



Auditor's Report on Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U.

(Together with the financial statements
and director's report of Madrileña Red
de Gas, S.A.U. for the year ended 31
December 2023)



KPMG Auditores, S.L.
Paseo de la Castellana, 259 C
28046 Madrid

Independent Auditor's Report in accordance with International Standards on Auditing

To the Sole Shareholder of Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet at 31 December 2023, and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the explanatory notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including international independence standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including goodwill (See notes 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 6, 7 and 8)

At 31 December 2023 the Company has property, plant and equipment and intangible assets whose net book value is Euros 285,444 thousand and Euros 802,013 thousand, respectively. The Company tests annually the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and the rest of the intangible assets. These recoverable amounts, estimated by determining the value in use, are calculated by applying valuation techniques that require the exercising of judgement by the Directors and the use of estimates. Due to the high level of judgement, the uncertainty associated with these estimates and the significance of the carrying amount of these assets, this has been considered a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included evaluating the design and implementation of key controls related to the process of estimating the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including goodwill, and assessing the criteria used by the Directors to identify indications of impairment. Furthermore, we evaluated the methodology and reasonableness of the key assumptions used when estimating the recoverable amount, involving our valuation specialists. We also assessed whether the disclosures in the financial statements meet the requirements of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Recoverability of deferred tax assets (See notes 3.14, 6 and 17)

The recognition of deferred tax assets entails a high level of judgement by the Directors in assessing the probability and sufficiency of future taxable profits, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences and tax planning opportunities. Due to the significance of the amount of deferred tax assets and the uncertainty associated with the recovery thereof, this matter has been considered a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included assessing the design and implementation of relevant controls over the recognition and valuation of the deferred tax assets, and evaluating the key assumptions used to estimate the Company's future taxable profits. We also assessed the sufficiency of future taxable profits to offset deferred tax assets within the time limit established in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company. We also assessed whether the disclosures included in the financial statements meet the requirements of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company.

Tax inspections and tax contingencies (See notes 6, 17, 23)

As mentioned in note 23 to the financial statements, the Company has certain tax contingencies derived from the tax inspections carried out by the taxation authorities for corporate income tax. The identification and evaluation of potential tax risks requires significant judgements by the Directors in relation to, inter alia, their probability of occurrence and their quantification for the purpose of recognition and disclosure in the financial statements, where applicable, in accordance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company. Due to the high degree of judgment, the significance of the contingencies and the unpredictability of the final result, this has been considered a key audit matter.



As part of our procedures and in the context of our audit of the financial statements, we have obtained confirmation from the Company's external tax advisors that provides an assessment of the Company's tax risks deriving from the aforementioned tax inspections. We also used our own specialists to complete our assessment of the arguments put forward by the Company and its advisors regarding the tax inspections. Likewise, we have evaluated whether the information disclosed in the notes to the financial statements in this regard is appropriate, in accordance with the criteria set out in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company.

CNMC ruling and contingencies (see notes 6 and 23)

As indicated in note 23, on 17 March 2023 the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMC) notified Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. and Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. of a ruling determining that the drawdowns made after 21 May 2021 (the date on which Law 7/2021 of 20 May 2021 on climate change and the energy transition entered into force) under the credit agreement entered into between the parties on 18 June 2019 contravene article 62.6 of the Hydrocarbon Industry Law (Law 34/1998), and thus requiring Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. to take the necessary steps to reverse the amounts drawn down, such that they are compatible with Law 34/1998, within a period of three months of notification of the ruling. Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. lodged an appeal against this ruling with the Spanish High Court in 2023. Subsequent to this, Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. has submitted an action plan to the CNMC, proposing various alternatives, and it is currently in contact with this body to comply with the legally binding measures set out in the above ruling. Any evaluation of the potential impacts that may arise as a result of the above-mentioned legally binding measures is complex and requires estimates and significant judgements by the Directors in relation to, inter alia, their probability of occurrence and their quantification for the purpose of recognition and disclosure in the financial statements, where applicable, in accordance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company. Due to the high level of judgement and the associated uncertainty, we have considered this a key audit matter.

As part of our procedures and in the context of our audit of the financial statements, we have obtained confirmation from the Company's external legal advisors that provides an assessment of the risk for the Company in relation to the CNMC's legally binding measures. In addition, we brought in our own specialists to complete our evaluation of the arguments put forward by the Company and its advisors regarding the CNMC's legally binding measures. We also assessed whether the disclosures in the notes to the financial statements are appropriate, in accordance with the criteria set out in the financial reporting framework applicable to the Company.

Other Matter

As mentioned in note 3.1.1 to the accompanying financial statements, these financial statements have not been prepared to comply with legal requirements and have been audited under International Standards on Auditing (ISA). They have been prepared voluntarily in accordance with a globally recognized accounting framework in order to facilitate comparison with other entities within the same sector.

Under no circumstances may this report be considered an auditor's report in the terms provided in legislation regulating the audit of accounts in Spain.



Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements or our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work that we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements in such a way that they give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 ISA 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a true and fair view.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

KPMG Auditores, S.L.

On the Spanish Official Register of Auditors ("ROAC") with No. S0702

Juan Ignacio Fernández Pérez

3 April 2024



MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

Financial statements prepared under IFRS-EU corresponding to the year ended on
December 31st 2023

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)

ASSETS	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		1,098,023	1,123,479
Intangible assets	7	802,013	802,438
Property, plant and equipment	8	285,444	300,867
Financial assets	9 y 24	2,758	7,817
Deferred tax assets	17	7,808	12,357
CURRENT ASSETS		105,432	51,716
Inventories	11	1,502	2,401
Trade and other receivables	9,10	42,501	30,938
Financial assets	24	2,680	1,751
Deferred expenses		403	432
Cash and cash equivalents	12	58,346	16,194
TOTAL ASSETS		1,203,455	1,175,195
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
EQUITY		789,181	752,919
Capital	13	1,048	1,048
Share premium	13	100,354	100,354
Reserves	13	421,199	331,184
Other contributions from shareholders	13	207,796	223,996
Profit/(loss) for the year		56,068	90,099
Adjustments for changes in value	25	2,716	6,238
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		360,651	353,918
Provisions	16	2,578	3,496
Other non-current liabilities	9,14	225,030	225,023
Payables to related parties	9,14,20	1,800	1,800
Deferred income	15	30,563	31,676
Deferred tax liabilities	17	100,680	91,923
CURRENT LIABILITIES		53,623	68,358
Provisions	16	1,146	1,169
Financial liabilities	9,14	2,147	21,467
Payables to related parties	9,14,20	28	28
Trade and other payables	9,14	50,302	45,694
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,203,455	1,175,195

Notes 1 to 25 set out in the attached report form an integral part of these financial statements.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

**INCOME STATEMENT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER
31st 2023**

(Expressed in thousand of euros)

CONTINUING OPERATIONS	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Revenues	18	143,129	165,122
Raw materials and consumables	18	(3,208)	(8,415)
Self-constructed assets		1,658	1,430
Other income	15	2,355	2,296
Staff costs	18	(10,123)	(10,321)
Other operating expenses	18	(19,722)	(21,267)
Amortisation and depreciation	7,8	(29,460)	(30,420)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	24,8	6	(428)
Other results	18	(460)	(1,123)
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS)		84,175	96,874
Financial income	18	473	91,221
Financial costs	18	(8,740)	(66,241)
NET FINANCIAL INCOME/ EXPENSE		(8,267)	24,980
PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		75,908	121,854
Income tax	17	(19,840)	(31,755)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		56,068	90,099

Notes 1 to 25 set out in the attached report form an integral part of these financial statements.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
ON DECEMBER 31st 2023**

(Expressed in thousand of euros)

A) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31/12/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Profit/ (Loss) for the period		56,068	90,099
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
On cash-flow hedges	25	(2,619)	8,317
On actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments (net of tax)	12, 16	(84)	(223)
Tax effect	17	655	(2,079)
Total income and expenses recognized in equity		(2,048)	6,015
Transfers to the profit and loss account			
On cash-flow hedges	25	(2,077)	-
Tax effect	17	519	-
Total transfers to the profit and loss account		(1,558)	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		52,462	96,114

Notes 1 to 25 set out in the attached report form an integral part of these financial statements.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)

B) TOTAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Capital	Share premium	Reserves	Other contributions from shareholders	Profit/(loss) for the period	Adjustments for changes in value (Note 25)	Total
	(Note 14)	(Note 14)	(Note 14)	(Note 14)	(Note 14)		
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	1,048	100,354	261,109	-	70,305	-	432,816
Total recognized income and expenses	-	-	(223)	-	90,099	6,238	96,114
Operations with shareholders or owners							
Other contributions from shareholders	-	-	-	612,876	-	-	612,876
Dividends	-	-	-	(388,880)	-	-	(388,880)
Other changes in equity	-	-	70,305	-	(70,305)	-	-
	-	-	(7)	-	-	-	(7)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	1,048	100,354	331,184	223,996	90,099	6,238	752,919
Total recognized income and expenses	-	-	(84)	-	56,068	(3,522)	52,462
Operations with shareholders or owners							
Dividends	-	-	-	(16,200)	-	-	(16,200)
Other changes in equity	-	-	90,099	-	(90,099)	-	-
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	1,048	100,354	421,199	207,796	56,068	2,716	789,181

Notes 1 to 25 set out in the attached report form an integral part of these financial statements.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023

(Expressed in thousand of euros)

A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
1. Profit/(loss) for the period before income tax		75,908	121,854
2. Adjustments for:		34,838	3,925
Amortisation and depreciation (+)	7,8	29,460	30,420
Impairment adjustments (+/-)		10	356
Change in provisions (+/-).		(84)	45
Release of grants (-)	15	(2,355)	(2,296)
Results from disposals of fixed assets (+)		(6)	428
Financial income (-)		(473)	(91,221)
Financial expenses (+)	18	8,740	66,241
Change in fair value of financial instruments	25	(454)	(48)
3. Changes in working capital		(8,830)	(9,960)
Inventories (+/-)		899	684
Trade and other receivables (+/-)	10	(11,573)	(1,510)
Other current assets (+/-)		96	128
Creditors and other payables (+/-)	14	2,969	(8,209)
Other non-current liabilities (+/-)		(1,221)	(1,053)
4. Other cash flow from operating activities		(11,099)	(39,846)
Interest paid (-)	14	(7,849)	(34,694)
Interest collected (+)		473	-
Income tax (paid)/received (+/-)	17	(3,723)	(5,152)
A) Cash flow from operating activities (+/-1+/-2+/-3+/-4)		90,817	75,973
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(13,027)	(76,173)
6. Amounts paid on investments (-)		-	(59,700)
group and associate companies			
Intangible assets	7	(1,931)	(1,899)
Property, plant and equipment	8	(11,096)	(14,574)
7. Amounts collected from divestments (+)		(106)	10,817
Other financial assets		(112)	(81)
Non-current assets held for sale		-	10,898
Fixed assets		6	-
B) Cash flow from investing activities (7-6)		(13,133)	(65,356)
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		926	2,325
9. Amounts collected from grants		926	2,325
Grants	14		
10. Collections and payments financial liability instruments		(20,258)	(30,257)
Insurance of			
Bank loans (+)		-	255,000
Repayment and amortization of			
Bank loans (-)		(20,000)	(10,000)
Debts with group companies and associates (+).		-	(275,000)
Other financial liabilities IFRS payments 16 (-)		(258)	(257)
11. Dividend payments		(16,200)	-
C) Cash flow from financing activities		(35,532)	(27,932)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS		42.152	(17,315)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		16,194	33,509
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		58,346	16,194

Notes 1 to 25 set out in the attached report form an integral part of these financial statements.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

1. General information

Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. (hereinafter, the Company) is a Spanish public limited liability company, that was incorporated on July 3rd, 2009 under the registered name of GEM Servicios Comunes 2, S.L. The Company subsequently changed its registered name to Madrileña Servicios Comunes, S.L.U. on February 15th, 2010, and then to its current name as a result of the merger through absorption with Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. on June 30th, 2011.

Its current registered and tax address is in “Centro Empresarial Arco”, calle Virgilio n° 2-B Edificio 1, 28223 Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid).

Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. is the company resulting from the merger through absorption of Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. (as the merging company) and Madrileña Red de Gas II, S.A.U. (as the merged company) carried out on December 17th, 2013.

The merged company was incorporated on September 13th, 2010, resulting from the merger through absorption of Nueva Madrileña de Gas, S.A.U. (as the merging Company) and Madrileña Red de Gas II, S.A.U. (as the merged company) carried out on May 31st, 2012. Under this transaction the merging company Nueva Madrileña de Gas, S.A.U. changed its corporate form and its name to Madrileña Red de Gas II, S.A.U.

On May 7th 2015, the Company Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. acquired the 100% of the Company's shares of MSIP Violin BV, and became part of the Group, whose ultimate parent company is Elisandra Spain IV, S.L (sole shareholder of Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U.), whose shareholders turn are Realgaz, S.A.S (formerly called C41, S.A.S), Stichting Depositary PGGM Infrastructure Funds, JCSS Mike S.A.R.L and Lancashire County Pension Fund.

On July 25th, 2017, the General Meeting of Shareholders approved the transfer of the shareholdings held by Lancashire County Pension Fund, representing 12.50% of the share capital of Elisandra Spain IV, S.L to LPPI Infrastructure Investment LP. By October 2017 Lancashire County Pension Fund had contributed its 12.5% stake in the company to the pooled investments vehicle, LPPI Infrastructure Investments LP, which is owned by it and the London Pension Fund Authority.

The Company forms part of the Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. Group, and its direct parent is Elisandra Spain V, S.L. On March 20th 2024 the directors of the Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. Group authorised the issue of the consolidated annual accounts for 2023, prepared under IFRS-EU (the 2022 accounts were authorised for issue on March 21st 2023). The consolidated annual accounts will be filed at the Madrid Mercantile Registry.

Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. has its registered office and tax address located at Calle Virgilio, 2B, edificio 1, Pozuelo de Alarcón, (Madrid) from July 21st 2015.

The Company's corporate purpose is the distribution and secondary transmission of natural gas as well as the distribution and sale of piped liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The activities included in its corporate purpose may be carried out in full or in part indirectly through the holding of shares or interests in companies having identical or analogous purposes in accordance with legislation on the hydrocarbon sector.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)**

2. Regulatory framework

Main characteristics of the Spanish gas sector

The Spanish gas sector is regulated by Law 34/1998, of October 7th on the hydrocarbons sector, amended by Law 12/2007, of July 2nd Royal Decree-Law 13/2012 and Law 18/2015, of May 21st as well as Law 18/2014, of October 15th and by its enabling regulations, the most relevant being Royal Decree 1434/2002, of December 27th Royal Decree 949/2001, of August 3rd and Royal Decree 984/2015, of October 30th.

The Ministry of the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, (previously Ministry of the Ecological Transition), is the competent organization responsible for the regulation of the gas and electricity industries, while the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) is the regulatory authority in charge of maintaining and ensuring effective competition and transparent functioning of the Spanish energy industries. Prior to the publication of Law 3/2013 of June 4th, these functions were performed by the National Energy Commission (CNE), which was later integrated into the CNMC. The Ministries belonging to the Regional Governments also have competencies in legislative enactment and regulatory powers.

Royal Decree Law 1/2019, of 11th January, on urgent measures to bring the competencies of the National Commission on Markets and Competition into line with the requirements of Community Law with respect to Directives 2009/72/EC and 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 13 July 2009, on the common rules for the internal market in electricity and natural gas, amended Law 3/2013, of 4 June, on the creation of the National Commission on Markets and Competition; Law 34/1998, of October 7th, on the hydrocarbon sector; Law 24/2013, of 26 December, on the Electricity Sector; and Law 18/2014, of October 15th, approving urgent measures for growth, competition and efficiency.

With respect to the aspects subject to amendment, first of all, a mechanism is brought in to ensure consistency in the exercise of the competencies pertaining to the regulator with exclusive competence on the basis of the energy scheme that article 149.1.25.^a of the Spanish Constitution attributes to Central Government, defining for such purposes a procedure which, in any event, guarantees the independence of the regulatory authority in approving legislative circulars, while foreseeing a prior reconciliation arrangement in order to attempt to deliver a mutually agreed solution in the event of discrepancy. In this way, the rule envisages that prior to the start of processing of the National Commission on Markets and Competition's legislative circulars, the Government, through an order of the Ministry of Ecological Transition, may establish the energy policy guidelines to be taken into account in the circular that is approved by the National Commission on Markets and the Competition. In such cases, and prior to the approval of the legislative circular, the Ministry of Ecological Transition may issue a report on the consistency of the proposal with such guidelines. In the event of discrepancies between the parties, a Cooperation Committee will be formed in order to seek an understanding between the both parties.

If there are no discrepancies or if there are, an understanding has been reached between the parties, the legislative circulars approved by the National Commission on Markets and the Competition will state that they are adopted «in accordance with the energy policy guidelines of the Ministry of Ecological Transition ». Otherwise, they will indicate that they are adopted «having heard the Ministry of Ecological Transition ».

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)**

Second, with respect to the remuneration of gas and electricity transport and distribution activities and of liquefied natural gas plants (except for underground natural gas storage facilities), the rule specifies that the National Commission on Markets and Competition will approve the methodology, the remuneration parameters, the asset regulatory base and the annual remuneration of the activity. In any event, the financial remuneration rate may not exceed the threshold established by Law for the regulatory period. For electricity and natural gas network access tolls, it is established that apart from the toll methodology, the regulatory authority will approve their structure and specific values, with the Ministry of Ecological Transition being tasked with approving the structure of the charges, methodology and values.

Third, in relation to the terms of access and connection to the electricity and natural gas transport and distribution network, the National Commission on Markets and the Competition will be tasked with approving the methodology and conditions of access and connection that will comprise the economic criteria, and with assessing capacity, reasons for rejection, content of the requests, permits and contracts and the obligations of publicity and transparency regarding relevant access and connection information.

Fourth, the National Commission on Markets and Competition will be tasked with regulating the rules on the functioning of organised markets in terms of their regulated component in those aspects approval of which pertains to the national regulatory authority, in accordance with European Community law. In preparing the legislative circulars relating to the remuneration of regulated activities, network access tolls and access and connection terms and conditions and the rules on the functioning of organised markets, the National Commission on Markets and the Competition should take into account the energy policy guidelines that have been defined by the Ministry of Ecological Transition.

Fifth, the new regulation provides that the remuneration of the electricity system operator and gas system technical manager will be that established by the National Commission on Markets and the Competition, it clarifies the control function with respect to the transport network investment plans and re-defines the distribution of competencies under the disciplinary and inspection regime, in line with the function changes brought in.

Finally, it establishes a transitional regime for all the changes that are brought in, in order to ensure an orderly transfer of functions and that the legal certainty of the sector players is not affected.

On 2023 March 1st, the National Markets and Competition Commission published the timetable for policy circulars that may affect the aspects of energy policy with a planned 2023 process. The National Markets and Competition Commission approved in 2023 the following Circular related to the gas sector:

- Circular 2/2023, of February 28th, of the National Markets and Competition Commission amending Circular 1/2020 of January 9th, which establishes the remuneration methodology for the technical manager of the gas system.

The National Markets and Competition Commission published on March 1st 2022 the calendar of regulatory Circulars that may have an impact on energy policy issues scheduled to be processed in 2022. The National Markets and Competition Commission approved in 2022 the following Circular related to the gas sector:

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

- Circular 1/2022, of January 25th, which determines natural gas and renewable gas supply prices.

Furthermore, the Technical Manager of the System, Enagás, S.A., is responsible for the appropriate functioning and coordination of the gas system. Law 12/2007 of July 2nd limits the shareholding in Enagás, S.A. to a maximum of 5% of its share capital, voting rights to 3% in general, and to 1% participants in gas activities, and in any event, the sum of the interest of the shareholders undertaking activities in the gas sector cannot exceed 40%.

In general, the Spanish gas sector has the following main characteristics:

- It is an industry in which regulated and unregulated activities coexist. The regulated activities consist of transport, regasification, storage and distribution of natural gas. The non-regulated activities comprise production, supply and retailing of natural gas.
- The natural gas sector is entirely dependent on foreign supplies of natural gas, which represent almost 99.9% of the natural gas supply in Spain.
- Under EU legislation (Directives 2003/55/CE of June 26th, and 2009/73/UE of July 13th), the supply of natural gas in Spain is totally de-regulated, and all Spanish consumers can freely choose their natural gas provider as of January 1st 2003. The deregulation procedure for the industry has been reinforced substantially by the disappearance as of July 1st 2008 of the bundled tariff of distribution companies and the subsequent right of consumers to participate in the deregulated market (although as indicated further below a tariff of last resort has been maintained for consumers of lower consumption).

The National Markets and Competition Commission published a Resolution of December 16th, 2021, which establishes the amount of remuneration for the technical manager of the system for 2022 and the fee for its financing.

The National Markets and Competition Commission published a Resolution of December 22nd, 2022, which establishes the amount of remuneration for the technical manager of the system for 2023 and the fee for its financing.

Finally, the National Markets and Competition Commission published a Resolution of September 28th, 2023, which establishes the amount of remuneration for the technical manager of the system for 2024 and the fee for its financing.

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Regulation of natural gas activities in Spain

The natural gas activities are divided into: regulated activities: transport, storage, regasification and natural gas distribution; and non-regulated activities: production, supply and commercialization of natural gas.

2.1 Regulated activities

Regulated activities are characterized by:

- *Need for prior government authorization:* The undertaking of regulated activities requires prior regulated administrative authorization. In order to obtain this authorization, the applicant must demonstrate its legal, technical and economic capacity to exercise this activity. This authorization creates a legal monopoly for the regulated activity in a predetermined territory.
- *Remuneration established by legislation:* The general directives that set the remuneration for these activities are governed by Law 18/2014 of October 15th and Royal Decree 949/2001 of August 3rd while the specific remuneration to be received is updated annually by ministerial order.

Thus, the remuneration framework incentivizes the further development of the network infrastructure while allowing companies to recover investments made in the network and the operating costs incurred in undertaking regulated activities.

The regulatory framework for the natural gas industry in Spain has a procedure for settlement compensation amongst companies in the sector for net billing of gas acquisition and other costs, so that each company receives the appropriate remuneration for their regulated activities.

- *Subjection to specific obligations:* The carrying out of regulated activities is subject to specific obligations to ensure the development of competition in retailing. The two main obligations in this sense consist of permitting access by third parties to the transport and distribution pipelines (including regasification and storage) and the obligation to keep the regulated and non-regulated activities separate.

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Circular 8/2019 of December 12th, the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the methodology and conditions of access and capacity allocation in the natural gas system, amended by Circular 9/2021 of December 15th, which establishes the methodology and conditions for access and allocation of capacity in the natural gas system in order to adapt the regulations to the current context of the gas market and complete the circular with the development of mechanisms that prevent the hoarding of capacity in the capacity allocation processes of the gas system facilities and that manage situations of contractual congestion. Regulates access by third parties to the network, which is managed by a single telematic platform, as well as the rights and obligations of each person involved in the system, develops the procurement of capacity services individually or aggregated and homogenizes the procedures of procurement at all facilities in the system and establishes, by default, the allocation of capacity through market mechanisms, modifying the procurement regime capacity established previously in the Royal Decree 948/2015, of October 30th, as well as in the regime established in 2001 by Royal Decree 949/2001, of August 3rd. The owners of the transport and distribution pipelines have the right to receive tolls and levies in consideration for this access, which are updated annually under ministerial order.

The legislation establishes the duty of functional separation, which means not only accounting separation, in order to avoid cross-subsidization and increase the transparency of the calculation of rates, tolls and levies, and legal separation, through separate companies, but also the requirement of independent operation of the regulated subsidiary company with regard to the other companies in the group.

2.1.1 Transport

The transport activity includes regasification, storage and transport of gas through the high pressure gas pipeline network:

- *Regasification:* Natural gas is imported to Spain through a pipeline network (in gas form) and by gas tankers (in liquid form, hereinafter, liquefied natural gas). The regasification is the activity that involves the conversion of liquefied natural gas, stored in cryogenic tanks generally at regasification plants, into a gaseous state, which is then pumped into the national gas pipeline network.
- *Transport:* once the natural gas is imported or produced and, if necessary, regasified, it is injected in gas form into the high pressure gas pipeline transport network. The transport network crosses most regions in Spain and transports the natural gas to the major consumers, such as electricity plants and industrial customers and local distributors.

The transport network is owned primarily by Enagás, S.A., although other companies own a small proportion of it.

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- *Storage:* facilities consist mainly of underground tanks, which are necessary to ensure a constant supply of natural gas that is not affected by seasonal changes and other demand peaks. These facilities also serve to fulfil the obligation established by Royal Decree 1766/2007 of December 28th to maintain minimum security reserves. Current legislation also allows for unregulated underground storage facilities with third-party access, negotiated and previously authorized by the Spanish Government, although no such facilities currently exist.

The Royal Decree-Law 13/2014, of October 3rd, introduced a number of urgent measures in relation to the gas sector and ownership of nuclear plants.

This Royal Decree-Law formally accepted the relinquishment of the Castor natural gas storage plant and the termination of the concession to operate the plant held by Escal UGS, S.L. Additionally, the ongoing administration and maintenance of the facility was assigned to Enagás, S.A., with the related costs remunerated by the gas system. Finally, the amount of 1,351 million euros was paid to Escal UGS, S.L., based on the net value of the investment in the facility. This sum was paid by Enagás, S.A. in exchange for a claim against the gas system whereby the amount is to be recovered over the following 30 years.

In accordance with the Judgement of the Constitution Court of 2017 December 21st, that declares articles 4 to 6 and article 2.2, additional provision one and transitional provision one of that Royal Decree Law, null and void, Ministerial Order TEC/1367/2018, of 20 December, does not include these collection rights of Enagas for 2019.

Resolution of May 19th 2022, of the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the remuneration for the year of gas 2023 (from October 1st 2022 to September 30th, 2023) and adjustments for gas year 2022 and 2021 of the companies that carry out the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas plants, natural gas transportation and distribution.

Resolution of May 30th 2023, of the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the remuneration for the year of gas 2024 (from October 1st 2023 to September 30th, 2024) of the companies that carry out the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas plants, natural gas transportation and distribution.

In the third final provision of Order TED/929/2022, of September 27th, establishing the gas system charges and the remuneration and fees for basic subway storage facilities for the gas year 2023, the differences between the remuneration for 2019 in force and that calculated in accordance with the rulings of the Supreme Court 1013/2022, of July 18th, 2022, and 1365/2021, of November 29th, 2021, both against Order TED/1286/2020, of December 29th, 2021, are recognized in favour of the distributors, of July 18, 2022, and 1365/2021, of November 23th, 2021, both against Order TED/1286/2020, of December 19th. The amount recognized incorporates legal interest, as determined by the second judgment cited.

Finally, on September 26th, 2023, Order TED/1072/2023 was published, establishing the gas system charges and the remuneration and fees for basic subway storage facilities for the 2024 gas year.

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2.1.2 Distribution

Natural gas is transported from the high pressure transport pipeline network to the final consumer through the medium and lower pressure transport pipeline network owned by distribution companies.

According to Royal Decree-Law 5/2005, of March 11th, distribution businesses operate under a system of administrative authorizations that provides a distributor the right to exclusive operation within a given distribution zone. Additionally, Law 12/2007, of July 2nd, gives the distributor within a given zone the preference to obtain authorizations for adjoining zones.

Until July 1st, 2008, distributors also had the obligation to act as supplier of any consumer that accepted the regulated tariff. From July 1st, 2008 onwards, the distributor's activity is restricted to the expansion and management of distribution networks, with separate supply companies being responsible for the supply of gas to the end consumer, as discussed in section 2.2.2.

Royal Decree-Law 13/2012, of March 30th, transposes into Spanish law EU directives concerning common rules for internal gas and electricity markets, and electronic communications, as well as introducing measures to correct the deviations resulting from the imbalance between revenues and costs of the electricity and gas sector. In relation to the gas sector, measures introduced to correct the imbalance include the suspension of administrative authorisation of pipelines, except for those that are subject to international commitments, suspension of authorization of new regasification plants, as well as delays to remuneration of underground storage facilities.

Royal Decree-Law 8/2014, of July 4th, which was later transcribed into Law 18/2014, of October 17th, introduced measures for growth, competitiveness and efficiency. The key aspects of this Law as applied to the natural gas sector are described below:

- The principle of the gas system's economic and financial sustainability is established, whereby any regulation relating to the sector that entails an increase in costs for the gas system or a reduction in revenue must also bring an equivalent reduction in other cost items or an equivalent increase in revenue to ensure a balance in the system.
- The principle of economic and financial sustainability means that the revenue generated from the use of the facilities must meet all system costs. Gas system revenue will be employed solely to remunerate the regulated activities performed to supply gas.
- Annual deficits between system costs and revenue may not exceed 10% of revenue payable for the period, or the cumulative outstanding deficit within the system may not exceed 15%. If this sum is exceeded, tolls will be automatically revised to cover the portion that exceeds said limit. The portion of the deficit which, without exceeding the limits, is not offset by the rise in tolls and charges, will be financed by the parties to the settlement system, in proportion to the remuneration applicable to them. Each party will be entitled to recover its deficit contributions over the following five years including interest costs calculated using prevalent market rates.

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- The remuneration methodologies for the natural gas sector will take into consideration the costs incurred by an efficient, well-managed company to perform the activity under the principle of realization whereby the activity must be performed at the lowest possible cost to the system.
- Regulatory periods spanning six years have been established for the remuneration of regulated activities, allowing for possible adjustments every three years to the system's remuneration parameters (including unit reference values for customers and sales, operating and maintenance costs, etc.) in the event of significant changes to revenue and costs of the system. The first regulatory period will end on December 31st 2020.
- The remuneration system for transmission, regasification and storage facilities is based on homogenous principles including the use of the net asset value of an operator as the basis for calculating investment remuneration, inclusion of variable remuneration based on gas transported, re-gasified or stored by asset type and elimination of all automatic review procedures for values and parameters based on price indices.
- With respect to new secondary transmission facilities, remuneration is included in the remuneration methodology for distribution facilities, linking remuneration to customers' growth and to new demand generated.
- With regard to distribution facilities, remuneration is calculated for each distribution company and all its facilities based on the number of customers connected and the volume of gas supplied. However, automatic reviews are eliminated based on the Consumer Price Index and Industrial Price Index, and the parametric remuneration formula is established to distinguish remuneration categories between supplies at pressures equal to or below 4 bars, between consumers with an annual consumption of less than 50 MWh and consumers with a higher consumption, so as to guarantee the adequacy of system revenue at all consumption levels, taking into account the toll revenues in each case. The remuneration established in the Order IET/2446/2013, of December 27th is maintained, for the period from January 1st of 2014 to when the Royal Decree-Law 8/2014 came into force.
- In order to incentivise network expansion to non-gasified zones and bring remuneration into line with actual costs incurred by companies, different unit values are used depending on whether or not customers and consumption are in recently-gasified municipalities.

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- With respect to the gas system's accumulated deficit as on December 31st 2014, which is supported by the subjects of the liquidation system, has been recognised, in the final liquidation applicable to the year 2014. This deficit will be financed by facility owners over a 15-year period; annual payments will be included as a system cost including interest costs calculated using prevalent market rates. On December 1st, 2017, the Company subscribed a loan agreement with a banking entity for the nominal amount pending collection (Note 10).
- A new system cost is introduced corresponding to the remuneration of natural gas assigned to the tariff marked under the Algeria contract, supplied through the Maghreb pipeline, as a result of the Award issued by the Paris International Court of Arbitration on August 9th 2010. The amount to be collected is up to Euros 164 million, and will be paid from the year 2015 during five years, including interest costs calculated using prevalent market rates.

Resolution of 2019 December 18th of the National Markets and Competition Commission has established the remuneration of companies engaged in the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas, transport and distribution plants for the year 2020. In particular, the provisional remuneration granted for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. for the year 2020 amounts to 147,093 thousand euros.

Order TEC/1259/2019 of December 20th, includes an adjustment of the remuneration for 2018 for an amount of 6,637 thousand euros of higher income.

Order TEC/1286/2020 of December 29th, includes an adjustment of the remuneration for 2019 for an amount of 2,770 thousand euros of lower income.

Resolution of February 11th 2021, of the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the remuneration for the year of gas 2021 (from January 1st to September 30th, 2021) of the companies that carry out the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas plants, natural gas transportation and distribution, forecasts a remuneration for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. for the year of gas 2021 amounts to 104,280 thousand euros and establishing a 2020 remuneration adjustment for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U amounts to 4,176 thousand euros of lower income.

Resolution of May 20th 2021, of the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the remuneration for the year of gas 2022 (from October 1st 2021 to September 30th, 2022) of the companies that carry out the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas plants, natural gas transportation and distribution, forecasts a remuneration for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. for the year of gas 2022 amounts to 138,244 thousand euros. Furthermore this resolution includes a 2021 remuneration adjustment (from January 1st to September 30th, 2021) for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U amounts to 2,266 thousand euros of higher income being the remuneration amounts to 106,546 thousand euros and an additional final 2020 remuneration adjustment amounts to 1,163 thousand euros of higher income.

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Resolution of May 19th, 2022, of the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the provisional remuneration for the year of gas 2023 (from October 1st 2022 to September 30th, 2023) of the companies that carry out the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas plants, natural gas transportation and distribution, forecasts a provisional remuneration for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. for the year of gas 2023 amounts to 130,620 thousand euros. Furthermore this resolution includes a 2022 remuneration adjustment (from October 1st 2021 to September 30th, 2022) amounts to 2,762 thousand euros of lower income being the remuneration amounts to 135,483 thousand euros and an additional final 2021 (from January 1st to September 30th, 2021) remuneration adjustment amounts to 1,963 thousand euros of higher income.

Resolution of May 30th, 2023, of the National Markets and Competition Commission, which establishes the provisional remuneration for the year of gas 2024 (from October 1st 2023 to September 30th, 2024) of the companies that carry out the regulated activities of liquefied natural gas plants, natural gas transportation and distribution, forecasts a provisional remuneration for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. for the year of gas 2024 amounts to 119,577 thousand euros. Furthermore this resolution includes a 2023 remuneration adjustment (from October 1st 2022 to September 30th, 2023) amounts to 774 thousand euros of higher income being the remuneration amounts to 131,394 thousand euros, a 2022 remuneration adjustment (from October 1st 2021 to September 30th, 2022) amounts to 735 thousand euros of higher income, a 2021 remuneration adjustment (from January 1st 2021 to September 30th, 2021) amounts to 17 thousand euros of higher income and a 2020 remuneration adjustment (from January 1st 2020 to December 31th, 2020) amounts to 23 thousand euros of higher income as a result of judgment number 1365/2021 of the Supreme Court.

Finally, the Resolution of September 17th, 2020, the National Markets and Competition Commission establishing the remuneration adjustment for the distribution activity applicable to companies that carry out the distribution activity in the regulatory period 2021-2026, establishing a remuneration adjustment for Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U amounts to 24,517 thousand euros.

During the year ended on June 30th 2017, the Company received the final liquidation of the regulated activities of the gas sector corresponding to the years 2014 and 2015, and its impact on the income statement was immaterial. The gas sector deficit of 2014, which includes the accumulated deficit in previous years, was 1,025 million euros (of which 47.4 million euros correspond to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U.), which would be recoverable by the facility owners over a period of 15 years, from November 25th 2016 until November 24th 2031, including interest costs calculated using prevalent market rates. For the interest rate, in order ETU/1977/2016 a provisional interest rate of 1.104% was proposed by the CNMC and this interest has been defined like definitive in the order TEC/1367/2018. On December 1st 2017 The Company agreed the assignment of the account receivable derived from the gas deficit for the year 2014.

In 2015, the deficit was 27 million euros (of which 1.3 million euros correspond to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U.), which will be recoverable by facility owners over a period of five years (from November 25th 2016 until November 25th 2021), including interest costs. In order ETU/1977/2016, the CNMC proposed a provisional interest rate of 0.836%, this interest has been defined like definitive in the order TEC/1367/2018, that considers the new collection right holders as parties to the clearing system due to the rights assigned.

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During year 2017, the Company has received the final settlement of the regulated activities of the gas sector for 2016 without significant impacts on the profit and loss account. For 2016, the deficit figure has been closed at 90,01 million euros (of which 4,6 million euros correspond to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U), which will be recoverable by the regulated subjects in five annuities at an interest rate in conditions equivalent to the market. Order ETU/1283/2017 has proposed a provisional interest rate with the value of 0.503% as proposed by the CNMC, which has been defined as definitive at an interest rate of 0.716% by the Order TEC/1367/2018. On October 10th 2018, the Company has agreed the assignment of the account receivable derived from the gas deficit for the years 2015 and 2016 (Note 9)

During the year ended on December 31st 2018, the Company received the final settlement of the regulated activities of the gas sector for 2017 without significant impacts on the consolidated profit and loss account. For 2017 the deficit figure was closed at 24.8 million euros (of which 1.2 million euros correspond to Madrileña Red de Gas SAU) which will be recoverable by the regulated subjects in five annuities at an interest rate in conditions equivalent to the market that is also not fixed yet, however Order TEC/1367/2018 has established a definitive interest rate with the value of 0.923%.

During the year ended 2019 December 31st the Company received the liquidation of the activities regulated by the gas sector for the calendar year 2018 without significant impacts on the profit and loss account. For the year 2018, the surplus was closed at 30.8 million euros (of which EUR 1.6 million corresponds to Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U). Article 61.3 of Law 18/2014 of October 15th found that, if the annual gap in recognized income and remuneration resulted in a positive amount, it shall be allocated to settle the outstanding annuities of previous years, applying first to the temporary mismatch between revenue and costs and then to the cumulative deficit of the gas system as of 2014 December 31st. Subsequently, Order TEC/1367/2018 of December 20th determined that, in the event of several mismatches with outstanding balances, those with a higher interest rate will be repaid first. The final interest rates applicable to the various collection fees of the gas sector were established in that Order. On 2019 November 28th, the Regulatory Oversight Chamber of the National Markets and Competition Commission approved the final liquidation of the calendar year 2018, determining the existence of a surplus of 30,879 thousands euros, which, according to the above, will be used for the early and complete amortization of the temporary mismatches between income and costs for the years 2017 and 2015, as they bear higher interest rates, namely 0.923% and 0.836% respectively. The remaining amount is intended to partially amortize the 2016 mismatch, which bears an interest rate of 0.716%. For the calculation of the amounts to be depreciated corresponding to each collection right, the updated outstanding amounts obtained in that final settlement for the calendar year 2018 have been taken into account, as a result of the decisions of the National Markets and Competition Commission of 2019 July 5th on ex officio review procedures for final settlements of regulated natural gas activities relating to underground storage 'Castor'.

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During the year ended 2020 December 31st the Company received the liquidation of the regulated activities for the calendar year 2019 without significant impacts on the profit and loss account. For the year 2019, the surplus was closed at 354 million euros (of which EUR 19 million corresponds to Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U). On November 30st 2020 the Regulatory Oversight Chamber of the National Markets and Competition Commission approved the final liquidation of the calendar year 2019 determining the existence of a surplus of 353,860 thousands euros which, according to the above, will be used for the early and complete amortization of the temporary mismatches between income and costs for the year 2016, as they bear higher interest rates, namely 0.716%. The remaining amount is used to partially amortize the 2014 mismatch, which bears an interest rate of 1.104%. To calculate the amounts to be amortized corresponding to each collection right, the updated amounts pending collection obtained in the 2019 final liquidation have been taken into account.

During the year ended 2021 December 31st the Company received the liquidation of the activities regulated by the gas sector for the calendar year 2020 without significant impacts on the profit and loss account. For the year 2020, the surplus was closed at 187 million euros (of which EUR 9.7 million corresponds to Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U). On November 25th 2021 the Regulatory Oversight Chamber of the National Markets and Competition Commission approved the final liquidation of the calendar year 2020 determining the existence of a surplus of 186,691 thousands euros which, according to the above, will be used for the early and complete amortization of the temporary mismatches between income and costs for the year 2014, which bears an interest rate of 1.104%. To calculate the amounts to be amortized corresponding to each collection right, the updated amounts pending collection obtained in the 2020 final liquidation have been taken into account.

During the year ended 2022 December 31st the Company received the liquidation of the activities regulated by the gas sector for the calendar year 2021 without significant impacts on the profit and loss account. For the year 2021, the surplus was closed at 81 million euros (of which EUR 4.4 million corresponds to Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U). On July 28th 2022 the Regulatory Oversight Chamber of the National Markets and Competition Commission approved the final liquidation of the calendar year 2021 (from January 1st to September 30th, 2021) determining the existence of a surplus of 81,127 thousands euros which, according to the above, will be used for the early and complete amortization of the temporary mismatches between income and costs for the year 2014, which bears an interest rate of 1.104%. To calculate the amounts to be amortized corresponding to each collection right, the updated amounts pending collection obtained in the 2021 final liquidation have been taken into account.

During the year ended 2023 December 31st the Company received the final liquidation of the activities regulated by the gas sector for the calendar year 2022 and the provisional liquidation of the gas year 2023 and 2024. On July 27th 2023 the Regulatory Oversight Chamber of the National Markets and Competition Commission approved the final liquidation of the calendar year 2022 (from October 1st 2021 to September 30th, 2022) determining the existence of a surplus of 25,857 (2,259 thousand of which relate to Madrileña Red de gas S.A.) thousands euros which, according to the above, will be used for the early and complete amortization of the temporary mismatches between income and costs for the year 2014, which bears an interest rate of 1.104%. To calculate the amounts to be amortized corresponding to each collection right, the updated amounts pending collection obtained in the 2022 final liquidation have been taken into account.

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The National Markets and Competition Commission agreed the Resolution of May 19th, 2022, which establishes the access tolls to the transmission networks, local networks and regasification for the gas year 2023.

Likewise, the National Markets and Competition Commission agreed the Resolution of May 30th, 2023, which establishes the access tolls to the transmission networks, local networks and regasification for the gas year 2024.

Other Ministerial Orders of interest are:

Furthermore, On 9 July 2020, The Ministry of the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge sent to CNMC energy policy guidelines that the National Markets and Competition Commission (CNMC) must take into consideration when preparing the mandatory Circulars on the values of investment, operation and maintenance of natural gas transportation facilities and liquefied natural gas plants (LNG); to calculate the losses that occur in the transportation of natural gas and to determine the incentives of the technical manager of gas system.

Order TED/929/2022, of 27th September, establishing the gas system charges and the remuneration of basic underground storage activity and the tolls and royalties associated with third-party access to gas facilities by year of gas 2023.

Order TED/1072/2023, of 26th September, establishing the gas system charges and the remuneration and fees of basic underground storage activity to gas facilities by year of gas 2024.

Finally, on October 26, 2023, the Resolution of the National Commission for Markets and Competition was approved on the calculation, supervision and valuation of the balances of gas system shrinkage corresponding to gas year 2022 and its effect on the remuneration of facility owners.

2.2 Unregulated activities

2.2.1. Supplies

Taking into account the small volume of natural gas production in Spain, this section focuses on the international supply of natural gas.

The supply of natural gas in Spain is carried out mostly by gas operators through long-term contracts with gas producers. This supply, although being an unregulated activity, is subject to two types of limitations, the purpose of which is to ensure diversification of supply and the introduction of competition into the market: 1) no country can supply more than 60% of gas imported into Spain; and 2) since January 1st 2003 no business person or group can contribute, as a whole, natural gas for consumption in Spain that is greater than 70% of total national consumption, excluding self-consumption.

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2.2.2. Commercialization

As of July 1st 2008, under Law 12/2007, of July 2nd, and its enabling regulations, most importantly Royal Decree 1068/2007, of July 27, and Order 2309/2007, of July 30th, natural gas is supplied exclusively by gas supply companies, with supply under regulated tariffs (previously performed by distribution companies) been eliminated. Additionally, consumers connected at a pressure of less than 4 bar that did not exceed a certain consumption threshold (3 GWh, although this has been progressively reduced to the current 50 MWh/year) were entitled to be supplied at a maximum price called the last resort tariff (TUR). The calculation of the TUR is performed pursuant to legislation, and includes the cost of raw materials, access tolls, retailing costs and supply security costs.

In order to ensure that consumers do not have practical problems in changing their supply company, Law 12/2007, of July 2nd, ordered the creation of the Supplier Change Bureau, «Oficina de Cambios de Suministrador, S.A. (OCSUM)», which is owned by the major gas and electricity operators. As of July 2014, these functions were taken over by the CNMC.

According to the legislation, for the calculation of the TUR, the cost of raw material, the access tolls, commercialisation costs and other costs derived from the security of supply must be taken into account.

Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism (MINETUR) issued Order ITC/1506/2010, of June 8th, establishing that a review of the TUR for natural gas be carried out under the ruling of the General Directorate of Energy Policy and Mines (DGPEM). The fixed and variable terms of the tariffs will be reviewed when there is a modification on the fixed and variables terms of the tolls and levies for access to the system or in the waste coefficients in force. The variable term will be reviewed quarterly, from the 1st day of the months of January, April, July and October of each year, provided that the cost of raw materials varies upward or downward by more than 2%.

Law 15/2012, of December 27th, on fiscal measures for energy sustainability included a number of changes affecting the natural gas sector including modifications to the tax on hydrocarbons, establishing a positive rate for natural gas employed as fuel in stationary motors, as well as for natural gas used for purposes other than as fuel (consumption). However, a reduced rate was established for natural gas employed for professional purposes once this was not used in generation or cogeneration of electricity.

With regards to energy efficiency, Royal Decree-Law 8/2014, of July 4th, subsequently approved as Law 18/2014, of October 15th, stipulates the following:

- The national energy efficiency obligations system is created, whereby gas and electricity supply companies, oil product wholesalers and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) wholesalers will be allocated an annual energy-saving quota (saving obligations). Aggregate saving obligations will be equal to the target allocated to Spain in EU Directive 2012/27/EU.

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- The National Energy Efficiency Fund (FNEE) is created, to allow the implementation of economic and financial support mechanisms, technical assistance, training and information, or other measures to enhance energy efficiency in different sectors, which are necessary to achieve the Energy Efficiency Directive's objectives.
- The financial equivalence of the saving obligations will be determined based on the average cost of the support mechanisms, incentives and measures required to mobilize the investments necessary to fulfil the annual savings target, through actions by the FNEE, based on the findings of the technical analysis by the Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving.
- The Government is also authorized to establish and develop a final energy saving accreditation system, by issuing Energy Saving Certificates (ESC). Once launched, this will allow companies to progressively fulfil their saving obligations by directly promoting energy efficiency enhancement actions that fulfil the necessary guarantees.

Annually by Ministerial Order it established the obligations of contribution to the FNEE for each of the obligors.

Law 8/2015, of May 21st modifies Law 34/1998, of October 7th, of the Hydrocarbons Sector, introducing certain tax and non-tax measures in relation to the exploration, research and exploitation of hydrocarbons. This reform for sees the creation of an organised natural gas market organising activity across the Iberian Peninsula, facilitating the entry of new marketers and increasing competition, as well as establishing a new single operator of this market, responsible for managing the gas hub.

Royal Decree 984/2015, of October 30th, regulates the organised gas market and third-party access to natural gas system installations, while Resolution of December 4th 2015, issued by the Secretary of State for Energy (SEE), approved the market rules, membership contract and the resolutions of the organised gas market. The organised gas market, managed by MIBGAS, began operations in December 2015.

The SEE Resolution of June 6th 2016 approved various provisions concerning the organised gas market, including the number of market makers, the acquisition of cushion gas for Yela and the acquisition of heel gas and base gas.

The SEE Resolution of August 2nd 2016 approved the rules for the management of guarantees in the gas system. This Resolution lays down a standardised model for the provision of guarantees and determines the amount and duration of guarantees for mismatches in the virtual handover point and of guarantees required for contracting capacity, defines the valid instruments for concluding guarantees and, finally, establishes the protocol for communication with the Guarantee Manager and the action protocol in the event of non-compliance.

In addition, the SEE Resolution of August 2nd 2016 approved the framework contract for access to the facilities of the Spanish gas system. The purpose of the framework contract is for users (supply companies or direct customers in the market) to contract services for accessing the gas system facilities, excluding the contracting of handover point access services, to or from a gas pipeline connection with Europe.

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Regulation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

The supply of piped LPG is regulated by Law 34/1998, of October 7th, of the Hydrocarbons sector.

The (MINETAD) (currently called Ministry of the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge) establishes the selling rates for piped LPG for end consumers and the assignment prices of LPG at which it is purchased by piped LPG distributors, including specific rates and the methodology for automatically calculating and updating them. These selling rates are the maximum rate chargeable and apply to consumers in the whole of Spain, without prejudice to their specialties.

3. Basis for presentation

The most significant accounting policies and measurement criteria applied in the preparation of the Company's financial statements are described below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently for all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1.1 Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS-EU)

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) adopted by the European Union (all together, IFRS-EU), in line with the European Parliament Regulation and Council Regulation 1606/2002 and subsequent amendments.

These financial statements have been prepared on a voluntary basis to show the equity and profit/loss from the operations according to IFRS-EU, with the objective of comparing with other entities of the sector and to show the Company's financial magnitudes in accordance to an accounting framework that is globally recognized. The date of transition to IFRS-EU was set as July 1st 2015.

For statutory purposes, and in order to comply with the legal obligations of corporate information, the Company has presented separately its annual accounts corresponding to the year ended on December 31st 2021 in accordance with the current mercantile legislation stated in the Code of Commerce reformed in accordance with Law 16/2007, of July 4th on reforming and adapting Spanish corporate accounting legislation for its international harmonization based on European legislation; RD 1514/2007, of November 20th (modified by RD 1159/2010, of September 17th), by which the General Chart of Accounts is approved; and RD 602/2016, of December 2nd.

The General Chart of Accounts (PGC) differs in certain aspects from IFRS-EU. At the time of preparation of these financial statements, the Management has adjusted certain accounting and valuation principles applied to the annual accounts prepared under PGC in order to obtain the conversion into IFRS-EU.

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The reconciliation of the conversion effect from General Chart of Accounts to IFRS-EU in the Company's equity and profit/loss for the year is shown in the Note 4.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements under IFRS-EU requires the Company to use certain estimates and judgements in relation to the future that are continuously assessed and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events deemed reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined in Note 6.

3.1.2 New IFRS-EU standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations issued

Mandatory standards, amendments and interpretations for all years beginning on or after 1 January 2023

The following standards and amendments have been applied for the first time in 2023:

In the year 2023 saw the entry into force of the following amendments published by the IASB and adopted by the European Union, which have therefore been taken into account in the preparation of the accompanying annual accounts, with no significant impact:

- Amendment to IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies.
- Amendment to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates.
- Amendment to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction.
- Amendment to IAS 12 Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules. Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for determining the costs of modifications to financial liabilities.

Standards, improvements and interpretations entering into effect in subsequent years which have not yet been approved by the European Union

At the date these consolidated annual accounts were authorised for issue, the following IFRS and amendments have been published by the IASB but do not have to be applied:

Any new standards, amendments or interpretations not adopted at the date hereof are not expected to have a significant impact on the annual accounts.

- Amendment to IFRS 16 Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. An entity must apply the standard in its first IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2024.

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- Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Arrangements (reverse factoring arrangements). The entity must apply the standard in its first IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2024.
- Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability The entity must apply the standard in its first IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2025.

3.1.3 Comparison of information

The balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and the notes thereto for 2023 include comparative figures for 2022.

3.2 Intangible assets

a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference, at the acquisition date, between the cost of the business combination and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired in the transaction. Therefore, goodwill is only recognized when it has been acquired for the consideration and related to future financial benefits from assets which cannot be identified individually and recognized separately.

Goodwill is not amortized but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to CGU for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those CGUs or Groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose.

Value adjustments for impairment recognized in goodwill are not reversed in subsequent years.

b) Administrative authorisations

For the installation and commissioning of the distribution network in a specific distribution area, an administrative authorisation must be obtained.

In order to obtain the authorization, the relevant distribution company must prove its legal, technical and economic capacity.

- a) Legal capacity: pursuant to Royal Decree 197/2010 of February 26th, it is necessary to be a limited liability company with Spanish nationality ("sociedad anónima") or from another EU member state.
- b) Technical capacity: as set out in the RD 1434/2002 distribution companies are deemed to meet the required technical capacity levels.

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c) Economic and financial capacity: as set out in the RD 1434/2002 distribution companies are deemed to have enough economic and financial capacity.

Most of the Company's administrative authorizations were acquired from Gas Natural Fenosa Group (currently called Naturgy).

The expenses incurred to obtain them have been recognised under the heading "Administrative Authorisations" as a part of the intangible assets. The administrative authorisations have an indefinite useful life (due to the fact that they allow the distribution network to be operated indefinitely) and therefore are not amortized, although any possible impairment is reviewed annually, valued at acquisition cost less accumulated impairment losses.

c) Computer applications

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over the assets' estimated useful life (4 years).

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it
- There is an ability to use or sell the software
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available, and
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Expenses associated with software maintenance are recognised when incurred. Costs directly related to the production of identifiable and unique computer programs controlled by the Company and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

d) Commercial acquisition costs

The incremental costs incurred directly to obtain contracts with clients, which reflect the commissions paid to obtain energy supply contracts with said clients and which are expected to be recovered in the expected duration of the contract, are recorded as intangible assets. The commercial acquisition costs recognized as assets are systematically amortized in the consolidated Profit and Loss Account throughout the expected average life of the contracts with clients, which ranges from 25 and 30 years.

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3.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, is calculated systematically using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, taking into account the depreciation actually suffered by their operation and use.

	<u>Useful life</u>
Plants (distribution network)	20 - 25
Other plant and machinery	8 - 20
LPG Plants	25 - 30

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (Note 3.4).

Gains and losses on disposals are calculated based on the difference between net proceeds from selling the asset and their carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

3.4 Impairment of assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

In this sense, for the impairment test analysis, the Company has included all assets in the CGU of gas distribution.

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3.5 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

Until first-time application of IFRS 16, which came into effect as of 1 January 2019, the Company has classified leases on the basis of whether the risks and rewards of ownership were substantially transferred, distinguishing between operating leases, wherein the lessor retained a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset, and finance leases, wherein the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the assets were transferred to the Company. Assets recognized as finance leases were presented in the financial statements based on the nature of the leased asset.

As a result of applying IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2019, the Company applies the following criteria:

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The period of time that the Company uses an asset includes consecutive and non-consecutive periods of time. The Company only reassesses the terms and conditions when the contract is modified.

(ii) Lessee accounting

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Payments made by the Company that do not lead to the transfer of goods or services to it by the lessor, do not constitute a separate lease component, but form part of the total consideration under the contract.

At the commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, the initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of any dismantling or restoration costs to be incurred, as indicated in the accounting policy for provisions.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The Company discounts the lease payments using the appropriate incremental interest rate, unless the interest rate implicit in the lease can be readily determined.

Unpaid lease payments comprise fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

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The Company measures the right-of-use assets at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

If the lease transfers ownership of the asset to the Company at the end of the lease term or if the right-of-use asset includes the price of the purchase option, the depreciation criteria indicated in the section on property, plant and equipment are applied from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company applies the impairment criteria for non-current assets indicated in section 3.4 to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired.

The Company measures the lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect the accrued finance cost, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability in profit or loss for the period in which the events that trigger their payment occur.

The Company recognises the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset, until this is reduced to zero and thereafter in profit or loss.

The Company remeasures the lease liability by discounting the lease payments using a revised discount rate if either there is a change in the lease term or there is a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company remeasures the lease liability if there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee or there is a change in an index or a rate used to determine the payments, including a change to reflect changes in market rental rates following a market rent review.

The Company recognises a lease modification as a separate lease if the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding rights to use one or more assets and the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

If the modification does not result in a separate lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Company allocates the consideration in the modified contract as indicated above, determines again the lease term and remeasures the lease liability by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate. The Company decreases the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, recognising the gain or loss in profit or loss. The Company adjusts the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset for all other lease modifications.

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(iii) Lessor accounting

For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract as indicated in the accounting policy for revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company classifies contracts as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset are transferred to the lessee at the start of the lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

☐ Finance leases

The Company recognises a receivable for an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments plus the unguaranteed residual value, discounted at the contractual interest rate implicit in the lease (net investment in the lease). Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term. Finance income is taken to the income statement using the effective interest method.

At the commencement of the lease, the Company recognises as lease receivables the amounts not yet collected relating to fixed payments, less any lease incentives payable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date, any residual value guarantees provided to the lessor by the lessee, a party related to the lessee or a third party unrelated to the lessor that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee, the exercise price of any purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The Company recognises a finance lease modification as a separate lease if the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding one or more rights of use and the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

If the modification to a finance lease is not accounted for as a separate lease and if the lease would have been classified as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Company accounts for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification and measures the carrying amount of the underlying asset as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification. Otherwise, the Company applies the modification requirements indicated in the accounting policy for financial instruments.

The Company regularly reviews unguaranteed residual values. If there has been a reduction, the Company revises the income allocation over the lease term and recognises immediately any reduction in respect of amounts accrued in profit or loss.

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☐ Operating leases

The Company recognises operating lease income, net of incentives granted, as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the leased asset is diminished.

The initial direct costs of the lease are included in the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

The Company recognises variable lease payments as income when it is likely that they will be received, which is generally when the events that trigger their payment occur.

The Company recognises modifications to operating leases as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepayment or deferred payment in respect of the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

(iv) Cash-flow statement

The Company has classified:

- Cash payments for the principal portion of lease payments as financing activities;
- Cash payments for the interest portion as operating activities consistent with the presentation of interest payments chosen by the Company.
- Short-term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets as operating activities.

3.6 Financial assets

(i) Classification

From January 1st 2018, the Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. IFRS9 (4.1.4),(5.7.1).

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets shall not be reclassified after initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognized in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

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(iv) Impairment

From 1 January 2018, the Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

Until January 1st 2018, the basis of presentation was the following:

a) Loans and receivables

Credits and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market and are not intended to be traded in the short-term. They are included in current assets, except for maturities longer than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets.

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, including directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Accrued interest is recognized at the effective interest rate, which is the discount rate that brings the instrument's carrying amount into line with all estimated cash flows to maturity. Trade receivables falling due in less than one year are carried at face value at both initial recognition and subsequent measurement, provided that the effect of not discounting flows is not significant.

At the year-end, at least, the necessary value adjustments are made to account for impairment when there is objective evidence that all receivables will not be collected.

The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate prevailing at the date of initial recognition. Value adjustments, and reversals, where applicable, are recognized in the income statement.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at hand, time deposits with financial entities and other short-term investments noted for their great liquidity with an original maturity no longer than three months as from the acquisition date.

3.7 Financial liabilities

a) Trade and other payables

This category includes trade and non-trade payables and financial debts. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months as from the balance sheet date.

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Payables are initially recognized at fair value, adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that brings the instrument's carrying amount into line with the expected future flow of payments to the maturity date of the liability.

Trade payables falling due in less than one year without a contractual interest rate are carried at their face value at both initial recognition and subsequent measurement, provided that the effect of not discounting flows is not significant.

In the event of the renegotiation of existing debts, the financial liability is not deemed to change significantly when the lender of the new loan is the same as the initial lender and the present value of cash flows, including net fees, is not more than 10% higher or lower than the present value of cash flows payable on the original liability, calculated using the same method.

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.9 Financial derivatives and hedge accounting

Financial derivatives are measured at fair value at both initial recognition and subsequent measurement. Resulting gains and losses are recognised depending on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument or not and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company designates certain derivatives as cash flow hedges.

The effective portion of changes in fair value of the derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is temporarily recognised in equity. It is taken to the profit and loss account in the years in which the forecast hedged transaction affects results unless the hedge relates to a forecast transaction ending in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, in which case the amounts reflected in equity are included in the cost of the asset when it is acquired or of the liability when it is assumed.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

3.10 Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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

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

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When the Company purchases the company's equity instruments, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the owners of the Company as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the owners.

The Company does not have any own shares.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity when they are approved.

3.11 Grants and other liabilities

Grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

The amounts recorded under the heading of "Grants" for charges for network displacements paid by third parties, assets transferred from third parties and for consideration of new connections are applied linearly to results systematically based on the useful life of the corresponding asset, thus compensating the expense for the provision of depreciation.

Other liabilities also includes connection charges as monetary consideration for the installation works and operations required to serve new gas supply points or extend existing ones. These connection charges are recognized as income in proportion to the annual depreciation of the assets being financed (30 years), or over the period specified in the contract if this is shorter, or, where applicable, when the assets are disposed of or impaired.

3.12 Employee benefits

a) Pension commitments

Defined contribution pension plans

Under a fixed contribution plan, the Company makes fixed contributions to a separate entity and has no legal, contractual or implicit obligation to make additional contributions if this separated entity does not have sufficient assets to meet the commitments assumed.

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The Company has recognised external defined contribution retirement and insured benefit plans to cover death and disability contingencies, which are in line with current pension plan and fund legislation and which cover its commitments to current personnel affected. It recognises certain economic rights for past services that are fully paid and is obligated to make a contribution of a percentage of computable salary according to the type of group. There are also defined retirement contribution plans to compensate management loyalty.

The annual contributions to cover the commitments accrued to the Company in relation to the plans are charged to the profit and loss account each year.

The Company recognises a liability in respect of the contributions to be made when at the year-end there are accrued contributions not paid.

b) Other post-employment obligations

The Company provide post-employment benefits to some of their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age.

The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the working life of the employees and the liability recognised for these commitments is equivalent to the current value of the obligation at the balance sheet date. The obligation for other commitments is calculated annually by the Company using the projected credit method. The current value of the obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows at a technical interest rate based in a curve of rates that takes into account the commitments duration and taking as reference the market performance, at the balance sheet date, corresponding to the emission of high credit rating bonds and obligations.

The Company's policy for amortizing the actuarial gains and losses of post-employment commitments consists of the immediate recognition in equity when they arise. The actuarial gains and losses arise from changes in the actuarial assumptions or from differences between the assumptions and reality.

c) Termination benefits

Termination benefits for unfair dismissal are only payable in contentious cases, prior derived from the actions against the company and the judicial approval of the amounts that would derive from a labour judgment which would recognize the irrelevance of the extinctions decided by the Group. Those amounts will be adjusted in any case, indicated in Statute of Workers Rights for these circumstances.

3.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or implicit obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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The Company has the obligation to dismantle certain facilities at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the present value of the cost of carrying value of these tasks is recorded in property, plant and equipment. This estimate is reviewed annually so that the provision reflects the present value of future costs by increasing or decreasing the value of the asset. The change in the provision arising from its financial update is charged to the "Financial expenses" caption.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions maturing in one year or less, with an immaterial financial effect, are not discounted.

Where a part of the outflow necessary to settle the obligation is expected to be reimbursed by a third party, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, just in the case that the collection is guaranteed.

The possible obligations coming as a consequence of past events, where its realization is conditioned to whether happens or not one or more future events independently of the Company's will are considered as contingent liabilities. Such contingent liabilities are not part of the accounting books and do not present details in the notes (Note 23).

3.14 Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred income tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred income tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is neither accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3.15 Revenue recognition

Revenues derived from contracts with customers must be recognised based on compliance with performance obligations with customers. Revenue reflects the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which Madrileña Red de Gas expects to be entitled in exchange for such goods or services. Five steps are established for the recognition of revenue: 1. Identify the customer's contract(s) 2. Identify the performance obligations 3. Determine the price of the transaction 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations 5. Recognise the revenue according to the fulfilment of each obligation.

With the distribution activity the regulatory framework identifies the following tasks: to build, operate and maintain networks and facilities for the distribution of natural gas intended for situating the gas at the points of consumption.

This set of tasks constitutes a commitment to the customers and the tasks cannot be performed independently from each other; therefore they are considered to be a single performance obligation which is fulfilled, indefinitely, in accordance with the administrative authorization granted by the competent institution on the basis of which it carries out its business, generating the right to receive remuneration or revenue. In this respect, consumers of gas simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of the service at the same time as the Company provides it.

The rights for the users' registrations are recorded as income in the year when the supply is contracted.

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Revenue from services provided are only recognised when the amount of the gains, the realization grade, the incurred and outstanding costs, may be reliably estimated and it is probable that the economic benefits derived from the service will be collected. These gains are recognised considering the percentage of completion method of the service provided at the balance sheet date. The method to measure the percentage of completion is the output method.

Distribution activity

Note 2 describe the basic features of the regulations applicable to the Company.

The regulatory framework for the natural gas industry in Spain regulates a payment procedure for the redistribution amongst companies in the sector of the net turnover obtained, so that each company receives the remuneration recognised for its regulated activities.

The remuneration of the gas distribution is calculated and registered as income on the basis of the update of prior year remuneration, average increase of consumers, and the volume of energy circulated, according to the Ministerial Order that determines it each year and is adjusted by real data.

The remuneration gains from the distribution activities of each year are fixed with ex-ante character. In the Ministerial Orders or Resolutions of the National Markets and Competition Commission that are published every year, a preview remuneration is established for the following year base on the sales expectations and customer attraction for the following year. This originates that the remuneration amount may be revised for two years, until the demands and customer's attraction data is analysed. Based on this, Resolution 19th May 2022 has regularized the retribution for 2021 and 2022 and Resolution 30th May 2023, regularized the retribution for 2020, 2021 and 2022, according to the updated sales and customers' figures.

In the case of the distribution activity, the regulatory review carried out by Law 18/2014 was based on carrying out a new assessment of the remuneration bases of the agents who, reducing the total amount by approximately 110 million euros, considering positively the growth realized since the last regulatory review (realized in the year 2002) and giving a special value to the domestic consumption, that is the one that allows to introduce more tolls to the system. These remuneration bases will be updated annually, taking into account the increase in consumption and number of consumers connected to each distributor, especially encouraging the gasification of new municipalities, which will bring the national gasification index, currently 29%, to the countries average which are considerably higher. In order to do so, this law established unitary compensation values for each client and unit of energy incorporated, which in principle will remain fixed for the entire regulatory period and, which are those applied to the growth's forecasts that each distributor has for the subsequent year, determine their provisional annual remuneration.

These Remunerations to the Distribution Activity will be adjusted once the Ministry of Ecological Transition (currently called Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge) establishes the definitive amounts of said remuneration from the actual figures of average increase of consumers and increase of vehicular kWh. The Company believes that there will be no significant differences between the amounts recorded and the final settlements.

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However, these differences, when they occur, will be charged as a change of estimate in the Income Statement.

The Royal Decree-Law 8/2014, of July 4th (Note 2.1.2) establishes the accumulated deficit recognition of the gas system at December 31st 2014. The parties of the settlement system, including the Company, shall be entitled to recover said deficit for a period of fifteen years, with annuities to be included as a cost of the system and in which an interest rate shall be recognized in conditions equivalent to those of the market. On the other hand, the temporary mismatches produced between the revenues and costs of the gas system will be financed by the individuals in the settlement system, including the Company, generating a right to its recovery during the following five years, recognizing a type of interest in market conditions. As a result, the financing of the gas system's deficit of revenues is recorded as a financial asset according to which, under this regulation, there is the right to receive its refund without being subject to future contingent factors.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount may be reliably estimated, or in other words, when it is likely that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Registration fees

The registration fees of a new supply consists of the operation to connect the gas receiving facility to the network of the distribution company, and the review and verification that these adapt to the regulatory technical and safety conditions. This operation usually takes place one sole time and the activities are inseparable, whereby this activity is considered as constituting a single performance obligation.

Registration fees are regulated by each Autonomous Region at a set price.

The Company recognises the revenue for the registration fees at the moment at which the connection is made and verified, since it is at that moment when the customer obtains the benefits of the service rendered and there is no future obligation associated with it.

Rental of Natural Gas and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) metering equipment

Metering equipment (meter) is installed in the facilities of the end-customer, therefore the service of renting the meter constitutes a performance obligation.

The payment for renting natural gas metering equipment is regulated by the regulatory framework of the sector, at a set price.

The Company recognises the revenue throughout the provision of the service, since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the service at the same time the Company provides it.

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The method to be used to measure the percentage of completion is the output method, since the service rendered is similar throughout the period, and revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over time.

Rental of Community Receiving Facilities (CRF)

The Company collects a rental payment for the community receiving facility from the owners association without any other type of consideration, therefore the CRF comprises a single performance obligation.

The payment for renting the community receiving facility is the price established in the contract signed with the owners association, which sets a fixed monthly price.

The Company recognises the revenue throughout the term of the contract, since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the service at the same time the Company provides it.

The method to be used to measure the percentage of completion is the output method, since the service rendered is similar throughout the period, and revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over time.

Inspections of individual receiving facilities (IRF)

The service consists of the inspection of the individual receiving facility (IRF), involving a one-time action, considered as a single performance obligation.

The authority to set inspection is transferred to the Autonomous Region and, therefore, the price may vary from one area to another.

The revenue is recognized at the moment of the inspection, since it is at that time when the customer obtains the benefits of the service rendered.

Sale of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

The contracts for the sale of LPG identify two separate performance obligations, which are those corresponding to the supply of LPG and the rental of the meter since, as mentioned above, they comply with the definition for considerations as different from each other. For LPG, the Company supplies as well as distributes the product, and therefore there is a contractual relationship with the customer.

In the case of LPG consumption, the transaction price will be established applying the established official tariff, with a fixed portion (standard monthly rate) and a variable element associated with consumption (Euro cents per Kg.)

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The Company recognises the revenue throughout the period of time in which the customer receives and consumes the benefits of the service rendered at the same time the services takes place. Therefore, the revenue deriving from this service will be measured by percentage of completion.

For the purpose of measuring this completion, the Company considers that the output method is the one that best reflects the completion of the rendering of the service, whereby the revenue is recognized as the service is rendered, by unit of LPG (Kg) consumed by the customer.

Contracting party connection charges

The connection charge of the contracting party consists of the financial consideration for connecting the community receiving facility to the network and the commissioning of the facility. This operation usually takes place at one sole time, whereby it is considered as a single performance obligation.

The connection charges are regulated by the regulatory framework of the sector, at a set price.

The revenue is recognized at the moment of connection of the community receiving facility and the commissioning of gas, since this is the time at which control of the services rendered is transferred to the customer.

Applicant connection charges

The Company is authorized to receive a financial consideration for performing the set of installations and operations necessary to cover a new gas supply point or increase the capacity of one already in existence.

In this case, a contract is arranged with the customer to establish the characteristics of the installation to be built and the quantity to be received for each service. Furthermore, it is established that the asset built by virtue of the contract will be the property of the Company and a remuneration for building the connection is established. This consideration is a determined fixed quantity.

The Company recognises these connection charges as income in proportion to the annual depreciation of the assets being financed (20 years), or over the period specified in the contract if this is less or, where applicable, when their disposal or impairment occurs, since the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the service at the same time the Company provides them. The method to be used to measure the percentage of completion is the output method, since the service rendered is similar throughout the period, and revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over time.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

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3.16 Functional and presentation currency

The Company's annual accounts are stated in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

3.17 Transactions with related parties

In general, transactions between group companies are initially recognised at fair value. If applicable, where the agreed price differs from the fair value, the difference is recognised based on the economic reality of the transaction. Transactions are subsequently measured in accordance with applicable standards.

3.18 Environmental assets

Expenses relating to the protection and restoration of the environment, are registered as an expense in the year in which they arise unless they are related to assets' investments where its purpose is the minimization of the environment's impact and the protection and restoration of the environment, in that case, it is registered as a greater value of the asset.

3.19 Cash flow Statement

The cash flow statements have been prepared using the indirect method and contain the use of the following expressions and their respective meanings:

- a) Operating activities: activities that constitute ordinary revenues of the Company, as well as other activities that cannot be qualified as investment or financing.
- b) Investment activities: acquisition, sale or disposal activities by other means of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- c) Financing activities: activities that generate changes in the size and composition of net equity and liabilities that do not form part of operating activities.

4. Reconciliation from Spanish GAAP (PGC) to IFRS-EU

The following reconciliation includes the reconciliation of the balance sheet between PGC and IFRS-EU (Note 4.1) as of December 31st 2023 and December 31st 2022, the reconciliation of the profit/loss for the year and the global profit/loss for the financial years ended on December 31st 2023 and December 31st 2022, the effect in the profit/loss statement for the year ended on December 31st 2023 and December 31st 2022 (Note 4.2 and Note 4.3 respectively), as well as the re-classifications included because of the transition to IFRS-EU (Note 4.4).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

4.1 Reconciliation of the balance sheet

The reconciliation of the balance sheet at December 31st 2023 is as follows:

	Thousand euros December 31 st 2023		
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	547,570	550,453	1,098,023
Intangible assets (b) (e)	202,853	599,160	802,013
Property, plant and equipment (c)	285,174	270	285,444
Financial assets	2,758	-	2,758
Deferred tax assets (e)	56,785	(48,977)	7,808
CURRENT ASSETS	107,291	(1,859)	105,432
Inventories	1,502	-	1,502
Trade and other receivables	42,501	-	42,501
Financial assets	2,680	-	2,680
Deferred expenses	2,262	(1,859)	403
Cash and cash equivalents	58,346	-	58,346
TOTAL ASSETS	654,861	548,594	1,203,455

	Thousand euros December 31 st 2023		
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
EQUITY	364,120	425,061	789,181
Capital	1,048	-	1,048
Share premium	100,354	-	100,354
Reserves	32,701	388,498	421,199
Other contributions from shareholders	207,796	-	207,796
Profit/(loss) for the year	(3,411)	59,479	56,068
Adjustments for changes in value	2,716	-	2,716
Grants, donations and legacies received (a)	22,916	(22,916)	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	237,999	122,652	360,651
Provisions	2,578	-	2,578
Other non-current liabilities (c)	225,030	-	225,030
Payables to related parties	1,800	-	1,800
Deferred income (a)	-	30,563	30,563
Deferred tax liabilities (a) (b)	8,591	92,089	100,680
CURRENT LIABILITIES	52,742	881	53,623
Provisions	1,146	-	1,146
Financial liabilities (c)	1,879	268	2,147
Payables to related parties	28	-	28
Trade and other payables	49,689	613	50,302
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	654,861	548,594	1,203,455

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The reconciliation of the balance sheet at December 31st 2022 was as follows:

	Thousand euros December 31 st 2022		
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	642,854	480,625	1,123,479
Intangible assets (b) (e)	282,985	519,453	802,440
Property, plant and equipment (c)	300,608	259	300,865
Financial assets	7,817	-	7,817
Deferred tax assets (e)	51,444	(39,087)	12,357
CURRENT ASSETS	53,173	(1,456)	51,716
Inventories	2,401	-	2,401
Trade and other receivables	30,938	-	30,938
Financial assets	1,751	-	1,751
Deferred expenses	1,889	(1,457)	432
Cash and cash equivalents	16,194	-	16,194
TOTAL ASSETS	696,027	479,168	1,175,195

	Thousand euros December 31 st 2022		
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
EQUITY	388,172	364,747	752,919
Capital	1,048	-	1,048
Share premium	100,354	-	100,354
Reserves	15,090	316,094	331,184
Prior periods' losses	(12,907)	12,907	-
Other contributions from shareholders	223,996	-	223,996
Profit/(loss) for the year	30,602	59,497	90,099
Adjustments for changes in value	6,238	-	6,238
Grants, donations and legacies received (a)	23,751	(23,751)	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	240,397	113,521	353,918
Provisions	3,496	-	3,496
Other non-current liabilities (c)	225,022	1	225,023
Payables to related parties	1,800	-	1,800
Deferred income (a)	-	31,676	31,676
Deferred tax liabilities (a) (b)	10,079	81,844	91,923
CURRENT LIABILITIES	67,458	900	68,358
Provisions	1,169	-	1,169
Financial liabilities (c)	21,210	257	21,467
Payables to related parties	28	-	28
Trade and other payables	45,051	643	45,694
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	696,027	479,168	1,175,195

(a) Under Local GAAP, grants are classified within the equity caption, whereas under IFRS-EU grants are classified as deferred income under the "Deferred income" caption on the balance sheet.

(b) This adjustment reflects the effect of amortization of goodwill and intangible assets reversed in 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018 and 2017 (Note 4.2(a)).

(c) The application of IFRS 16 is not applicable under Local GAAP.

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- (d) According to the RD 602/2016 December 2nd, under PGC the administrative concessions are considered as assets with definite useful lives, so the assets are being amortized. Additionally, the goodwill also must be amortized during its useful life, with no evidence proving the contrary, it is said to be 10 years and its recovery is straight-line. Because of the differences in the accounting policies regarding IFRS-EU such amortizations are reversed in the process to convert the financial statements into IFRS-EU, as well as the tax effect.
- (e) Commercial acquisition costs activated according to IFRS 15. In 2023 and 2022 under Local GAAP the commercial acquisition costs have been accounted under the “Deferred expenses” caption.

4.2 Reconciliation of income statement at December 31st 2023 and 2022

The reconciliation of statement of profit or loss at December 31st 2023 is as follows:

Thousand euros			
December 31 st 2023			
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenues	143,129	-	143,129
Raw materials and consumables	(3,208)	-	(3,208)
Work carried out by the company for assets	1,658	-	1,658
Other income	2,355	-	2,355
Staff costs	(10,123)	-	(10,123)
Other operating expenses (c) (e)	(20,051)	329	(19,722)
Amortisation and depreciation (d)	(108,440)	78,980	(29,460)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	6	-	6
Other results	(460)	-	(460)
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS)	4,866	79,309	84,175
Financial income	473	-	473
Financial costs (c)	(8,736)	(4)	(8,740)
NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSE)	(8,263)	(4)	(8,267)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	(3,397)	79,305	75,908
Income tax	(14)	(19,826)	(19,840)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	(3,411)	59,479	56,068

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

The reconciliation of statement of profit or loss at December 31st 2022 is as follows:

Thousand euros			
December 31 st 2022			
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenues	165,122	-	165,122
Raw materials and consumables	(8,415)	-	(8,415)
Work carried out by the company for assets	1,430	-	1,430
Other income	2,296	-	2,296
Staff costs	(10,321)	-	(10,321)
Other operating expenses(c) (e)	(21,588)	321	(21,267)
Amortisation and depreciation (d)	(109,440)	79,020	(30,420)
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	(428)	-	(428)
Other results	(1,123)	-	(1,123)
OPERATING PROFIT/ (LOSS)	17,533	79,341	96,874
Financial income	91,221	-	91,221
Financial costs (c)	(66,229)	(12)	(66,241)
NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSE)	24,992	(12)	24,980
PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX	42,525	79,329	121,854
Income tax	(11,923)	(19,832)	(31,755)
PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	30,602	59,497	90,099

4.3 Reconciliation of comprehensive income

The adjustments for the statement of comprehensive income of the year ended December 31st 2023 is as follows:

Thousand euros			
December 31 st 2023			
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	(3,411)	59,479	56,068
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
On cash-flow hedges	(2,619)	-	(2,619)
Grants, donations and legacies received	1,241	(1,241)	-
On actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments (net of tax)	(84)	-	(84)
Income tax	345	310	655
Total income and expenses recognized in equity	(1,117)	(931)	(2,048)
Transfers to profit and loss			
On cash-flow hedges	(2,077)	-	(2,077)
Grants, donations and legacies received	(2,355)	2,355	-
Income tax	1,108	(589)	519
Total transfers to profit and loss	(3,324)	1,766	(1,558)
	(7,852)	60,314	52,462

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The adjustments for the statement of comprehensive income of the year ended December 31st 2022 is as follows:

	Thousand euros December 31 st 2022		
	Local GAAP	Adjustments	IFRS-EU
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	30,602	59,497	90,099
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
On cash-flow hedges	8,317		8,317
Grants, donations and legacies received	3,499	(3,499)	-
On actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments (net of tax)	(223)	-	(223)
Income tax	(2,954)	875	(2,079)
Total income and expenses recognized in equity	8,639	(2,624)	6,015
Transfers to profit and loss			
Grants, donations and legacies received	(2,296)	2,296	-
Income tax	574	(574)	-
Total transfers to profit and loss	(1,722)	1,722	-
	37,519	58,595	96,114

5. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities have no significant exposure to exchange rate risk and the fluctuation of interest rate. However, the Company is exposed to credit and liquidity risk.

The Company's Management focuses on maintaining a solid financial structure that optimises the cost of capital and the availability of financial resources to guarantee business continuity over the long term, in order to enhance value for shareholders while ensuring a solid credit profile. In this regard, on 11th July 2023 the senior unsecured debt credit ratings assigned to the Company by Standard & Poor's is BBB-. On 1st August 2023, the senior unsecured debt credit ratings assigned to the Company by DBRS Morningstar reaffirmed BBB (low).

The geopolitical situation and the macroeconomic environment in 2023 have been characterised by significant global economic uncertainty and volatility largely due to the following:

- the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which has dragged on to 2023, and is unlikely to be resolved in the short term. This conflict has important implications on the supply and prices of raw materials, primarily of gas.
- the current tension in the Middle East, which aggravates the situation affecting the supply and prices of commodities;
- the sharp rise in inflation;
- the interest rate hike which has increased borrowing costs.

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In contrast, the current boost of technology in business processes, the mass implementation of remote working, volumetric migration of data to the cloud and supply chain security, increase exposure to cyberattacks, generating new vulnerabilities in relation to data integrity, confidentiality, availability of information and information and operating systems. At present, the Company has an information security system in place that manages technology-related risks and covers the most important cybersecurity issues. The Company had no cybersecurity issues in 2023.

The Company has not had any relevant impacts as a result of the aforementioned points with respect to cash availability/needs, nor has it had to stop its activity or been subject to temporary workforce restructuring (ERTEs per the Spanish acronym). Nonetheless, given the complexity of the current environment, the Company continuously monitors the progress of the situation and its impact on macroeconomic and financial indicators and oversees the regulatory measures in force, for the purpose of updating the analysis and identifying potential impacts on the annual accounts.

5.1 Financial risk factors

Credit Risk

In accordance with its corporate objects, the Company collects for the gas system the amounts relating to tolls to access the connection point network located in its distribution territory by invoicing to supply companies. On a monthly basis and within the settlement system framework coordinated by CNMC, a calculation is performed of the excess or shortfall in access tolls invoicing with respect to the remuneration recognised to the Company. If toll invoicing exceeds the remuneration recognized, the Company must settle such difference in favour of other gas system companies. Otherwise, the Company will receive from such companies the remaining balance to complete the remuneration recognized.

Regulations in this respect consider tolls invoiced to the supply companies to be collected for the purposes of the settlement system described above, and therefore in the event of non-payment by such counterparties, the Company is exposed to a credit risk with respect to part of its revenues.

The Company actively manages the above mentioned credit risk through a follow-up of outstanding receivable balances. Similarly, and taking into account (i) the reduced average collection period, less than 30 days, (ii) the regulatory supervisory framework in which gas system activities are performed and (iii) the mechanisms for suspending the contracts for Third-party Network Access in the event of non-payment of tolls to the Company (after a period of 60 days after a reliable request of the counterparty), exposure to the credit risk is considered to be limited.

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Interest rate risk

During the current year, the Company has been exposed to several financial risks, mainly to interest rate risk.

The Company uses derivatives to cover certain risks.

The interest rate risk of the Company arises from long-term external resources.

External financing issued at a variable interest rate exposes the Company to interest rate risk in terms of its cash flows. External financing issued at a fixed interest rate exposes the Company to interest rate risk in terms of its fair value. At December 31st, 2023 the Company has approximately 55.56% of its borrowings related to the Financing Agreement entered into with a syndicate of banks covered using fixed interest rate instruments. During 2023 the Company's variable rate external sources of finance were in euros.

Liquidity and availability of funding risks

The Company maintains a liquidity policy that ensures compliance with the payment commitments acquired, diversifying the coverage of financing needs and debt maturities. Prudent liquidity risk management includes the maintenance of sufficient cash and realizable assets and the availability of funds for an adequate amount to cover the obligations.

On December 31st 2023, available liquidity amounts to 133,346 thousand euros (December 31st 2022: 71,194 thousand euros), taking into account cash and equivalents (58,346 thousand euros on December 31st 2023 and 16,194 thousand euros on December 31st 2022) and unused equivalent credit lines (75,000 thousand euros on December 31st 2023 and 55,000 thousand euros on December 31st 2022) (Note 14).

The Company's business and investment plans are mainly financed through cash generated from on-going operations and, occasionally, through revolving credit facilities.

It is the Company policy to match the debt's amortisation calendar to its capacity to generate cash flows to meet these maturities.

Management considers the Company has enough cash reserves to address the payments to realize the following 12 months.

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The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows (in thousand of euros).

	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2026	31/12/2027	Over 5 years	Total
At December 31, 2023						
Payables to related parties	90	90	90	1,868	-	2,138
Bank loans	7,811	7,561	7,531	229,393	-	252,296
Trade and other payables	25,373					25,373
Other accounts payable	268	205	204	204	202	1,083
Total	33,542	7,856	7,825	231,465	202	280,890
	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2025	31/12/2026	Over 5 years	Total
At December 31, 2022						
Payables to related parties	90	90	90	90	1,868	2,228
Bank loans	28,094	7,321	7,091	7,061	229,096	278,663
Trade and other payables	22,216	-	-	-	-	22,216
Other accounts payable	257	205	204	204	412	1,282
Total	50,657	7,616	7,385	7,355	231,376	304,389

5.2 Capital Risk management

The management of the Company's capital focuses on maintaining a solid financial structure that optimizes the cost of capital and the availability of financial resources to ensure the continuity of the business over the long term, in order to improve shareholder value while guaranteeing a solid credit profile.

The Company monitors its capital structure based on the net adjusted financial debt/EBITDA ratio. The Company considers as its adjusted net financial debt the nominal amounts of the non-current and current debt with related parties (Note 14) less cash and its equivalents. The Company defines EBITDA as profit before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, excluding other results, provision excess, indemnities (Note 18), banking and similar services and changes in provisions for commercial operations (Note 18).

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	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Operating Profit (loss)	84,175	96,874
Amortisation and depreciation	29,460	30,420
Banking services	232	324
Changes in provisions for commercial operations	10	356
Other results	460	1,123
Indemnities	-	884
Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets	(6)	428
EBITDA	114,331	130,409
Other non-current liabilities	1,800	1,800
Non-current bank loans	224,216	223,998
Non-current financial liabilities	269	1
Current financial liabilities	-	257
Payables to related parties	28	28
Current bank loans	1,879	21,210
Cash and cash equivalents	(58,346)	(16,194)
Adjusted net financial debt	169,846	231,100
Adjusted net financial debt /EBITDA	1.49	1.77

6. Critical aspects of the valuation and estimation of uncertainty

The preparation of the Financial Statements demands the use by the Company of certain estimations and judgments in relation with the future that are evaluated continuously and are based on the historical experience and other factors, including the expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

The resulting accounting estimations, by definition, will rarely match the corresponding real results. The estimations and judgments that have a significant risk of proposing a material adjustment of the assets and liabilities' book value during the next financial year will be explained.

- Evaluation of the recoverability of intangible assets and goodwill to determine the existence of impairment losses.

The goodwill has an impairment test annually. The estimated recoverable amount has been determined from the discounted cash flows projected in the Company's business plan. Based on current knowledge, the Company considers that the changes envisaged in the key assumptions on which the determination of recoverable amounts does not imply that the net book value of the CGU exceeds the recoverable amounts. An analysis has been carried out whose sensitivity to reasonable changes in the key assumptions is estimated in each year without impairment on December 31st 2023 (see Note 7).

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- Income taxes, recoverability of deferred tax assets and tax contingencies

The calculation of the corporate income (expense) taxes requires the interpretation of fiscal regulations in force. The determination of expected outcomes regarding disputes and pending litigation requires the realization of significant estimates and judgments (Note 23). The Company assesses the recovery of deferred tax assets based on estimates of future taxable income and the ability to generate sufficient results during the periods in which such deferred taxes are deductible. Deferred tax liabilities are recorded in accordance with estimates made of net assets that in the future will not be tax deductible.

- Provisions for risks and expenses and other contingencies

Determining the need to record provisions to cover present obligations that arise as a result of past events requires significant estimates and judgements. To this end, the Company evaluates, based on the best information available to date, the result of certain legal or other procedures that are pending at the date of preparation (Note 23) of the annual accounts.

- Useful lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets

The accounting treatment of the investment in property, plant and equipment implies the preparation of estimates to determine the useful life of the same for the purposes of their amortisation as well as to determine the fair value at the acquisition date in the case of assets acquired in business combinations.

The determination of the useful lives requires estimates regarding the level of asset's utilization, as well as the expected technological evolution. Hypotheses regarding the level of utilization, technological framework and its future development implies a significant degree of judgment, to the extent that the timing and nature of future events are difficult to predict.

- Recognition of income and liquidation of regulated activities

The revenues derived from the remuneration established by the Ministry of the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge are recognized by the Company according to its publication in the relevant Ministerial Order. All other revenues are recognized when customer service has been performed. Historically, no material adjustments have been made to the amounts recorded as unbilled revenues and are not expected to be in the future.

- Fair value of derivatives or other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date.

The fair value of equity investments in Group companies, jointly controlled entities and associates is determined as the higher of their fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the cash flows derived from the investment.

- Estimation of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (Note 3.5)

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7. Intangible assets

The breakdown and movement in the items included in this heading of the balance sheet is as follows:

	Thousand of euros					
	Goodwill	Administrative authorizations	Computer applications	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Book value at 31-12-2021	57,381	736,277	4,396	4,959	549	803,562
Additions	-	-	852	1,015	30	1,897
Depreciation charge	-	-	(2,578)	(443)	-	(3,021)
Cost	57,381	736,277	20,995	7,638	579	822,870
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	(18,325)	(2,107)	-	(20,432)
Book value at 31-12-2022	57,381	736,277	2,670	5,531	579	802,438
Additions	-	-	1,098	825	8	1,931
Depreciation charge	-	-	(1,862)	(494)	-	(2,356)
Cost	57,381	736,277	22,093	8,463	587	824,801
Accumulated amortisation	-	-	(20,187)	(2,601)	-	(22,788)
Book value at 31-12-2023	57,381	736,277	1,906	5,862	587	802,013

Commercial acquisition costs

At 31 December 2023 and 2022, other intangible assets include incremental costs incurred directly to obtain contracts with clients and activated according to IFRS 15, for an amount of Euros 402 and Euros 669 thousand, respectively.

The Goodwill comes from the merger through absorption between Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. (merged company) and Madrileña Servicios Comunes, S.L.U. (merging company), on June 30th 2011 and the merger through absorption of Madrileña Red de Gas II, S.A.U. (merged company) and Nueva Madrileña de Gas, S.A.U. (merging company) on May 31st, 2012.

Impairment test for CGU containing goodwill

The core business of the Company is the gas distribution activity for which it receives an annual retribution granted by regulation. The recoverable amount for the CGU is determined on the basis of calculating its fair value less cost to sale.

These calculations are based on forecasted cash flows included in the business plan approved by the Board of Directors covering time period of 20 years and including a terminal value.

The key assumptions to determine the fair value less cost to sale are as follow:

- Projection period: 20 years and remaining terminal value
- Nominal growth rates: 0.5%, affecting only the residual value (0.5% in 2022)
- Discount rates after taxes: 5.00% (4.75% in 2022)

Apart from the discount rates, the most sensitive aspects that are included in the projections used and that are based on sector forecasts and historical experience are as follows:

- Revenue from remuneration.

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- The amount and growth of the remuneration.
- Operational and maintenance costs.
- Investments.
- Conversion costs of the supply points of LPG to gas natural.

Historically, the forecasted cash flows included in the business plan and the actual results have not significantly differed.

As of December 31st, 2022, an impairment was recorded for an amount of 2,116 thousand euros.

The estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying. A decrease in the EBITDA of 1,5%, a decrease in the long term growth rate of 0.5%, or a rise in pre-tax discount rate by 1%, considering all changes in isolation, would not result in an impairment loss.

Additions

On December 31st 2023 and 2022, the most important additions are registered under the financial statement line licenses of computer applications in progress.

Other information

As of December 31st 2023, the Company has Euros 18,136 thousands of intangible assets fully amortised considering the accounting effects of mergers set out in Note 1 (December 31st 2022: Euros 11,082 thousands).

As of December 31st 2023 and 2022, the Company does not have any assets subject to reversion.

On February 15th 2022, an agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the sale and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 10,390 thousand euros, which provide service to approximately 6,300 supply points (Note 24). This transaction transferred to Aliara LPG those LPG supply points that were not planned to be converted to natural gas, in order to localize the LPG activity in this company. Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction would be effective from January 1st, 2022.

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After receiving on March 2nd 2022 the approval of the operations by the General Directorate for Decarbonization and Energy Transition, on March 25th, 2022, these transfer agreements were formalized. In accordance with the sale and purchase agreement signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U., and the Company, while the assets had not been transferred to Aliara GLP, S.L.U., as the suspensive clause had not been fulfilled, Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. would continue to operate with them and an adjustment would be made to the price equivalent to the cash flows generated during that period. The adjustment to the price was 428,255 euros. The transaction was made at market value.

On December 5th 2023, a framework agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the purchase and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 3,139 thousand euros, 471 thousand euros of which correspond to licenses, which provide service to approximately 2,363 supply points. This transaction corresponds to the supply points in a specific area that have been decided to convert to natural gas, and therefore are transferred to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. On December 18th 2023, the approval of the operations was received from the General Directorate of Energy Transition and Circular Economy. Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction will be effective from January 1st, 2024 and the ownership of the assets, the control of the assets and the rights and obligations will be transferred once the agreement has been formalized. The transaction has been carried out at market value.

As of December 31st, 2023, the Company has no firm commitments to purchase intangible assets other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

As of December 31st, 2022, the Company had no firm commitments to purchase intangible assets.

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8. Property, plant and equipment

The breakdown and movement in the items included under this heading are as follows:

	Land and others	Technical instalation s	Transport equipment	Tooling	Furniture	Information processing equipment	Other fixed assets	Assets under construction	Total
Cost	1,787	634,550	459	1,152	365	1,061	1,400	10,963	651,737
Accumulated amortisation	(1,127)	(335,265)	(405)	(671)	(227)	(980)	(546)	-	(339,221)
Book value at 31-12-2021 restated	660	299,285	54	481	138	81	854	10,963	312,516
Right-of-use assets IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	8,752	224	127	-	127	142	6,378	15,750
Disposals	-	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	-	(20)
Transfer	-	3,311	-	-	-	-	-	(3,311)	-
Depreciation charge	(257)	(26,736)	(39)	(103)	(27)	(118)	(119)	-	(27,399)
Depreciation disposals	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Cost	1,787	646,613	663	1,279	365	1,188	1,542	14,030	667,467
Accumulated amortisation	(1,384)	(362,001)	(424)	(774)	(254)	(1,098)	(665)	-	(366,600)
Book value at 31-12-2022	403	284,612	239	505	111	90	877	14,030	300,867
Right-of-use assets IFRS 16	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
Additions	-	4,485	215	113	-	55	52	6,493	11,413
Disposals	-	-	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	(27)
Transfer	-	2,449	-	-	-	-	-	(2,449)	-
Depreciation charge	(258)	(26,362)	(77)	(116)	(22)	(126)	(143)	-	(27,104)
Depreciation disposals	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27
Cost	2,055	653,547	851	1,392	365	1,243	1,594	18,074	679,121
Accumulated amortisation	(1,642)	(388,363)	(474)	(890)	(276)	(1,224)	(808)	-	(393,677)
Book value at 31-12-2023	413	265,184	377	502	89	19	786	18,074	285,444

Additions to property, plant and equipment in the fiscal year ended at December 31st, 2023 and December 31st 2022 relate mainly to investments in the natural gas pipeline network in the municipalities where the Company carries out its activity. On December 31st 2023 the Company provides services to 908,810 connection points (908,984 on December 31st 2022).

On June 9th 2016 a framework agreement was signed between Repsol Butano, S.A. and the Company for the purchase and transmission of LPG networks and installations for Euros 61 million, which consists in approximately 41 thousand points of supply, to the purpose of its progressive conversion to gas distribution assets, in accordance with the Company's layout. After the approval by the CNMC on July 21st 2016 the agreement for the transmission of LPG networks and installations were formalized. As of December 31st 2023, 30,397 LPG supply points converted to gas supply points. As of December 31st 2022, 26,682 LPG supply points have been converted to gas supply points.

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On February 15th 2022, an agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the sale and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 10,390 thousand euros, which provide service to approximately 6,300 supply points (Note 24). This transaction transferred to Aliara LPG those LPG supply points that were not planned to be converted to natural gas, in order to localize the LPG activity in this company. Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction would be effective from January 1st, 2022.

After receiving on March 2nd 2022 the approval of the operations by the General Directorate for Decarbonization and Energy Transition, on March 25th, 2022, these transfer agreements were formalized. In accordance with the sale and purchase agreement signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U., and the Company, while the assets had not been transferred to Aliara GLP, S.L.U., as the suspensive clause had not been fulfilled, Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. would continue to operate with them and an adjustment would be made to the price equivalent to the cash flows generated during that period. The adjustment to the price was 428,255 euros. The transaction was made at market value.

As of December 31st 2023, property, plant and equipment includes fully amortized elements still in use considering the accounting effects of mergers set out in Note 1, amounting Euros 77,426 thousand (December 31st 2022: Euros 68,609 thousand).

It is the Company policy to take out insurance policies to cover risks relating to property, plant and equipment. As of December 31st 2023, the coverage provided by these policies is considered to be sufficient.

On December 31st 2022, there is no commitment to purchase transport vehicles. There are no investments to amplify and improves the network. Also there are no commitments for the construction of liquefied gas plants (December 31st 2022: 453 thousand euros).

On December 5th 2023, a framework agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the purchase and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 3,139 thousand euros, 2,668 thousand euros of which correspond to networks and other facilities, which provide service to approximately 2,363 supply points. This transaction corresponds to the supply points in a specific area that have been decided to convert to natural gas, and therefore are transferred to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. On December 18th 2023, the approval of the operations was received from the General Directorate of Energy Transition and Circular Economy. Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction will be effective from January 1st, 2024 and the ownership of the assets, the control of the assets and the rights and obligations will be transferred once the agreement has been formalized. The transaction has been carried out at market value.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment, estimated on the basis of their fair value less cost to sale, exceeds their carrying amount. Fair value less cost to sale has been estimated based on the cash flow projections and assumptions described in note 7.

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If considered separately, a 1.5% decrease in EBITDA, a 0.5% reduction in the long-term growth rate, or an increase of 1% in the pre-tax discount rate would not give rise to an impairment loss.

8.1 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company carries out its activity in offices leased from a third party. The lease contract is made up of fixed payments and a variable part referenced to the CPI and it has several renewal and cancellation options. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the lessors. The Company assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control. Additionally, the Company has long-term lease contracts for printers.

a) Right-of-use assets

	Plant	Printers	Total
Book value at 31-12-2021	513	3	516
Right-of-use on initial application of IFRS 16	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation charge IFRS 16	(256)	(1)	(257)
Book value at 31-12-2022	257	2	259
Right-of-use on initial application of IFRS 16	268	-	268
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation charge IFRS 16	(257)	(1)	(258)
Book value at 31-12-2023	268	1	269

b) Amounts recognized in profit and loss account

The detail of the amounts recorded in the income statement for the year 2023 and 2022, related to the application of IFRS 16, is as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest on lease liabilities	4	12
Amortisation	258	257
Total	262	269

c) Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows

The amount of payments made in 2023 and 2022 related to leases is detailed below:

	2023	2022
Lease payments	258	257
Interest paid on leases	4	12
Total	262	269

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d) Future minimum lease payments

Committed future minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Less than 1 year	1	13
Between 1 and 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	1	13

9. Financial instruments

The carrying value of each financial instrument category as set out in the accounting and measurement standard "Financial instruments" is as follows:

9.1 Analysis by category

a) Financial assets

	Thousand of Euros	
	Long-Term financial investments	
	At amortized cost	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Derivatives (Note 24)	1,443	6,614
Other financial assets (Note 10)	1,315	1,203
Total	2,758	7,817

	Short-Term financial investments	
	At amortized cost	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Trade and other receivables (Note 10) (*)	36,710	24,704
Derivatives (Note 24)	2,680	1,751
Cash and other equivalent liquid assets (Note 12)	58,346	16,194
Total	97,736	42,649

On June 18th 2019 the Company approved the extension of a loan to its direct parent, Elisandra Spain V, S.L., with a limit of Euros 1 billion, falling due in ten years, which accrues annual fixed interest of 6.04%. On December 31st 2021 have been drawn down 311.800 thousand euros.

On December 2nd, 2021, a new credit drawdown was approved in the Board of Directors' Minutes for a value of 15,800 thousand euros, which has been disbursed in fiscal year 2022.

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Additionally, on April 21st, 2022, , a new credit drawdown was approved in the Board of Directors' Minutes for a value of 43,900 thousand euros, which has been disbursed in fiscal year 2022.

The financial income accrued in 2022 for this loan amounted to 22,283 thousand euros.

On December 16th, 2022, the Sole Shareholder Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. signed an addendum to the credit agreement between the Company and Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. where the maturity date of the credit was modified, determining December 16th, 2022 as the new maturity date, and therefore it became due, liquid and payable credit as of this date. The parent company, Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., proceeded to settle the principal and interest of the loan to the Company at its market value, 388,880 thousand euros, recording a financial expense of 31,163 thousand euros (Note 18), for the difference between its book value and its fair value.

b) Financial liabilities

Thousand of Euros				
Long-term financial liabilities				
	Debts with credit institutions		Derivatives, Others	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	224,216	223,999	2,614	2,824
Total	224,216	223,999	2,614	2,824

Thousand of Euros				
Short-term financial liabilities				
	Debts with credit institutions		Derivatives, Others	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Trade and other payables (Note 14)(*)	1,879	21,210	25,668	22,500
Total	1,879	21,210	25,668	22,500

(*) Receivables and Liabilities with the Public Administrations have been excluded from the balance of loans and accounts receivable and loans and accounts payable.

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9.2 Analysis by maturity date

On December 31st 2023 the long and short term debts with a determined or determinable maturity date, classified by the year in which they will mature, are as follows:

	2024	2025	2026	2027	Subsequent years	Total
Gas system income deficit financing	25,299	-	-	-	-	25,299
Derivatives	2,680	481	481	481	-	4,123
Trade and other receivables	11,411	-	-	-	1,315	12,726
Total	39,390	481	481	481	1,315	42,148

	2023	2024	2025	2026	Subsequent years	Total
Trade payables to related parties	28	-	-	-	1,800	1,828
Bank loans	1,879	-	-	-	224,216	226,095
Trade and other payables	25,372	-	-	-	-	25,372
Other financial liabilities	268	204	204	204	202	1,082
Total	27,547	204	204	204	226,218	254,377

On December 31st 2022 the long-term debts with a determined or undetermined maturity date, classified by the year in which they will mature, are as follows:

	2023	2024	2025	2026	Subsequent years	Total
Gas system income deficit financing	10,253	-	-	-	-	10,253
Derivatives	1,751	1,704	1,704	1,704	1,502	8,365
Trade and other receivables	14,451	-	-	-	1,203	15,654
Total	26,455	1,704	1,704	1,704	2,705	34,272

	2023	2024	2025	2026	Subsequent years	Total
Trade payables to related parties	28	-	-	-	1,800	1,828
Bank loans	21,210	-	-	-	223,999	245,209
Trade and other payables	22,215	-	-	-	-	22,215
Other financial liabilities	257	204	204	204	412	1,281
Total	43,710	204	204	204	226,211	270,533

The fair value of the financial assets does not differ significantly from the carrying amount.

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10. Trade and other receivables at amortized cost

The breakdown of this financial statement line as of December 31st 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Long-term financial investments		
Derivatives (Note 24)	1,443	6,614
Guarantee deposits	1,315	1,203
	2,758	7,817
Short-term trade and other receivables		
Trade receivables for sales and services	20,560	23,580
Provisions for bad debts	(9,167)	(9,150)
Debtors	25,299	10,253
Loans to employees	18	21
	36,710	24,704

Gas system tariff deficit

The breakdown of the financial statement line "Debtors" mainly collected between the deficit in 2017, 2022, 2023 and 2024, generated until December 31st 2023 being as follows:

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Sundry Debtors		
Deficit / (Surplus) generated in 2017	3	3
Deficit / (Surplus) generated in 2022	-	564
Deficit / (Surplus) generated in 2023	15,717	9,713
Deficit / (Surplus) generated in 2024	9,605	
Others debtors	(26)	(27)
	25,299	10,253

As of the date of preparation of these financial statements, the final assessments of the deficit of the gas year 2023 nor gas 2024 has not been received.

Trade and rendering of services

As of December 31st 2023 and 2022, the amount included in the financial statement line "Trade receivables for sales and services" corresponds to the debtor balances by invoicing gas trading companies for the distribution activity in certain municipalities in the Autonomous Community of Madrid.

In general, the outstanding receivable toll invoices do not accrue interest, and the deadline for its payment by the supply companies is of 15 days after the invoice's emission date.

The fair values of the loans and accounts receivable are the same as the net book values.

The movement in the insolvency provision for trade receivables are as follows:

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	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	(9,150)	(8,884)
Write-off of provision due to transfer to Aliara GLP, S.L.U.	-	90
Charge to insolvency provision	(17)	(364)
Disposals	-	8
Closing balance	(9,167)	(9,150)

Long-term guarantees

The non-current guarantees do not have any specified maturity date.

11. Inventory

As of December 31st 2023 and 2022 inventories correspond mainly to LPG and others materials of replacement distribution network.

As of December 31st 2022 there are no commitments to purchase or sell gas.

On December 5th 2023, a framework agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the purchase and transmission of LPG networks and facilities, which provide service to approximately 2,363 supply points. as well as the LPG in storage as of January 1, 2024. The amount of LPG in storage amounts to 141 thousand euros.

On December 18th, 2023, the approval of the operations was received from the General Directorate of Energy Transition and Circular Economy.

Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction will be effective from January 1st, 2024 and the ownership of the assets, the control of the assets and the rights and obligations will be transferred once the agreement has been formalized.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

The breakdown of this financial statement line as of December 31st 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Cash and banks	58,346	16,194
	58,346	16,194

The treasury of the Company as of December 31st 2023 and 2022 is comprised mostly of checking accounts, with no availability limit and at market interest rate.

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13. Equity

The breakdown of this financial statement line as of December 31st 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

a) Share capital

	Thousand euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Share capital	1,048	1,048
Total	1,048	1,048

On December 31st 2023 and 2022 the share capital was made up of 104,759 shares with a nominal value of Euros 10 each, fully subscribed by Elisandra V, S.L.U. (Note 1).

b) Share premium

On December 31st 2023 the share premium amounted to Euros 100,354 thousand (December 31st, 2022: Euros 100,354 thousand).

On July 21st 2015 the sole shareholder approved the distribution of a dividend charged to the issue premium reserve amounting to Euros 63,000 thousand, paid on July 29, 2015.

On February 8th 2016 the sole shareholder approved another dividend charged to the share premium of Euros 25,000 thousand, whose disbursement occurred on March 1st 2016.

On October 20th, 2017 the sole shareholder approved the distribution of a dividend which was charged in the amounts of Euros 17,885 thousand to voluntary reserves, Euros 15,272 thousand to merger reserves and Euros 1,843 thousand to share premium reserves. As at December 31st, 2017, of this declared dividend, an amount totalling Euros 30,625 thousand has been disbursed with Euros 4,375 thousand whose disbursement occurred on this fiscal year.

On April 25th, 2018 the sole shareholder approved the distribution of a dividend which was charged in the amounts of Euros 116,000 thousand charged to the share premium that has been disbursement on 2018.

On November 28th 2018 the sole shareholder approved the distribution of dividend which was charged in the amounts of Euros 6,600 thousand charged to the share premium that has been disbursement on 2018.

On December 31st 2023 and 2022 this reserve is freely available.

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c) Reserves

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Legal and statutory:		
- Legal reserve	210	210
Other reserves:		
- Voluntary reserves	406,193	316,094
- Goodwill reserves	15,734	15,734
- Actuarial reserves	(938)	(854)
Total	421,199	331,184

Voluntary reserves

On November 4th 2016 the Company's Sole Shareholder approved a dividend distribution with charge to voluntary reserves of Euros 94,800 thousand. Additionally, on October 20th 2017 the sole shareholder approved the distribution of a dividend which was charged in the amounts of Euros 17,885 thousand to voluntary reserves, Euros 15,272 thousand to merger reserves and Euros 1,843 thousand to share premium reserves. On December 31st, 2017, of this declared dividend, an amount totalling Euros 30,625 thousand was disbursed with Euros 4,375 thousand which has been disbursement during fiscal year 2018. The Company does not have limits for the dividends distribution others than the ones established in the article 273 of the Spanish Companies Act.

Actuarial reserves

This corresponds to the actuarial profits and losses recorded directly against equity (Note 16.1).

Goodwill reserve

After the approval of the Royal Decree 602/2016 of December 2nd, in the years starting on January 1st 2016, the goodwill reserve will be re-classified to voluntary reserves and will be available starting on that date in the amount that exceeds the registered goodwill in the balance sheet's asset.

d) Other contributions from shareholders

On December 1st, 2022, the Sole Shareholder has made a non-cash contribution in the Company's equity amount of 612,876 thousand euros to extinguish by confusion of rights of the loans that the Company held with Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U (note 15) valued at fair value by an independent expert.

On December 16th, 2022, the Sole Shareholder approved a distribution in its favour an amount of 388,880 thousand euros from the account 118 "Contributions by shareholders "of the Company (see Note 20).

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
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On February 16th, 2023, the Sole Shareholder approved a distribution in its favour an amount of 16,200 thousand euros from the account 118 "Contributions by shareholders "of the Company.

Proposed distribution of profit

The profit and reserves distribution proposal to be presented to the Sole Shareholders is as follows:

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	Approved 31/12/2022
Available for distribution		
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	56,068	90,099
Application		
To voluntary reserves	56,068	90,099
	56,068	90,099

14. Financial liabilities, trade payables and other liabilities

The movement in this financial statement line is shown in the following table:

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Long-term debts		
Other financial liabilities-guarantees	814	1,024
Bank Loans	224,216	223,999
Debts with group companies (Note 20)	1,800	1,800
Total	226,830	226,823
Short-term debt		
Other financial liabilities	268	257
Trade Payables	11,244	17,508
Sundry payables	12,689	2,068
Accrued wages and salaries	1,439	2,639
Bank Loans	1,879	21,210
Debts with group companies (Note 20)	28	28
	27,547	43,710
	254,377	270,533

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Bank loans:

On August 3th, 2022, the Company undersigned a syndicated loan agreement with several credit institutions, for a total amount of 225,000 thousand euros, which on November 10th, 2022 was drawn down in full.

The loan principal is amortized at final maturity after 5 years, which is set for August 3rd, 2027.

Non-current payables to related parties:

On November 14th, 2022, the Company and the related company Madrileña Red de Gas Finance, B.V. (MRG Finance BV) agreed on the early maturity of the loan issued in December 2013, by MRG Finance BV, under its EMTN program and guaranteed by the Company, of bonds for a nominal amount of 275,000 thousand euros and maturing in December 2023.

In the caption "Long-term payables to group companies and associates" the Company had recorded as of December 31st, 2021 three loans received during the years ended June 30th, 2016 and June 30th, 2017 from the Sole Shareholder, Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., through which it transferred to the Company the amounts obtained from the bond issues by MRG Finance, of which the Company is a guarantor:

- (i) Issue in March 2016 by MRG Finance BV of bonds with a nominal amount of 75,000 thousand euros maturing in March 2031, under its EMTN programme secured by the Company. The amount of this issue was transferred to the Company under a financing agreement signed with Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., Sole Shareholder of the Company, which it has signed a financing agreement with MRG Finance BV. The bonds issued bear interest at a fixed rate of 3.5% per year payable annually in March and may be redeemed at maturity.
- (ii) Issue in April 2017 by MRG Finance BV of bonds with a nominal amount of 300,000 thousand euros maturing in April 2025, under its EMTN programme secured by the Company. The amount of this issue was transferred to the Company under a financing agreement signed with Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., Sole Shareholder of the Company, which it has signed a financing agreement with MRG Finance BV. The bonds issued bear interest at a fixed rate of 1.375% per year payable annually in April and may be redeemed at maturity.
- (iii) Issue in April 2017 by MRG Finance BV of bonds with a nominal amount of 300,000 thousand euros maturing in April 2029, under its EMTN programme secured by the Company. The amount of this issue was transferred to the Company under a financing agreement signed with Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., Sole Shareholder of the Company, which it has signed a financing agreement with MRG Finance BV. The bonds issued bear interest at a fixed rate of 2.25% per year payable annually in April and may be redeemed at maturity.

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On December 1st, 2022, the Company and the Sole Shareholder, Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. have agreed the early maturity of these loans and they have become due, liquid, and payable as of this moment, being their liquidation value, the market value determined by an independent expert, as indicated below:

Notional amount of the loan	Market value of the loan	Start date	Maturity date	Early Maturity date
75,000	69,364	03.03.2016	03.03.2031	01.12.2022
300,000	283,392	11.04.2017	11.04.2025	01.12.2022
300,000	260,120	11.04.2017	11.04.2029	01.12.2022
675,000	612,876			

As of December 31st, 2022, the Company has recorded a financial income amount to 68,937 thousand euros for the difference between the book value, which included the principal plus unpaid interest at amortized cost, and the market value at the date of cancellation.

Additionally, as of December 31st, 2023, the Company has recorded under "Long-term payables to group companies and associates" a loan by the amount of 1,800 thousand euros.

The main terms and conditions for these loans as of December 31st, 2023 are as follows:

Notional amount of the loan	Start date	Maturity date	Term	Annual interest rate	Payment of interest	Repayment of principal
1,800	11.09.2013	11.09.2027	5 years	5.000%	Annual	11.09.2027
1,800						

This loan was renewed for a 5-year period in August 2022.

Current payables to related parties

In the caption "Short-term payables to group companies and associates" the Company has registered the outstanding interest payable on the current loans with group companies amounting to 28 thousand euros mentioned in the previous section (28 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022 of loans outstanding as of that date).

The financial expenses with group companies and associates accrued on December 31st, 2023 amounts to 90 thousand euros (33,135 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022).

Accounts payable and sundry payables

On December 31st 2023 and 2022 the Company has registered in the financial statement line "Accounts Payable" mainly the remaining balance to pay off the roadwork made on distribution network (Note 7).

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Additionally, on December 31st 2023 this mentioned financial statement line includes also an amount of 995 thousand euros (6,134 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022) corresponding to a net amount payable due to the measuring differences, corresponds to the other distribution and supply companies. On the financial statement line “Sundry Payables” the Company includes, on December 31st 2023 and 2022 the provision resulting from the difference between the billing made on November and December, and the remuneration that truly corresponds to the settlements (Note 10).

Available credit lines

On December 31st 2023 and 2022 the Company has the following available credit lines of:

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
- Credit for general corporate purposes	75,000	55,000
	75,000	55,000

On March 9th, 2020, the Company reduced the amount of the credit line by 125,000 thousand euros, leaving an amount available of 75,000 thousand euros.

On November 7th, 2022, the Company has made a drawdown of the credit line for an amount of 30,000 thousand euros and on December 29th, 2022, the Company repaid an amount of 10,000 thousand euros, leaving an available amount of 55,000 thousand euros.

In February 2023 the credit line amount to 75,000 thousand euros has been renewed until February 24th 2026.

On March 29th, 2023, the Company repaid an amount of 20,000 thousand euros, leaving an available amount of 75,000 thousand euros.

On December 31st, 2023 the Company has not provided any credit lines.

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Information on delays in payments to suppliers. Additional Provision 3 of “Duty to inform” of Law 15/2010, of July 5th, taking into consideration the amendments introduced by Law 18/2022, of September 28, on the creation and growth of enterprises.

The details of the required information regarding the average payment period to suppliers is as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
	Days	Days
Average payment period to suppliers (1)	49	55
Ratio paid transactions (2)	54	53
Ratio of outstanding payment transactions (3)	13	72
	Number invoices	Number invoices
Nº invoices paid on time (4)	3,074	3,186
% over the total number of paid invoices	51%	52%
	Thousand Euros	Thousand Euros
Total payments made in the year	38,439	52,721
Total outstanding payments	4,922	6,239
Total payments made on time	17,157	27,364
% payments made on time over total payments	45%	54%

(1) Calculation considering the amounts paid and payables at December 31, 2023 and 2022

(2) Average payment period in transactions paid during the year

(3) Average length of outstanding balance providers

(4) Number of invoices paid in less than the maximum period established in the late payment regulations.

Law 31/2014, of December 3rd, modified the law 15/2010 regarding the provision of information relating to a company's average payment period for suppliers. Subsequently, the ICAC Resolution of January 29th 2016 developed the methodology for the calculation of the average payment period to suppliers and the required disclosures in the notes to the financial statements. This resolution came into force on February 5th 2016 and applies to annual accounts from the year started on January 1st 2015, and the amendments introduced by Law 18/2022, of September 28, on the creation and growth of companies.

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Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Liabilities				Equity	Total
	Other loans and borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Share premium	Reserves	Other contributions from shareholders	
Balance at 31 December 2022	248,059	259	100,354	331,184	223,996	903,852
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	-	(258)	-	-	-	(258)
Debts with group companies and associates	-	268	-	-	-	268
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(16,200)	(16,200)
Total changes from financing cash flows	-	10	-	-	(16,200)	(16,190)
Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability-related	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	(20,000)
Interest expense	8,740	-	-	-	-	8,740
Interest paid	(7,849)	-	-	-	-	(7,849)
Others	(213)	-	-	-	-	(213)
Total liability-related other changes	(19,322)	-	-	-	-	(19,322)
Total equity-related other changes	-	-	-	90,015	-	90,015
Balance at 31 December 2023	228,737	269	100,354	421,199	207,796	958,355

	Liabilities				Equity	Total
	Other loans and borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Share premium	Reserves	Other contributions from shareholders	
Balance at 31 December 2021	959,608	516	100,354	261,109	-	1,321,587
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	245,000	(257)	-	-	-	244,743
Debts with group companies and associates	(275,000)	-	-	-	-	(275,000)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(30,000)	(257)	-	-	-	(30,257)
Changes arising from obtaining or losing control of subsidiaries or other businesses	-	-	-	-	-	-
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability-related	(681,933)	-	-	-	-	(681,933)
Interest expense	35,078	-	-	-	-	35,078
Interest paid	(34,694)	-	-	-	-	(34,694)
Total liability-related other changes	(681,549)	-	-	-	-	(681,549)
Total equity-related other changes	-	-	-	70,075	223,996	294,071
Balance at 31 December 2022	248,059	259	100,354	331,184	223,996	903,852

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15. Deferred income

The breakdown of the “Deferred income” includes collections for the distribution network. The movement in this category is shown in the following table:

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	31,676	30,473
Additions	1,242	3,499
Disposals	(2,355)	(2,296)
Closing balance	30,563	31,676

16. Provisions

The breakdown of provisions is as follows:

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Provisions for personnel expenses	1,747	1,594
Other Provisions for personnel expenses	330	330
Decommissioning provisions	233	1,304
Provisions for liabilities	268	268
Non-current provisions	2,578	3,496

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Decommissioning provisions	1,146	1,169
Short-term provisions	1,146	1,169

16.1 Employee benefit obligations

The total provisions amount on December 31st 2023 and 2022 corresponds to commitments for bonuses to the natural gas consumption and health insurance for current personal from Gas Natural Fenosa (currently Naturgy), during post-retirement period.

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The movement in the liability recorded in the balance sheet for actuarial obligations is as follows:

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Opening balance	1,594	1,377
Cost of service in financial year	51	47
Cost of interests	63	50
Actuarial gains and losses (recorded in equity)	84	223
Benefits paid	(45)	(38)
Disposals	-	(65)
Closing Balance	1,747	1,594

The actuarial assumptions used to value the gas credit commitments are as follows:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Technical discount rate	3.59%	3.13%
Cost increase (annual)	3.00%	3.00%
Inflation rate (annual)	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality table	Table INE	Table INE

16.2 Decommissioning provisions

After the acquisition of LPG assets, the Company's Management has evaluated the necessary costs for the LPG plants' dismantling that will not be utilized once the process of converting the LPG points finishes. In this sense and according to the best estimate the Company has made, it has been registered in the long-term an amount of 233 thousand euros and in the short-term an amount of 1,146 thousand euros (1,304 thousand euros in the long-term and 1,169 in the short-term on December 31st, 2022, respectively).

17. Tax situation

From July 1st 2015 the Company began to file consolidated tax returns as a subsidiary of Tax Group No. 474/15, parented by Elisandra Spain IV, S.L.

The Tax Consolidated Group No. 474/15 is formed by the parent Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. and the companies Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U, Aliara Energía, S.A.U., Aliara GLP, S.L.U. y Madrileña Red de Gas S.L.U.

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Set out below is the reconciliation between net income and expense for the year ended at December 31st 2023 and corporate tax base:

	Thousand of Euros					
	Income statement			Income and expenses recognized in equity		
	Additions	Disposals	Total	Additions	Disposals	Total
Profit (loss) for the year			56,068			(3,606)
Corporate income tax	19,840	-	19,840	1,174	-	1,174
Permanent differences	187	-	187	-	-	-
Temporary differences	1,697	(56,167)	(54,470)	-	(4,780)	(4,780)
Tax base			21,625			-

Set out below is the reconciliation between net income and expense for the year ended on December 31st 2022 and corporate tax base:

	Thousand of Euros					
	Income statement			Income and expenses recognized in equity		
	Additions	Disposals	Total	Additions	Disposals	Total
Profit (loss) for the year			90,099			6,015
Corporate income tax	31,755	-	31,755	-	(2,079)	(2,079)
Permanent differences	49	-	49	-	-	-
Temporary differences	4,025	(47,789)	(43,764)	8,317	(223)	8,094
Tax base			78,139			-

On March 31st 2012 the Official State Gazette published Royal Decree-Law 12/2012 (March 30), which was subsequently amended by Royal Decree-Law 20/2012 (July 12), introducing several tax and administrative measures to reduce the public deficit. This Royal Decree-Law establishes a general limit to the deduction of financial expense. In general, the amount of net deductible financial expense in the tax period is reduced to 30% of operating profits for the year (applying certain corrections) and, in any event, financial expense not exceeding Euros 1 million are deductible. These limitations will apply to the tax periods commencing as from January 1st 2012.

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Article 7 of Law 16/2012 (of December 27th), which adopts several tax measures to consolidate public finances and encourage economic activities, introduces a temporary limitation in 2013 and 2014 affecting tax deductible amortisation and only 70% of the amortisation recognised by companies that do not comply with the requirements of Article 108 of the Spanish Corporate Income Tax Act, which regulates the requirements for the small company classification, may be deducted.

On December 31st 2023 the disposals of temporary differences mainly include the reversal of Euros 2,262 thousand (December 31st 2022: Euros 2,041 thousand) due to the limitation on the amortization of PP&E, the tax depreciation of administrative authorisations in an amount of Euros 36,997 thousand (December 31st 2022: Euros 36,916 thousand), the tax amortisation of goodwill in an amount of Euros 2,869 thousand (December 31st 2022: Euros 2,869 thousand) and Euros 11,302 thousand due to non-deductible financial expenses (December 31st 2022: Euros 1,879). The additions of temporary differences include Euros 428 thousand (December 31st, 2022: Euros 516 thousand) due to the personnel liabilities, and Euros 143 thousand (December 31st 2022: Euros 143 thousand) for the difference between tax and accounting amortisation, according to Royal Decree 3/93.

On December 31st 2023 the Company had made interim corporate income tax payments totalling 3,632 thousand euros (December 31st 2022: 4,466 thousand euros).

Corporate income tax expense is analysed below:

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Current tax	(5,360)	(19,533)
Deferred tax	(13,705)	(10,937)
Others (*)	(775)	(1,285)
	(19,840)	(31,755)

The current corporate tax results from the application of the 25% to the tax base. On December 31st, 2023, it is also included tax differences adjustments from prior tax years by the amount of 41 thousand euros (91 thousand euros on December 31st 2022 as an increasing expense) and adjustments for deductions for an amount of 88 thousand euros as a decreasing expense (95 thousand euros as a decreasing expense on December 31st 2022).

(*) As of December 31st, 2023, under Other caption, there is a reduction of deferred financial expenses pending application, amounting to 792 thousand euros (1,135 thousand euros on December 31st 2022) (Note 23).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movements during the year in deferred tax assets and liabilities, without taking into account the offset of balances, were as follows:

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Deferred tax assets	Provisions	Financial expenses	Merger fixed asset	Asset amortisation	Insolvency provisions and others	Total
Balance at 31/12/2021	1,636	8,013	2,137	2,153	731	14,670
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	(199)	(1,605)	(69)	(428)	(12)	(2,313)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2022	1,437	6,408	2,068	1,725	719	12,357
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	(149)	(3,618)	(125)	(650)	(7)	(4,549)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2023	1,288	2,790	1,943	1,075	712	7,808

Deferred tax liabilities	Tax amortisation RD3/93	Tax amortisation Administrative concessions	Tax amortisation goodwill	Cash hedging instrument	Total
Balance at 31/12/2021	(113)	(74,899)	(4,922)	-	(79,934)
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	36	(9,229)	(717)	-	(9,910)
Charged to equity	-	-	-	(2,079)	(2,079)
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2022	(77)	(84,128)	(5,639)	(2,079)	(91,923)
Charged/(credited) to profit or loss	36	(9,250)	(717)	-	(9,931)
Charged to equity	-	-	-	1,174	1,174
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31/12/2023	(41)	(93,378)	(6,356)	(905)	(100,680)

The deferred tax assets arising from tax loss carry forwards available to offset are recognised as it becomes likely that the Company will obtain future tax profits to offset them. On December 31st 2023 and 2022 the Company records no tax bases pending to offset.

Management has recognized deferred tax assets with a recovery period of ten years as profit is reasonably stable and, therefore, there are no doubt regarding their recoverability. At the date of the financial statements formulation, it is open the process of inspection for the last 4 years of the main taxes (VAT, Personal Income Tax and Corporate Tax).

The Company is under five process of inspection in relation to VAT and Corporate Tax to the financial years 2010 and 2011, and financial years 2012, 2013 and 2015 and financial years 2016, 2017 and December 2017 respectively and financial years from 2018 to 2021 as well as the VAT for the years 2011 (July to December, both included), 2012 and 2013. (Note 23)

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In accordance with current legislation, tax returns cannot be deemed definitive until they are verified by the tax authorities or until they pass their statute of limitation. The Company has not yet submitted the declaration of corporate income tax for the year ended on December 31st 2023, although in its calculation are taken into consideration the various legislative provisions apply.

As a result, among other things, of the different interpretations the fiscal legislation may have, as well as the results of the inspections that could happen in the verification years, it may arise additional liabilities with contingent character for the Company, that are not susceptible to objective quantification.

The Company's Directors do not expect additional liabilities to arise as a consequence of the said resources nor the inspection of the outstanding fiscal years (Note 23).

The amount included under "Other receivables/payables to Public Administrations" breaks down as follows:

	Thousand euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<u>Debit balances</u>		
VAT receivable	432	875
Tax receivable for other items (Note 23)	5,359	5,359
Total debt balances	5,791	6,234
<u>Credit balances</u>		
Current tax	22,874	21,238
Other debts with Public Administrations	2,011	2,217
Social Security payables	45	24
Total credit balances	24,930	23,479

The amount included in "Other debts with Public Administrations" relates to the credit balances with Councils for public land occupancy tax.

18. Income and expense

a) Revenue

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Revenue		
Remuneration (Note 2)	119,709	133,110
Other non-regulated income	3,256	3,351
Other non-regulated income by indemnities	195	216
Other regulated income	16,762	17,491
Non regulated LPG income (Note 2)	3,191	10,939
LPG income (Note 2)	16	15
Total	143,129	165,122

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The entirety of the business income from clients contracts relate to activities carried out in the Region of Madrid.

Other regulated income

Other regulated income corresponds to services related to natural gas distribution activity, where its prices are determined in the regulation. These services include the renting of gas meters, periodic inspections and network services.

Other non-regulated income

Other non-regulated income is also for services relating to the natural gas distribution activity, where its prices are not regulated, such as services like the operations realized in the final user's home and other auxiliary services.

Timing of revenue recognition	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Services transferred at a point in time	130,374	144,570
Services transferred over time	15,110	22,848
Revenue from contracts with customers	145,484	167,418

b) Raw materials and consumables

The breakdown of the Raw materials and consumables caption at the end of the financial year is as follows:

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Consumption of goods		
Other	(4,107)	(9,099)
Variation in inventories	899	684
Total	(3,208)	(8,415)

c) Personnel expenses

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Wages, salaries and similar	(7,476)	(7,099)
Social charges:		
- Contributions and allocations for pensions	(44)	(49)
- Other social charges	(2,603)	(2,289)
Indemnities	-	(884)
Total	(10,123)	(10,321)

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The number of employees by professional category and gender on December 31st, 2023 by category is as follows:

	Male	Female
Senior Managements / Managers	13	8
Administrative	4	14
Business development	11	12
Operations	52	11
	80	45

The number of employees by professional category and gender at the end of the year ended on December 31st 2022 by category was as follows:

	Male	Female
Senior Managements / Managers	12	8
Administrative	5	14
Business development	11	10
Operations	50	11
	78	43

The average number of employees' professional category and gender of the Company in the fiscal year ended on December 31st 2023 is as follow:

	Male	Female
Senior Managements / Managers	13	8
Administrative	4	14
Business development	11	11
Operations	51	11
	79	44

The average number of employees by professional category and gender of the Company in the year ended on December 31th 2022 was as follow:

	Male	Female
Senior Managements / Managers	12	8
Administrative	5	14
Business development	14	11
Operations	52	12
	83	45

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
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During the fiscal years ended on December 31st, 2023 and 2022 there were two employees with a disability higher or equal to 33%.

d) Other operating expenses

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Operating expenses		
Leases and royalties	(33)	(19)
Repairs and maintenance	(3,004)	(3,079)
Professional services	(1,521)	(1,488)
Insurance	(614)	(603)
Bank services and similar	(232)	(324)
Publicity	-	(17)
Supplies	(261)	(236)
Taxes	(2,451)	(2,914)
Losses, impairment and changes in provisions for commercial operations	(10)	(356)
Other operating expenses	22	10
Other expenses	(9,113)	(9,491)
Other services	(2,505)	(2,750)
Total	(19,722)	(21,267)

"Other expenses" line largely relates to expenses accruing in the financial year due to the reading of meters carried out by external parties, management services for the billing and charging and other items related to the overall operation of the Company.

e) Other results

	Thousand Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Other results		
Other expenses	(460)	(1,123)
Total	(460)	(1,123)

On December 31st 2023 and 2022 the financial statement line "Other results" includes mainly expenses for professional services received corporate projects of an exceptional nature.

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f) Financial expenses

	Thousand of Euros	
	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Financial income:		
Marketable securities and other financial instruments		
- With third parties	473	-
- Current loans to Group companies and associates (Note 9, 14 and 20)	-	91,221
	473	91,221
Financial expenses		
Interest on debts with group companies (Note 9, 14 and 20)	(90)	(64,298)
Interest on debts with third parties	(8,650)	(1,943)
	(8,740)	(66,241)
Financial results	(8,267)	24,980

19. Remuneration of the Board of Directors and Management

In the years ended on December 31st 2023 and 2022 the members of the Board of Directors have not received remuneration in the form of salaries or other remunerations. In addition, they have not been granted loans or advances, rights relating to pensions or life insurance or others of a similar nature at the Company's expense.

The Company considers senior management staff understood "Senior Management ", not only those cases where there are employment contracts of senior management but also those people who exercise functions related to the general objectives of the Company, such as planning, management and control activities, performing its functions independently and with full responsibility, limited only by higher bodies that represent them.

The total remuneration earned during the fiscal year ended on December 31st, 2023 to senior management amounts to 2,206 thousands euros (2,030 thousand euros on December 31st 2022), of which 2,094 thousand euros (1,920 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022) relates to total amount of remuneration, 0 thousand euros (0 thousand euros on 31st, December 2022) relates to indemnities, 96 thousand euros (96 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022) corresponds to contributions to pension fund and 17 thousand euros (15 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022)) corresponds to the amount accrued in senior management life insurance. On December 31st 2023 and 2022 the company did not granted any loans to senior management.

During the 2023 and 2022 financial years the Administrators have not received, nor have they granted advances or credits, no obligations have been assumed on their behalf as a guarantee. The civil liability insurance premiums have been paid for damages caused by acts or omissions in the exercise 2023 of office by amount to 42 thousand euros (42 thousand euros on December 31st, 2022).

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Director's conflict of interest

As regards the duty to avoid conflicts of interest with the Company, during the year the Board of Directors fulfilled the obligations stipulated in Article 228 of the Spanish Companies Act. Both the Directors and their related parties avoided the conflict of interest scenarios envisaged in Article 229 of the Act, except for cases in which the necessary authorisation was obtained.

On March 17th, 2023, the assignment of Mr. Pierre Alexandre Marie Jean Benoist was revoked and the new directors assigned was Mr. Alexandre Edouard Jean Pieyre.

On June 22nd, 2023, the assignment of Mr. Jaime Francisco Fernández-Cuervo was revoked and the new directors assigned was Mr Kai Chen.

On September 28th, 2023, the assignment of Mr. Martijn Jaap Gijsbertus Verwoest was revoked and the new directors assigned was Mr Jan Matthijs Lakerveld.

On November 30th, 2023, the assignment of Mr. Dennis Van Alphen was revoked and the new directors assigned was Mr. Shankar Krishnamoorthy.

20. Related-party transactions

Related parties are as follows:

- The Sole Shareholder of Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U., Elisandra V, S.L.U. and the ultimate parent company Elisandra IV, S.L., and its significant shareholders Realgaz, S.A.S, Stichting Depositary PGGM Infrastructure Funds, JCSS Mike S.A.R.L and LPPI Infrastructure Investments LP.
- Directors and executives of the company, and their immediate families. The term "director" means a member of the Board of Directors; "executive" means a member of the Senior Management of Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U.
- Companies of Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U., Elisandra Spain IV, S.L., Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., Aliara Energía, S.A.U., Aliara GLP, S.L.U., Inspira Madrid Hidrógeno Verde, S.L. and Madrileña Red de Gas Finance B.V.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
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(Expressed in thousand of euros)****a) Balances with related parties**

	Thousand of Euros		
	Group companies	Other related parties	TOTAL
31/12/2023			
Long-term debts with group companies (Note 14)	(1,800)	-	(1,800)
Short-term debts with group companies (Note 14)	(28)	-	(28)

	Thousand of Euros		
	Group companies	Other related parties	TOTAL
31/12/2022			
Long-term debts with group companies (Note 14)	(1,800)	-	(1,800)
Short-term debts with group companies (Note 14)	(28)	-	(28)

On June 18th 2019 the Company approved the extension of a loan to its direct parent, Elisandra Spain V, S.L., with a limit of Euros 1 billion, falling due in ten years, which accrues annual fixed interest of 6.04%. On December 31st 2021 have been drawdown 311,800 thousand euros, which is repayable upon maturity.

On December 2nd, 2021, a new credit drawdown was approved in the Board of Directors' Minutes for a value of 15,800 thousand euros, which has been disbursed in fiscal year 2022.

Additionally, on April 21st, 2021, a new credit drawdown was approved in the Board of Directors' Minutes for a value of 43,900 thousand euros, which has been disbursed in fiscal year 2022.

On December 16th, 2022, the Sole Shareholder Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. signed an addendum to the credit agreement between the Company and Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. where the maturity date of the credit was modified, determining December 16th, 2022 as the new maturity date, and therefore it became due, liquid, and payable credit as of this date. The parent company, Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U., proceeded to settle the principal and interest of the loan to the Company at its market value, 388,880 thousand euros, recording a financial expense of 31,163 thousand euros (Note 18), for the difference between its book value and its fair value. The aforementioned credit was settled by offsetting the obligation to pay with the dividend distributed in favor of Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. on December 16th, 2022 (see Note 13), that is, there was no cash movement.

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On the year ended on December 31st 2022 the Company recorded under "Long-term and short-term payables to group companies and associates" from the related company Madrileña Red de Gas Finance B.V. in the amount of 1,828 thousand euros (958,448 thousand euros on December 31st 2021 from the related company Madrileña Red de Gas Finance B.V. and its Sole Shareholder Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U.) where the loans conditions are described in the Note 14.

b) Transactions with related parties

	Thousand of Euros		
	Group companies	Other related parties	TOTAL
31/12/2023			
<u>INCOME</u>			
Office renting and other complementary services	9	-	9
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Interest Expense	(90)	-	(90)
Others	(471)	(175)	(646)

	Thousand of Euros		
	Group companies	Other related parties	TOTAL
31/12/2022			
<u>INCOME</u>			
Office renting and other complementary services	9	-	9
Interest income (Note 18)	91,221	-	91,221
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Expenses for services rendered	(161)	-	(161)
Interest expenses (Note 18)	(64,298)	-	(64,298)
Others	(439)	(175)	(614)

On February 15th, 2022, an agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the sale and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 10,390 thousand euros, which provide service to approximately 6,300 supply points (Note 24). This transaction transferred to Aliara LPG those LPG supply points that were not planned to be converted to natural gas, in order to localize the LPG activity in this Company. Both companies agreed that the economic effects of the transaction would be effective from January 1st, 2022.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

After receiving on March 2nd, 2022, the approval of the operations by the General Directorate for Decarbonization and Energy Transition, on March 25th, 2022, these transfer agreements were formalized. In accordance with the sale and purchase agreement signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U., and the Company, while the assets had not been transferred to Aliara GLP, S.L.U., as the suspensive clause had not been fulfilled, Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. would continue to operate with them and an adjustment would be made to the price equivalent to the cash flows generated during that period. The adjustment to the price was 428,255 euros. The transaction was made at market value.

On December 5th 2023, a framework agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the purchase and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 3,139 thousand euros, which provide service to approximately 2,363 supply points. This transaction corresponds to the supply points in a specific area that have been decided to convert to natural gas, and therefore are transferred to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. On December 18th 2023, the approval of the operations was received from the General Directorate of Energy Transition and Circular Economy. Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction will be effective from January 1st, 2024 and the ownership of the assets, the control of the assets and the rights and obligations will be transferred once the agreement has been formalized. The transaction has been carried out at market value.

On December 31st 2023 Consilia Asesores S.L., which holds the presidency of the Board of Directors represented by Pedro Mielgo, has received 175 thousand euros (December 31st 2022; 175 thousand euros) for advising and consulting regarding the signed contract.

All the transactions realized between group companies were carried out at market price.

21. Auditors' fees

The fees charged at December 31st 2023 financial year by KPMG Auditores, S.L. for auditing the annual accounts and other related limited reviews and audits works were 75 thousand euros (December 31st 2022: 47 thousand euros). The fees charged at December 31st 2023 for other audit related services were 0 thousand euros (December 31st 2022: 4 thousand euros)

Similarly, the fees accruing on December 31st 2023 calendar year for other companies using the KPMG Auditores, S.L brand as a result of other services provided to the Company were 0 thousand euros (December 31st 2022: 0 thousand euros).

22. Environmental information

The Company has not received any subsidies or income as a result of activities related to the environment. The Company has no assets related to the environment and has incurred expenses like: to comply with and adapt to current legislation and regulations, the maintenance of the environmental management system based on the UNE-EN-ISO 14001:2015 standard, audits and inspections for the prevention of major accidents involving hazardous substances (R.D. 840/15 Seveso) and the publication and external verification by independent entity (BVQi) of the 2022 carbon footprint report with scope 3.”

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

On August 27th 2004 Royal Decree Law 5/2004 was passed which governs the system of trading emission rights of greenhouse gases, with the purpose of assisting to comply with the obligations deriving from the Kyoto Convention and Protocol. Due to the nature of its activities the Company does not have allocations of CO2 emissions nor expenses deriving from the consumption of emission rights. The Management of the Company does not anticipate any type of penalty or contingency deriving from compliance with the requirements laid down in Act 1/2005.

23. Other Commitments and contingencies

Commitments

As of December 31st 2023 there is a total of 44,073 thousand euros guaranteed (December 31st 2022: 43,814 thousand euros) by different bank entities. Of the aforementioned total amount; 4,705 thousand euros are guaranteed by different banks entities against local city councils for work carried out in the municipalities in which the Company operates; and 39,368 thousand euros guaranteed by different banks entities against tax authorities for the open tax inspections. The Company's Directors estimates that given the nature of the guarantees, it does not exist any risk that originates no preview liabilities.

Contingencies

As a result of the tax inspections which commenced in the year 2015 over the 2010 and 2011 income tax, on February 17th 2016 the Company was notified of the settlement agreement for corporate income tax relating to 2010, which resulted in tax payable totalling 5,488 thousand euros, paid by the Company on April 5th 2016, largely due to the inspector's approach to the deductibility of certain expenses, facts that have not arisen any sanction. Additionally, on February 29th 2016 the Company was notified about the corporate income tax settlement agreement for 2011 and as explained above, although it resulted in an adjustment to the accounting result which reduced the Company's losses by 1,752 euros, it resulted in zero tax payable. Both assessments were contested.

On March 15th 2016 the Company filed two economic-administrative claims against the Settlement Agreements to the Central Economic and Administrative Tribunal (TEAC), requesting its accumulation for both claims to be processed jointly and in a single procedure, where the TEAC has answer on October 5th, 2016 with a notification accepting the request, as well as the disclosure of both files with a period of one month to review and to formulate the corresponding allegations. At November 4th, 2016, the Company presented to the TEAC the allegations showing the two economic-administrative claims against the Settlement Agreements. On August 13th 2020, the Company filed a contentious-administrative appeal before the National Court against the resolution issued by the TEAC. On May 21st 2021 The Company presented for the National Court the claim including its arguments by which it considers that the challenged TEAC resolution is inadmissible. On December 30th 2021 the Company has submitted the corresponding brief of conclusions of the claim and is pending answer of the National High Court.

In case that the claims do not succeed, the greater risk for the Company amount 8,024 thousand euros in instalments, plus 929 thousand euros as default interest up to the present date.

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According to the legal advisor's opinion, on December 31st 2023, the Company's Directors consider that there are high probabilities of succeeding in the claims. As a result, on December 31st 2023, the Company's Management has considered not necessary to register any expense regarding the amount claimed and to maintain account receivable with the Public Administrations for the amount referred before (5,359 thousand euros) in the financial statement line "(Public Administration – other credits)", as well as in the previous calendar year.

Additionally, on March 15th 2016, April 22nd 2016 and May 25th 2016, the tax authorities informed the Company of the initiation of a corporate tax review for the fiscal years ended in 2012 and 2013, and a VAT review for the second semester of 2011, and for the years 2012 and 2013.

As a result of such inspections, on July 17th 2017 the tax authorities issued provisional assessments resulting in a proposal for tax payable of 28,008 thousand euros in respect of corporate income tax plus late-payment interest of 5,036 thousand euros, on the understanding that the expenses relating mainly to the tax amortization of the administrative concessions, increase in the value of assets and goodwill, among others, are not deductible in those years as they do not yet meet the requirements to be tax deductible. The assessments raised include no penalty in respect of the tax in question and 122 thousand euros for VAT as a consequence of the inspection criteria on the deductibility of certain expenses plus late-payment interest of 24 thousand euros. The company signed both tax assessments in disagreement and has made allegations about those records.

On January 16th, 2018, the Company was notified of the definitive settlement agreement corresponding to the Value Added Tax, which confirms the content of the provisional assessments, in accordance with the previous paragraph, for an amount of 122 thousand euros in instalments and 26 thousand euros for late-payment interest and have been paid on March 1st 2018, by the company.

On March 8th, 2018, the Company has been notified of the definitive settlement agreement corresponding to the Corporate Income Tax, which confirms the content of the provisional assessments, in accordance with the previous paragraph, for an amount of 28,022 thousand euros in instalments and 5,622 thousand euros for late-payment interest. This tax debt is guaranteed by two banks.

On 2019 September 28th, the Company has submitted to TEAC the statement of allegations of the economic-administrative claims brought against the Settlement Agreements relating to corporation tax for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013. On June 19th, 2020, the TEAC rejected the economic-administrative claims presented by the Company. On August 13th 2020, the Company filed a contentious-administrative appeal before the National Court against the resolution issued by the TEAC. On May 21st 2021 The Company presented for the National Court the claim including its arguments by which it considers that the challenged TEAC resolution is inadmissible. On December 30th 2022 the Company has submitted the corresponding brief of conclusions of the claim and is pending answer of the National High Court.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

On December 4th 2019, the Company has submitted to the TEAR the statement of allegations of the economic-administrative claims brought against the Settlement Agreements relating to Value Added Tax in the fiscal years 2012 and 2013. On October 5th 2021, the Company filed an economic-administrative claim before the High Court of Justice of Madrid, against TEARs resolution. On December 9th 2021, the Company filed a written statement before the High Court of Justice of Madrid desisting the presented economic-administrative claim and requesting the competent body a 40% reduction of the penalty amount, in application of paragraph 3, article 188, of the Law 11/2021 of December 17th (Ley General Tributaria, "LGT"), and of paragraph 2 of the first transitory provision of the Law 11/2021 of July 9th of preventive measures and fight against tax fraud, transposed from the EU Directive 2016/1164, of the European Council, of July 12th 2016, which establishes rules against tax avoidance practices that directly impact the functioning of the internal market, which modifies several tax regulations and in with regard to gambling regulation (the "Law 11/2021"). The Company has paid the penalty with a 40% reduction in 2022.

In case of future allegations do not succeed, the greater impact for the Company for the two years that were reviewed (2012 and 2013) will be an expense of 16,280 thousand euros as a greater corporate tax quota, and a default interest expense of 11,770 thousand euros corresponding to corporate income tax until the date of notification of the settlement agreement and a lower deferred tax asset by 5,219 thousand euros and a lower deferred tax liability of 16,714 thousand euros, although the right to deduct the costs at issue corresponding to the tax amortization of administrative concessions, increased asset value and goodwill remains to the extent that the conditions referred to in the minutes.

On January 20th, 2020, the Tax and Customs Control Unit of the Central Delegation of Large Taxpayers announced the start of the inspection actions of the Corporation Tax for the fiscal year ended in June 2015. On November 27th, 2020 they have been notified three minutes, which resulted in a tax quota in disagreement to be paid to the Treasury of 4,452 thousand and 819 thousand euros for late payment interest, as well as a reduction of the financial expenses deductible in subsequent years of the Company for an amount of 3,492 thousand euros and 1,140 thousand euro, which have been signed in disagreement by the Company. On December 21st, 2020, the Company presented allegations against the three minutes in disagreement. On October 4th 2021, the Company has been notified of the final settlement agreements corresponding to the Income Tax, confirming the contents of the three provisional minutes mentioned before, disposing a positive tax return of 4,452 thousand euros and 948 thousand euros of accrued interest, as well as a reduction of deductible financial expenses in future fiscal years amounting to 3,492 thousand euros and 1,140 thousand euros. This tax debt is guaranteed by a bank.

On November 4th, 2021, the Company filed economic-administrative proceeding against the TEAC. In February 2022, the TEAC proceeded to the disclosure of the respective administrative files. On October 11th, 2023, two resolutions of the TEAC were notified rejecting the economic-administrative claims. On December 5th, 2023, the Company filed a contentious-administrative appeal before the National High Court against the aforementioned resolutions. On December 14, 2023, the Company was notified that the appeals had been admitted for processing and the TEAC was requested to send the administrative file, and there have been no further developments since then.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED
ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)**

Regarding the settlement agreement, relating to financial expenses in the amount of 3,492 thousand euros, on March 14th 2022, the written statement of allegations was filed.

It was agreed to suspend the procedure related to the settlement agreement for the financial expenses in the amount of 1,140 thousand euros following the decision of the National Bureau of International Taxation dated March 9th, 2022 to accept the Company's request to initiate the procedure on the application of Convention EEC/90/436 of July 23, 1990 on the elimination of double taxation in connection with the adjustment of profits of associated enterprises (the "Arbitration Proceeding"), in order to the tax authorities of Spain and the tax authorities of the Netherlands may reach an agreement for the elimination of international double taxation.

On October 21st, 2022, the Company was notified that the competent authorities of Spain and the Netherlands had agreed to apply the criteria proposed by the Spanish tax authorities, accepting the adjustment made by the Spanish tax authorities in its entirety.

Subsequently, on December 15th, 2022, the Company desisted from continuing with the economic-administrative proceeding against the TEAC, and informed the competent Spanish authority of the acceptance of the outcome of the Arbitration Proceeding.

At the annual accounts formulation date and for the next fiscal years, some of the circumstances questioned in the inspections would remain in force.

The Group received a communication from the Tax and Customs Control Unit on January 8th 2021 communicating the opening of Income Tax inspections for the fiscal years ending in June 2016, June 2017 and December 2017.

On November 15th, 2022, the tax inspector notified the following two minutes:

The first, which resulted in a non-conforming tax liability to be paid to the tax authorities of 18,643 thousand euros and 3,462 thousand euros for interest on late payments, and the second which involves 1,662 thousand euros of deductible financial expenses, which have been signed in disagreement by the Company.

On December 7th, 2022, allegations corresponding to the minutes described above were filed.

On April 1st, 2023, Elisandra Spain IV, S.L., in its capacity as parent company of the tax group, was notified of the final tax assessment, resulting in a tax liability of 18,643 thousand euros and late-payment interest of 3,668 thousand euros. This tax debt is guaranteed by two banks.

Also, the definitive settlement relating to the reduction of deductible financial expenses was notified, which was rectified to 2,162 thousand euros.

On April 28th and April 24th, 2023, Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. filed the economic-administrative claims against the aforementioned Settlement Agreements.

On May 16th, 2023, Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. filed a request for Arbitration Proceedings.

On June 23th, 2023, Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. filed the pleadings.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

On January 2nd, 2024, Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. was notified that the competent authorities of Spain and the Netherlands had agreed to apply the criterion proposed by the Spanish Tax Administration, accepting the adjustment made by the Spanish Tax Administration in its entirety. On January 18th and January 24th, 2024, Elisandra Spain IV, S.L. has proceeded to present the letter of withdrawal of the economic administrative claim before the TEAC and to communicate to the ONFI the conformity with the adopted agreement.

At the date of preparation of these financial statements and for the following fiscal years, some of the circumstances questioned during the inspections remain unchanged.

The Group received a communication from the Tax and Customs Control Unit dated July 12th, 2023 communicating the commencement of corporate income tax audits for the fiscal year ended December 2018, December 2019, December 2020 and December 2021. The Company has been answering to what has been requested.

Having realised the allegations of the claims filed, and according to the Company's tax advisor's opinion, at the time the annual accounts were drafted, the Company considers that there are solid arguments to defend its position in relation the deductibility of such expenses, and as a result, at December 31st 2023, the Company's Management considers it reasonable to not recognise any expense or assets relating to the amounts claimed.

However, in relation to the adjustments related to intercompany loans (IBLAs), both in the procedure of the open inspections and in others that may be initiated in the future, as well as the Arbitration Proceedings that may be initiated in connection with such inspection procedures, the Company's tax advisors consider that the probability of the competent authorities of Spain and the Netherlands reaching the same result that was reached in the aforementioned Arbitration Proceeding is high. This is without prejudice to the fact that the result reached in an Arbitration Proceeding does not bind the parties with respect to future proceedings. Therefore, the Company has regularized the tax fee that it had recorded as deferred assets, from 2013 to 2022, in the amount of 1,927 thousand euros.

- CNMC Situation

On June 18th, 2019, Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. entered into a credit agreement with Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. with a maximum limit of 1,000,000,000 euros, of which drawdowns have been made during fiscal years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

On May 22nd, 2021, Law 7/2021 of May 20, on climate change and energy transition came into force, which added a new paragraph 6 to Article 62 of Law 34/1998 of the Hydrocarbons Sector, which prohibits companies that carry out regulated activities from granting loans, providing guarantees, guaranteeing loans from other group companies or related parties that carry out liberalized activities or other activities outside the Spanish natural gas sector. Loans to companies of the same group whose purpose is centralized cash management, without engaging in deregulated activities or other activities outside the Spanish natural gas sector, are excluded.

At that date, May 22nd, 2021, the credit agreement signed between Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. and Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. had not been fully drawn under the terms of the loan.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

Subsequent to the entry into force of Law 7/2021, provisions of 101,200 thousand euros were made.

On December 16th, 2022, this credit agreement was cancelled as disclosed in these financial statements in note 8.

On March 17th, 2023, the CNMC notified the Company and its sole shareholder Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U. of a resolution whereby it determined that the drawdowns under the aforementioned credit agreement made after May 21st, 2021 are contrary to Article 62.6 of the Hydrocarbons Sector Law.

In this resolution, the CNMC requires the Company to carry out the necessary actions to revert the amounts drawn down from the credit facility agreement after the entry into force of Law 7/2021 in a manner compatible with Law 34/1998, within a maximum period of three months from the date of notification of the resolution. In addition, the resolution of the CNMC considers that the capitalization of credit and the distribution of dividends described in notes 8, 12 and 15 result in a position of the Company that is not considered to be in compliance with Article 62.6 of Law 34/1998, given that Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. guarantees a third-party debt, the bond issues of Madrileña Red de Gas Finance, B.V.

During the year 2023, this resolution of the CNMC has been appealed by the Company before the National Court, Ordinary Contentious-Administrative Appeal No. 886/23. Having admitted the lawsuit filed by the Company, the lawsuit has followed its procedural course and, as of the date of preparation of these financial statements, the proceeding has not yet concluded and no judgment has been issued on it.

When filing this administrative appeal, the Company requested as a precautionary measure the suspension of the effects of the appealed resolution. The National High Court has rejected this precautionary measure.

The Company is in regular communication with the CNMC to comply with the binding legal decision issued in the resolution of March 17, 2023 and submitted an action plan to the CNMC with different alternatives. The CNMC provided an answer on February 19th 2024 regarding the compliance with law of such alternatives.

Therefore, the company is exploring different alternatives, considering the feedback of the regulator, the rating agencies and other stakeholders and might be considering the replacement of the Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. guarantee of the bonds issued by Madrileña Red de Gas Finance, B.V. through a consent solicitation process, the refinancing of the bonds and/ or other corporate transaction such as a merger between Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. and Elisandra Spain V, S.L.U.

At the date of preparation of these financial statements, the Directors of the Company, in accordance with the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, consider that they have solid arguments to consider that the amounts drawn down under the credit agreement after the entry into force of Law 7/2021 have been reverted in a manner compatible with Law 34/1998.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

24. Derivative financial instruments

At 31st December, 2023 the amount included in the “Derivatives” heading corresponds to the valuation of the interest rate swap (IRS) agreements held by the Company with various financial institutions, which have been designated as hedging instruments for the variable interest rate risk of the Syndicated Loan (Note 15).

The total fair value of a hedge derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the item covered is more than 12 months and as a current asset or liability if the remaining maturity of the item covered is less than 12 months.

At 31st December, 2023 the notional principal of interest rate swap amounts to 125,000 thousand euros and its final maturity is 1 August 2027. The annual fixed interest rate in the above-mentioned contracts is 2.60%.

Gains/losses recognised in equity under “Value change adjustments” on interest rate swaps at 31st December, 2023 will be transferred to the income statement on a consistent basis until the relevant loan are repaid. The tax effect of this hedging instrument has led to the recognition of a deferred tax assets amounting to €905 thousand as of 31st December 2023 (2,079 thousand as of 31st December 2022).

25. Subsequent events

In February 2024 the credit line amount to 75,000 thousand euros has been extended until February 24th 2027.

In February, 2024, the agreement entered into between Aliara GLP, S.L.U. and the Company for the transfer of LPG networks and facilities for a total of approximately 3,139 thousand euros, which serve approximately 2,363 supply points, was formalized (see Notes 6 and 7).

On February 15th, 2024, the Sole Shareholder approved a distribution in its favour of an amount of 14,612 thousand euros charged to the Company's "voluntary reserves" 14,284 thousand euros and “shareholder contribution” 328 thousand euros, which has been disbursed before drafting the annual accounts.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st DECEMBER 2023 **(Expressed in thousand of euros)**

COMPANY'S ORIGIN

In their resolution of 11 February 2009, the Spanish National Competition Authorities (Comisión Nacional de la Competencia, hereinafter CNC) stipulated that authorisation for the concentration resulting from the acquisition of Unión Fenosa by the Gas Natural Group (hereinafter Gas Natural) would be subject to compliance with certain divestment commitments undertaken by the latter.

These divestment commitments were described in an action plan approved by the CNC on 17th March 2009.

As a result of this divestment process, on April 30th 2010 MSIP Violín BV, acquired the natural gas distribution activity in certain municipalities of Madrid, split on March 30th 2010, from Gas Natural Distribución SDG S.A.. This acquisition was authorised by the NCC on 24th March 2010.

Subsequently, on January 24th 2011, the NCC amended the action plan requiring Gas Natural to carry out additional divestments. As a result of the above and of a new split, the natural gas distribution activity was contributed to Madrileña Red de gas II, S.A. in various municipalities of Madrid, and some of its districts. This line of activity was also being carried out by Gas Natural Distribución SDG S.A. This split was entered in the Barcelona Mercantile Registry on June 30th 2011.

On this date the Madrileña Red de Gas group acquired Madrileña Red de Gas II, S.A. This acquisition, which had been authorised by the NCC and by the National Energy Commission on 11th and 12th May 2011 respectively, was subject to authorisation by the Community of Madrid. This authorisation was given on May 31st 2011.

On May 7th 2015, MSIP Violín BV sold all its shares to Elisandra V Spain, S.L., controlled by the consortium formed by Ginkgo Tree Investment Ltd., PGGM Infrastructure Funds and EDF Invest with the subsequent inclusion of Lancashire County Pension Fund to the consortium, it has been set up the solely shareholder of the company at the closing date of the tax year.

On July 25th, 2017, The General Meeting of Shareholders approved the transfer of the shareholdings held by Lancashire County Pension Fund, representing 12.50% of the share capital of Elisandra Spain IV, S.L to LPPI Infrastructure Investment LP. By October 2017 Lancashire County Pension Fund had contributed its 12.5% stake in the company to the pooled investments vehicle, LPPI Infrastructure Investments LP, which is owned by it and the London Pension Fund Authority.

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)**DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS**

The Company obtained an EBITDA of 114 million euros during the year ended on December 31st, 2023.

Revenues in the period ended on December 31st, 2023 amounted to (1) 145.5 million euros, of which 142.3 million euros relate to the gas natural business. The remaining 3.2 million euros are derived through the supply of LPG. Within the natural gas business, 84% of revenues are derived from regulated remuneration relating to distribution activity, composed of the figures established through Resolution May 19th 2022 and May 30th 2023 of the National Markets and Competition Commission as well as the best estimate of the remuneration made by the Management, 14% of revenue relating to natural gas is derived from other regulated services with the remaining and 2% derived from other non-regulated services. In November 2016, the Company acquired, from Repsol, 505 LPG plants and related network assets comprising 41,054 supply points, in the territory of Madrid. This business contributed revenue of 3.2 million euros during the year 2023, with an EBITDA of 0.1 million euros before depreciation and amortisation.

	Natural Gas	LPG	Total
Remuneration	119.7	-	119.7
Other regulated income	19.1	3.2	22.3
Other non-regulated income	3.5	-	3.5
(1)Turnover figure	142.3	3.2	145.5
Operating result	114.2	0.1	114.3
Operating result %	80%	3%	79%

(2)

- (1) The turnover figure is defined as revenue (Not 18.a) + Release of non-financial fixed asset grants and other.
- (2) Operating result (EBITDA) is defined as operating income + fixed assets depreciation + other expenses + provision excess + changes in provisions for commercial operations + severance payments (Note 18.c) + bank services and similar (Note 18.d) + Impairment of merchandise, raw materials and other supplies+ Impairment and gains/(losses) on disposal of fixed assets.

The Company, at the year end 2023, has administrative authorisations to perform distribution activities in 61 municipalities, including the city of Madrid, where it has authorisation for 5 districts. The total number of connection points to which the Company provides services is 908,810, of which 904,606 correspond to natural gas and 4,204 points of LPG (30,397 have been transferred to natural gas and 6,300 supply points transferred following a sale agreement between Aliara GLP, S.L.U. and the Company with effect from January 1, 2022).

On December 5th 2023, a framework agreement was signed between Aliara GLP, S.L.U and the Company for the purchase and transmission of LPG networks and facilities amounts to 3,139 thousand euros, which provide service to approximately 2,363 supply points. This transaction corresponds to the supply points in a specific area that have been decided to convert to natural gas, and therefore are transferred to Madrileña Red de Gas, S.A.U. Both companies have agreed that the economic effects of the transaction will be effective from January 1st, 2024 and the ownership of the assets, the control of the assets and the rights and obligations will be transferred once the agreement has been formalized. The transaction has been carried out at market value.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

MRG considers financial strength as a key strategic pillar, and aims to maintain an investment grade rating as well as high ratio levels relating to solvency and liquidity. Increases in debt are accompanied by additional cash generation derived from the new investments. The company maintains a robust capital structure that is appropriate for the profile of a regulated business.

In this context, on April 11th 2017, the Company completed two new issuances under the existing EMTN program. The issuance was completed by Madrileña Red de Gas Finance BV, which then lent the funds to MRG through an inter-company loan structure. Both issuances were for 300 million each with terms of 8 and 12 years. The programme is guaranteed by Madrileña Red de Gas and is listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange. The funds raised were primarily earmarked for the redemption of bonds totalling Euros 500 million, with maturity in September 2018, whilst the remainder will be used for different corporate purposes.

On November 10th, 2022, the company completed a syndicated loan transaction with several banks. The issue was for an amount of 225 million euros and matures on August 3th, 2027. On November 14th 2022, the Company proceeded to the early redemption of €275 million plus the outstanding interest due on the bonds maturing in 2023 and therefore the Company prepaid the intercompany loan that it had with Madrileña Red de Gas Finance B.V. related to that bond.

The Company secured a contingent credit line (Revolving Credit Facility) with a group of four banks amount to 200 million euros over a 5-year term. This line of credit was reduced in 2020 to 75 million euros.

In February 2024 the credit line amount to 75,000 thousand euros has been renewed until February 24th 2027.

The net equity of Madrileña Red de Gas S.A.U. is €789.2 million, the majority of which consists of freely-available reserves.

Share capital is currently represented by 104,759 ordinary registered shares with a par value of 10 euros each, fully paid in and with the same voting and economic rights.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The company's strategy for the following years continues to focus on financing the growth of its current distribution network to municipalities adjacent to its existing territories which do not currently have natural gas supply, as well as gaining new connection points in its existing territories of operation.

As part of this strategy, the Company will continue to undertake the conversion of LPG supply points it owns to natural gas connection points.

MADRILEÑA RED DE GAS, S.A.U.

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023 (Expressed in thousand of euros)

ENVIRONMENT

The Company has not received any subsidies or income as a result of activities related to the environment. The Company has no assets related to the environment and has incurred expenses like: to comply with and adapt to current legislation and regulations, the maintenance of the environmental management system based on the UNE-EN-ISO 14001:2015 standard, audits and inspections for the prevention of major accidents involving hazardous substances (R.D. 840/15 Seveso) and, the publication and external verification by independent entity (BVQi) of the 2022 carbon footprint report with scope 3.

STAFF

There were 125 Company employees at the 2023 fiscal year end, of whom 2 is part-time retiree.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company has carried out research and development processes during the year.

TREASURY SHARES

The parent Company has not acquired treasury shares during the year.

AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD TO SUPPLIERS

The average payment period of suppliers is of 49 days (55 days on at December 31st 2022)

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In February 2024 the credit line amount to 75,000 thousand euros has been extended until February 24th 2027.

In February, 2024, the sale agreement entered into between Aliara GLP, S.L.U. and the Company for the transfer of LPG networks and facilities for a total of approximately 3,139 thousand euros, which serve approximately 2,363 supply points, was formalized (see Notes 6 and 7).

On February 15th, 2024, the Sole Shareholder approved a distribution in its favour of an amount of 14,612 thousand euros charged to the Company's "voluntary reserves" 14,284 thousand euros and "shareholder contribution" 328 thousand euros, which has been disbursed before drafting the annual accounts.

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities have no significant exposure to exchange rate risk and the fluctuation of interest rate. However, the Company is exposed to credit and liquidity risk.

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)

The Company's Management focuses on maintaining a solid financial structure that optimises the cost of capital and the availability of financial resources to guarantee business continuity over the long term, in order to enhance value for shareholders while ensuring a solid credit profile. In this regard, on 11th July 2023 the senior unsecured debt credit ratings assigned to the Company by Standard & Poor's is BBB-. On 1st August 2023, the senior unsecured debt credit ratings assigned to the Company by DBRS Morningstar reaffirmed BBB (low).

The geopolitical situation and the macroeconomic environment in 2023 have been characterised by significant global economic uncertainty and volatility largely due to the following:

- the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which has dragged on to 2023, and is unlikely to be resolved in the short term. This conflict has important implications on the supply and prices of raw materials, primarily of gas.
- the current tension in the Middle East, which aggravates the situation affecting the supply and prices of commodities;
- the sharp rise in inflation;
- the interest rate hike which has increased borrowing costs.

In contrast, the current boost of technology in business processes, the mass implementation of remote working, volumetric migration of data to the cloud and supply chain security, increase exposure to cyberattacks, generating new vulnerabilities in relation to data integrity, confidentiality, availability of information and information and operating systems. At present, the Company has an information security system in place that manages technology-related risks and covers the most important cybersecurity issues. The Company had no cybersecurity issues in 2023.

The Company has not had any relevant impacts as a result of the aforementioned points with respect to cash availability/needs, nor has it had to stop its activity or been subject to temporary workforce restructuring (ERTEs per the Spanish acronym). Nonetheless, given the complexity of the current environment, the Company continuously monitors the progress of the situation and its impact on macroeconomic and financial indicators and oversees the regulatory measures in force, for the purpose of updating the analysis and identifying potential impacts on the annual accounts.

Credit risk

In accordance with its corporate objects, the Company collects for the gas system the amounts relating to tolls to access the connection point network located in its distribution territory by invoicing to supply companies. On a monthly basis and within the settlement system framework coordinated by CNMC, a calculation is performed of the excess or shortfall in access tolls invoicing with respect to the remuneration recognised to the Company. If toll invoicing exceeds the remuneration recognised, the Company must settle such difference in favour of other gas system companies. Otherwise, the Company will receive from such companies the remaining balance to complete the remuneration recognised.

DIRECTORS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON DECEMBER 31st 2023
(Expressed in thousand of euros)

Regulations in this respect consider tolls invoiced to the supply companies to be collected for the purposes of the settlement system described above, and therefore in the event of non-payment by such counterparties, the Company is exposed to a credit risk with respect to part of its revenues.

The Company actively manages the aforementioned credit risk through a follow-up of outstanding receivable balances. Similarly, and taking into account (i) the reduced average collection period, less than 30 days, (ii) the regulatory supervisory framework in which gas system activities are performed and (iii) the mechanisms for suspending the contracts for Third-party Network Access in the event of non-payment of tolls to the Company (after a period of 60 days after a reliable request of the counterparty), exposure to the credit risk is considered to be limited.

Interest rate risk

During the current year, the Company has been exposed to several financial risks, mainly to interest rate risk.

The Company uses derivatives to cover certain risks.

The interest rate risk of the Company arises from long-term external resources.

External financing issued at a variable interest rate exposes the Company to interest rate risk in terms of its cash flows. External financing issued at a fixed interest rate exposes the Company to interest rate risk in terms of its fair value. At December 31st, 2023 the Company has approximately 55.56% of its borrowings related to the Financing Agreement entered into with a syndicate of banks covered using fixed interest rate instruments. During 2023 the Company's variable rate external sources of finance were in euros.

Liquidity and availability of funding risks

The Company maintains a liquidity policy that ensures compliance with the payment commitments acquired, diversifying the coverage of financing needs and debt maturities. Prudent liquidity risk management includes the maintenance of sufficient cash and realizable assets and the availability of funds for an adequate amount to cover the obligations.

On December 31st 2023, available liquidity amounts to 133,346 thousand euros (December 31st 2022: 71,194 thousand euros), taking into account cash and equivalents (58,346 thousand euros on December 31st 2023 and 16,194 thousand euros on December 31st 2022) and unused equivalent credit lines (75,000 thousand euros on December 31st 2023 and 55,000 thousand euros on December 31st 2022) (Note 14).

The Company's business and investment plans are mainly financed through cash generated from on-going operations and, occasionally, through revolving credit facilities.

It is the Company policy to match the debt's amortisation calendar to its capacity to generate cash flows to meet these maturities.

Management considers the Company has enough cash reserves to address the payments to realize the following 12 months.