricity using renewable sources, cogeneration and waste applicable to 2022 that was originally established in Order TED/171/2020.

To apply the methodology for updating the remuneration parameters, the regulatory half-period from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2022, was divided into two regulatory periods, the first from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2021, and the second from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

In addition, on June 26, 2022, Royal Decree-Law 11/2022 was published adopted and extending certain measures in response to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine in order to remedy situations of social and economic vulnerability and foster the economic and social recovery of the island of La Palma.

These Royal Decree-Laws established, on an exceptional basis, the extension of the temporary suspension of the tax levied on the value of electricity output for electricity generating facilities and their inclusion in the electric system as of 2022. This required modification in the calculation of taxable income and regulated tax payments in accordance with tax legislation.

Accordingly, for the purposes of calculating the instalments corresponding to the four quarters of 2022, the value of electricity production incorporated into the electricity system during those periods was 0 euros.

Finally, Royal Decree-Law 6/2022 established that the CNMC, as the body responsible for settlement, must carry out the necessary settlement to adapt remuneration under the specific remuneration regime by deducting the outstanding amounts owed by the facilities pursuant to the suspension of the tax on the value of electricity output ("IVPEE").

The CNMC made the adjustments related with the settlements of the facilities arising from the waiver of IVPEE in 2022, together with the related monthly power sales settlements.

Order TED/1232/2022

On December 14, 2022, Order TED/1232/2022, updating the remuneration parameters for standard plants applicable to certain electricity producing facilities that use renewable sources, cogeneration and waste for application to 2022, was published, as provided for in Royal Decree-Law 6/2022.

The update of the remuneration parameters factored in the new estimate of the average annual price for the day-ahead and intraday market for 2022, which amounted to 121.92 euros/MWh.

Royal Decree-Law 20/2022

On December 28, 2022, Royal Decree-Law 20/2022 was published adopting and extending certain measures in response to the economic and social consequences of the war in Ukraine in order to remedy situations of social and economic vulnerability and foster economic and social recovery in the island of La Palma.

That Royal Decree-Law established, on an exceptional basis, the extension of the temporary suspension of the tax levied on the value of electricity output for electricity generating facilities and their inclusion in the electric system until December 31, 2023.

Accordingly, for the purposes of calculating the instalments corresponding to the four quarters of 2023, the value of electricity output fed into the electricity system during those periods was 0 euros.

Order TED/741/2023

On 8 July 2023, Order TED/741/2023, of June 30, 2023, updating the remuneration parameters of standard plants applicable to certain facilities that produce electricity from renewable sources, cogeneration and waste for application to the regulatory half-period beginning January 1, 2023, was published.

This update of remuneration parameters factored in an estimated average annual price for the day-ahead and intraday market of 109.31 euros/MWh for 2023, 108.86 euros/MWh for 2024 and 89.37 euros/MWh for 2025 and beyond.

Lastly, on January 25, 2024, the CNMC published Resolution INF/DE/019/24 establishing the average annual price for the day-ahead and intraday market for 2023 of 87.01 euros/MWh, and the final kurtosis coefficients for that year.

Regulatory framework in Italy

Italy's energy bill was introduced under EU Directive 2001/77/EC and subsequently implemented with enactment of Legislative Decree 387 of 2003. This mechanism became effective when Inter-Ministerial Decrees 07/28/2005 and 02/06/2006 (Conto Energia I) introducing the operating account financing system for electricity production entered into force.

Ministerial Decree 2/19/2007 (Conto Energia II) introduced certain new characteristics, such as applying incentive tariffs on all power produced by the plant, simplifying the rules for gaining access to these incentives, and differentiating tariffs according to type of architectural integration and the system's size. A bonus was also provided for PV systems combined with efficient energy use.

Conto Energia III became effective in 2010 through Ministerial Decree 6/8/2010, and was applicable to plants entering into operation between January 1, 2011 and May 31, 2011. It introduced specific integrated PV system tariffs with innovative characteristics and concentration PV systems.

With Law 129/2010 (the "Alcoa Savings Law"), 2010 tariffs under Conto Energia II were confirmed for all plants able to certify termination of construction work by December 31, 2010, and the start-up of operations on June 30, 2011.

After Legislative Decree 28/2011 was published, Ministerial Decree 5/5/2011 (Conto Energia IV) was issued, defining the incentives mechanism for plants having started up after May 31, 2011; its purpose was to align tariffs with photovoltaic energy tariff trends, as well as to introduce an annual accumulated limit for incentive expenses, set at 6 billion euros.

Based on the cost-containment approach set out in Conto Energia IV, Ministerial Decree 7/5/2012 was published (Conto Energia V), partially confirming the terms outlined in Ministerial Decree 5/5/2011 and establishing the cumulative cost of incentives at 6.7 billion euros. Incentive regulations in the Energy Law have not applied since July 6, 2013, when the ceiling of 6,700 billion euros was reached.

All plants currently owned by Solaria in Italy operate under Conto Energia II or Conto Energia IV.

On June 25, 2014, the Italian government unveiled Decree Law 91/2014 proposing a series of urgent measures to reduce the cost of electricity. On August 21, Law 116, of August 11, 2014, was enacted, without introducing hardly any amendments to the proposed draft decree law. Article 26 of this Law establishes a series of measures affecting all PV plants with peak power over 200 kW (Spalma Incentivi), for which a number of different options are available to reduce incentives:

a) The tariff is extended from 20 to 24 years, with a reduction based on the remaining years of operation.

Remaining years of incentive	Tariff reduction percentage
12	25%
13	24%
14	22%
15	21%
16	20%
17	19%
18	18%
19 or more	17%

b) The duration of the tariff incentive is maintained at 20 years, with an initial reduction of 17% of revenue over a 7-year period and an undefined increase commencing from year 8.

c) The 20-year period is maintained, with a specific reduction of:

- 6% for PV plants of between 200 and 500 kW;
- 7% for PV plants of between 500 and 900 kW; and
- 8% for PV plants of over 900 kW.

The new tariffs became effective from January 1, 2015. The Group's plants in Italy are subject to options b) and c).

On April 28, 2022, Decree-Law 17/2022 whose purpose was to simplify Italy's regulatory framework for renewable energies in the country was published.

3. Appropriation of profit of the Parent

The appropriation of the Parent's profit for 2023 proposed by the directors and expected to be approved at the General Shareholders' Meeting is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023
Basis of appropriation	
Profit for the year	28,924
Appropriation of profit	
Reserves	28,924

3.1 Limitations on the distribution of dividends

The Parent is obliged to earmark 10% of profit for the year for the legal reserve until such reserve represents at least 20% of capital. Unless the balance of the reserve exceeds this amount, it cannot be distributed to shareholders.

Dividends may only be drawn on the year's profit or freely available reserves after meeting the requirements laid down by law and in the by-laws, and if the value of the corporate equity is not, or as a result of such distribution would not be, less than the company's capital. For these purposes, any profit directly allocated to equity may not be distributed either directly or indirectly. In the event of losses in preceding years that reduce corporate equity to less than the Parent's capital, profits shall be used to offset such losses.

The Parent's legal reserve at December 31, 2023, and 2022 was 5,311 euros, above the stipulated 20% of share capital.

4. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Group in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are as follows:

4.1 Materiality

The Group assessed materiality in determining what disclosures to be included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired by the Group are measured on initial recognition at acquisition or production cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized systematically on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life, taking into account their residual value. Amortization methods and periods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively where applicable.

Intangible assets are recognized if, and only if: (a) it is probable that the expected future benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity, and (b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The entity shall assess the probability of expected future economic benefits using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Patents and trademarks

The Group pays cash for its patents and licenses. Patents were obtained for a period of 10 years and may be renewed at the end of the period. Licenses for the use of intellectual property were obtained for periods ranging from five to 10 years, depending on the type of license. Licenses may be renewed at little or no cost to the Group and are therefore considered to have indefinite useful lives.

	Years of useful life
Patents	10 years
Licenses	Indefinite

Computer software

Computer software includes the amounts paid for applications developed internally by the Group that meet the requirements for capitalization of development costs, and amounts paid to acquire computer software from third parties. The costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of five years.

Expenses for repairs that do not extend the useful life of the assets, as well as maintenance expenses, are taken to profit or loss in the year incurred.

4.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recognized at either acquisition or production cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any.

Costs incurred after the initial recognition of an asset are only capitalized to the extent that they increase the capacity or productivity or extend the useful life of the asset. The carrying amount of items that are replaced are derecognized. However, expenses for repairs that do not extend the useful life of the assets, as well as maintenance expenses, are taken to profit or loss in the year incurred.

The Group includes under "Property, plant and equipment under construction" costs incurred during the development and construction of certain plants still under construction that are substantially completed and will be operated by the Group once they are commissioned in accordance with IAS 16 (Note 7).

Self-constructed property, plant and equipment reflect the cumulative cost of adding internal costs determined based on hourly costs of personnel involved to external costs, recognized with a debit to “Self-constructed assets” in the consolidated income statement.

When available for use, property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over

the estimated useful life of the assets. The Group determines the depreciation charge separately for each component with a significant cost in relation to the overall cost of the asset and a different useful life to the rest of the item.

The estimated years of useful life of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Years of useful life
Technical installations (solar plants)	30 years
Technical installations (other)	10 years
Machinery	8 years
Other property, plant and equipment	8 years

The Group reviews the residual value, useful life and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. Any changes in the initial criteria are considered a change in accounting estimates. Land on which the buildings and other constructions are located has an indefinite useful life and, therefore, is not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising from the disposal or derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between the amount of consideration received and the carrying amount of the asset and included in profit or loss for the period when the item is disposed of or derecognized.

4.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

At least at the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication that a non-current asset or, where applicable, a cash-generating unit may be impaired. If any indication exists, it estimates the asset's recoverable amount by performing an impairment test.

For those assets identified, it estimates the recoverable amount, understood as the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent of those from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount thus determined is lower than the asset's carrying amount, the difference is recognized in profit or loss and that carrying amount of the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Future amortization/depreciation charges are adjusted in proportion to the adjusted carrying amounts and the new remaining useful life, where a re-estimation is necessary.

Similarly, when there are indications of a recovery in the value of an item of property, plant and equipment, the Group records a reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss and adjusts the future depreciation charge. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss can not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

The recoverable amount of industrial assets and certain plots of land not used in operations was calculated based on fair value. The fair value is the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (excluding finance costs and income tax). The Group measured each asset individually rather than as part of a portfolio.

4.5 Leases

Group as lessee

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases in which it is lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (assessed on a lease-by-lease basis). The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with those leases in which it does not recognize the right-of-use and related lease liability as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern of consumption of the economic benefits of the leased assets.

The lease liability is measured initially at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease liabilities are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Non-current loans and borrowings - Lease liabilities" and "Current loans and borrowings - Lease liabilities". The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest rate method) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset) whenever there is a change in the lease term or upon occurrence of a significant event or significant change in circumstances that give rise to:

- A change in lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate, or a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee. In these cases, the Group remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using the original discount rate (unless the change in lease payments results from a change in floating interest rates, in which case the revised discount rate is used).

- A lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the Group remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate based on the lease term of the modified lease.

The cost of the right-of-use asset includes the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. The asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset and the lease term. Depreciation begins from the commencement date of the lease for a period 36 years from the option to extend the leases, which had an initial term of 26 years, for two 5-year period each.

The Group had not applied any of the recognition exemptions for short-term leases or leases of low-value assets.

The right-of-use asset is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any impairment loss as explained in Note 4.4.

4.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified upon initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument, in accordance with the contractual cash flow characteristics of that financial instrument.

Financial assets

A financial asset is classified at initial recognition as at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. The Group does not have any financial assets at fair value through consolidated income statement.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

"Trade and other receivables" are measured on initial recognition in the statement of financial position at their market value.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

Under the simplified approach for expected losses provided in IFRS 9, the Group measures the loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses using available information about past events (such as customer payment behavior), current conditions and forward-looking information (macroeconomic factors such as trends in GDP, unemployment, inflation, interest rates) that could affect the creditworthiness of the Group's debtors.

The Group recognizes the related adjustments for any differences between the recoverable amount of receivables and the carrying amount at which they are recognized as explained in this paragraph.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits at banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Hedging instruments

The Group performs transactions in which it assumes financial risks arising mainly from changes in interest rates and market prices for electricity sales. To hedge these exposures, the Group uses swaps.

Transactions are only designated as hedges when they effectively eliminate any risk inherent to the hedged item or position throughout the duration of the hedge, which means that the hedging item

must be deemed highly effective at the inception of the contract (prospective effectiveness) and there must be sufficient evidence that the hedge has been effective throughout the life of the hedge (retrospective effectiveness).

The Group adequately documents its hedges, including how it intends to achieve and measure effectiveness under its risk management policies.

For measurement purpose, the Group classifies its hedges as “Cash flows hedges". These instruments hedge the exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to changes in the interest rates on loans received and lock in a fixed electricity sale price for certain contracts.

Swaps are entered into to convert floating into fixed interest rates and variable electricity sale prices in certain contracts into fixed prices.

The portion of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in equity, net of the related tax effect, under "Valuation adjustments", and reclassified to profit or loss in the period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects profit or loss. Changes arising from remeasurement are recognized in “Other comprehensive income" within consolidated equity.

If hedges of firm commitments or forecast transactions result in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in equity related to the derivative instrument is considered in determining the initial value of the asset or liability giving rise to the hedged item. Conversely, the ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Derivatives are recognized in "Non-current financial assets - Derivatives" and “Current investments - Derivatives” when fair value is positive and "Non-current loans and borrowings - Derivatives" or “Current loans and borrowings - Derivatives” when fair value is negative.

The fair value of the various derivative financial instruments entered into to hedge changes in interest rates is obtained by the financial institutions that manage them. The fair value of hedges of changes in electricity sale prices is obtained based on the same curves used to obtain the financing of the underlying projects.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, including bank borrowings and trade payables, are recognized initially at fair value less transaction costs.

They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. This way, any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the term of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified under current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position unless they mature more than 12 months after the reporting date, in which case they are classified under non-current liabilities.

Regarding the most common terms included in contracts with suppliers related to construction of Solar Group's PV farms, we distinguish mainly between the following types:

- Supply of materials: Costs for purchases of material are recognized when the Group has control of the materials, i.e. the supplier has transferred physical possession of the materials to the Group. With delivery, the risks and rewards of the acquired goods are transferred.
- Installation, engineering, supply and construction services (EPC): in this case, the Group recognizes expenses from installation services received over time, in the understanding that the expense accrues as the costs related to execution of the project are incurred in accordance with the progress made. Progress of a project is measured with certificates of work performed showing acknowledgment by both parties.

4.7 Share capital and treasury shares of the Parent

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Treasury shares are recognized in equity as a deduction when they are acquired and no gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when they are sold or canceled. Income and expenses incurred in connection with transactions with treasury shares are recognized directly in equity as a decrease in reserves.

The subsequent redemption of the Parent's instruments gives rise to a reduction in capital of the nominal amount of the shares and any positive or negative difference between the acquisition price and the nominal amount of the shares is charged or credited to reserves.

Transaction costs related to the entity's own equity instruments are recognized as a deduction from reserves, net of any tax effect.

4.8 Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

4.9 Provisions and contingencies

Liabilities for which the amount and settlement date are uncertain are recognized as provisions in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Group has a present obligation (legal, contractual, constructive or tacit) arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources and the amount of which can be measured reliably.

At the date of authorization for issue of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the directors make a distinction between:

- *Provisions:* present obligations at the reporting date arising from past events, of uncertain

amount or timing, but it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required by the Group to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

- *Contingent liabilities:* possible obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group and that do not meet the requirements for recognition as provisions.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation or transfer it to a third party. Adjustments arising from the discounting of the provision are recognized as a finance expense when accrued. Provisions expiring within one year are not discounted where the financial effect is not material. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the related liability.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events not wholly within the Group's control and present obligations arising from past events for which it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. These liabilities are not recognized, but are disclosed in the accompanying notes, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources is remote.

At the date of these consolidated annual financial statements, the Group was involved in lawsuits with four suppliers for an amount of 21 million euros. The evidence and legal arguments submitted would appear to indicate that the suits filed against the Group will be rejected, so the likelihood of a ruling against the Group is remote.

4.10 Income tax

Income tax expense for the year is calculated as the sum of current tax resulting from applying the corresponding tax rate to taxable profit for the year, less any applicable rebates and tax credits, taking into account changes during the year in recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities. The tax expense is recognized in the income statement, except when it relates to transactions recognized directly in equity, in which case the related tax is likewise recognized in equity.

Deferred taxes are recognized for all temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to it for tax purposes.

The tax effect of temporary differences is included in “Deferred tax assets” or “Deferred tax liabilities” in the statement of financial position as appropriate.

The Group recognizes deferred tax liabilities for all temporary differences, except where disallowed under prevailing tax legislation.

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these assets may be utilized, except where disallowed by prevailing tax legislation.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reassesses recognized and previously unrecognized deferred tax assets. Based on this analysis, the Group then derecognizes previously recorded deferred tax assets when recovery is no longer probable, or recognizes a previously unrecorded deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will enable its application.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates expected to prevail upon their reversal, based on tax legislation approved, and in accordance with the manner in which the assets are reasonably expected to be recovered or paid or the liabilities settled.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are not discounted and are classified as non-current assets or non-current liabilities, regardless of the date they are expected to be realized or settled.

The temporary differences arising as a result of the elimination of the results of intra-tax group transactions are recognized in the company that has generated the result and are measured at the tax rate applicable to it.

The portion of the tax losses reported by certain Group companies that has been offset by the other consolidated Group companies gives rise to the recognition of a reciprocal receivable and payable between the companies that reported the losses and the companies that offset them. If there are any tax losses that cannot be offset by the other companies in the consolidated tax group, the related tax loss carryforwards are recognized as deferred tax assets, considering the tax group to be the taxpayer for their recovery.

The Parent of the Group recognizes the total consolidated income tax payable or recoverable with a charge or credit to tax receivable from or tax payable to Group companies and associates.

Regarding the amendment to income tax on dividends and capital gains included in Law 11/2020, of December 30, on the General State Budget for 2021, published in the Official State Gazette on December 31, 2020, in terms of the exemption provided for income under Article 21 of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax (CIS) Act for equity investments of over 5% or a cost of over 20 million euros in Spanish companies or companies resident in a country with a double taxation treaty or minimum nominal tax rate of 10%, which until now were 100% exempt, for tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021, this exemption is now limited to 95% of reported income. In practice, this means the effective taxation of 1.25% of the dividend distributed or the capital gain realized. In relation to this matter, the Group does not recognize a deferred tax liability since it considers that it can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

According to Additional Provision 19 of Law 38/2022, of December 27, 2022, for tax periods beginning exclusively within 2023, for the purposes of determining the taxable profit or loss of the tax group, 100% of taxable profit is considered and only 50% of individual tax losses generated by the companies included in the tax group.

Individual tax losses not offset by the Group are included in the Group's tax base in subsequent tax periods, apportioned equally over the first 10 tax periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This inclusion is not contingent on the entity that generated the unused tax loss obtaining taxable profit or on the Group obtaining a taxable profit before this inclusion, so the limits of the tax group as a function of revenue do not apply.

The Group has not submitted any claims against the constitutionality of Royal Decree-Law 3/2016. Therefore, there is no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

4.11 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when control is transferred. The Group applies the five steps included in the standards. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding indirect taxes or any duties.

Specifically, revenue from energy sales is recognized when the power is supplied to customers, irrespective of when it is billed. At the end of the reporting period, any revenue recognized and not invoiced is classified as a contract asset in accordance with IFRS 15. This revenue is estimated based on information obtained from reading meters and applying the corresponding rates or tariffs (Note 14).

For regulated sales, the Group does not recognize any favorable or unfavorable adjustments for remuneration on its investment and operation, as it considers that the effects are immaterial to its total revenue. In this respect, this remuneration represents a negligible share of the Group's revenue.

4.12 Current versus non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified in the consolidated statement of financial position as current or non-current. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are associated with the Group's operating cycle and it is expected that they will be sold, consumed, realized or settled within the normal course of that cycle; when they differ from the aforementioned assets and are expected to mature, to be sold or settled within one year; and when they are held for trading or are cash and cash equivalents whose use is not restricted to one year. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities.

The normal operating cycle is less than one year for all the activities.

4.13 Environmental assets and liabilities

Expenses relating to work by the company to protect and improve the environment and other expenses incurred to comply with environmental protection legislation are recognized in the period in which they are incurred, unless they correspond to purchases of assets incorporated in equity to be used over an extended period, in which case they are recognized in the corresponding line of “Property, plant and equipment” and depreciated using the same criteria.

4.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

5. Segment information

As explained in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group obtains revenue mainly from the sale of renewable energy. In this respect, Group executive management monitors the business by projects by classifying them into the following geographical areas:

- *Segment 1:* Spain.
- *Segment 2:* Italy.
- *Segment 3:* Uruguay.
- *Segment 4:* Portugal and Greece.
- *Segment 5:* Corporate.

Segment performance is measured based on profit before tax. Segment profit is used as a performance measure since the Group considers this information to be the most relevant in assessing segment results.

The Group segment income statement is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Spain		Italy		Uruguay		Portugal and Greece		Corporate		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sales to external customers	169,091	121,539	10,953	9,513	3,360	3,191	7,498	1,893	420	3,145	191,322	139,281
Total revenue from external customers	**169,091**	**121,539**	**10,953**	**9,513**	**3,360**	**3,191**	**7,498**	**1,893**	**420**	**3,145**	**191,322**	**139,281**
Amortization and depreciation, and impairments	(25,709)	(20,153)	(2,958)	(3,093)	(1,141)	(1,123)	(1,124)	(78)	(544)	(542)	(31,476)	(24,989)
Other segment income and expense	10,663	9,789	(1,287)	(1,408)	(517)	(484)	(304)	(91)	-	-	8,555	7,806
Operating profit/(loss)	**154,045**	**111,175**	**6,708**	**5,012**	**1,702**	**1,584**	**6,070**	**1,724**	**(124)**	**2,603**	**168,401**	**122,098**
Net finance income/(expense)	(30,643)	(17,174)	(1,321)	(1,626)	(1,206)	(1,193)	(999)	(38)	1,439	(997)	(32,730)	(21,028)
Profit/(loss) before tax	**123,402**	**94,001**	**5,387**	**3,386**	**496**	**391**	**5,071**	**1,686**	**1,315**	**1,606**	**135,671**	**101,070**

Set out below are segment assets and liabilities:

(Thousands of euros)	Spain		Italy		Uruguay		Portugal and Greece		Corporate		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Segment assets	**1,250,215**	**1,079,287**	**44,503**	**46,636**	**25,317**	**27,524**	**51,066**	**47,064**	**277,821**	**226,447**	**1,648,922**	**1,426,958**
Non-current assets	1,151,721	952,591	33,915	36,329	23,170	25,191	46,109	41,437	21,288	21,814	1,276,203	1,077,362
Trade and other receivables	50,106	39,353	7,560	8,890	596	705	939	175	754	670	59,955	49,793
Cash and cash equivalents	48,388	87,343	3,028	1,417	1,551	1,628	4,018	5,452	20,309	54,817	77,294	150,657
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235,470	149,146	235,470	149,146
Total assets	**1,250,215**	**1,079,287**	**44,503**	**46,636**	**25,317**	**27,524**	**51,066**	**47,064**	**277,821**	**226,447**	**1,648,922**	**1,426,958**

(Thousands of euros)	Spain		Italy		Uruguay		Portugal and Greece		Corporate		Consolidated	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Bank borrowings and bonds and debentures	769,405	655,616	29,816	33,666	21,785	23,265	20,327	25,100	107,909	40,000	949,242	777,647
Finance lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	109,729	102,773	197	210	628	666	-	-	255	255	110,809	103,904
Derivatives	6,033	96,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,033	96,203
Trade and other payables	2,129	18,312	454	458	377	42	244	509	29,280	68,924	32,484	88,245
Unallocated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,236	16,231	26,236	16,231
Total liabilities	**887,296**	**872,904**	**30,467**	**34,334**	**22,790**	**23,973**	**20,571**	**25,609**	**163,681**	**125,410**	**1,124,804**	**1,082,230**

At December 31, 2023, revenue from no single customer represented more than 10% of the Group's total revenue (2022: revenue from the Spanish National Markets and Competition Commission -Comisión Nacional del Mercado de la Competencia or CNMC- of 18,593 thousand euros represented more than 10%).

6. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions, disposals and allowances	Balance at December 31
2023			
Cost			
Intellectual property	76	-	76
Computer software – under development	129	178	307
	205		383
Accumulated amortization			
Computer software	(40)	-	(40)
	(40)		(40)
Carrying amount	**165**		**343**

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions, disposals and allowances	Balance at December 31
2022			
Cost			
Intellectual property	76	-	76
Computer software – under development	112	17	129
	188		205
Accumulated amortization			
Computer software	(20)	(20)	(40)
	(20)		(40)
Carrying amount	**168**		**165**

Additions in 2023 amounted to 178 thousand euros (2022: 17 thousand euros) and related to development of the Scada software application.

There were no firm commitments to purchase or sell any intangible assets at the date of preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

All intangible assets are used in the Group's operations.

7. Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and depreciation	Transfers	Disposals	Balance at December 31
2023					
Cost					
Land and buildings	47,462	6,837	-	-	54,299
Technical installations and machinery	887,278	-	308,066	-	1,195,344
Property, plant and equipment under construction	195,289	321,361	(308,066)	-	208,584
	1,130,029				1,458,227
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(9,762)	(300)	-	-	(10,062)
Technical installations and machinery	(143,495)	(28,012)	-	-	(171,507)
	(153,257)				(181,569)
Impairment losses					
Land and buildings	(455)	-	-	-	(455)
	(455)				(455)
Carrying amount	**976,317**				**1,276,203**

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and depreciation	Transfers	Disposals	Balance at December 31
2022					
Cost					
Land and buildings	32,297	15,165	-	-	47,462
Technical installations and machinery	626,528	-	260,750	-	887,278
Property, plant and equipment under construction	144,100	311,939	(260,750)	-	195,289
	802,925				1,130,029
Accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	(9,509)	(253)	-	-	(9,762)
Technical installations and machinery	(121,658)	(21,837)	-	-	(143,495)
	(131,167)				(153,257)
Impairment losses					
Land and buildings	(455)	-	-	-	(455)
	(455)				(455)
Carrying amount	**671,303**				**976,317**

7.1 Changes

Additions in 2023 and 2022 related mainly to investments in new plants under construction and purchases of land. Transfers in 2023 and 2022 related to the start-up of projects on completion of construction and connection.

7.2 Impairment of property, plant, and equipment

In prior years, the Group recognized impairment losses on assets related to its solar panel construction business. The breakdown of impairments at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)			Impairment	
Asset	**Nature**	**Segment**	**12/31/2023**	**12/31/2022**
Land in Dehesa Vaqueros	Rural property	Spain	(455)	(455)
TOTAL			**(455)**	**(455)**

- *Rural and agricultural land - Dehesa Vaqueros:* The carrying amount of this asset at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was 1,245 thousand euros based on an appraisal by an independent consultant made in February 2015. The Parent's directors, based on their internal annual market research, have considered that the assumptions underlying the appraisal remain valid. Therefore, they have not considered it necessary to recognize any additional impairments.

Aside from this specific asset, the Parent's directors have not identified any indications of impairment of the Group's other property, plant and equipment.

7.3 Other disclosures

The Company did not have any fully depreciated items of property, plant and equipment still in use at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Property, plant and equipment not used in operations at both December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to 1,245 thousand euros and included mainly land and buildings.

Capitalized interest costs related to these assets at December 31, 2023 amounted to 13,142 thousand euros (2022: 4,820 thousand euros).

The Group has taken out insurance policies to cover the risk of damage to its property, plant and equipment. The coverage of these policies is considered sufficient. At the date of authorization for issue of the consolidated financial statements there were no commitments to acquire any items of property, plant, and equipment.

At December 31, 2023, the solar plants secured the bank borrowings disclosed in Note 12.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, all the photovoltaic plants in operation were subject to the fulfillment of financial obligations (Note 12).

8. Surface rights

The Group's leased assets relate mainly to land on which the photovoltaic parks are built. The contracts have an initial lease term of 26 years plus an option to extend the leases for two 5-year periods each. The leases include fixed lease payments and no variable payments, incentives or purchase options. The Group has not renegotiated its contracts in 2023 and 2022.

Reconciliation of the carrying amount of items composing surface rights at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and allowances	Disposals	Balance at December 31
2023				
Cost				
Surface rights	112,309	9,523	-	121,832
	112,309	9,523	-	121,832
Accumulated depreciation				
Surface rights	(8,504)	(3,164)	-	(11,668)
	(8,504)	(3,164)	-	(11,668)
Carrying amount	**103,805**			**110,164**

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and allowances	Disposals	Balance at December 31
2022				
Cost				
Surface rights	118,250	2,863	(8,804)	112,309
	118,250	2,863	(8,804)	112,309
Accumulated depreciation				
Surface rights	(6,197)	(2,879)	572	(8,504)
	(6,197)	(2,879)	572	(8,504)
Carrying amount	**112,053**			**103,805**

8.1 Changes

Additions in 2023 and 2022 related to new contracts entered into during the year. Disposals in 2022 arose from the purchase of several plots of land by subsidiary Generia Land, S.L. that it leased out.

8.2 Other disclosures

Finance costs recognized for leases under IFRS 16 (surface rights) in 2023 amounted to 3,035 thousand euros (2022: 1,824 thousand euros).

There are no subleases to third parties outside the Group and no sale and leaseback transactions.

The average discount rates applied were 4.52% for leases entered into in 2021, 2022 and 2023 and 2.6% for contracts signed before then.

No indications of impairment of assets were identified as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 considering the profitability of the related photovoltaic (PV) plants.

9 Financial assets

All the Group's financial assets are assets at amortized cost. The fair value of these assets does not differ significantly from their carrying amounts.

9.1 Trade receivables

Contract assets

Trade receivables include contract assets for revenue recognized for energy consumption not billed as at the reporting date. At December 31, 2023, these assets amounted to 5,790 thousand euros (2022: 24,692 thousand euros). The related revenue is recognized based on meter readings at the PV plants at the stipulated price in the PPA or the related market price.

Impairment losses

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group did not recognize any impairment allowance for expected loss based on its customers' high creditworthiness.

9.2 Non-current financial assets

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

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Other financial assets	**1,326**	**916**
Long-term guarantees given	816	241
Long-term deposits	510	675
Non-current financial assets	**1,326**	**916**

The amount recognized in "Other financial assets" consists of long-term financial investments, guarantees and deposits made by the Group. Solaria Casiopea, S.A.U., a Group subsidiary, has a long-term deposit of 298 thousand euros related to land on which its solar plant is located. Subsidiaries Natelu and Yarnel have a guarantee amounting to 151 thousand euros each deposited as performance bonds related to contracts with Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas (a temporary business association or UTE for its acronym in Spanish).

9.3 Cash and cash equivalents

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

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Cash	-	3
Demand deposits in current accounts	77,294	150,654
	77,294	**150,657**

Current accounts earn market interest rates.

There are restrictions on the availability of the amount of current accounts for certain energy generation subsidiaries financed using project finance and project bonds. The companies' Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) at December 31, 2023, which guarantees servicing of bank borrowings,

amounted to 11,457 thousand euros (2022: 12,371 thousand euros). The remaining balance of current accounts is freely distributable, once the contractual obligations for distribution with the Group's lender banks/bondholders have been met (Note 12).

10 Equity

10.1 Registered capital

The Parent's registered capital at December 31, 2023 and 2022 recognized under "Equity" amounted to 1,250 thousand euros and consisted of 124,950,876 bearer shares of 0.01 euros par value each.

Shareholders and ownership interests at December 31 were as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
DTL Corporación, S.L.	34.91%	34.91%
Other shareholders	65.09%	65.09%
	100.00%	**100.00%**

The shares comprising the Parent's share capital are admitted for trading on Spain's four official stock exchanges and are quoted on the Spanish electronic trading platform (continuous market). They were included in the IBEX 35 in October 2020. There are no restrictions on the free transferability of the shares. The share price at year-end 2023 was 18.61 euros (2022: 17.12 euros).

The Group's objective is to have enough capital so it can raise the necessary financing from external sources for its expansion without jeopardizing its solvency, while maximizing the returns shareholder can obtain on capital invested.

Financial leverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Bank borrowings, bonds and lease liabilities	1,060,051	881,551
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 9.3)	(77,294)	(150,657)
Net debt	982,757	730,894
Total equity	524,118	344,728
Debt-to-equity ratio	**188%**	**212%**

10.2 Share premium

The share premium is unrestricted provided that its distribution does not reduce shareholders' equity to below share capital. There were no changes in the share premium in 2023 or 2022.

10.3 Reserves

The Group's reserves are unrestricted except for the non-distributable portion of the companies' mandatory legal reserves.

10.4 Valuation adjustments

The movement in this heading in 2023 and 2022 was as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Additions and losses	Tax effect	Balance at December 31
2023				
Cash flow hedges	(26,744)	96,788	(24,197)	45,847
Translation differences	(413)	(554)	-	(967)
	(27,157)	**96,234**	**(24,197)**	**44,880**
2022				
Cash flow hedges	(32,645)	7,868	(1,967)	(26,744)
Translation differences	(396)	(17)	-	(413)
	(33,041)	**7,851**	**(1,967)**	**(27,157)**

10.5 Non-controlling interests

In 2022, the Parent of the Group and the Basque Country energy agency, Ente Vasco de la Energía (EVE), set up a company, Indarberri, S.L., to carry out photovoltaic solar energy projects. It was 70%-owned by Solaria and 30%-owned by EVE. EVE made a monetary contribution in 2022 to incorporate this company of 1,440 thousand euros.

On November 2023, the Group acquired a 5% shareholding in Indarberri,S.L. for 240 thousand euros.

11 Provisions and contingencies

There were no provisions at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The Parent's directors and legal advisors consider that there are no lawsuits, litigation or civil, criminal or administrative proceedings requiring the recognition of provisions in these consolidated financial statements as it is not probable that the outflow of resources will be required in those proceedings (Note 4.9).

12 Financial liabilities

Except for the derivatives explained in Note 12.3, all the Group's other financial liabilities are liabilities at amortized cost.

12.1 Bank borrowings, bonds, and other marketable securities

The breakdown of these financial liabilities at December 31, 2023, and 2022 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	Current	Non-current	Total
2023:			
Bank borrowings	57,826	687,026	744,852
Debt arrangement expenses	(929)	(23,343)	(24,272)
	56,897	663,682	720,580
Bonds and other marketable securities	111,175	118,795	229,970
Accrued bond interest payable	112	-	112
Bond arrangement expenses	(91)	(1,329)	(1,420)
	111,196	117,466	228,662
	168,093	**781,149**	**949,242**

(Thousands of euros)	Current	Non-current	Total
2022:			
Bank borrowings	46,962	571,691	618,653
Debt arrangement expenses	(972)	(15,195)	(16,167)
	45,990	556,496	602,486
Bonds and other marketable securities	46,975	129,688	176,663
Accrued bond interest payable	123	-	123
Bond arrangement expenses	(273)	(1,352)	(1,625)
	46,825	128,336	175,161
	92,815	**684,832**	**777,647**

The Group's outstanding debentures and bonds and loans at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Type of contract	Company	Original lender	Date of original agreement	Final maturity	Original amount of the loan (thousands of euros)	Amount at 12/31/2023	Amount at 12/31/2022	Non-current at 12/31/2023	Current at 12/31/2023
Bonds and debentures	Solaria Casiopea	Bondholders	12/22/2017	9/30/2040	9,200	7,034	7,417	6,632	402
Bonds and debentures	Globasol Villanueva 1.	Bondholders	5/25/2016	1/31/2037	45,300	32,234	34,089	30,267	1,967
Bonds and debentures	Planta Solar Puertollano 6	Bondholders	2/28/2017	12/31/2037	45,100	32,558	34,346	30,663	1,895
Bonds and debentures	Magacela Solar	Bondholders	7/24/2017	6/30/2037	47,100	33,717	35,711	31,794	1,923
Bonds and debentures	Prodigy	Bondholders	8/9/2021	12/31/2032	21,800	20,327	25,100	19,439	888
Promissory notes	Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente	Promissory notes	12/15/2023	12/15/2024	150,000	104,100	40,000	-	104,100
Loan	Natelu	MetLife Investment Management, LLC	11/16/2020	11/15/2040	11,810	11,643	12,215	11,153	490
Loan	Yarnel	MetLife Investment Management, LLC	11/16/2020	11/15/2040	12,699	11,760	12,667	11,252	508
Loan	Solaria Lyra	Banco Santander, S.A.	2/14/2019	4/30/2030	52,172	30,446	34,739	26,364	4,082
Loan	CFV Triangulum Australe	Natixis Sucursal, S.A.	7/18/2019	6/30/2034	132,570	86,455	101,027	80,809	5,646
Loan	Vía Lactea	Banco Sabadell	11/12/2019	6/30/2027	57,000	47,370	50,639	44,084	3,286
Loan	Andrómeda	BayernLB	1/1/2020	4/01/2035	51,500	42,547	45,910	38,747	3,800
Loan	Corona Borealis	Natixis Sucursal, S.A.	3/25/2021	6/30/2030	115,489	100,055	106,100	92,124	7,931
Loan	Kraken	La Banque Postale S.A.	12/30/2021	6/30/2032	87,940	80,975	84,589	77,356	3,619
Loan	Adhara	Commerzbank	6/30/2022	12/31/2031	371,946	289,278	168,045	270,617	18,661
Loan	Hydra	Sabadell	12/21/2022	6/30/2038	132,890	35,582	2,722	29,588	5,994
Loan	Serpens	Banco Santander, S.A.	9/21/2023	12/31/2031	553,000	4,932	-	4,932	-
Debt arrangement expenses						(25,692)	(17,792)	(24,672)	(1,020)
Accrued interest						112	123	-	-
Total						**945,433**	**777,647**	**781,149**	**164,172**

The breakdown by nominal amount and maturity of the Group's financial liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
2023	-	93,937
2024	169,001	59,258
2025	69,690	60,992
2026	63,520	60,919
2027	96,300	100,382
2028 and beyond	576,310	419,828
Total	**974,822**	**795,316**

In the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022, the Group did not breach any covenants of its project bonds or project finance loans triggering early repayment. They are guaranteed by the plant they finance (Note 7). Details of these financings are as follows:

Solaria Casiopea, S.A.U.:

On December 21, 2017, Solaria Casiopiea issued a 22.8-year project bond for a nominal amount of 9,200 thousand euros, disbursed on December 22, 2017. The bond accrues interest of 4.15%, with monthly payments. As a result of this issue, the Group canceled its outstanding bank borrowings and part of its subordinated debt with related parties.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.05x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Distribution Period has been submitted;
- That the DSCR is at least 1.20x;
- That the minimum balances of the DSRA, the Main Account, and the Capex Account are allocated;
- That there are no outstanding amounts payable related to any early repayments;
- That there has not occurred, or likely to occur, a circumstance triggering early repayment.
- That the merger has been completed.

Solaria Casiopea, S.A. complied with the DSCR at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Globasol Villanueva 1, S.A.U.:

On May 20, 2016, Globasol Villanueva 1, S.A.U. issued a 20.7-year project bond for a nominal amount of 45,300 thousand euros, disbursed at an amount net of arrangement costs of 43,438 thousand euros on May 25, 2016. The bond accrues interest of 4.20%, with monthly payments. As a result of this issue, the Group canceled its outstanding bank loan at that date, the related derivative contracts, and part

of its subordinated debt with related parties.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum DSCR of 1.05x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Distribution Period has been submitted;
- That the DSCR, backed by the ratio Compliance Certificate for the relevant distribution period against which payment is made, is at least 1.20x;
- That the Debt Service Reserve Account and the Capex Account are fully allocated;
- That there are no outstanding amounts payable related to any early repayments;
- That there has not occurred, or likely to occur, a circumstance triggering early repayment.

Globasol Villanueva 1, S.A. complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A.

On February 28, 2017, Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A. issued a 20-year project bond for a nominal amount of 45,100 thousand euros. The bond accrues interest of 3.75%, with monthly payments. As a result of this issue, the Group canceled its outstanding bank loan at that date, the related derivative contracts, and part of its subordinated debt with related parties.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio of 1.20x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the relevant distribution period has been submitted and reviewed by an auditor;
- That the Debt Service Coverage Ratio, backed by the ratio compliance certificate for the relevant distribution period against which payment is made, is at least 1.20x;
- That the Debt Service Reserve Account and the Capex Account are fully allocated;
- That there are no outstanding amounts payable related to any early repayments; and
- That there has not occurred, or likely to occur, a circumstance triggering early repayment.

Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A. complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Magacela Solar 1, S.A.

On July 24, 2017, Magacela Solar 1, S.A. issued a 20-year project bond for a nominal amount of 47,100 thousand euros, disbursed on July 24, 2017. The bond accrues interest of 3.679%, with monthly payments. As a result of this issue, the Group canceled its outstanding bank loan at that date, the related derivative contracts, and part of its subordinated debt with related parties.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.05x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Distribution Period has been submitted;
- That the Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR), backed by the ratio compliance certificate for the relevant distribution period against which payment is made, is at least 1.20x, and that the bond life coverage ratio is at least 1.25x;
- That the minimum balances for the Debt Service Reserve Account, the Operating Account, and the Capex Account are allocated;
- That there are no outstanding amounts payable related to any early repayments;
- That there has not occurred, or likely to occur, a circumstance triggering early repayment.

Magacela Solar 1 , S.A. complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Natelu, S.A. and Yarnel, S.A.:

On November 16, 2020, Yarnel, S.A. and Natelu, S.A. entered into a debt agreement with MetLife Investment Management, LLC. This enabled the two companies to refinance their entire debt and cancel their outstanding debt at that date. Natelu's principal amount stands at 13 million US dollars and Yarnel's principal amount at 14 million US dollars. The refinancing package has a term of 20 years.

Solaria Lyra, S.r.l.:

On February 14, 2019, the Group refinanced its project portfolio in Italy with the project finance arranged with Banco Santander for 52,172 thousand euros, with a term of 11.2 years. The financing accrues interest at the 3-month Euribor rate + 2.50%, with quarterly repayments, including an interest rate swap. As a result of this issue, the Group canceled its outstanding bank loans at that date, the related derivative contracts, and part of its subordinated debt with related parties.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.05x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Distribution Period has been submitted;
- That the Debt Service Coverage Ratio and Projected DSCR, backed by the ratio compliance certification for the relevant distribution period against which payment is made, is at least 1.20x;
- That there are no outstanding balances payable related to financing of the Debt Service Reserve Account.
- That the Maintenance Account is allocated for the required amount.
- That no events have occurred triggering early redemption.

Solaria Lyra, S.r.l complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

CFV Triangulum Australe, S.L.

On July 18, 2019, CFV Triangulum Australe, S.L. financed the promotion, construction, and development of eight projects in Spain through a 15-year project finance arrangement with Natixis S.A. for 132,570 thousand euros. The financing accrues interest at a market rate, with half-yearly payments, including an interest rate swap.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.05x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Distribution Period has been submitted;
- That the Historical Debt Service Coverage Ratio and the Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio, backed by the ratio compliance certificate for the relevant distribution period against which payment is made, is at least 1.10x;
- That the debt-to-equity ratio is no greater than 75%;
- That the Maintenance Account and the Debt Service Reserve Account are allocated for the required amount;
- That no events have occurred triggering early redemption.

CFV Triangulum Australe, S.L. complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Vía Láctea Fotovoltaica, S.L.

On November 12, 2019, Vía Lactea Fotovoltaica, S.L. financed the promotion, construction, and development of four projects in Spain through a 16-year project finance arranged with Banco de Sabadell for 57,000 thousand euros. The financing accrues interest at a market rate, with half-yearly payments, including an interest rate swap.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.05x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That the ratio Compliance Certificate for the Relevant Distribution Period has been submitted;
- That the Historical Debt Service Coverage Ratio and the Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio, backed by the ratio compliance certificate for the relevant distribution period against which payment is made, is at least 1.20x; and
- That no events have occurred triggering early redemption.

Vía Lactea Fotovoltaica, S.L. complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Andrómeda Fotovoltaica, S.L.

On January 1, 2020, Andrómeda Fotovoltaica, S.L. financed the promotion, construction and development of three projects in Spain through a 15-year project finance arranged with BayernLB for 51,500 thousand euros.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.05x.

Andrómeda Fotovoltaica, S.L. complied with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Corona Borealis Fotovoltaica, S.L.U.

On March 25, 2021, Corona Borealis Fotovoltaica, S.L.U. financed the promotion, construction, and development of seven projects in Spain through a 9-year project finance arrangement with Natixis S.A. for 115,489 thousand euros. The financing accrues interest at a market rate, with monthly payments.

The issue contract stipulates early repayment in the event of failure to comply with a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) of 1.10x.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That at least the first payment of principal has been made;

- That there is no default or default events at the time, or as a result, of the proposed distribution;

- That the Compliance Certificate relative to the test date immediately preceding the proposed distribution indicates that the DSCR is equal to or greater than 1.10x and the projected DSCR is greater than 1.10x;

- That there are amounts outstanding under the DSR financing agreement.

Corona Borealis Fotovoltaica, S.L.U. complied with the DSCR at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Prodigy Orbit, LDA.

On August 9, 2021, Prodigy Orbit, LDA financed the research, design, implementation, development and maintenance of four plants in Portugal through a project finance arranged with La Banque Postale, S.A. for 21,800 thousand euros maturing December 31, 2032.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- The Borrower undertakes to maintain an average DSCR equal to or greater than 1.05x throughout the term of the Agreement;

- Distributions permitted include any distributions made within 30 days of each calculation date via transfer to the distributions account) provided that all of the following conditions are met:

  (i) that first payment of the Scheduled Repayment of Senior Bonds and VAT bonds has been made;

  (ii) that all solar plants have reached their end date;

  (iii) that the average DSCR of the preceding calculation is at least 1.10x;

  (iv) that no amounts under the DSRF are outstanding;

  (v) that the maintenance reserve account is fully funded with the required maintenance amount;

  (vi) that the distribution did not trigger and has yet to trigger any potential default event or default event;

  (vii) that no capital transfers have been carried out in the last 12 months in accordance with Clause 28;

  (viii) that the financial statements for the most recent calculation period have been delivered, together with the required financing information; and

(ix) that the Compliance Certificate has been delivered to the agent.

At December 31, 2023, Prodigy Orbit, LDA complied with the debt service coverage ratios. At December 31, 2022, it had no obligation to comply with these ratios.

Kraken Solar, S.L.U.

On December 30, 2021, Kraken Solar, S.L.U. financed the promotion, construction, and development of three projects through an 11-year Credit Facility Agreement with Banco de Sabadell for 87,940 thousand euros. The interest accrued on the facility is the sum of two applicable interest rates: the margin earmarked for each period and the EURIBOR rate applicable for the related interest period. Interest is settled on a half-yearly basis.

Distributions out of the Restricted Account up to the limit of the balance, with a charge to the corresponding Relevant Distribution Period, are subject to compliance with the following terms and conditions:

- That at least the first payment on principal has been made;
- That the proposed distribution has not triggered or may not trigger any predetermined default value;
- That the Compliance Certificate for the period immediately preceding the proposed distribution indicates that:
  - (i) The DCSR is equal to or greater than 1.10x; and
  - (ii) The projected DCSR is greater than 1.10x
- That there are no outstanding amounts under the framework of the DSR mechanism.

At December 31, 2023, Prodigy Orbit, complied with the DSCR. At December 31, 2022, it had no obligation to comply with these ratios.

Adhara Solar, S.L.U.

On June 30, 2022, Adhara Solar, S.L.U. financed the promotion, construction and development of 15 photovoltaic projects through a 16-year Credit Facility Agreement entered into with COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, ABN AMRO Bank N.V and the European Investment Bank for 371,946 thousand euros. The interest accrued on the facility is the sum of two applicable interest rates: the margin earmarked for each period and the EURIBOR rate applicable for the related interest period. Interest is settled on a half-yearly basis.

Adhara Solar, S.L.U. had no obligation to comply with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023.

Hydra Solar, S.L.U.

On December 21, 2022, Hydra Fotovoltaica Solar, S.L.U. financed the promotion, construction, and development of four photovoltaic projects through a 16-year Credit Facility Agreement with Banco de Sabadell for 132,890 thousand euros. The interest accrued on the facility is the sum of two applicable interest rates: the margin earmarked for each period and the EURIBOR rate applicable for the related interest period. Interest is settled on a half-yearly basis.

Hydra Fotovoltaica, S.L.U. had no obligation to comply with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023.

Serpens Solar, S.L.U.

On September 21, 2023, Serpens Solar, S.L.U. financed the promotion, construction and development of 15 photovoltaic projects through a Common Terms Agreement entered into with Banco Santander and the European Investment Bank for 553,097 thousand euros, with legal maturity at December 31, 2031. The interest accrued on the facility is the sum of two applicable interest rates: the margin earmarked for each period and the EURIBOR rate applicable for the related interest period. Interest is settled on a half-yearly basis.

Serpens Solar, S.L.U. had no obligation to comply with the debt service coverage ratios at December 31, 2023.

Bonds and other marketable securities

On December 15, 2023, the Parent issued promissory notes on Spain's alternative fixed-income market (Mercado Alternativo de Renta Fija or "MARF"), with an outstanding balance of up to 150,000 thousand euros. The notes accrue fixed interest at market rates. At December 31, 2023, the amount stood at 104,100 thousand euros.

The Group also has a short-term loan for taxes in the amount of 3.7 million euros that accrues interest at the market rate.

12.2 Lease liabilities (IFRS 16)

The Group's main leases in force at December 31, 2023, and 2022 are disclosed in Note 8.

The breakdown by maturity of the Group's total lease liabilities at December 31, 2023, and 2022 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Within one year	5,458	4,564
After one year but not more than five years	26,856	22,305
More than five years	123,676	101,338
Undiscounted value of lease liabilities	**155,990**	**128,207**

12.3 Derivatives

As explained in Note 10.4 above, the Group is exposed to financial risks, mainly interest rate and electricity sale price risk, relating to its business operations. In line with its risk management policy, the Group has entered into several financial derivatives to reduce the impact of these risks.

As it considers these derivatives as hedges, at the end of each reporting period the Group recognizes the fair value of the derivatives in the consolidated statement of financial position. At 31 December 2023, the fair value of the interest-rate derivatives stood at 32.9 million euros (2022: 64.9 million euros).

To hedge exposure of existing loans to changes in interest rates, the following companies entered into interest rate hedges, the main characteristics of which are as follows:

	Solaria Lyra, S.r.l	CFV Triangulum Australe, S.L.	Vía Láctea Fotovoltaica, S.L.	Prodigy Orbit, LDA.
Initial notional amount (thousands of euros)	49,460	82,273	11,980	18,561
Expiry	4/30/2030	6/30/2034	6/30/2027	6/30/2032
Interest rate payable	0.45%	0.71%	0.49%	0.168%
Settlement of the notional amount of the derivative	Quarterly	Half-yearly	Half-yearly	Half-yearly

	Corona Borealis, S.L..	Kraken Solar, S.L.	Adhara Solar, S.L.	Hydra Solar, S.L.
Initial notional amount (thousands of euros)	85,689	72,224	238,471	99,668
Expiry	12/31/2033	12/31/2038	12/31/2033	06/30/2036
Interest rate payable	0.62%	0.63%	2.26%	2.96%
Settlement of the notional amount of the derivative	Half-yearly	Half-yearly	Half-yearly	Half-yearly

Financial PPAs

To hedge against changes in electricity prices, several companies have entered into price hedges (financial PPAs).

At 31 December 2023, Solaria Group had 10 'financial' purchase price agreements (PPAs) entered into with two counterparties. All the agreements entail the sale of electricity at a fixed price, with net settlement.

The Group has considered that these agreements meet the definition of derivative provided in Appendix A of IFRS 9 and that, as they are agreements that can only be settled net, it cannot apply the exception provided in paragraph 2.4 of IFRS 9 for instruments held for own use. Therefore, they are treated as derivative financial instruments and not as executory contracts.

All 10 solar PPAs have the following characteristics:

- Solaria Group has the position of "seller", i.e. it sells electricity at a fixed price. Under the contracts, the Group receives fixed amounts (as a function of the strike price) and pays the amounts indexed to the Iberian electricity market price (OMIE).
- Settlements are monthly by multiplying the price by the associated MWH.
- The nominal (MWH) is calculated as a percentage of the output of a specific solar plant. Depending on the plant, this is usually around 70%.
- Maturity is long term (between 2030 and 2032).

As it considers these derivatives as hedges, at the end of each reporting period the Group recognizes the fair value of the derivatives in the consolidated statement of financial position. At 31 December 2023, the fair value stood at 31.4 million euros (2022: 92.2 million euros, negative). The positive value was because, on average, the fixed prices receivable were above the estimated market price.

Fair value (categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to the lack of liquidity of long-term electricity prices) is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows are

calculated as the differences between the amounts receivable (at a fixed price) and the amounts payable (which depend on the estimate of future electricity prices).

In all cases, the PPAs are "profiled" contracts which consider the hourly scheduling period of power generation of the photovoltaic plants. Settlement of these is carried out against the hourly price and the matching power volume.

Considering the inputs used by the Group to determine the fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the interest rate swaps (IRS) are categorized within Level 2 and the PPAs within Level 3.

The cash flows associated with the PPA swaps for 2023 are as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	**2023**
2024	(7,778)
2025	(638)
Subsequent years	39,869
	31,453

The cash flows associated with the PPA swaps for 2022 were as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	**2022**
2023	(40,023)
2024	(28,182)
Subsequent years	(27,997)
	(96,203)

12.4 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	January 1, 2023	**Cash inflows**	**Cash outflows**	**Changes in consolidation scope and other**	**Changes in fair value**	**December 31, 2023**
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	977,754	216,758	(59,595)	21,337	(90,170)	1,066,084
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	**977,754**	**216,758**	**(59,595)**	**21,337**	**(90,170)**	**1,066,084**

	January 1, 2022	**Cash inflows**	**Cash outflows**	**Changes in consolidation scope and other**	**Changes in fair value**	**12/31/2022**
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	705,139	259,905	(49,283)	3,908	58,085	977,754
Total liabilities arising from financing activities	**705,139**	**259,905**	**(49,283)**	**3,908**	**58,085**	**977,754**

12.5 Trade and other payables

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

(Thousands of euros)	**2023**	**2022**
Suppliers and other payables	28,319	81,886
	28,319	**81,886**

13. Tax matters

The breakdown of balances related to tax assets and tax liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets	52,123	80,106
Deferred tax liabilities	(26,236)	(16,231)
Current tax assets	1,520	-
Other taxes receivables	-	8,302
Value added tax	-	*8,302*
	27,407	**72,177**
Current tax liabilities	411	3,021
Other taxes payable	624	660
Personal income tax withholdings	*243*	*330*
Social Security payable	*381*	*330*
	1,035	**3,681**

Since 2010, the Parent has filed consolidated tax returns as head of the tax group. Under prevailing tax regulations, tax returns may not be considered final until they have either been inspected by the tax authorities or until the four-year inspection period from the filing of tax returns for Spanish companies has expired. Subsidiaries outside Spain are also open to inspection for all financial years in accordance with their local tax laws. The Parent's directors consider that, in the event of a tax inspection, no significant tax contingencies would arise as a result of varying interpretations of the tax legislation applicable to the Parent's or subsidiaries' transactions.

13.1 Calculation of income tax expense

Reconciliation of profit before tax and income tax expense/(income):

Thousands of euros	Income statement	
	2023	2022
Current tax	(12,915)	(6,502)
Deferred tax	(12,780)	(8,728)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2,462)	4,208
Income tax - (expense)/ income	**(28,157)**	**(11,022)**

Thousands of euros	Income statement	
	2023	2022
Spain Tax Group	(34,335)	(13,519)
Foreign subsidiaries	8,640	(1,146)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2,462)	4,208
Other	-	(565)
Income tax - (expense)/ income	**(28,157)**	**(11,022)**

13.2 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning and end of the period:

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Changes reflected in Profit or loss	Changes reflected in Equity	Balance at December 31
2023				
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses	29,499	(16,302)	-	13,197
Unused tax credits	6,370	10,420	-	16,790
Hedging transactions and other	30,224	-	(23,414)	6,810
Other temporary differences that will reverse	14,014	1,313	-	15,327
Deferred tax liabilities				
Hedging transactions (power)	-	-	(8,359)	(8,359)
Hedging transactions (interest rate)	(16,231)	-	6,058	(10,174)
Other temporary differences that will reverse	-	(7,702)	-	(7,702)
	63,875	**(12,271)**	**(25,715)**	**25,888**

(Thousands of euros)	Balance at January 1	Changes reflected in Profit or loss	Changes reflected in Equity	Balance at December 31
2022				
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses	33,892	(4,393)	-	29,499
Unused tax credits	6,465	(95)	-	6,370
Hedging transactions	10,856	-	19,368	30,224
Other temporary differences that will reverse	18,253	(4,239)	-	14,014
Deferred tax liabilities				
Hedging transactions (interest rate)	-	-	(16,231)	(16,231)
	69,466	**(8,728)**	**3,137**	**63,875**

Unused tax losses

The breakdown of the Group's tax losses is as follows:

Year arising	Thousands of euros 2023	2022
2008	5,321	5,321
2009	4,277	4,277
2011	-	25,897
2012	-	23,468
2013	40,920	56,762
2014	2,269	2,269
	52,787	**117,994**

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized deferred tax assets for all unused tax losses.

Unused tax credits

At December 31, 2023, the Group had unused tax credits amounting to 16,790 thousand euros, the entire amount of which was recognized as deferred tax assets (2022: 5,123 thousand euros). In 2023, the Group recognized 10 million euros of tax credits for investments in renewables in Uruguay which, according to the business plan, will be utilized over the next four years.

Other temporary differences

"Other temporary differences" in deferred taxes receivable reflects primarily the elimination of internal margins that reverse as the underlying assets are depreciated, the adjustment for the 30% limit on non-tax-deductible amortization and depreciation charges for Spanish companies, applied temporarily to the 2013 and 2014 tax years and which began reversing in 2015, and the limit on the offset of individual tax losses for 2023 to 50% (Note 4.10).

It also includes deferred taxes payable mostly arising from differences between accounting and tax depreciation, which will reverse as the underlying assets are depreciated.

Assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets

The Parent's directors estimated the Group's future taxable profits. They also analyzed the timing of the reversal of taxable temporary differences, identifying those expected to reverse in periods in which the unused tax losses can be utilized. Based on this analysis and the Group's business plan presented to the market in September 2023, which envisages significant growth in the Group's earnings in the coming years, the Group recognized deferred tax assets for all the items shown above, recognizing a total amount at December 31, 2023 of 52,123 thousand euros (2022: 80,106 thousand euros). In 2023 and 2022, the Group recognized unused tax losses as envisaged in the business plan.

13.3 Reconciliation of accounting profit to taxable profit

Reconciliation of accounting profit before tax and the income tax expense for 2023 and 2022:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Consolidated profit before tax	135,671	101,070
Permanent differences	163	(4,650)
Adjusted accounting profit before tax	135,834	96,420
Accounting income tax expense at the tax rate in Spain (25%)	**33,959**	**24,105**
Current tax	12,915	6,502
Deferred tax and other	25,650	18,168
Adjustment in respect of prior years	2,462	(4,208)
Recognition of DTAs in profit or loss	(12,870)	(9,441)
Income tax expense in the income statement	**28,157**	**11,022**

14. Revenue and expenses

The nature of the main changes in revenue and expense items for the current year compared to the previous year is described in the consolidated management report.

14.1 Revenue and other income

The breakdown of revenue is provided in the segment reporting (Note 5). The increase was driven by the commissioning of new photovoltaic plants.

Other income relates primarily to capitalized personnel expenses related with construction projects for 16.6 million euros (2022: 10.5 million euros).

14.2 Personnel expenses

The breakdown of “Personnel expenses” is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Salaries, wages and similar		
Salaries and wages	16,185	11,106
	16,185	11,106
Employee benefits expense		
Social Security	3,363	2,377
	3,363	2,377
	19,548	**13,483**

14.3 Other operating expenses

The breakdown of other operating expenses is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Repairs and maintenance	373	383
Independent professional services	866	1,133
Insurance premiums	1,887	1,134
Banking services	183	296
Utilities	1,043	1,184
Other services	3,811	1,124
Taxes other than income tax	2,415	1,524
	10,578	**6,778**

14.4 Net finance income/(expense)

The breakdown of “Finance costs" is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Finance income		
Other finance income	1,439	344
	1,439	344
Finance costs		
Interest on third-party borrowings	(34,169)	(21,374)
	(34,169)	(21,374)
	(32,730)	**(21,030)**

15. Related party transactions

The only related party with which the Group carried out transactions in 2023 and 2022 was the parent of the DTL Corporación, from which the Parent has leased the offices where it carries out business since July 2009 and which are owned by DTL Corporación, S.L. Rental payments in 2023 amounted to 503 thousand euros (2022: 519 thousand euros). The lease is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 (Note 8).

15.1 Directors and senior management

The breakdown of remuneration accrued by members of the Parent's Board of Directors and senior management is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Directors	498	450
Senior management	3,032	2,370
	3,530	**2,820**

The Group did not pay any civil liability insurance premiums on behalf of its directors for damages caused in 2023 or 2022.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group had no pension or life insurance commitments with former or current members of the Board of Directors.

No advances or loans had been granted to senior executives or members of the Board of Directors at December 31, 2023 and 2022, nor had any guarantees been given on their behalf.

Also, during the year, the CEO, Arturo Díaz-Tejeiro, purchased 16,300 thousand euros of promissory notes (2022: 5,000 thousand euros).

In accordance with Article 229 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act, the directors have stated that there are no situations that may involve a conflict of interest with the Group.

16 Earnings per share

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculations:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Parent:		
Continuing operations	107,514	90,048
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	124,951	124,951
Basic and diluted earnings per share (€)	**0.86**	**0.72**

17 Other disclosures

17.1 Headcount

	Total number of employees at year-end			Average number of employees in the year	Average number of employees with a disability of a severity of >33% as a percentage of the total
	Men	Women	Total		
2023					
Executives	7	1	8	8	-
Middle managers	16	9	25	26	-
Technical personnel	182	35	217	201	1
	205	**45**	**250**	**235**	**1**
2022					
Executives	7	1	8	8	-
Middle managers	14	9	23	23	-
Technical personnel	135	25	160	129	1
	156	**35**	**191**	**160**	**1**

17.2 Audit fees

Audit fees accrued during the year for services rendered by the statutory auditor were as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Audit services	264	269
Other audit-related services	6	16
Other services	49	66
	319	**351**

17.3 Environmental disclosures

The Group takes into consideration prevailing environmental protection laws in all its business operations and considers that it substantially complies with these laws and has procedures in place to encourage and guarantee compliance.

As a result, the Parent's directors consider that no significant contingencies exist with respect to environmental protection or improvement. Therefore, they did not consider it necessary to recognize any provision for environmental liabilities and charges at December 31, 2023 or 2022.

17.4 Surety bonds and bank guarantees

At December 31, 2023, the Group had contingent liabilities for surety bonds, bank guarantees and other guarantees related to the development of new plants amounting to 387,677 thousand euros (2022: 497,937 thousand euros). The Group does not expect any liabilities or contingencies to arise from these guarantees.

17.5 Information on average payment period to suppliers. Additional Provision Three. "Disclosure requirements" under Law 15/2010, of July 5

In accordance with the single additional provision of the Resolution of January 29, 2016, of the Spanish Institute of Accounting and Accounts Auditing (ICAC) regarding disclosures in the notes to financial statements in relation to the average supplier payment period in commercial transactions,

Disclosures regarding the average supplier payment period are as follows:

	2023	2022
(Days)		
Average supplier payment period	58	41
Ratio of transactions paid	55	50
Ratio of transactions outstanding	49	49
(Thousands of euros)		
Total payments made	317,509	331,469
Total payments outstanding	28,319	81,886

18. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

Financial risk factors

The Group is exposed to various financial risks relating to its business operations: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk, and interest rate risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The overall risk management program focuses on mitigating unpredictable financial market risks and minimizing their potential adverse effects on the profitability of the Group, which uses derivatives to hedge foreign currency risk and interest rate risk.

Risk management is overseen by the Parent's Finance Department. This department identifies, measures, and hedges financial risks in collaboration with the Group's operating units.

18.1 Credit risk

The Group does not have significant credit risk concentration. Policies are in place to ensure that sales are made to customers with a good credit history. For PV plants installed before 2019, the main customers are CNMC and GSE. For newly installed plants, PPAs are entered into with highly solvent end customers. Transactions with derivative financial instruments and cash transactions are only arranged with financial institutions with high credit ratings. Policies are in place to limit the amount of risk with any individual financial institution. Where customers do not have an independent credit rating, the Finance Department assesses their creditworthiness based on financial position, past experience and other factors. Group policy is to not extend long-term loans to customers except in certain cases and under exceptional circumstances.

The net balance of third-party trade receivables at December 31, 2023 and 2022 reflects certain future maturities, as shown below:

(Thousands of euros)	From 0 to 90 days	From 90 to 180 days	Over 180 days	Total debt
Third-party customer balance 2023	57,765	-	670	**58,435**
Third-party customer balance 2022	40,000	-	670	**40,670**

18.2 Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk in its transactions with foreign currency, especially the US dollar for its plants in Uruguay. The foreign currency risk is minimized with a natural hedge by carrying out all transactions, including financing, in US dollars. The unhedged items are dividend distributions.

The currency other than the euro in which the Group operates is the US dollar.

Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk from the sale of energy to the market. Management addresses this risk by considering current market conditions when transactions are carried out, assessing the possibility of signing contracts with fixed prices, combining part of long-term energy sales at a fixed price through PPAs and part of short-term sales at variable market rates.

To assess the impact of potential changes in prices on the Group's earnings, a simulation was performed on the sensitivity of sales to the market to a 10 euro increase and a 10 euro decrease in energy prices at December 31, 2023.

The sensitivity analysis shows that the impact on the Group's consolidated profit or loss would be an increase or decrease in revenue from energy sales of 7.4 million euros for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The impact on the Group's equity at December 31, 2023, arising from changes in energy prices based on the sensitivity analysis performed, would be as follows:

Scenario	Fair value of PPAs at 12/31/2023 (thousand euros) – Balance at December 31
Base (curves used)	**31,400**
Percentage increase in electricity price of 5%	(9,259)
Percentage increase in electricity price of 10%	(18,509)
Percentage decrease in electricity price of 5%	9,263
Percentage decrease in electricity price of 10%	18,527

Interest rate risk

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, income and cash flows from operating activities are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises from non-current bank borrowings. The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate from its floating-rate bank borrowings. It is the Group's policy to raise finance at fixed rates (project bonds) or enter into derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on loans indexed to a floating interest rate. All the Group's bank borrowings indexed to floating rates are denominated in euros.

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk based on current market conditions using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. The effect of these interest rate swaps is to convert floating rate borrowings into fixed rate borrowings.

The Group's debt structure at December 31, 2023, and 2022, taking into account interest rate hedging derivatives, is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	2023	2022
Fixed-rate borrowings	813,515	647,174
Floating-rate borrowings	161,307	130,473
Total	**974,822**	**777,647**

To assess the impact of potential changes in interest rates on the Group's earnings, a simulation was performed on the sensitivity of floating-rate borrowings to a 100bps increase and a 100bp decrease in interest rates at December 31, 2023.

The sensitivity analysis shows that the impact on the Group's consolidated profit or loss would be an increase or decrease in net finance income/(expense) from interest payments of 1.6 million euros for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The analysis of the maturity schedule of interest payments included in the contracts is as follows:

(Thousands of euros)	12/31/2023	12/31/2022
2022	-	-
2023	-	28,674
2024	29,885	28,486
2025	27,791	28,507
2026	25,696	26,098
2027 and beyond	168,544	173,181
Total	**251,916**	**284,946**

The impact on the Group's equity at December 31, 2023, arising from changes in interest rates based on the sensitivity analysis performed, would be as follows:

Scenario	Fair value of IRS at 12/31/2023 (thousand euros) – Balance at December 31
Base (curves used)	**32,900**
Percentage increase in interest rate of 100bp	65,012
Percentage decrease in interest rate of 100bp	(3,640)

18.3 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management entails maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions.

As shown in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position, the Group had negative working capital at December 31, 2023, amounting to 67.4 million euros. However, the Parent's directors do not expect there to be any problems servicing its third-party borrowings at their maturities in accordance with the Group's budgets, which reflect management's judgment based on current circumstances, the factors considered most significant, and the trend considered most likely. They expect the Group will be able to generate sufficient funds to meet its payment obligations over

the next financial year both for its improved financing capacity and the undrawn financing facilities available at year-end 2023.

19. Events after the reporting period

The following events occurred between the reporting date of December 31, 2023, and the date of authorization for issue of these consolidated financial statements that are significant for the Group:

- On January 19, 2024, the Group announced that it had obtained Administrative Construction Authorization for the 595MW solar PV farm in Garoña.

Appendix: Group companies at December 31, 2023:

Ownership interest	Tax domicile	Direct ownership interest	Indirect ownership interest
Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	100%	-
Solaria Energía y Generación Renovables, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	100%	-
Solaria Promoción y Desarrollo Fotovoltaico, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	100%	-
Globasol Villanueva 1, S.A.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	--	100%
Magacela solar 1, S.A.U.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta Solar Puertollano 6, S.A.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Solaria Casiopea, S.A.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta Solar Puertollano 4, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	100%	-
Pronature, Consulting and Engineering S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	94%	6%
CFV Triangulum Australe, S.A.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Guleve Investments, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Lerapa Investments, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV100, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV101, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV102, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV104, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV 3, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta Solar Puertollano 10, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Vía Láctea Fotovoltaica, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV107, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV103, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV114, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV116, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Andrómeda Fotovoltaica, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV113, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV115, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV126, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Corona Borealis Fotovoltaica, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV105, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV106, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV109, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV119, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV120, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV125, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV137, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Kraken Solar, S.L	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV124, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV154, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV155, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Adhara Solar, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV144, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV145, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV146, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV147, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV148, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV149, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV150, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV151, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV152, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV153, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV156, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV108, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%

Appendix: Group companies at December 31, 2023:

Ownership interest	Tax domicile	Direct ownership interest	Indirect ownership interest
Planta FV110, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV112, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV118, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV117, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV121, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV122, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV123, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV127, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV128, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV129, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV130, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV132, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV135, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
PLANTA FV 4 S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	100%	0%
Planta FV139, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV140, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Generia Land, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	100%	-
Indus Solar Fotovoltaica, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Hydra Solar Fotovoltaica, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV133, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV134, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV136, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV111, S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Serpens Solar S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV Europa S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV Calisto S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV Maira Alpha S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV Maira Beta S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV Maira Gamma S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Planta FV Maira Delta S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Sagitta Solar S.L.	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Solaria Energia Inversiones, S.L.	C/ Albert Einstein no. 46, Vitoria	-	100%
Indarberri,S.L.	C/ Albert Einstein no. 46, Vitoria	-	75%
Solaria Eguzki Sorkunza S.L.	C/ Albert Einstein no. 46, Vitoria	-	100%
Solaria Eraikuntza Fotovoltaikoa, S.L	C/ Albert Einstein no. 46, Vitoria	-	100%
Solaria Deutschland GmbH	Metzer Str. 13, Berlin	-	100%
Marche Energía, S.R.L.	Via Babuino, 51 Rome	-	100%
Sardegna Agrienergia UNO SRL	Via Filippo Cinini,111 Rome	-	100%
Serre UTA S.R.L.	Via Babuino, 51 Rome	-	100%
Ollastra Energía, S.R.L.	Via Babuino, 51 Rome	-	100%
Solaria Lyra, S.r.l.	Via Babuino, 51 Rome	-	100%
Solaria Services Italia s.r.l.	Via Babuino, 51 Rome	-	100%
Solaria Promozione E Sviluppo Fotovolaico s.r.l.	Via Babuino, 51 Rome	-	100%
Natelu, S.A.	Ituzaingo, 1393- Montevideo	-	100%
Yarnel, S.A.	Ituzaingo, 1393- Montevideo	-	100%
Solaria Energía Renováveis Portugal, Lda	C/ Princesa 2, Madrid	-	100%
Prodigy Orbit LDA	Rua do Alecrim, 26 Lisbon	-	100%
Radian Jupiter Lda	Rua do Alecrim, 26 Lisbon	-	100%
Solaria Ingeniería y Construcción Fotovoltaica, S.L.-Sucursal EM Portugal	Rua do Alecrim, 26 Lisbon	-	100%
Elassona Solar Energía LLC	2 Mesogion Ave. Athens	-	100%

Consolidated Management Report

for the year ended December 31, 2023

Solaria

December 31, 2023

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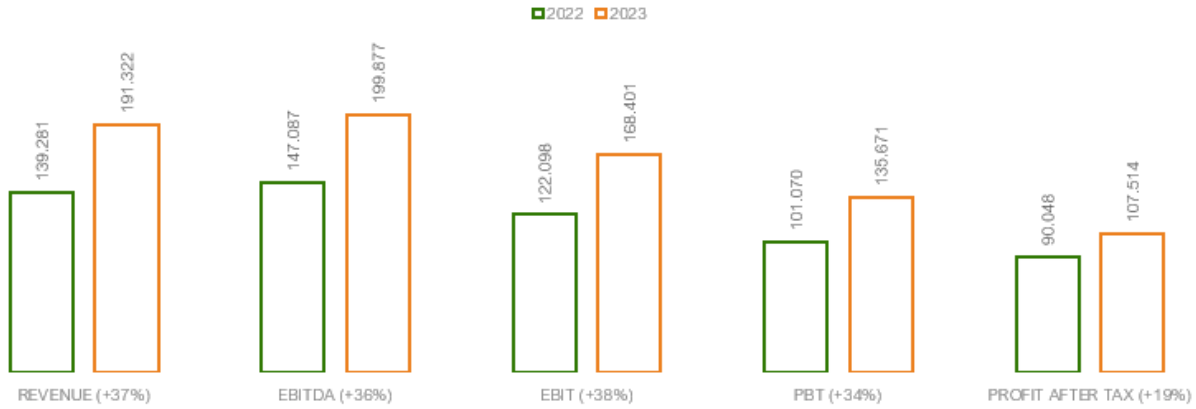
1. Solaria Group

The core business of Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. and subsidiaries ("Solaria") is the development and generation of solar photovoltaic (PV) power, mostly in southern Europe.

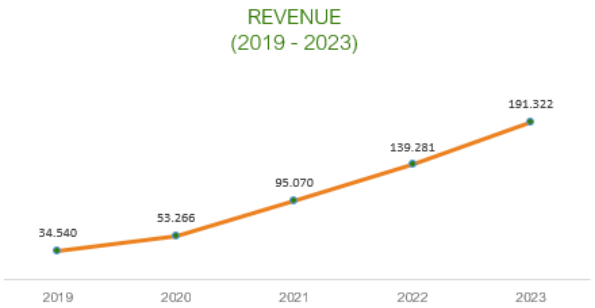
Solaria's mission is to promote the development of the use of sunlight as an energy source by transforming knowledge and experience into innovative solutions that contribute to the well-being and progress of humanity, promoting sustainable economic development and reducing environmental impact, positioning ourselves as leaders through our experience, transparency, flexibility, profitability and quality.

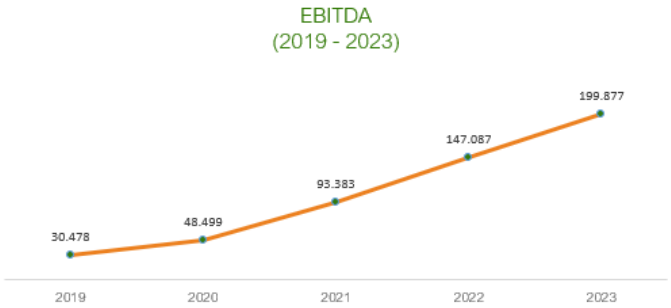
2. Key financial indicators in 2023

The Solaria Group reported revenue of 191,322 thousand euros (+37%), EBITDA of 199,877 thousand euros (+36%), EBIT of 168,401 thousand euros (+38%), profit before tax of 135,671 thousand euros (+34%) and profit after tax of 107,514 thousand euros (+19%) for the year ended December 31, 2023.



Increases in the key income statement items were driven by execution of the Group's business plan, which calls for growth in energy output thanks to the new plants brought on stream. This, coupled with cost streamlining, resulted in a steady and rapid improvement in the Group's earnings in tandem with its growth in recent years.





3. Key highlights of 2023

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

On January 26, 2023, Solaria reported that it had obtained positive environmental impact statements (EISs) for 3,985 MW of its project pipeline, subject to the milestones set out in Royal Decree-Law 23/2020, including the Cifuentes-Trillo, Garoña and Villaviciosa projects.

Connection points

On January 27, 2023, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had obtained new connection points for the installation of 330MW of solar PV plants in Girona and Tarragona.

With this new capacity, Solaria now has 580MW in Catalonia, of which 150MW have already obtained positive EISs.

Cifuentes-Trillo

On March 2, 2023, Solaria disclosed that it had successfully connected its 626MW Cifuente-Trillo solar PV complex to the electricity grid.

Connection points

On March 9, 2023, Solaria disclosed to the market that it had obtained a positive EIS for its two plants in Portugal, Casas de Valeira and Vale Pequeno, with a combined capacity of 375 MW.

Milestones in Royal Decree 23/2020

On April 25, Solaria received Preliminary Administrative Permits for all the projects included in the second milestone of RD 23/2020. These include the Garoña and Villaviciosa packages.

PPA

On July 19, 2023, Solaria announced that it had signed with Shell an option to extend the term of the 300 MW PPA for a further three years from its original expiration date in 2030, having also negotiated a 10% improvement in the current power purchase price.

Financing

On July 27, 2023, Solaria announced that it had reached an in-principle and non-binding agreement with BANCO SANTANDER and the European Investment Bank (EIB) for the long-term financing of 1,085 MW.

The funding has been arranged in the form of project finance for a total of 515 million euros.

Financing

On September 25, 2023, Solaria announced that it had arranged framework financing with the EIB for up to 1.7 billion euros to support a portfolio of photovoltaic projects with a combined 5.6 GW located outside Spain, mainly in Italy and Portugal.

PPA

On September 28, 2023, Solaria announced that it had entered into a long-term power purchase agreement (PPA), in its financial modality, for 10 years and contracted power of 126 MW.

4. Financial information

4.1. Consolidated income statement

Revenue

The Group reported revenue of 191,322 thousand euros in 2023, up 37% from the year before. This healthy performance was underpinned by the increase in output thanks to the connection of the new photovoltaic plants, as set out in the business plan.

The breakdown of revenue by business activity in 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

Thousands of euros (€K)	2023	2022	Absolute change	Relative change
Spain	169,091	121,539	47,552	39%
Italy	10,953	9,513	1,440	15%
Uruguay	3,360	3,191	169	5%
Portugal and Greece	7,498	1,893	5,605	296%
Corporate	420	3,145	(2,725)	(87%)
Total	191,322	139,281	52,041	37%

As illustrated, the specific weight of revenue generated in Spain continued to rise with execution of the Group's business plan.

Personnel expenses

The growth in **personnel expenses** (+45% from 2022) was the result of the higher average number of employees at the Group compared to last year. New staff was required to undertake the Group's ongoing expansion process.

Other operating expenses

The increase in operating expenses was primarily the result of costs accrued for the new plants that came on stream between December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023.

Operating expenses as a percentage of revenue was in line with the year-earlier figure.

Amortization and depreciation

The increase in **amortization and depreciation** was due to the depreciation charges recognized for the new plants commissioned by the Group.

Consolidated net finance income/(expense)

Net finance expense increased in 2023 due to the recognition of finance costs related to the transactions carried out to finance new plants whose accrual had yet to start in the same period last year.

The sharp increase was largely due to the 371.9 million euros of financing for 736 MW entered into between Solaria and ABN AMRO, Commerzbank and the EIB.

Conclusion

Overall, the Group is still on track to deliver its business plan, which will mean higher revenue and cost streamlining. As a result, it should continue to register improvements in its key income statement items.

4.2. Consolidated statement of financial position

Surface rights

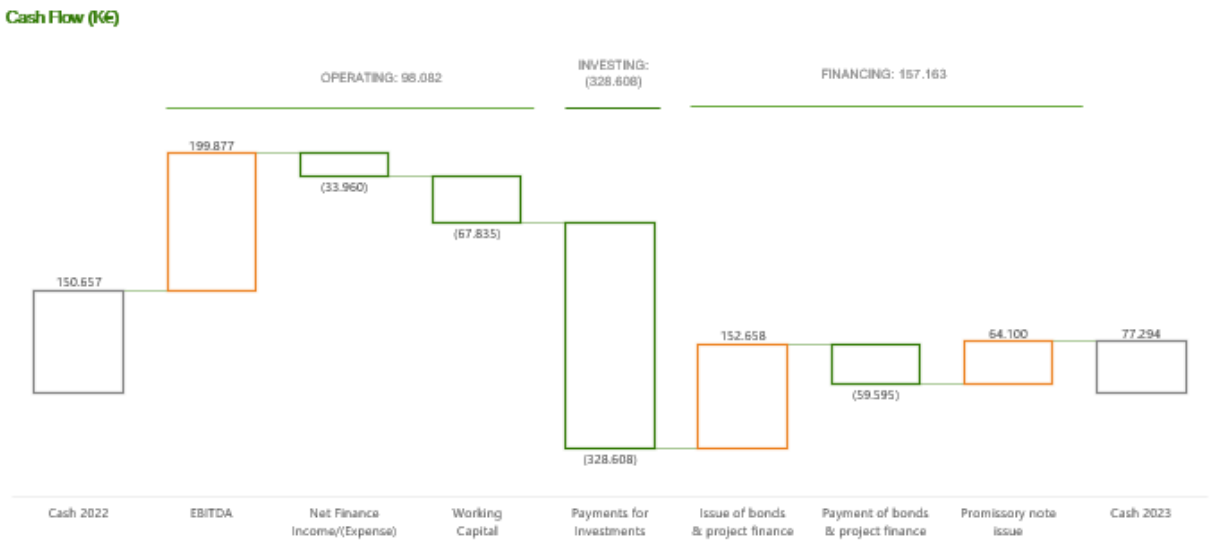
The increase in the balance at December 31, 2023, reflects the addition of new leases of land in accordance with IFRS 16.

Property, plant and equipment

The Group incurred costs for property, plant and equipment in 2023 of 317,552 thousand euros for the new plants currently being built and the purchase of land by Group company Generia Land, S.L. This increase was in line with the targets disclosed.

Cash

The trend in the Group's cash throughout the year is shown below:



Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

The change in the composition of these borrowings in 2023 was the result of the following:

- The increase in bank borrowings following new drawdowns from project debt made in 2023 as construction of the PV parks proceeded. The financing arrangements included in this item are non-recourse debt.
- The change in finance leases related to the execution in a public deed of the new leases for the land where the new plants are located, accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16.
- The increase in "Short-term bonds and debentures" as a result of the payment of commercial paper under the Group's note program registered with the MARF.

Conclusion

The Group continues to enjoy a sound consolidated statement of financial position sheet structure. Each project can meet its operating and finance cost obligations and generate surplus cash, enabling the Group to undertake new investments without the need to use previous cash.

Moreover, capex is on the rise in line with the development of new plants according to the business plan and the Group's stated objectives.

5. Main risks

5.1. Risk related to financial instruments

Market risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is therefore exposed to foreign currency risk in its transactions with foreign currency, especially the US dollar for its plants in Uruguay. The foreign currency risk is minimized with a natural hedge by carrying out all transactions, including financing, in US dollars. The unhedged items are dividend distributions.

Foreign currency risk also arises from certain purchases of certain equipment (mainly photovoltaic modules), which are also made in US dollars. Foreign currency forwards are generally used to hedge foreign currency risk when orders are placed.

The currency other than the euro in which the Group operates is the US dollar.

b) Price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk from the sale of energy to the market. Management addresses this risk by considering current market conditions when transactions are carried out, assessing the possibility of signing contracts with fixed prices, combining part of long-term energy sales at a fixed price through PPAs and part of short-term sales at variable market rates.

c) Cash flow interest rate risk

As the Group has no significant interest-bearing assets, income and cash flows from operating activities are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk arises from non-current bank borrowings. The Group is exposed to cash flow interest rate from its floating-rate bank borrowings. It is the Group's policy to raise finance at fixed rates (project bonds) or enter into derivatives to hedge interest rate risk on loans indexed to a floating interest rate (project finance). All the Group's bank borrowings indexed to floating rates are denominated in euros.

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk based on current market conditions using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. The effect of these interest rate swaps is to convert floating rate borrowings into fixed rate borrowings.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, and deposits with banks and financial institutions. Transactions are only carried out with institutions with high credit ratings and taking into account past experience and other factors. Where customers do not have an independent credit rating, the Finance Department assesses their creditworthiness based on financial position, past experience and other factors.

e) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management entails maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding from an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to close out market positions.

As shown in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position, the Group had negative working capital at December 31, 2023, amounting to 67.4 million euros. However, the Parent's directors do not expect there to be any problems servicing its third-party borrowings at their maturities in accordance with the Group's budgets, which reflect management's judgment based on current circumstances, the factors considered most significant, and the trend considered most likely. They expect the Group will be able to generate sufficient funds to meet its payment obligations over the next financial year both for its improved financing capacity and the undrawn financing facilities available at year-end 2023.

6. Strategy and outlook

Solaria, as a leading company in the development and generation of solar photovoltaic (PV) energy in Europe, is proceeding with its strategy of developing, building, managing and operating its own PV plants. Put another way, the Company runs its projects in-house, doing its own EPC work and overseeing the operation and maintenance of its solar PV plants on stream, achieving some of the lowest capex and opex levels in the market.

Solaria delivered several major milestones in 2023, such as connecting the first of its major projects, Cifuentes-Trillo of 626 MW, to the grid, and obtaining environmental and permits and administrative authorizations for more than 4 GW of projects. In fact, its flagship 595 MW Garoña project was granted

Administrative Construction Authorization in January 2024. Solaria obtained positive environmental impact statements (EISs) for 375 MW of the Casal de Valeira and Vale Pequeno plants in Portugal.

As for new projects, over the course of 2023 Solaria expanded its portfolio with new connection points for the installation of 330 MW of solar PV in Girona and Tarragona and 250 MW in Extremadura.

In the Basque Country, Solaria and the Basque Country energy agency, Ente Vasco de la Energía (EVE), through its company Indarberri, obtained positive EISs and Preliminary Administrative Permits for the Vitoria 1 and Vitoria 2 photovoltaic plants, with total capacity of 100 MW. The Company's objective is to replace polluting energies with other renewable alternatives and lead the region's energy transition.

As for funding its growth plans, On September 25, 2023, the Company arranged framework financing with the EIB for up to 1.7 billion euros to support a portfolio of PV projects with a combined 5.6 GW located outside Spain, mainly in Italy and Portugal. This ensures the Company's financing needs for the next three years.

Meanwhile, Solaria also signed with the EIB and Banco Santander the first loan under the umbrella of its framework financing for a total of 515 million euros to build 24 photovoltaic plants in Spain with total installed capacity of 1.08 GW.

The loans is framed under the initiatives of the EIB's specific support package to the REPowerEU plan, under which the EU aims to reduce dependence on fossil fuelds and enhance energy efficiency and accelerate the production of renewable energy.

In 2023, Solaria signed a new PPA with Endesa for 126 MW of capacity. The solar PV power company thereby reinforces its leadership in the Iberian PPA market, with 1.5 GW now signed with Europe's leading energy groups (e.g. Shell, Statkraft, Axpo). Solaria continues to replicate its successful strategy in its two key target markets, Italy and Germany.

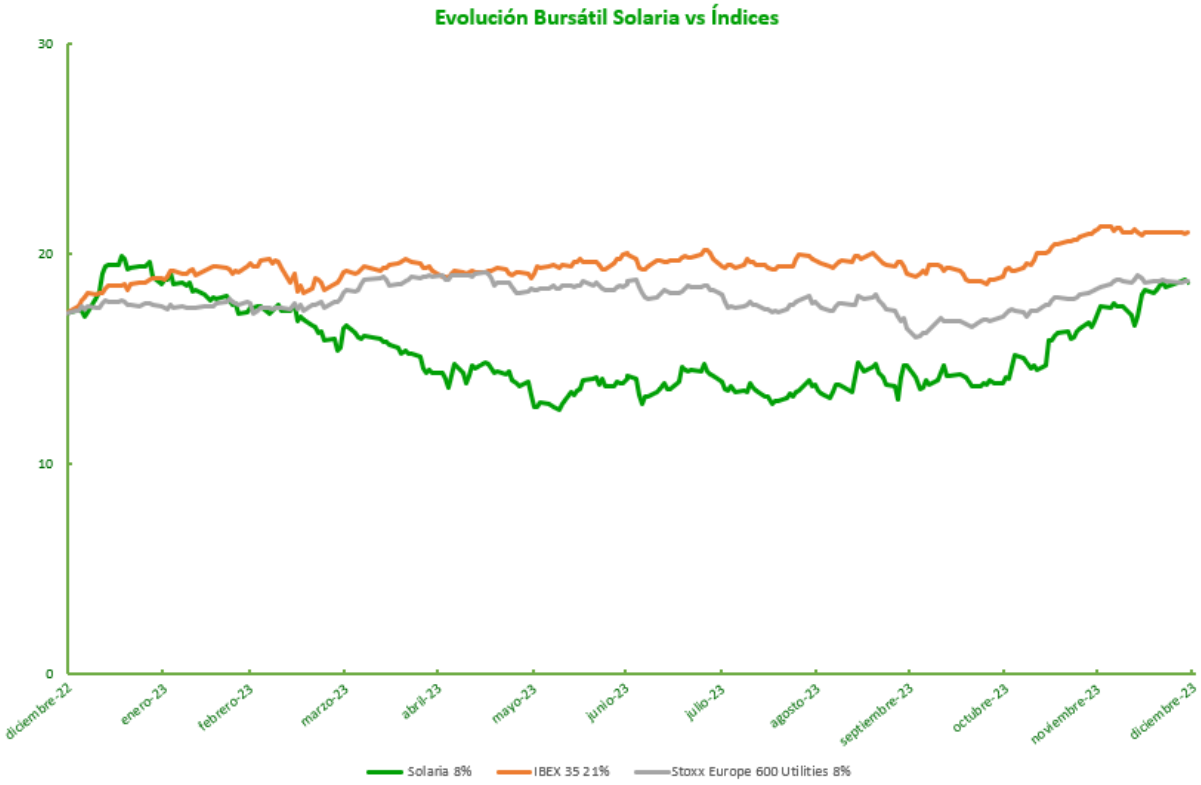
During the year, Solaria further expanded its international footprint, locking in 2.5 GW of capacity for new projects in Italy with the development of three clusters, Palermo (241 MW), Luccano (243 MW) and Spinazzola (308 MW). In Germany, the Company opened new offices in Berlin, thereby continuing its expansion and growing the team. The opening of this new office is a clear expression of Solaria's commitment to the German PV market, where the Company has also identified more than 5 GW of potential projects, mostly in the northeast.

Lastly, requests were submitted for hybridisations with wind power in the Company's own connection points in Spain and Portugal for total power of 1,200 MW, as part of a package with potential wind power identified of over 3 GW.

Solaria continues to search for new opportunities for its infrastructure business as both grid infrastructure and power generation are a hindrance to other businesses, e.g. data processing centers and fiber networks.

The latest projects connected, coupled with the developments, will enable the Company to advance towards its goal of reaching 18 GW by 2030. Solaria also intends to conduct several pilot projects, installing batteries in some of its plants. As a leader in solar PV generation, Solaria will continue working to make the energy transition in Europe a reality.

7. Share price performance



8. Other relevant information disclosed in the period

Other relevant information disclosed by the Group parent in 2023 is available by clicking on the following link:

https://www.cnmv.es/Portal/Otra-Informacion-Relevante/Resultado-OIR.aspx?nif=A83511501

9. Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Solaria Energía y Medio Ambiente, S.A. for information purposes only. It includes forward-looking statements regarding operations and the Group's strategies.

The report does not constitute an invitation to purchase shares in accordance with the Spanish Securities Market Act approved by Legislative Royal Decree 4/2015 of October 23.

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

APPENDIX I - APM

Item	Calculation	Reconciliation (€K) 2023	Reconciliation (€K) 2022	Relevance of use
Working capital	Current assets – Current liabilities	138,377 – 205,711 = (67,374)	200,682 – 185,220 = 15,462	Measure of ability to continue with normal business operations in the short term.
EBITDA	Revenue + Other income - Personnel expenses - Other operating expenses	191,322 + 38,681 - – 19,548 – 10,578 =199,877	139,281 + 28,067 - – 13,483 – 6,778 = 147,087	Measure of operating profitability without considering interest, taxes, provisions, depreciation and amortization
EBIT	EBITDA - Amortization and depreciation, and impairment losses	199,877 – 31,476 = 168,401	147,087 – 24,989 = 122,098	Measure of operating profitability without considering interest and taxes
Profit before tax	EBIT ± Net finance income/(expense)	168,401 – 32,730 = 135,671	122,098 – 21,028 = 101,070	Measure of operating profitability without considering taxes
Net finance income/(expense)	Finance income - Finance costs ± Exchange differences	1,439 - 34,169 = (32,730)	344 - 21,374 + 2 = (21,028)	Measure of finance cost
EBITDA/revenue	$\frac{\text{Revenue} + \text{Other income} - \text{Personnel expenses} - \text{Other operating expenses}}{\text{Revenue}}$	$\frac{199,877}{191,322} = 104\%$	$\frac{147,087}{139,281} = 106\%$	Measure of operating profitability considering direct variable generation costs
EBIT/revenue	$\frac{\text{Revenue} + \text{Other income} - \text{Personnel expenses} - \text{Other operating expenses} - \text{Amortization and depreciation}}{\text{Revenue}}$	$\frac{168,401}{191,322} = 88\%$	$\frac{122,098}{139,281} = 88\%$	Measure of operating profitability considering direct and indirect variable generation costs
Net profit/revenue	$\frac{\text{Revenue} + \text{Other income} - \text{Personnel expenses} - \text{Other operating expenses} - \text{Amortization and depreciation} + \text{Finance income} - \text{Finance costs} \pm \text{Exchange differences} \pm \text{Income tax}}{\text{Revenue}}$	$\frac{107,514}{191,322} = 56\%$	$\frac{90,048}{139,281} = 65\%$	Measure of operating profitability considering direct and indirect variable generation costs, finance costs and taxes
Personnel expenses/revenue	$\frac{\text{Personnel expenses}}{\text{Revenue}}$	$\frac{19,548}{191,322} = 10\%$	$\frac{13,483}{139,281} = 10\%$	Measure of the relationship between personnel expenses and revenue from energy sales.
Operating expenses/revenue	$\frac{\text{Operating expenses}}{\text{Revenue}}$	$\frac{10,578}{191,322} = 5\%$	$\frac{6,778}{139,281} = 5\%$	Measure of the relationship between direct variable generation costs and revenue from energy sales.
Finance costs/revenue	$\frac{\text{Finance costs}}{\text{Revenue}}$	$\frac{32,730}{191,322} = 17\%$	$\frac{21,028}{139,281} = 15\%$	Measure of the relationship between project finance costs and project revenue from energy sales.

SOLARIA ENERGÍA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES
AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The members of the Board of Directors authorized for issue the accompanying 2023 consolidated financial statements and management report at their meeting held on February 26, 2024.

Enrique Díaz-Tejeiro Gutiérrez Chairman	Arturo Díaz-Tejeiro Larrañaga First Vice-Chairman of the Board
Maria Dolores Larrañaga Horna Director	Manuel Azpilicueta Ferrer Director
Carlos Abad Rico Board member Director	María José Canel Crespo Director