

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

Abbreviated annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Includes Auditors' Report on the Abbreviated Annual Financial Statements



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AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To the sole shareholder of Aroca del Pinar SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal):

Opinion

We have audited the abbreviated annual financial statements of Aroca del Pinar SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal) (the Company), comprising the abbreviated statement of financial position at 31 December 2021, the abbreviated income statement, and the notes thereto for the financial year ended at that date.

In our opinion, the accompanying abbreviated annual financial statements give, in all material respects, a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework on financial reporting (as detailed in note 2 to the abbreviated annual financial statements) and, in particular, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

Basis of our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with current auditing regulations in Spain. Our responsibilities in accordance with said regulations are detailed below in the section *Responsibility of the auditors for the abbreviated annual financial statements* of this report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those relating to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the abbreviated annual financial statements in Spain, in accordance with legislation governing audit practice. In this regard, we have not rendered services other than those relating to the audit of the accounts, and situations or circumstances have not arisen that, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, have affected our necessary independence such that it has been compromised.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, involved the greatest risk of material misstatement in our audit of the abbreviated annual financial statements of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the abbreviated annual financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Measurement of investments in group companies and associates

As detailed in note 5 to the abbreviated annual financial statements, at 31 December 2021 the Company had assets amounting to 72,750 thousand euros recognised under "Investment in group companies and associates".

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The Company has equity investments totalling 72,750 thousand euros in direct holdings in companies operating in Spain. In accordance with the applicable regulatory framework on financial disclosure, at least at the end of the reporting period the Company must assess the need to recognise impairment losses against said holdings to bring their carrying amount into line with their recoverable amount. Various methods may be used to determine the recoverable amount, entailing the calculation of fair values, the present value of cash flow and the identification of unrealised gains. These all require a high degree of judgement and estimation, as slight changes in the variables and assumptions used could have a material effect on the fair values determined with respect to the equity investments.

We have, therefore, treated the issue detailed in the paragraph above as a key audit matter. We have performed a series of tests, applying the procedures detailed below:

- We have verified that the directors have applied the requirements established in the applicable regulatory framework on financial disclosure with regard to the calculation of the recoverable amount of the Company's financial investments.
- We have reviewed the fair value of the net equity of the three investee companies at 31 December 2021, which have been audited by us.
- As the majority of the assets of the investee companies comprise investment properties, we have reviewed the valuations carried out by independent experts in 2021 on the properties owned by the subsidiaries, including a review of the estimates and assumptions used in said valuations.
- We have also confirmed the competence and independence of the valuation expert, having obtained a written acknowledgement thereof and observed that it is well regarded in the market.
- We have reviewed the information disclosed in the abbreviated financial statements concerning investments in group companies.

Responsibility of the Company's directors for the abbreviated annual financial statements

The Company's directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated annual financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position, and results of operations of the Company in accordance with the regulatory framework on financial disclosure applicable to the Company in Spain and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Responsibility of the auditors for the abbreviated annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the abbreviated annual 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 legislation governing audit practice in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these abbreviated annual financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the abbreviated annual 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 the internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Company's directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Company's 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 abbreviated annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the 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 abbreviated annual financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the abbreviated annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence regarding financial disclosures on the Company's business entities or activities in order to express an opinion on the abbreviated annual financial statements. We are responsible for the management, supervision and performance of the audit on the Company. We are exclusively responsible for our audit opinion.

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We communicate with the Company’s directors 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 the Company’s directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the abbreviated annual financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

Grant Thornton, S.L.P., Sociedad Unipersonal
ROAC no. S0231

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Marta Alarcón Alejandre
ROAC no. 16086
26 May 2022



GRANT THORNTON, S.L.P.

2022 No. 01/22/12738

Auditor’s report subject to Spanish or international auditing standards

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A.
(Sociedad Unipersonal)

Abbreviated annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)**Abbreviated statement of financial position for the year ended 31 December 2021**

(Expressed in euros)

ASSETS	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020 (*)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		72,749,675.75	72,749,675.75
Non-current investments in group companies and associates		72,749,675.75	72,749,675.75
Equity instruments	5	72,749,675.75	72,749,675.75
CURRENT ASSETS		912,245.48	1,628,671.48
Inventory	5	97,424.78	97,356.92
Financial investments		148,259.40	598,746.21
Other financial assets	5	148,259.40	598,746.21
Cash and cash equivalents		666,561.30	932,568.35
Cash	6	666,561.30	932,568.35
TOTAL ASSETS		73,661,921.23	74,378,347.23
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31 December 2021	31 December 2020 (*)
NET EQUITY		73,587,977.84	73,530,302.56
Shareholders' equity	7	73,587,977.84	73,530,302.56
Share capital	7.1	5,000,187.76	5,000,187.76
Other shareholders' contributions	7.2	68,003,749.83	68,003,749.83
Legal reserve		212,292.73	-
Voluntary reserve	7.3	(877.62)	(877.62)
Profit/(loss) for the year	3	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Prior years' profit/(loss)	3	-	(44,481.99)
Interim dividend	7.4	(1,498,709.79)	(1,556,042.67)
CURRENT LIABILITIES		73,943.39	848,044.67
Other financial liabilities	8	-	556,607.72
Trade and other payables		73,943.39	291,436.95
Trade payables	8	18,434.39	135,832.70
Other payables	9	55,509.00	155,604.25
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		73,661,921.23	74,378,347.23

Notes 1 to 13 to the abbreviated annual financial statements are an integral part of these abbreviated annual financial statements.

(*) abbreviated annual financial statements restated on 31 March 2022

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)
ABBREVIATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021
 (Expressed in euros)

INCOME STATEMENT	Note	2021	2020 (*)
Other operating revenues	11.1	1,926,164.73	2,507,543.53
Other operating expenses	11.2	(54,829.80)	(379,776.28)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Corporate income tax	8.2	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25

Notes 1 to 13 to the abbreviated annual financial statements are an integral part of these abbreviated annual financial statements.

(*) abbreviated annual financial statements restated on 31 March 2022

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021

(Expressed in euros)

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Aroca del Pinar SOCIMI, S.A.U. (henceforth, the Company) with tax ID A88278403 was incorporated on 17 December 2018, for an indefinite period, as a limited liability company, in a deed drawn up by notary Isabel Estape Tous, with number 5241 in her official record. It is listed in the Madrid Mercantile Registry in Volume 38,508, Folio 122, Section 8, Sheet no. M-684.877, record no. 1. Its registered office for business and tax purposes is in Madrid, at Nanclares de Oca, 1B, 28022.

On incorporation the Company was wholly owned by the company Mediterranean Search, S.L.U., a company incorporated and operating under Spanish legislation with Spanish tax ID number B85478253. Mediterranean Search, S.L.U. sold 100% of its stake to the company HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l. (a Luxembourg-based company with registered offices in that country) on 21 June 2019 by means of a deed executed in Madrid by notary Carlos de Prada Guaita, with number 986 in his official record.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

The consolidated annual financial statements of the Aroca Group for 2020 were prepared by the Company's directors on 31 March 2021 and approved on 22 June 2021 by the sole shareholder in a minuted resolution. The Company is the parent of a Group in accordance with the provisions of article 42 of the Commercial Code and article 6 of the standard on the preparation of consolidated annual financial statements. Consequently, it is required to prepare consolidated annual financial statements. However, on the grounds of its size, the Company has opted to make use of the exemption provided for in article 43.1 of the Commercial Code and article 8 of the aforementioned standard.

On 26 June 2020 the Company amended its bylaws by means of a public deed drawn up by notary José Blanco Losada, with number 2103 in his official record. The Company's corporate purpose, according to article 2 of its bylaws, is as follows:

- The acquisition and development of urban real estate for rental. Development includes refurbishing buildings per the definitions established in Law 37/1992, of 26 December, on Value Added Tax.
- Holding equity stakes in listed Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) or in non-Spanish companies with the same corporate purpose and subject to a similar mandatory dividend distribution policy (legally required or established in their bylaws).
- Holding equity stakes in Spanish or foreign entities, engaged in the acquisition of urban real estate properties as their main corporate purpose and subject to the similar mandatory dividend distribution policy (legally required or established in their bylaws) concerning the mandatory distribution of dividends and which meet the investment requirements set out in article 3 of Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT).
- Holding shares or stakes in collective real estate investment schemes regulated by Law 35/2003, of 4 November, on Collective Investment Schemes.

At 31 December 2021 the Company had no salaried employees.

On 1 July 2019, the Company was converted into a public limited company by means of a public deed drawn up by notary José Blanco Losada, with number 3196 in his official record, listed in the Madrid Mercantile Registry on 9 July 2019.

These abbreviated annual financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 31 March 2022, and will be submitted for approval by the Sole Partner.

On 5 August 2019 the Company and its sole shareholder informed the Madrid Regional Office of the Spanish Tax Authority in writing of its decision to avail itself of the Special Regime for Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) in accordance with the provisions of Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT). The decision to make use of this regime was taken on 5 August 2019 by the Company's sole shareholder in a minuted resolution.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021

(Expressed in euros)

Article 3 of Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) establishes the following investment requirements:

1. At least 80% of a REIT's assets must be investments in urban real estate for rental, in land for the development of buildings to be used for this purpose, provided development work commences within three years of the acquisition date, or investments in the share capital or equity of other entities described in article 2, section 1, of the aforementioned REIT Law.

This percentage is calculated from the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company is the parent of a group of companies as defined in article 42 of the Commercial Code, irrespective of where it is domiciled and whether it is required to prepare consolidated annual financial statements. This group must be composed entirely of REITs or other entities defined in article 2, section 1, of the REIT Law.

The value of the assets will be determined according to the average of the separate statements of financial position or, if applicable, quarterly consolidated statements. The Company may opt to use the market value of the assets included in said statements instead of their carrying amount, in which case that value would apply to all balances for the year.

2. At least 80% of the income for the tax periods for each year, excluding income from the transfer of shares and property assets that are earmarked for pursuit of the principal corporate purpose, once the holding period referred to in the following paragraph has elapsed, must arise from the lease of investment property and from dividends or shares in profit obtained from those shares.
3. The Company's real estate assets must be leased for at least three years. The time that the properties have been offered for lease, up to a maximum of one year, will be included for the purposes of this calculation.

The period is calculated as follows:

- a) In the case of properties that are included in the REIT's assets before it avails itself of the regime, from the date of commencement of the first tax period in which the special tax regime set forth in this Law is applied, provided that the property is leased or offered for lease at that date. Otherwise, letter b) below applies.
- b) In the case of properties developed or acquired subsequently by company, from the date on which they were leased or offered for lease for the first time.

Article 4 of Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) establishes that the shares of a REIT must be listed without interruption throughout the tax period on either a regulated market or a multilateral trading system in Spain, the European Union, or European Economic Area, or a regulated market in a country or territory with an effective exchange of tax information with Spain. Shares in the REIT must be registered. Since 17 August 2020, the Company's shares have been listed on the Euronext Access Paris alternative market.

Shares or equity investments in entities referred to in article 2.1 of the Law must be kept in the Company's asset base at least during three years after their acquisition or, if applicable, from the beginning of the first tax period during which the special tax regime established in the Law applies.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021 (Expressed in euros)

REITs are also subject to other requirements including a minimum capital requirement of 5 million euros and that its shares are listed on a regulated market or multilateral trading system.

In addition, after meeting its commercial obligations, the Company must distribute to its shareholders, in the form of dividends:

- 100% of profits generated from dividends or shares in profits distributed by the entities defined in article 2.1 of the REIT Law.
- At least 50% of the profits arising from the transfer of the properties, shares or ownership interests referred to in article 2.1 of the REIT Law, once the minimum holding period has elapsed, which are used for pursuit of the entities' principal corporate purpose. The rest of these profits must be reinvested in other real estate assets or shares in entities with this purpose within three years of the transfer date.
- At least 80% of the remaining profits obtained. When a dividend is distributed against reserves drawn from the profits generated in a year in which the special tax regime applied, it must be distributed in compliance with the rules described above.

This distribution must be approved within six months from the end of the reporting period, and the dividends paid in the month following the date on which the pay-out is agreed.

As established in the first transitional provision of Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT), the Company may opt to apply the special tax regime pursuant to article 8 of this Law, even when the requirements stipulated therein are not fulfilled, under the condition that such requirements are met within two years of the date application of the REIT tax regime is sought.

If any of the aforementioned conditions are not met, the Company will be subject to corporate income tax under the general regime unless the deficiency is corrected within the next financial year.

REITs are taxed at a rate of 0% for corporate income tax. However, where dividends distributed to an equity holder owning at least 5% of the REIT's share capital are exempt from taxation or taxed below 10%, that REIT will be subject to a special charge of 19% levied on the dividends distributed to the said equity holder and treated as a corporate income tax expense. This special charge, if applied, will be paid by the REIT within two months after the dividend distribution date.

Law 11/2021, of 9 July, on measures to prevent and combat tax fraud, amending Law 11/2009, of 26 October, on REITs, introduced a new rule stating that, for tax periods commencing from 1 January 2021, the entity will be subject to a special tax charge of 15% of undistributed profits in the year in respect of income not taxed at the general tax corporate income tax rate and which is not reinvested in the period allowed by this Law. This tax is treated as a corporate income tax expense.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

2.1. Regulatory framework on financial disclosure applicable to the Company

The Company's Board of Directors has prepared the accompanying abbreviated financial statements in accordance with the regulatory framework on financial disclosure applicable to the Company, which is set out in:

- The Spanish Commercial Code, the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (Ley de Sociedades de Capital) and other corporate law.

The Spanish General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 and the amendments applied thereto by means of Royal Decree 1159/2010, Royal Decree 602/2016 and Royal Decree 1/2021, together with the Standards Adapting the General Accounting Plan for the Real Estate Sector approved by Order of 28 December 1994, provided these are not incompatible with the General Accounting Plan.

- The mandatory standards approved by the Spanish Institute of Accountants and Auditors (Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas, ICAC) implementing the Spanish General Accounting Plan and associated standards.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021

(Expressed in euros)

- Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) and the disclosure requirements affecting these abbreviated annual financial statements.
- All other applicable Spanish accounting legislation.

To determine their impact on these financial statements, the Company has performed an analysis of the changes introduced to the General Accounting Plan on 12 January 2021 and published in Royal Decree 1/2021. Given the nature of the Company's business, no material impact has been detected other than on certain disclosures in the notes to the annual financial statements, which have been adapted to meet the requirements of the new legislation (see note 2).

These abbreviated financial statements are presented in euros as the Company's functional currency.

2.2 True and fair view

The abbreviated annual accounts were prepared from the Company's accounting records and are presented in accordance with prevailing mercantile legislation and the rules set out in the section above, in order to give a true and fair value of the Company's equity, financial position and results of operations.

As the conditions set forth in Article 253 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act have been met, the Company's directors present the annual financial statements in abbreviated form.

2.3 Non-mandatory accounting principles applied

No non-mandatory accounting principles were applied. The Board of Directors also prepared these abbreviated financial statements in accordance with all mandatory accounting standards and principles that have a material impact in the abbreviated financial statements. All mandatory accounting principles were applied.

2.4 Comparative information

In accordance with company law, for comparison purposes, the figures for 2021 must be presented accompanied by the corresponding figures for the previous financial year for each item in the abbreviated statement of financial position and the abbreviated income statement.

The notes to the abbreviated annual financial statements also include quantitative information from the previous financial year, except where an accounting standard specifically states that it is not required.

Royal Decree 1/2021, of 12 January, amended measurement and recognition standards 9 (financial instruments) and 14 (revenues from the sale of goods or services) in the General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November. The second and third transitional provisions of said Royal Decree establish transitional recognition and measurements standards applicable on the date of first application for financial instruments, and the fifth transitional provision establishes those applicable to revenues from the sale of goods or services. These provisions, with the exception of the general criteria established in recognition and measurement standard 22 (changes in accounting criteria, errors and accounting estimates) allow the Company to opt to not restate the comparative figures contained in these abbreviated annual financial statements.

Given the nature of the Company's business, no material impact has been detected other than on certain disclosures in the notes to the annual financial statements, which have been adapted to meet the requirements of the new legislation (see note 2.7).

2.5 Grouping of items

Certain items in the abbreviated statement of financial position and abbreviated income statement are aggregated with other items to make them easier to understand; however, whenever the amounts involved are material, the information is disclosed separately in the related notes to the abbreviated financial statements.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021

(Expressed in euros)

2.6 Critical aspects of the measurement and estimation of uncertainty

The Board of Directors prepared the Company's abbreviated annual financial statements using estimates based on past experience and other factors considered reasonable under present circumstances. These estimates form the basis for establishing the carrying amount of assets and liabilities which cannot be easily measured using other sources. The Company continuously revises its estimates and considers that there is no material risk that significant future adjustments may be required to the value of such assets and liabilities due to material changes in underlying assumptions, events or circumstances.

By definition, the resulting accounting estimates rarely agree exactly with the corresponding actual results. The estimates and judgements for which there is a significant risk that they could materially affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial year are disclosed below.

Impairment of investments in group companies

After acquisition, investments in group companies are measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses. Such losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, where the latter is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the expected future cash flows from the investment. Unless better evidence is available, the recoverable amount is estimated taking into account the equity of the investee, adjusted by any unrealised capital gains existing on the measurement date, including any goodwill.

If the investee holds investments in turn in other companies, the net equity disclosed in the consolidated annual financial statements will be taken into account.

Impairments, and any reversal thereof, are recognised as an expense or revenue, respectively, in the abbreviated income statement.

Compliance with requirements for applying the REIT regime:

With effect from 1 January 2019, and for the 2019 and subsequent tax years, the Company informed the Madrid Regional Office of the Spanish Tax Authority in writing of its sole shareholder's decision to avail the Company of the Special Regime for Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT). The decision to make use of this regime was taken on 5 August 2019 by the Company's sole shareholder in a minuted resolution.

In compliance with the requirements established in Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT), the Company and the three subsidiaries have opted to apply from 1 January 2019, which in practice means that they are subject to corporate income tax at 0%, provided they meet certain requirements established in the REIT Law (see note 1) and by the regulator of the multilateral trading system on which the Company's shares are listed. The directors monitor compliance with the requirements established in the legislation to ensure the Company retains the tax advantages contained therein. The directors consider that said requirements were met in the financial year and will be met in the twelve months from 31 December 2021.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, in which a probable outlay of resources will be needed to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. To comply with the requirements of accounting standards, significant estimates must be made. Based on an evaluation of all the information available and the material facts, the Company's directors use estimates of the probability of contingencies occurring and the amount of the liability arising.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021 (Expressed in euros)

2.6 Limits on the distribution of dividends

Given its nature as a REIT for tax purposes, once it has met its commercial obligations, the Company is required to distribute the profit for the year to shareholders as follows:

- a) 100% of profits generated from dividends or shares in profits distributed by the entities defined in article 2.1 of the REIT Law.
- b) At least 50% of the profits arising from the transfer of the properties, shares or ownership interests referred to in article 2.1 of the REIT Law, once the time limits referred to article 3.3 of this Law have elapsed, which are used for pursuit of the entities' principal corporate purpose. The rest of these profits must be reinvested in other real estate assets or shares in entities with this purpose within three years of the transfer date. If not, said profits must be distributed in full, together with any generated in the financial year in which the reinvestment period ends. If the assets in which the funds were reinvested are disposed of prior to the end of the reinvestment period established in article 3.3 of this Law, any gains must be distributed in full, together with any generated in the financial year in which the reinvestment period ends. The obligation to distribute profits does not extend to any taxable profits generated in financial years in which the Company was not subject to the special tax regime established in said Law.
- c) At least 80% of the remaining profits obtained.

The dividend must be paid in the month following the date on which the pay-out is agreed.

When a dividend is distributed against reserves drawn from the profits generated in a year in which the special tax regime applied, it must be distributed in compliance with the rules described above.

The Company is obliged to allocate 10% of profits for the year to the constitution of the legal reserve, until it reaches 20% of the share capital. Until it exceeds 20% of capital, the legal reserve may not be distributed as a dividend to shareholders. No other restricted reserves may be established in the articles of association.

2.7 Transition

Royal Decree 1/2021, of 12 January, amended the Spanish General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November, and with it, the treatment of several components of the annual financial statements. In compliance with the first transitional provision of said Royal Decree, the following information is disclosed in connection with the transition to the new standards:

Financial instruments

The changes introduced by Royal Decree 1/2021, of 12 January, enter into force for all financial years commencing from 1 January 2021, including a new version of recognition and measurement standard 9 (financial instruments). The second transitional provision of said legislation establishes the rules to be implemented on the date of first application of the standard, allowing essentially two transition models:

- Full retrospective application, involving the restatement of the comparative figures as established in the new version of recognition and measurement standard 22 (changes in accounting criteria, errors and accounting estimates) of the General Accounting Plan, with a series of practical exemptions that simplify the adaptation of the comparative figures to said new standard.
- Simplified retrospective application, involving an adjustment to the opening balances for the financial year in which said standard is first applied, without the need to restate the comparative figures, taking advantage of a number of simplifying measures that help to apply the standard at the adoption date.

The Company has opted to apply the simplified transition model.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021

(Expressed in euros)

Financial assets

The Company has classified as financial assets at amortised cost all those financial assets that give rise to cash flows in the form of principal and interest and to which, at the transition date, it was applying a business model designed to manage the collection of said cash flows. The Company has classified under this heading all the financial assets that were previously classified as loans and receivables and investments held to maturity.

The Company has applied the business model that applied to the financial assets on the date of first application of the standard, for the purposes of classifying them in accordance with the new categories established in the new version of recognition and measurement standard 9 in the General Accounting Plan.

The carrying amount of the financial assets classified under the new category of financial assets at cost at 31 December 2020 is the amount assigned to them at 1 January 2021.

Financial liabilities

All the Company's current and non-current financial liabilities were classified as Borrowings and payables. In 2021 all the Company's financial liabilities have been classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Revenues from the sale of goods or services

The changes introduced by Royal Decree 1/2021, of 12 January, enter into force for all financial years commencing from 1 January 2021, including a new version of recognition and measurement standard 14 (revenues from the sale of goods or services). The second transitional provision of said legislation establishes the rules to be implemented on the date of first application of the standard essentially two transition models:

- Full retrospective application, involving the restatement of the comparative figures as established in the new version of recognition and measurement standard 22 (changes in accounting criteria, errors and accounting estimates), with a series of practical exemptions that simplify the adaptation of the comparative figures to the new version of standard 14 of the General Accounting Plan.
- Simplified retrospective application, involving an adjustment to the opening balances for the financial year in which said standard is first applied, without the need to restate the comparative figures, taking advantage of a number of simplifying measures that help to apply the standard at the adoption date.
- Practical solution: the criteria established in the new version of recognition and measurement standard 14 (revenues from the sale of goods or services) will only be applied to contracts with customers signed after the date of first adoption.

The Company has opted for the practical solution, applying the new criteria to all contracts signed after 1 January 2021. Given the nature of the Company's business, and the fact that its main revenues are dividends, the directors do not consider that accounting for revenues using the new criteria has given rise to any material change.

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3. APPLICATION OF PROFIT/(LOSS)

The proposed distribution of the results for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 formulated by the Company's Board of Directors for submission to the Sole Shareholder for approval, and that approved for the restated annual financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, are as follows:

	31 December 2021	31/12/2020 restated
Basis of allocation		
Profit/(loss)	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
TOTAL	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Distribution		
To legal reserves	187,133.49	212,776.73
To interim dividends	1,498,709.79	1,556,042.67
To dividends	185,491.65	358,947.85
TOTAL	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Total Basis of appropriation = Total appropriation	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25

As stated in note 3 to the restated abbreviated annual financial statements for 2020, the due to an error the dividend distributed in that year fell short of the requirement of article 6 of the REIT Law by 44,481.99 euros, which could be considered to be a breach of said Law. Accidental errors in the proposed distribution of the profits for 2019 by investees Ballon and Billball were also corrected in the amount of 2,420 euros each, 4,840 in total. Additional accidental errors in the proposed distribution of the profits for 2020 by the three investees were also corrected, totalling 3,833.19 euros. In the light of these errors, and reflecting the Company's commitment to transparency in its dealings with the tax authorities and to the prudence principle, the Directors reformulated said abbreviated annual financial statements on 31 March 2022, correcting said distribution and proceeding to distribute the amount charged against prior year losses, when said annual financial statements were approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders. The directors and their advisors therefore consider the deficiency to have been corrected and the risk mitigated.

4. ACCOUNTING CRITERIA

The measurement standards used by the Company in preparing its abbreviated annual accounts, in accordance with the Spanish General Accounting Plan, were as follows:

4.1. Inventory

Advances on inventories are initially recognised at cost. In subsequent financial years, and provided that the period between payment and receipt of the inventories exceeds one year, the advances accrue interest at the supplier's incremental rate.

4.2. Financial assets

The Company's financial assets are classified as follows:

- A) Financial asset at amortised cost: financial assets, including assets traded on a regulated market, that the Company holds for the purposes of obtaining income under the terms of the contract, and the contractual conditions of the asset give rise to cash flows, on specified dates, that solely correspond to repayments of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

In general, the assets classified under this category are:

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- i. Trade receivables: assets arising from the sale of goods or provision of services as part of the company's trading activities where collection is deferred, and
- ii. Non-trade receivables: loans or credit granted by the Company with fixed or determinable repayments.

Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised, as a general rule, at the fair value of the consideration given plus directly attributable transaction costs. Nevertheless, transaction costs which are attributable to assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are taken directly taken to income.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost are carried in accordance with said measurement criteria, taking any interest accrued directly to profit or loss, applying the effective interest rate method.

At least at the end of the reporting period, the Company recognises the necessary impairment losses if there is objective evidence that the entire amount owed will not be collected.

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's effective interest rate upon initial recognition. Valuation adjustments and any reversals thereof are recognised in the abbreviated income statement.

B) Financial assets at cost:

This category includes the following financial assets:

- o Equity investments in group companies, associates and joint ventures.
- o Other investments in equity instruments equity instruments whose fair value cannot be determined by reference to an active market or which cannot be estimated in a reliable manner, and the derivatives underlying such investments.
- o Hybrid financial assets whose fair value cannot be reliably estimated unless they meet the requirements for classification as financial assets at amortised cost.
- o Contributions to joint ventures and similar undertakings.
- o Participating loans bearing contingent interest, because a fixed or variable interest rate has been agreed contingent on the borrowing company meeting certain milestones (such as obtaining profits) or because the interest is benchmarked against the performance of said company.
- o Any other financial assets that are initially classified as assets at fair value through profit or loss, when it is not possible to obtain a reliable estimate of their fair value.

Loans and receivables are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration transferred, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Fees paid to legal advisors and other professionals involved in the acquisition of an asset are recognised as an expense in the abbreviated income statement. Internally generated costs on the acquisition of an asset are not capitalised either, being taken directly to income. In the case of investments realised prior to being classified as investments in the equity of a group company, associate or joint venture, their carrying amount immediately prior to reclassification is treated as the cost of said investment.

Equity instruments classified under this category are measured at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

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Contributions to contractual joint ventures and similar undertakings measured at cost, increased or decreased by the amount of the profit or loss, respectively, attributable to the Company as a non-managing partner, and less any cumulative impairments recognised.

The same criterion is applied to participating loans bearing contingent interest, because a fixed or variable interest rate has been agreed contingent on the borrowing company meeting certain milestones or because the interest is benchmarked against the performance of said company. If, in addition to contingent interest, irrevocable fixed interest is agreed, the latter is recognised as financial income on an accrual basis. Transaction costs are taken to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the participating loan.

At least at the end of the reporting period, the Company recognises any impairment losses arising, provided there is objective evidence that the carrying amount of an investment was not recoverable.

The amount of the valuation adjustment is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of future cash flows from the investment. For equity instruments this is calculated either by estimating what is expected to be received as a result of the distribution of dividends by the investee and the sale or derecognition of the investment, or by estimating the share in the cash flows which are expected to be generated by the investee from both its ordinary activities and its disposal or derecognition.

Impairments, and any reversal thereof, are recognised as an expense or revenue, as applicable, in the abbreviated income statement. The limit for reversal of impairment is the carrying amount of the investment that would have been recognised on the date of reversal had the impairment not been recognised.

However, if an investment in the company was made prior to its classification as a group company, joint venture or associate and, prior to that classification, valuation adjustments were made and recognised directly in equity in respect of that investment, those adjustments are retained after classification until the investment is disposed of or derecognised, at which time they are recognised in the abbreviated income statement, or until the following circumstances occur:

- In the case of previous adjustments for remeasurement, impairments will be recorded against the equity item up to the amount of said adjustments, and any excess is taken to the abbreviated income statement. Impairment losses recognised directly in equity are not reversed.

- In the case of previous impairment adjustments, when the recoverable amount subsequently exceeds the carrying amount of the investments, the latter is increased, up to the limit of the impairment, against the equity item where the previous impairment adjustments was recorded. After that, the new amount arising is treated as the cost of the investment. However, when there is objective evidence of impairment in the value of the investment, the losses that have accumulated directly in equity are taken to the abbreviated income statement.

The measurement criteria for equity investments in group companies, associates and joint ventures are detailed in the following section.

(i) Equity investments in group companies, associates and joint ventures:

Group companies are those with which the company has a controlling relationship, while associated companies are those in which it exercises significant influence. Joint ventures include companies over which, by virtue of an agreement, the Company exercises joint control with one or more other partners. Said investments are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration given, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. When the Company has acquired shares in group companies through a merger or spin-off, or through a non-monetary contribution, if said shares give it control of a business, the investment is measured in accordance with the criteria established in section 2 of recognition and measurement standard 21 (Operations with group companies), this being the carrying amount they contribute to the consolidated annual financial statements, formulated in accordance with the criteria established in the Commercial Code, of the group or the largest subgroup with a Spanish parent which the acquired company forms part. If there are no consolidated annual financial statements formulated in accordance with the Commercial Code for a group with a Spanish parent company, the investment is measured at the amount it contributes to the individual annual financial statements of the contributing company.

They are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Such losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, where the latter is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the expected future cash flows from the investment. Unless better evidence is available, the recoverable amount is estimated taking into account the equity of the investee, adjusted by any unrealised capital gains existing on the measurement date, including any goodwill.

If the investee holds investments in turn in other companies, the net equity disclosed in the consolidated annual financial statements will be taken into account.

Impairments, and any reversal thereof, are recognised as an expense or revenue, respectively, in the abbreviated income statement.

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4.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits in financial institutions. This heading also includes other highly liquid current investments, provided they are convertible into determinate cash amounts and are subject to insignificant risk as regards changes in value. This includes investments maturing in less than three months from the date of acquisition.

4.4. Net equity

Share capital is represented by registered shares. Any consideration paid for purchasing treasury shares, including any directly attributable incremental costs, are accounted for as a deduction from net equity until the shares are cancelled, reissued or disposed of. When these stakes are sold or reissued at a later date, proceeds received net of directly attributable transaction costs are included under equity.

4.5. Financial liabilities

The financial liabilities assumed or incurred by the Company are classified under the following categories:

- a. Financial liabilities at amortised cost: these consist of borrowings and payables arising from the purchase of goods and services in the Company's ordinary commercial activities and any not arising from commercial activities and which cannot be considered derivative financial instruments, arising from loans and credit lines received by the Company.

These liabilities are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, less directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently stated at their amortised cost.

- b. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at their fair value, using the same criteria as for financial investments at fair value through profit or loss detailed in the section above.

Assets and liabilities are disclosed separately in the abbreviated statement of financial position and are only offset when the Company has the legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when the obligation giving rise to them has ceased to exist. The Company also derecognises liabilities when it buys them back, even if it intends to place them back on the market in the future.

When a swap of debt instruments is effected with a lender, provided they are of a substantially different nature, the original financial liability is derecognised and the new financial liability is recognised. Any substantial modification to the current terms of a financial liability will be recorded in the same way.

The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability, or the part thereof that has been derecognised, and the consideration paid (including any transaction costs attributable), which also takes into account any asset sold other than cash and the liability assumed, is recognised in the abbreviated income statement for the year in which derecognition occurs.

When a swap takes place of debt instruments which are not of a substantially different nature, the original financial liability is not derecognised and the commissions paid are recognised as an adjustment to its carrying amount. The new amortised cost of the financial liability is determined using the effective interest rate, which is the rate at which the carrying amount of the financial liability at the modification date equals the cash flows payable under the new terms.

For this purpose, the terms of the contracts are considered to be substantially different when the lender is the same as that which granted the original loan and the present value of the cash flows generated by the new financial liability, including net fees and commissions, differ by at least 10% from the present value of the cash flows pending payment on the original liability, discounting both at the effective interest rate of the original liability. In cases where said difference is less than 10%, the Company also treats the terms and conditions attached to the new financial instrument as being substantially different when there are other substantial qualitative changes, such as changes from a fixed interest rate to a floating rate, or vice versa, the restatement of the liability in a different currency, or the conversion of an ordinary loan into a participating loan, etc.

4.6. Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised in the abbreviated balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (derived from a contract through its explicit or implicit terms, legislation or other operation of law) as a result of past events and it is probable that a quantifiable outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

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

A provision is recognised based on a reasonable estimate of any probable or certain contingencies of any nature relating to claims, ongoing lawsuits, guarantees, employment-related or other indemnities, and extraordinary financial reparation, provided they are duly justified.

When it is expected that part of the payment required to settle the provision will be repaid by a third party, the repayment is recognised as a separate asset, provided that it is practically certain that it will be received.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the Company's control. Said contingent liabilities are not recognised in the abbreviated financial statements but are disclosed in the notes thereto. The Company had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2021.

The members of the Board of Directors consider that no additional provisions are required over and above those recognised by the Company at the reporting close in connection with the aforementioned situations.

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4.7 Current and deferred taxes

Income tax expenses or income tax rebates include both the current and deferred tax expense or income. Current tax expense is the tax payable by the Company as a result of income tax settlements for a given year. Tax credits and other tax benefits, excluding tax withholdings and payments on account, and tax loss carryforwards effectively utilised in the current period reduce the current income tax expense.

The deferred tax expense or income relates to the recognition and derecognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include the temporary differences, measured at the amount expected to be payable or recoverable, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as any unused tax losses and tax credits. These amounts are measured by applying to the corresponding temporary difference or tax asset, the tax rate at which the asset is expected to be realised or the liability is expected to be settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit/(loss) nor taxable profit/(tax loss), and except for those associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in which the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is considered probable that the Company will have taxable profits in the future against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to items recognised directly in equity are also recognised in equity.

Recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and the appropriate adjustments are made where there are doubts as to their future recoverability. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

REIT regime

As disclosed in note 2.6, in accordance with Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT), entities that meet the requirements established in said legislation, and opt to apply the special tax regime defined therein, are subject to corporate income tax at 0%. If the Company generates tax loss carryforwards, article 25 of the revised text of the Corporate Income Tax Law will not apply. The deductions and tax relief established in Chapters II, III and IV of said Law will also not be applicable. For all aspects not covered by the REIT Law, the provisions of the Revised Text of the Corporate Income Tax Law will supplementarily apply.

As established in article 9.2 of Law 11/2009, the Company will be subject to a special charge of 19% on dividends or shares in the profit distributed to shareholders that hold 5% more of the shares in the Company when said dividends are, in the location where the shareholders are domiciled, exempt from tax or are taxed at a rate below 10% (this includes any tax expense paid in application of the Non-residents Income Tax Law).

Nevertheless, this special charge is not applied when the dividends or share of profits are received by entities whose corporate purpose is to hold shares in other REITs or other non-Spanish companies with the same corporate purpose and subject to a similar mandatory dividend distribution policy (legally required or established in their bylaws), for those shareholders who hold 5% or more of the share capital in the Company and whose dividend income is taxed at a rate of at least 10%.

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Law 11/2021, of 9 July, on measures to prevent and combat tax fraud, amending Law 11/2009, of 26 October, on REITs, introduced a new rule stating that, for tax periods commencing from 1 January 2021, the entity will be subject to a special tax charge of 15% of undistributed profits in the year in respect of income not taxed at the general tax corporate income tax rate and which is not reinvested in the period allowed by this Law. This tax is treated as a corporate income tax expense.

4.8 Classification of assets and liabilities as current or non-current

Assets and liabilities are presented in the balance sheet as current or non-current. Assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are associated with the Company's normal business cycle and are expected to be sold, consumed, realised or liquidated during the course of that business, they differ from non-current assets and liabilities and their maturity, disposal or realisation is expected to take place within a maximum of one year. They are also considered to be assets held for the purposes of trading or when consisting of cash or cash equivalents whose use is not restricted for a period exceeding one year.

4.9 Revenue and expenses

To determine when revenues must be recognised, the Company follows a five step process:

1. identification of the contract with the customer
2. identification of the performance obligations
3. determination of the transaction price
4. allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. recognition of revenues when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

The Company's income from its financing activities (dividends and other revenues generated on loans to investees) is treated as ordinary operating income as stipulated in Consultation 2 of Resolution 79 issued in 2009 by the Institute of Accounting and Account Auditing (ICAC), and is therefore recorded in the abbreviated income statement under "Net turnover".

4.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At least at the end of the reporting period, the Company determines if there is evidence that any non-current asset or any cash generating unit is impaired. The recoverable value of goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life is estimated if there are indications of impairment.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less sale costs and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount. The value in use is the present value of the expected future cash flows, calculated using risk-free market interest rates, adjusted for specific risks associated with the asset. Impairment losses are recognised and reversed in the abbreviated income statement. Impairment losses on assets other than goodwill can be reversed if the circumstances in which they were recognised no longer exist. An impairment loss can only be reversed up to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

4.11 Related party transactions

In general, transactions among group companies are measured initially at fair value. Where the agreed-upon price differs from fair value, the difference is recognised taking into account the economic substance of the transaction. Subsequent measurement is carried out as established in the related standards.

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5. FINANCIAL ASSETS

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the breakdown of financial assets was as follows:

	EUROS			
	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Inventory	-	97,424.78	-	97,356.92
Advances to suppliers		97,424.78		97,356.92
Investments in group companies and associates	72,749,675.75	-	72,749,675.75	-
Other financial assets		148,259.40		598,746.21
Total	72,749,675.75	245,684.18	72,749,675.75	696,103.13

A) *Investments in group companies and associates*

	EUROS		EUROS	
	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Equity investments in group companies - Ballon	8,386,912.33	-	8,386,912.33	-
Equity investments in group companies - Bilball	25,028,251.42	-	25,028,251.42	-
Equity investments in group companies - Castellana Norte	39,334,512.00		39,334,512.00	
Total	72,749,675.75		72,749,675.75	-

Ballon Investments, S.L.U.:

On 21 June 2019, the Company acquired 3,500 shares with a nominal value of 1 euro each, representing 100% of the share capital of Ballon Investments, S.L.U. The main business activity of the investee is the lease of a hypermarket and service station located at Avda. Ballonti no. 1, Portugalete. Both properties form part of the Ballonti Centro Comercial complex. The Company's registered office is at calle Nanclares de Oca, 1B, 28022 Madrid.

On 23 July 2019 the Company made a shareholders' contribution amounting to 8,383,412.33 euros.

At 31 December 2021 the carrying amount of the shares in Ballon Investments, S.L.U., was unimpaired at 8,386,912.33 euros.

Bilball Centre Investments, S.L.U.:

On 21 June 2019, the Company acquired 3,500 shares with a nominal value of 1 euro each, representing 100% of the share capital of centres, Bilball Centre Investments, S.L.U. The main business activity of the investee is the lease of a shopping mall located at Avda. Ballonti no. 1, Portugalete. The property forms part of the Ballonti Centro Comercial complex. The Company's registered office is at calle Nanclares de Oca, 1B, 28022 Madrid.

On 23 July 2019 the Company made a shareholders' contribution amounting to 25,024,751.42 euros.

At 31 December 2021 the carrying amount of the shares in Bilball Centre Investments, S.L.U., was unimpaired at 25,028,251.42 euros.

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Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U.:

On 28 January 2020, the Company acquired 3,000 shares with a nominal value of 1 euro each, representing 100% of the share capital of Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U. The main business activity of the investee is the lease of a business park located at C/ Isabel Colbrand, 22, 28050, Madrid, which was acquired on 19 February 2020. The Company's registered office is at calle Nanclares de Oca, 1B, 28022 Madrid.

On 3 February 2020 the Company made a shareholders' contribution amounting to 1,000 euros. On 19 February 2020 the Company made a shareholders' contribution amounting to 39,330,512.00 euros.

At 31 December 2021 the carrying amount of the shares in Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U., was unimpaired at 39,334,512.00 euros.

The breakdown of the shareholders' equity in the investees at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

Company	Shareholding	Cost	Share capital	Reserves	Shareholders' contributions	Profit/(loss) for the year	Interim dividend	Shareholders' equity
Ballon Investments SOCIMI, S.L.	100%	8,386,912.33	3,500.00	93,183.44	8,383,412.33	826,803.15	(133,113.87)	9,173,785.05
Bilball Centre Investments SOCIMI, S.L.	100%	25,028,251.42	3,500.00	53,314.28	25,024,751.42	898,065.53	(208,456.36)	25,771,174.87
Castellana Norte Investments SOCIMI, S.L.	100%	39,334,512.00	3,000.00	573,693.60	39,331,512.00	3,264,134.97		43,172,340.57

At 31 December 2021 there was no evidence of impairment to the investments, taking into account their equity and unrealised gains. The directors therefore considered that the carrying amount of the equity instruments in group companies recognised at that date was appropriate.

A) *Other financial assets*

Other financial assets included a current account with group companies with the sole shareholder HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l. which amounted to 93,906.21 at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The breakdown of this item at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	666,561.30	932,568.35
Total	666,561.30	932,568.35

These balances are not subject to any restrictions.

7. NET EQUITY**7.1. Share capital**

The Company was incorporated on 17 December 2018 with share capital of 3,500 euros, comprised of 3,500 cumulative and indivisible shares with a nominal value of 1 euro each, fully subscribed and paid in, numbered from 1 to 3,500 inclusive.

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Class	Number of shares	Nominal value per share	Total nominal value
MEDITERRANEAN SEARCH, SL	3,500.00	€ 1	3,500.00
Total	3,500.00	€ 1	3,500.00

Shareholder	Number of shares	Number	% Share capital
MEDITERRANEAN SEARCH, SL	3,500	1 a 3,500	100%
TOTAL	3,000	1 a 3,500	100%

On 1 June 2019 HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l. acquired 100% of the shares in the company Mediterranean Search, S.L.U

On 26 July 2019 the sole shareholder at that date decided to convert the Company into a public limited company, increasing the share capital by 59,687.76 euros in order to do so.

On 26 July 2019 the sole shareholder decided to increase the Company's share capital, which amounted at that date to 63,187.76 euros, by 4,937,000.00 euros to 5,000,187.76 euros through the creation of new shares.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the sole shareholder of the Company was:

Shareholder	Number of shares	Number	% Share capital
HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l.	5,000,187	1 a 5,000,187	100%
TOTAL	5,000,187	1 a 5,000,187	100%

7.2. Other shareholders' contributions

On 26 July 2019, the Company received a monetary contribution of 28,631,237.83 euros from its sole shareholder, HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l.

On 19 February 2020, the Company received a monetary contribution of 39,372,512.00 euros from its sole shareholder, HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, shareholders' contributions to the Company totalled 68,003,749.83.

7.3. Reserves and prior year profit/(loss)a) Legal reserve

The amount allocated to the legal reserve corresponds to the requirements of article 274 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act establishing that 10% of the profit for the year must be transferred until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of share capital.

It cannot be distributed and if used to offset losses because there are insufficient other reserves for this purpose, it must be replenished with future profits.

In accordance with the special tax regime for REITs, the legal reserve may not exceed 20% of the Company's share capital. The Company's bylaws forbid it from setting aside any restricted reserves other than the legal reserve.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the legal reserve was not fully funded.

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b) Voluntary reserves

In compliance with measurement and recognition standard 9 in the Spanish General Accounting Plan, the expenses associated with the constitution of companies must be recognised as a change in net equity.

c) Proposed distribution of profits

The proposed allocation of the Company's profits for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 to be presented to the sole shareholder is:

	31 December 2021	31/12/2020-restated
Basis of allocation		
Profit/(loss)	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
TOTAL	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Distribution		
To legal reserves	187,133.49	212,776.73
To interim dividends	1,498,709.79	1,556,042.67
To dividends	185,491.65	358,947.85
TOTAL	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Total Basis of appropriation = Total appropriation	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25

7.4. Dividends

The Company is not subject to any limits on the distribution of dividends other than the existing legal limits.

REITs are subject to the special tax regime established in Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT). Once a REIT has met its commercial obligations, it is required to distribute the profit for the year to shareholders in the form of dividends as follows:

- i) 100% of profits generated from dividends or shares in profits distributed by other REITs or entities engaged in the acquisition of urban real estate properties as their main corporate purpose.
- ii) (i) At least 50% of the profits arising from the transfer of the properties, shares or ownership interests referred to in article 2.1 of Law 11/2009, once the time limits referred to article 3.3 of this Law have elapsed, which are used for pursuit of the entities' principal corporate purpose. The rest of these profits must be reinvested in other real estate assets or shares in entities with this purpose within three years of the transfer date. If not, said profits must be distributed in full, together with any generated in the financial year in which the reinvestment period ends. If the assets in which the funds were reinvested are disposed of prior to the end of the reinvestment period, any gains must be distributed in full, together with any generated in the financial year in which the reinvestment period ends. The obligation to distribute profits does not extend to any taxable profits generated in financial years in which the Company was not subject to the special tax regime established in said Law.
- iii) At least 80% of the remaining profits obtained.

When a dividend is distributed against reserves drawn from the profits generated in a year in which the special tax regime applied, it must be distributed in compliance with the rules described above.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021**

(Expressed in euros)

On 15 July 2021 the Company's Board of Directors unanimously agreed to distribute a gross interim dividend of 43,620 euros against the profits for the year ended on 31 December 2021. This interim dividend was approved by the sole shareholder in a minuted resolution on 27 July 2021.

(Euros)	
Cash and equivalents available at 15 July 2021	1,910,103.43
Cash available prior to payment of the interim dividend	3,226,824.97
Payment of net dividend	849,257.81
Cash available after payment of the interim dividend	2,377,567.16
Forecast receipts to 31 December 2021	-
Forecast payments to 31 December 2021	-386,501.66
Liquidity forecast at 31 December 2021	1,991,065.50

On 30 September 2021 the Company's Board of Directors unanimously agreed to distribute a gross interim dividend of 555,090 euros against the profits for the year ended on 31 December 2021. This interim dividend was approved by the sole shareholder in a minuted resolution on 4 October 2021.

(Euros)	
Cash and equivalents available at 30 September 2021	1,301,426.58
Cash available prior to payment of the interim dividend	1,301,426.58
Payment of net dividend	499,581.00
Cash available after payment of the interim dividend	801,845.58
Forecast receipts to 31 December 2021	-
Forecast payments to 31 December 2021	-256,200.96
Liquidity forecast at 31 December 2021	545,644.62

8. Financial liabilities

At 31 December 2021 and 2020 the breakdown of financial liabilities at amortised cost was as follows:

	EUROS			
	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	556,607.72
Trade payables	-	18,434.39	-	135,832.70
Total	-	18,434.39	-	692,440.42

d)

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021**

(Expressed in euros)

e) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 included a dividend pending payment of 556,607.72 euros in respect of an interim dividend charged against the profits of the financial year then ended. This amount was paid on 11 January 2021.

9. TAX MATTERS**9.1. Tax payables**

The breakdown of tax assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Liabilities	55,509.00	155,604.25
Payable to tax authorities - Non-residents Income Tax	55,509.00	155,604.25

Under current legislation, tax settlements cannot be considered to be final until the tax returns filed have been inspected by the tax authorities or until the four-year statute-of-limitations period has expired.

9.2. Calculation of corporate income tax

Income tax is calculated on the basis of accounting profit determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accounting profit does not necessarily coincide with profit for tax purposes (taxable profit).

A reconciliation of the net income and expenses in the financial year to taxable profit is given below:

Corporate income tax	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,871,334.93	2,127,767.25
Differences:	(1,829,856.49)	(2,507,543.53)
Tax profit/(loss) before offset	41,478.44	(379,776.28)
Tax loss carryforwards	-	-
Tax rate 0%	-	-
Net tax payable	-	-
Payments in instalments	-	-
Tax payable/(refundable)	-	-

Permanent differences include dividend revenues obtained in 2021 and 2020.

In the financial year ended 31 December 2021, permanent differences corresponded to dividends received from investees. Although only 5% of these dividends are taxable, according to article 21.10 of the Corporate Income Tax Law, the amount of dividends or shares in profit, the gains on the transfer of shares in an entity, or any other amounts defined in article 21.3 of said Law, which are subject to the exemption established in this article, will be reduced by 5%, to account for the management expenses associated with said shares for the purposes of applying this exemption.

In accordance with Law 11/2009, of 26 October, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 October, amended by Law 11/2021, of 9 July, regulating Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) the tax base for corporate income tax is subject to tax at 0%.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021**

(Expressed in euros)

Under current legislation, taxes cannot be deemed definitively settled until the tax returns filed have been reviewed by the tax authorities or until the four-year inspection period has elapsed. The Company's directors consider that the tax returns for the aforementioned taxes have been filed correctly, so, even if differences were to arise in the interpretation of the regulations governing the tax treatment of its operations, such liabilities as could arise, if any, would not have a material effect on these abbreviated financial statements.

The Company currently has all years since incorporation open for review by the tax authorities.

10. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties with which the Company realised transactions in 2021 and 2020, and the nature of the relationship, is as follows:

10.1. Related-party balances

	2021	2020
Receivable	145,954.64	593,906.21
Accrued dividends pending collection	1,528.43	500,000.00
Credit balance with HEREF V Sub Holding, S.à.r.l.	93,906.21	93,906.21
Balance pending with Castellana Norte	50,520.00	-
Payable	-	556,607.72
Dividends pending payment	-	556,607.72
Total net current balances	145,954.64	37,298.49

The dividends pending payment at 31 December 2020 of 556,607.72 euros were paid on 11 January 2021.

10.2. Related-party transactions

Transactions with related parties include dividends received in 2020 from Aroca's wholly-owned subsidiaries, totalling 1,926,164.73 euros (331,093.48 euros from Ballon Investments, S.L.U, 236,535.30 euros from Bilball Centre Investments, S.L.U. and 1,358,535.95 euros from Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U.).

10.3. Directors and senior management**Remuneration of directors and senior management.**

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Company' directors had received no remuneration in the form of salaries or attendance fees or from a share of profits or share premiums. Nor were they granted shares or options on shares during the financial year, and they did not exercise any options or hold any unexercised options.

The Company has no employees and the duties of senior management are, therefore, performed by the members of the Board of Directors.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, no contributions to pension funds or plans had been made on behalf of the directors.

Detail of investments in companies engaging in similar activities and of the activities carried on by the Company's directors as independent professionals or as employees:

The Directors who occupied posts on the Company's Board of Directors do not have any matters to disclose in respect of the duty of loyalty, preventing conflicts of interest or non-competition with the Group in compliance with the provisions of articles 229 to 231 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprise Act.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021**

(Expressed in euros)

The Company' directors are, furthermore, not affected by any conflict of interest which they are required to disclose in compliance with the provisions of article 229.1 of said Act.

The disclosures above in these notes to the abbreviated annual financial statements follow a review of the notifications received from the Company's directors, based on a teleological interpretation of articles 229 to 231 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprise Act.

At the end of the present and previous financial years, the Board of Directors was composed of two men and one woman.

11. REVENUE AND EXPENSES**11.1. Net revenues.**

Details of net revenues in 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Dividends	1,926,164.73	2,507,543.53
Total	1,926,164.73	2,507,543.53

These revenues correspond to dividends received from Aroca's wholly-owned subsidiaries, totalling 1,926,164.73 euros (331,093.48 euros from Ballon Investments, S.L.U, 236,535.30 euros from Bilball Centre Investments, S.L.U. and 1,358,535.95 euros from Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U.).

11.2. Other operating expenses

The breakdown of the "External services" heading in the abbreviated statement of profit and loss item at 31 December 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Legal services	(141.03)	109,378.53
Audit fees	6,383.14	18,597.55
Accounting services	39,207.02	44,005.47
Professional services	1,884.94	203,156.79
Banking and related services	979.77	947.04
Other expenses	6,515.96	3,690.90
Total	54,829.80	379,776.28

At 31 December 2021 the Company had no employees and so no information is disclosed on the average number of employees in the year.

12. ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURES

The Board of Directors declares that the company accounts corresponding to these abbreviated financial statements contain no items that should be included in the separate environmental information report required under the Ministry of Justice Order of 8 October 2001.

In compliance with the Ministerial Order of 28 January 2009 (published in the Spanish Official State Gazette dated 10 February 2009) and the 6 April 2010 Resolution (published in the Spanish Official State Gazette dated 7 April 2010) on greenhouse gas emission rights, it is hereby stated that no environmentally-related items exist, and specifically none relating to greenhouse gas emission rights.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021

(Expressed in euros)

13. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

At the date on which the abbreviated annual financial statements were formulated no material events had occurred that could affect the content thereof.

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)**NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 December 2021**

(Expressed in euros)

Appendix I**Disclosures relating to the Company AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. in compliance with the requirements of article 11 of Law 11/2009, amended by Law 16/2012 and Law 11/2021, of 9 July:**

Description	31 December 2020
a) Reserves generated in financial years prior to the application of the tax regime established in Law 11/2009, amended by Law 16/2012, of 27 December.	The Company had negative reserves of 877.62 euros generated in financial years prior to the application of the REIT tax regime.
b) Reserves for each financial year in which the special tax regime established in said Law has been applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profits generated from gains subject to tax at the general rate • Profits generated from gains subject to tax at 19% • Profits generated from gains subject to tax at 0% 	Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
c) Dividends distributed against the profits of each financial year in which the special tax regime established in said Law has been applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividends generated from gains subject to tax at the general rate • Dividends generated from gains subject to tax at 18% (2009) and 19% (2010 to 2012) • Dividends generated from gains subject to tax at 0% 	Not applicable Not applicable The Company distributed dividends of 1,556,042.67 against the profits for 2020. The Company distributed dividends of 1,498,709.79 against the profits for 2021.
d) Distribution of dividend charged to reserves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of dividend charged to reserves subject to tax at the general rate • Distribution of dividend charged to reserves subject to tax at 19% • Distribution of dividend charged to reserves subject to tax at 0% 	Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
e) Date on which the dividend pay-outs referred to in c) and d) above was agreed	On 18 August 2020 and 30 November 2020, the Company distributed dividends of 937,589.67 euros and 618,453 euros, respectively, against the profits for 2020. On 4 August 2021, 27 July and 4 October 2021, the Company distributed dividends of 943,619.79 euros and 555,090 euros, respectively, against the profits for 2021.
f) Acquisition/disposal date of rental properties that generate gains subject to this special regime	Not applicable
g) Acquisition date of investments in the equity of entities defined in section 2.1 of this Law.	On 21 June 2019 the parent company acquired 100% of the share capital of Ballon Investment, S.L.U., On the same date it acquired 100% of the share capital of Bilball Centre Investment, S.L.U. and on 28 January 2020 the subsidiary changed its name to Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U.
h) Identification of assets that fall within the scope of the 80% rule established in article 3.1 of this Law.	Investments in Ballon Investment, S.L.U., in Bilball Centre Investment, S.L.U. and in Castellana Norte Investments, S.L.U. (100%).
i) Reserves generated in prior years in which the special tax regime established in this Law was applicable, which were available in the tax year and not distributed or used to offset losses. The year in which said reserves were generated must be identified.	Not applicable

AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A. (Sociedad Unipersonal)

FORMULATION OF THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In accordance with current legislation and commercial standards, and in compliance with the requirements established in article 253 of the revised text of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act and article 44 of the Spanish Commercial Code, on 31 March 2022 the directors of AROCA DEL PINAR SOCIMI, S.A.U. formulated the abbreviated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021, comprising the attached documents preceding this declaration.

Madrid, 31 March 2022

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Roque Roateche Ozores
Managing Director

Carolina Clemente
Managing Director

Víctor Salamanca Cuevas
Board Member