

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND CONTROL COMMITTEE ON THE INDEPENDENCE OF AUDITORS

INTRODUCTION

Article 529 quaterdecies, paragraph 4 (f), relating to the Audit and Control Committee, provides that this body shall have among its functions to issue annually, prior to the issuance of the audit report, a report expressing an opinion on whether the independence of the auditors or audit firms is compromised.

In compliance with the provisions of the Law and as well as article 41.6 section c) of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Audit and Control Committee of Inmocemento, S.A. ("Inmocemento") issues this report at its meeting held on February 24, 2026. This report will be published on the website of Inmocemento, www.inmocemento.es, on the occasion of the call for the General Shareholders' Meeting, in order to comply with recommendation 6.a) of the Code of Good Governance of listed companies.

I – ENTITY ON WHICH THIS REPORT IS ISSUED

On 28 October 2024, Inmocemento agreed, by decision adopted by the sole shareholder, at the request of the Board of Directors and following a proposal from the Audit and Control Committee, to appoint ERNST & YOUNG S.L. (with registered office in Madrid Calle Raimundo Fernández Villaverde, 65, with CIF B78970506, registered in the Mercantile Registry of Madrid, to volume 9,364 general, 8,130 of section 3 of the Companies Book, folio 68, page 87,690- 1 entry 1º, and registered in the ROAC with number S-0530) as auditor of accounts of both Inmocemento and its consolidated group for the years 2024, 2025 and 2026.

It is hereby stated that the current partner and head of the audit of the Consolidated Annual Accounts of the Inmocemento Group is Alfonso Balea López, with 2025 being his second year as auditor of the Inmocemento Group, so the mandatory rotation of the auditor signing the audit report is complied with.

II – CASES OF INCOMPATIBILITY THAT DETERMINE THE LACK OF INDEPENDENCE

Article 16 of Law 22/2015, of 20 July, on Auditing of Accounts ("LAC"), establishes those circumstances that, if the auditor were to be present, he or she would not enjoy sufficient independence in the exercise of his or her functions. These circumstances are as follows:

a) Circumstances arising from personal situations:

1) To have the status of member of the administrative body, of a director or of an attorney who has been granted in his favour a general power of attorney of the audited entity or to hold employment positions in the audited entity. This circumstance will also apply to the person in charge of the economic and financial area and the person who performs supervisory or internal control functions in the audited entity, regardless of the link they have with said entity.

2) Have a significant direct interest in the audited entity derived from a contract or from the ownership of an asset or from the ownership of a right. In any case, such an interest shall be deemed to exist in the event of holding financial instruments of the audited entity or of an entity related to it when, in the latter case, they

are significant for either party. For the purposes of the provisions of this number, interests held indirectly through diversified collective investment schemes are excepted.

3) Carry out any type of operation related to financial instruments issued, guaranteed or backed in any other way by the audited entity.

For the purposes of the provisions of this number, financial instruments held indirectly through diversified collective investment schemes are excepted.

4) Soliciting or accepting gifts or favours from the audited entity, unless their value is negligible or inconsequential.

b) Circumstances arising from services rendered:

1) The provision of accounting services or preparation of accounting records or financial statements to the audited entity.

2) The provision of valuation services to the audited entity, unless the following requirements are met:

i. That do not have a direct effect or have an effect of little relative materiality, separately or in the aggregate, on the audited financial statements;

ii. That the estimate of the effect on the audited financial statements is exhaustively documented in the working papers corresponding to the audit work.

3) The provision of internal audit services to the audited entity, unless the management body of the audited entity is responsible for the overall system of internal control, for the determination of the scope, risk and frequency of internal audit procedures, consideration and execution of the findings and recommendations provided by internal audit.

4) The provision of legal services simultaneously for the audited entity, unless such services are provided by different legal entities and with different boards of directors, and without being able to refer to the resolution of disputes on matters that may have a significant impact, measured in terms of materiality, on the financial statements corresponding to the audited period or year.

5) The provision to the audited entity of services for the design and implementation of internal control or risk management procedures related to the preparation or control of financial information, or the design or application of the financial information computer systems used to generate the data that make up the financial statements of the audited entity, unless the audited entity assumes responsibility for the global internal control system or the service is provided in accordance with the specifications established by said entity, which must also assume responsibility for the design, execution, evaluation and operation of the system.

III – ANALYSIS OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE AUDITOR

Without prejudice to the fact that none of the cases of incompatibility set out in the LAC are met, the Audit and Control Committee has also analysed other aspects to determine the independence of the company's Auditor.

Firstly, the appointment of the Statutory Auditor has been in accordance with the requirements established in article 264 LSC and article 22 LAC, as he has been appointed for an initial period of three years.

Secondly, the Audit and Control Committee meets regularly with the auditors to ensure the effectiveness of their review and to analyse possible situations that could pose a risk to their independence. In this regard, the External Auditor has implemented procedures aimed at identifying and assessing threats that may cause incompatibility, as well as the necessary safeguards. In these meetings, the auditor has not reported any circumstances that could have jeopardized his independence.

Thirdly, the Audit and Control Committee has received from the auditor the declaration of its independence, as well as the detailed and individualised information on the additional services provided by the auditor, in accordance with the regulations in force.

At the consolidated level of the Inmocemento Group, the fees for audit and related services of the Group's entities accrued by ERNST&YOUNG amounted to € 631 thousand, and 4 thousand euros corresponding to other professional services.

The Audit and Control Committee, as part of its work, must ensure the independence of the external auditor. In this work, the Audit and Control Committee has the support of the Internal Audit Directorate, in the delegated approval of those services other than those prohibited that do not represent a potential cause of incompatibility. This delegated approval is subsequently ratified by the Audit and Control Committee.

IV – CONCLUSIONS

It follows from the foregoing that there are no objective reasons to call into question the independence of the external auditor. And in particular:

- None of the assumptions of incompatibility are met, in accordance with the LAC.
- Prior to the issuance of the audit report, the declaration of its independence from Inmocemento has been received from the external auditor.

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