Alantra Partners, S.A. and companies comprising the Alantra Group

Consolidated Financial Statements
and Directors' Report
as at and for the year ended
31 December 2022 and
the Audit Report thereon

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain and of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain (see Notes 2 and 31). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Deloitte, S.L.
Plaza Pablo Ruiz Picasso, 1
Torre Picasso
28020 Madrid
España

Tel: +34 915 14 50 00
www.deloitte.es

Translation of a report originally issued in Spanish based on our work performed in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain and of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain (see Notes 2 and 31). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders of Alantra Partners, S.A.,

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Alantra Partners, S.A. ("the Company" or "the Parent") and companies that make up, together with the Company, the Alantra Group ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows and notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated equity and consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, and its consolidated results and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU-IFRSs) and the other provisions of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those pertaining to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Spain pursuant to the audit regulations in force. In this regard, we have not provided any services other than those relating to the audit of financial statements and there have not been any situations or circumstances that, in accordance with the aforementioned audit regulations, might have affected the requisite independence in such a way as to compromise our independence.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Recoverability of certain significant items of goodwill

Description

The accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 presents goodwill amounting to EUR 65,403 thousand (see Note 6 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements) arising on the acquisition of shares that granted the Parent control over various companies. Of this goodwill, the EUR 19,324 thousand and EUR 28,901 thousand allocated, respectively, to the Alantra LLC Boston and Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP cash-generating units (CGUs) are of particular significance.

As described in Note 3-h) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the cash-generating units to which the aforementioned goodwill was allocated are analysed at least annually to determine whether the goodwill has become impaired over the course of the year. The impairment assessment is a process that involves a certain level of complexity that requires Group management to make significant judgements, estimates and assumptions which are potentially significant in relation to the aforementioned goodwill and relate mainly to cash flow projections based on financial information and to the

Procedures applied in the audit

Our audit procedures to address this matter, which involved the assistance of our internal valuation specialists, included, among others, the following:

We obtained the valuation reports of the expert engaged by Group management to analyse the recoverability of the goodwill allocated to the Alantra LLC Boston and Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP CGUs, and evaluated the competence, capability and objectivity of the expert and the adequacy of the expert's work for use as audit evidence.

With respect to the measurement model used, we evaluated, with the assistance of our internal valuation experts, the reasonableness of the cash flow projections performed and the discount and perpetuity growth rates used, assessing the consistency of the financial information upon which they are based, comparing the assumptions made with data obtained from internal and external sources and performing a critical evaluation of the key assumptions of the value-in-use models used and of the consistency of the methodology applied. We also reviewed the clerical accuracy of the calculations.

Recoverability of certain significant items of goodwill	
Description	**Procedures applied in the audit**
determination of appropriate discount and perpetuity growth rates. Group management employed value-in-use models to perform the impairment test on the aforementioned goodwill, for which purpose it was assisted by an independent expert engaged by the Group. We identified this matter as key in our audit, considering both the magnitude of the amounts affected and the high degree of judgement required of Group management when assessing the potential impairment of the aforementioned goodwill.	Furthermore, in order to identify possible bias in the assumptions made by Group management and be able to evaluate the reasonableness of the estimates made, we compared the revenue growth rates used with the most recently approved business plans and budgets, reviewed whether they were consistent with market information and evaluated Group management's historical accuracy in the preparation of the budgets and projections. Lastly, we performed a sensitivity analysis of the key hypotheses and assumptions identified and checked that the disclosures included in Note 6 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in connection with this matter were in conformity with the requirements of the applicable accounting regulations.

Recognition of the success fee income received for financial advisory services provided (cutoff)	
Description	**Procedures applied in the audit**
As described in Note 24 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Group's income relates mainly to fees received for the provision of financial advisory services to companies or entities in corporate finance transactions. A very significant portion of the total of the aforementioned fees relates to income for financial advisory services that is earned based on the success of the transactions (success fees). Although the recognition of this success fee income, in terms of its quantification, is not	Our audit procedures included, among others, the review of the design and implementation of the relevant controls that mitigate the risks associated with the recognition of the success fee income received for the provision of financial advisory services, as well as tests to verify that the aforementioned controls operate effectively. Specifically, those controls whereby Group management monitors the timing of achievement of the success milestone in the contractual terms and conditions under which the services are rendered and, therefore, oversees the proper

Recognition of the success fee income received for financial advisory services provided (cutoff)

Description	Procedures applied in the audit
normally very complex, and gives rise to accounts receivable that can be converted into cash in a short period of time, it does involve the consideration of circumstances that are specific to each customer and are associated with the various contractual terms and conditions agreed with respect to each transaction for which advisory services are provided, which determine the success of the transaction. There is therefore a risk of the success fees being recognised in the incorrect reporting period, since their recognition depends on the achievement of various milestones established in the contractual terms and conditions under which the services are rendered. Therefore, we considered this matter to be a key matter in our audit.	recognition of the transactions in the correct period. We also performed tests of details on a representative sample of corporate finance transactions, taken on selective bases, which consisted of obtaining all the associated contractual documentation, analysing the defined clauses and evaluating whether the conditions established by the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group for recognising the income (milestone achievement) were met. Furthermore, for that sample of transactions, we recalculated the fee income received by the Group in accordance with the aforementioned conditions. In addition, we requested written confirmation for certain balances receivable for which an allowance had not been recognised at 31 December 2022, in order to check with the customers whether the related corporate finance services had actually been provided at year-end. Where applicable, we questioned the successful outcome of the service provision under analysis by checking whether the aforementioned success fees had been collected. Lastly, we checked that the disclosures included in Note 24 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in connection with this matter were in conformity with those required by the applicable accounting regulations.

Other Information: Consolidated Directors' Report

The other information comprises only the consolidated directors' report for 2022, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Parent's directors and which does not form part of the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the consolidated directors' report. Our responsibility relating to the consolidated directors' report, in accordance with the audit regulations in force, consists of:

a) Solely checking that the consolidated non-financial information statement, certain information included in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Annual Directors' Remuneration Report, to which the Spanish Audit Law refers, have been furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and, if this is not the case, reporting this fact.

b) Evaluating and reporting on whether the other information included in the consolidated directors' report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements, based on the knowledge of the Group obtained in the audit of those consolidated financial statements, as well as evaluating and reporting on whether the content and presentation of this section of the consolidated directors' report are in conformity with the applicable regulations. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there are material misstatements, we are required to report that fact.

Based on the work performed, as described above, we observed that the information described in section a) above was furnished as provided for in the applicable legislation and that the other information in the consolidated directors' report was consistent with that contained in the consolidated financial statements for 2022 and its content and presentation were in conformity with the applicable regulations.

Responsibilities of the Directors and Audit and Risk Control Committee of the Parent for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's directors are responsible for preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements so that they present fairly the Group's consolidated equity, consolidated financial position and consolidated results in accordance with EU-IFRSs and the other provisions of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Parent's audit and risk control committee is responsible for overseeing the process involved in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements is included in Appendix I to this auditor's report. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

European Single Electronic Format

We have examined the digital files in European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) of Alantra Partners, S.A. and companies that make up, together with the Company, the Alantra Group for 2022, which comprise the XHTML file including the consolidated financial statements for 2022 and the XBRL files with the tagging performed by the entity, which will form part of the annual financial report.

The directors of Alantra Partners, S.A. are responsible for presenting the annual financial report for 2022 in accordance with the format and markup requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 ("ESEF Regulation").

Our responsibility is to examine the digital files prepared by the Parent's directors, in accordance with the audit regulations in force in Spain. Those regulations require that we plan and perform our audit procedures in order to ascertain whether the content of the consolidated financial statements included in the aforementioned digital files corresponds in full to that of the consolidated financial statements that we have audited, and whether those consolidated financial statements and the aforementioned files were formatted and marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

In our opinion, the digital files examined correspond in full to the audited consolidated financial statements, and these are presented and have been marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements established in the ESEF Regulation.

Additional Report to the Parent's Audit and Risk Control Committee

The opinion expressed in this report is consistent with the content of our additional report to the Parent's audit and risk control committee dated 23 March 2023.

Engagement Period

The Annual General Meeting held on 27 April 2022 appointed us as the Group's auditors for a period of one year from the year ended 31 December 2021, i.e., for 2022.

Previously, we were designated pursuant to a resolution of the General Meeting for the period of one year and have been auditing the financial statements uninterruptedly since the year ended 31 December 2015.

DELOITTE, S.L.
Registered in ROAC under no. S0692

Antonio Ríos Cid
Registered in ROAC under no. 20245

23 March 2023

Appendix I to our auditor's report

Further to the information contained in our auditor's report, in this Appendix we include our responsibilities in relation to the audit of the consolidated financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Parent's directors.

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

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

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

We communicate with the Parent's audit and risk control committee 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.

We also provide the Parent's audit and risk control committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including those regarding independence, and we have communicated with it to report on all matters that may reasonably be thought to jeopardise our independence, and where applicable, on the related safeguards.

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

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

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPRISING THE ALANTRA GROUP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021 (NOTES 1 TO 4)

(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS	Notes	31-12-2022	31-12-2021 (*)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:		**326,240**	**307,030**
INTANGIBLE ASSETS:			
Goodwill	**6**	65,403	66,953
Other intangible assets	**6**	778	527
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	**7**	34,961	25,851
INVESTMENT PROPERTY		-	-
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD	**8**	82,989	60,839
NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS:			
At fair value through profit or loss	**9**	36,832	59,357
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**9**	91,137	77,703
At amortised cost	**9**	11,842	12,878
NON-CURRENT DERIVATIVES			
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	**19**	2,298	2,922
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS:		**208,990**	**263,925**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	**10**	-	-
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES:			
Trade receivables for sales and services	**10**	50,443	60,783
Other receivables	**10**	7,394	4,438
Current tax assets	**19**	13,088	12,612
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS:			
At fair value through profit or loss		-	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
At amortised cost	**11**	982	467
CURRENT DERIVATIVES		-	-
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	**12**	3,391	1,874
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**13**	133,692	183,751
TOTAL ASSETS		**535,230**	**570,955**

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Notes	31-12-2022	31-12-2021 (*)
EQUITY:		**386,108**	**363,250**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		**287,219**	**277,889**
CAPITAL:			
Issued capital	**14**	115,894	115,894
Less: Uncalled capital		-	-
SHARE PREMIUM	**14**	111,863	111,863
RESERVES	**14**	31,852	7,746
LESS: TREASURY SHARES AND OWN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	**14**	(245)	(185)
RETAINED EARNINGS (PRIOR-YEAR LOSSES)		-	-
OTHER PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS		-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CONTROLLING COMPANY	**14 y 23**	40,207	56,082
LESS: INTERIM DIVIDEND	**4**	(12,352)	(13,511)
OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	**14**	-	-
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		**12,650**	**8,640**
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE SUBSEQUENTLY RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD:			
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**9**	11,152	6,299
Other		-	-
ITEMS THAT CAN BE SUBSEQUENTLY RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD:			
Hedging transactions		-	-
Translation differences	**3-t**	1,498	2,341
Share in other comprehensive income from investments in joint ventures and others		-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Other		-	-
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CONTROLLING COMPANY		299,869	286,529
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**15**	86,239	76,721
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:		**54,738**	**54,759**
GRANTS		-	-
NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS	**16**	10,447	16,625
NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:			
Bank borrowings, bonds and other marketable securities		-	-
Other financial liabilities	**17**	42,361	36,086
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	**19**	1,930	2,048
NON-CURRENT DERIVATIVES		-	-
OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		**94,384**	**152,946**
LIABILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE		-	-
CURRENT PROVISIONS		-	-
CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:			
Bank borrowings, bonds and other marketable securities		-	-
Other financial liabilities	**17**	7,547	7,774
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:			
Payables to suppliers	**18**	10,178	13,207
Other payables	**18**	73,014	118,621
Current tax liabilities	**19**	2,686	12,003
CURRENT DERIVATIVES		-	-
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	**12**	959	1,341
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**535,230**	**570,955**

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 31 of the accompanying Notes to the consolidated financial statements and the Annex form an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022.

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPRISING THE ALANTRA GROUP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021 (NOTES 1 TO 4)
(Thousands of euros)

	Notas	Ejercicio 2022	Ejercicio 2021
REVENUE:			
Revenue from rendering of services	**24**	239,454	326,698
Transfers to third parties for joint execution	**24**	(7,427)	(11,498)
OTHER OPERATING INCOME		890	208
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	**25**	(131,006)	(188,190)
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	**26**	(45,728)	(35,802)
AMORTISATION AND DEPRECIATION	**6 y 7**	(8,487)	(6,884)
NON-FINANCIAL AND OTHER CAPITAL GRANTS		-	-
IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**6 y 7**	(2,651)	(683)
GAIN (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	406
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		-	-
OPERATING PROFIT		**45.045**	**84,255**
FINANCE INCOME	**9, 11 y 13**	303	827
FINANCE COSTS	**17**	(372)	(224)
CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	**9**	4,158	787
GAIN (LOSS) ON RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST TO FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE		-	-
GAIN (LOSS) ON RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME TO FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE		-	-
EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES	**3-t**	245	(193)
LOSS/REVERSAL OF LOSS ON IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	**27**	(1,230)	(171)
GAIN (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		-	-
Other financial instruments	**27**	8,136	2,027
NET FINANCE INCOME		**11,240**	**3,053**
SHARE OF PROFIT (LOSS) OF COMPANIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD	**23**	6,041	8,354
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**62,326**	**95,662**
INCOME TAX	**19**	(10,455)	(21,607)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		**51,871**	**74,055**
PROFIT AFTER TAX FOR THE YEAR FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	-
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**51,871**	**74,055**
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CONTROLLING COMPANY	**23**	40,207	56,082
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**15**	11,664	17,973
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic	**4**	1.04	1.45
Diluted	**4**	1.04	1.45

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 31 of the accompanying Notes to the consolidated financial statements and the Annex form an integral part of the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2022

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPRISING THE ALANTRA GROUP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021 (NOTES 1 to 4)

(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	Ejercicio 2022	Ejercicio 2021
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**51,871**	**74,055**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE SUBSEQUENTLY RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD:		**13,978**	**10,711**
From revaluation (reversal of revaluation) of property and equipment and intangible assets		-	-
From actuarial gains and losses		-	-
Share in other comprehensive income from investments in joint ventures and associates		-	-
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**9**	5,009	5,061
Other income and expenses not reclassified to profit or loss for the period	**15**	9,125	5,662
Tax effect	**9 y 19**	(156)	(12)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME – ITEMS THAT CAN BE SUBSEQUENTLY RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE PERIOD:		**(843)**	**6,878**
Hedging transactions:		-	-
Valuation gains (losses)		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Amounts transferred to the initial carrying amount of hedged items		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Translation differences:		**(843)**	**6,878**
Valuation gains (losses)	**3-t**	(843)	6,878
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Share in other comprehensive income from investments in joint ventures and associates:		-	-
Valuation gains (losses)		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-
Valuation gains (losses)		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Other income and expenses that can be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the period:		-	-
Valuation gains (losses)		-	-
Amounts transferred to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Tax effect		-	-
		-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**65,006**	**91,644**
ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE CONTROLLING COMPANY		44,217	68,009
ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	**15**	20,789	23,635

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 31 of the accompanying Notes to the consolidated financial statements and the Annex form an integral part of consolidated statemen of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPRISING THE ALANTRA GROUP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021 (NOTES 1 TO 4)
(Thousands of euros)

	Equity attributable to the controlling company							
	Shareholders' equity							
	Capital	Share premium and reserves	Treasury shares and own equity instruments	Profit for the period attributable to the controlling company	Other equity instruments	Fair value adjustments	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
CLOSING BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2020 (*)	**115,894**	**108,314**	**(1,535)**	**29,026**	**-**	**(3,287)**	**47,127**	**295,539**
Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria (Note 2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restatements to correct errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADJUSTED OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2021 (*)	**115,894**	**108,314**	**(1,535)**	**29,026**	**-**	**(3,287)**	**47,127**	**295,539**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	-	-	-	**56,082**	-	**11,927**	**23,635**	**91,644**
TRANSACTIONS WITH PARTNERS OR OWNERS:								
Capital increases (decreases) (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of financial liabilities into equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	(13,511)	-	(15,012)	-	-	-	(28,523)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity instruments (net)	-	2,534	1,350	-	-	-	-	3,884
Increases (decreases) in equity resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions with partners and owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,959	5,959
OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY:								
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	8,761	-	(14,014)	-	-	-	(5,253)
CLOSING BALANCE AT 31 December 2021 (*)	**115,894**	**106,098**	**(185)**	**56,082**	**-**	**8,640**	**76,721**	**363,250**
Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria (Note 2.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restatements to correct errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADJUSTED OPENING BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2022 (*)	**115,894**	**106,098**	**(185)**	**56,082**	**-**	**8,640**	**76,721**	**363,250**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	-	-	-	**40,207**	-	**4,010**	**20,789**	**65,006**
TRANSACTIONS WITH PARTNERS OR OWNERS:								
Capital increases (decreases) (Note 15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of financial liabilities into equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	(12,352)	-	(21,232)	-	-	-	(33,584)
Transactions with treasury shares and own equity instruments (net)	-	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	(60)
Increases (decreases) in equity resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions with partners and owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,271)	(11,271)
OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY:								
Equity-settled share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	37,617	-	(34,850)	-	-	-	2,767
CLOSING BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2022	**115,894**	**131,363**	**(245)**	**40,207**	**-**	**12,650**	**86,239**	**386,108**

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 31 of the accompanying Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPRISING THE ALANTRA GROUP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021 (NOTES 1 to 4)

(Thousands of euros)

	Notes	Ejercicio 2022	Ejercicio 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		**(10,880)**	**134.506**
Profit before tax		**62,326**	**95,662**
Adjustment to profit or loss-		**(13,134)**	**8,740**
Amortisation and depreciation	**6 y 7**	8,487	6,884
Other adjustments to profit (net)	**27**	(21,621)	1,856
Changes in working capital		**(495)**	**9,329**
Other cash flows used in operating activities-		**(59,577)**	**20,775**
Interest paid		-	-
Cash paid for dividends and remuneration of other equity instruments		-	-
Dividends received		7,515	-
Interest received		-	-
Income tax recovered (paid)	**19**	(20,248)	(5,055)
Other receipts (payments) from operating activities	**9, 14 y 15**	(46,844)	25,830
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		**1,463**	**(6,815)**
Cash paid for investments-		**(48,625)**	**(59,979)**
Group companies, associates and business units	**2.14**	(34,043)	(7,141)
Property and equipment, intangible assets and investment property	**6 y 7**	(2,322)	(1,573)
Other financial assets	**9 y 10**	(12,260)	(42,073)
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale		-	-
Other assets		-	(9,192)
Cash received from divestments-		**50,088**	**53,164**
Group companies, associates and business units	**2.14**	16,615	1,479
Property and equipment, intangible assets and investment property		-	-
Other financial assets	**9**	33,473	38,285
Non-current assets and liabilities classified as held for sale	**2.14**	-	13,400
Other assets		-	-
Other cash flows from (used in) investing activities		**-**	**-**
Dividends received		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Other cash received from (paid on) investing activities		-	-
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		**(40,731)**	**(33,524)**
Proceeds from (payments for) equity instruments-		**-**	
Issuances		-	-
Redemptions		-	-
Acquisitions		-	-
Disposals		-	-
Proceeds from (payments for) financial liability instruments-		**-**	**-**
Issuances		-	-
Repayments and redemptions		-	-
Cash paid for dividends and remuneration of other equity instruments	**4 y 14**	**(33,583)**	**(28,523)**
Other cash flows from (used in) financing activities-	**17**	**(7,147)**	**(5,001)**
Interest paid		-	(114)
Other cash received from (paid on) financing activities		(7,147)	(4,886)
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES		**89**	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**(50,059)**	**94,167**
Cash and cash equivalents, opening balance	**13**	**183,751**	**89,584**
Cash and cash equivalents, closing balance	**13**	**133,692**	**183,751**
Cash in hand and at banks		133,692	183,751
Other financial assets		-	-
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand		-	-

(*) Presented solely and exclusively for comparison purposes.

Notes 1 to 31 of the accompanying Notes to the consolidated financial statements and the Annex form an integral part of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Spanish and prepared in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain (see Notes 2 and 31). In the event of a discrepancy, the Spanish-language version prevails.

Alantra Partners, S.A. and companies comprising the Alantra Group

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
for the year ended
31 December 2022

1. Description of the Alantra Group

Alantra Partners, S.A. (hereinafter, the Company) was incorporated in Madrid (Spain) on 11 November 1997 as Dinamia Capital Privado, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A. The deed for the takeover of N Más Uno IBG, S.A. (hereinafter, N+1 IBG) by the Company was entered in the Madrid Companies Register on 20 July 2015. This transaction resulted in N Más Uno IBG, S.A. ceasing to exist and the Company changing its name to Nmás1 Dinamia, S.A. and also losing its status as a private equity firm. On 4 January 2017, as a result of the change to the Group's name, the Company changed its name to the present one (see further below).

The Company's corporate purpose therefore encompasses the following activities:

1. Provision of financial advisory services.

2. Management of any property or assets, in accordance with any prevailing legal requirements.

3. Acquisition and holding of shares and equity stakes in other companies whose corporate purpose is, pursuant to any prevailing legal requirements, financial brokerage, management of any type of asset including investment funds or portfolios of any type, and provision of all types of investment services.

4. Acquisition, holding and disposal of shares or equity stakes in any type of company; granting participating loans or other forms of finance to any type of company; investment in any securities or financial instruments, assets, movable property or real estate, or rights, in accordance with any prevailing legal requirements, in order to generate a return on said shares or equity stakes in companies and investments.

The activities comprising the corporate purpose may be performed by the Company in whole or in part, or indirectly through ownership of shares or equity stakes in companies with an identical or similar corporate purpose.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company carried out its business in Spain from its offices at calle José Ortega y Gasset 29 in Madrid.

The Bylaws and other public information may be consulted at the Company's registered office and on its website (www.alantra.com).

Alantra Partners, S.A. is the parent of a group (hereinafter, the Group or the Alantra Group) comprising various companies carrying out financial advisory and consultancy services to businesses and institutions in Spain and abroad. They also provide investment and associated services; advice on asset management;

advice, administration and management for private equity firms, collective investment schemes (hereinafter, CISs) and companies involved in acquiring direct stakes in companies (see Note 2.14). At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group has a branch in Italy.

On 26 September 2016 the Company issued a Material Disclosure (*hecho relevante*) to the Spanish securities exchange authority, the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV), regarding the change in the trademark of the Group it heads. Since that date, the subsidiaries in the Alantra Group have approved the respective changes to their corporate names in order to replace "N+1", "Nmás1" or "Nplusone" with "Alantra". With respect to the Company, on 4 January 2017 there was entered in the Companies Registry the change of name from Nmás1 Dinamia, S.A. to Alantra Partners, S.A.

On 29 July 2015, the Company's 17,390,984 new shares were admitted to trading on the Madrid and Barcelona stock exchanges through the Spanish electronic trading platform (*Sistema de Interconexión Bursátil*). These shares were issued for exchange in the Takeover and added to the shares that the Company already had in circulation. Since that date, the Alantra Group's activity described in the paragraph above is therefore performed within a group whose parent is a listed company.

Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. was incorporated on 10 January 2011. It was solely owned by Nmás1 Research, S.L., (both companies were subsequently merged to create Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.). Since then, N+1 IBG regained its previous status as parent of a consolidable group of investment services companies. After the Merger, the Alantra Group continued to be a consolidable group of investment services companies and the Company become the parent thereof.

Takeover of the former N Más Uno IBG, S.A. by the Company (reverse merger takeover)

On 18 December 2014, the boards of directors of the Company and N Más Uno IBG, S.A. approved the merger of the Company with N+1 IBG. On 23 February 2015, the boards of both companies approved and co-signed the Joint Merger Plan for both companies. This Joint Merger Plan and the agreements on the Merger were signed off by both companies' shareholders at their respective general meetings held on 29 April 2015. The Merger involved the absorption of N+1 IBG (legal acquiree) by the Company (legal acquirer), with the winding up without liquidation of N+1 IBG and the *en bloc* transfer of all its assets and liabilities to the Company, which acquired by universal succession all N+1 IBG's rights and obligations. As a result of the Merger, N+1 IBG shareholders received shares in the Company by way of exchange, along with cash compensation as per Article 25 of the Act on Structural Changes to Companies to cover any unsettled fractions in one-to-one exchanges.

The Company's portfolio of holdings in investees was simultaneously spun off as part of the planned merger, and transferred en bloc to a new company, Nmás1 Dinamia Portfolio, S.L. (now known as Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A.), which was initially solely owned by the Company. This spin-off was the object of the corresponding Spin-off Plan prepared by the Company's Board of Directors who prepared the Joint Merger Plan and approved by the Company's shareholders at the same General Meeting at which the latter was signed off.

The merger balance sheets are those closed by N+1 IBG and the Company at 31 December 2014; both authorised for issue by shareholders at the respective general meetings. Moreover, irrespective of the fact that as legal acquiree, N+1 IBG legally ceases to exist, since the transaction met requirements to be considered a "reverse merger takeover for accounting purposes", the acquirer was N+1 IBG and the Company was the acquiree. Thus, the carrying amount of N+1 IBG's assets and liabilities was not affected by the Merger, while the assets and liabilities of the Company – acquiree for economic purposes – were recognised at fair value at the time of the Merger, without prejudice to the manner in which the aforesaid spin-off was recognised.

The Merger took effect for accounting purposes on 9 July 2015 when the merger deed was filed at the Madrid Companies Registry, carrying an entry date of 20 July 2015. The conditions precedent stipulated in the Joint Merger Plan had previously been met. The Merger was subject to the special tax regime established in Chapter VIII, Title VII of Act 27/2014 of 27 November, on corporation tax, which was reported to the Spanish tax authorities (see Note 19).

Details of subsidiaries, jointly-controlled entities and associates at 31 December 2022, and relevant information thereon, are provided below:

Present name	Registered office	Activity	% Shareholding	
			Direct	Indirect
Parent:				
Alantra Partners, S.A.	Madrid	Investment services and ancillary services		
Subsidiaries:		Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies		
Alantra Capital Markets, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.U.	Madrid	Investment services and ancillary services	100.00	-
Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U. (7)	Madrid	Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies	100.00	-
Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. (2)	Madrid	Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies	97.10	-
Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. (3) (15)	Madrid	Financial advisory	80.00	-
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. (5)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	60.00	-
Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. (6)	Madrid	Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies	50.10	-
Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. (20)	Madrid	Investment services and ancillary services	50.01	-
Deko Data Analytics, S.L. (1)	Madrid	Data consulting services and related projects	51.00	-
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd)	Londres	Financial advisory	100	-
Alantra Corporate Finance México, S.A. de C.V. (2)	Ciudad de México	Financial advisory	0.01	97.09
Alantra Corporate Finance, S.A.U. (2)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	97.10
Alantra Multi Strategies, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U. (3) (8)	Madrid	Administration and management of private equity entities	-	80.00
Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U. (3) (4)	Madrid	Administration and management of private equity entities	-	80.00
Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. (3) (9)	Madrid	Administration and management of collective investment undertakings	-	80.00
QMC Directorship, S.L.U. (in liquidation) (9)	Madrid	Acquisition, ownership, use and disposal of all kinds of shares and ownership interests	-	80.00
Paulonia Servicios de Gestión, S.L.U. (8)	Madrid	Financial advisory	-	80.00
Partilonia Administración, S.L.U. (8)	Madrid	Financial advisory	-	80.00
Mideslonia Administración, S.L.U. (8)	Madrid	Financial advisory	-	80.00
Flenox, S.L.U. (8)	Madrid	Financial advisory	-	80.00
Alantra Private Equity Servicios, S.L.U (4)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	80.00
Alantra Private Equity Advisor, S.A.U. (3)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	80.00
Alantra CRU, S.L.U. (3)	Madrid	Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies	-	80.00
Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. (2) (10)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	72.83
Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L. (3)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	60.00
Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L. (5) (11) (13)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	59.10
Alantra Property Advisors, S.L. (21) (5)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	60.00
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) (3)	Madrid	Financial advisory and investment consultancy services	-	44.80
UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. (5)	Madrid	Intermediation in the purchase and sale, lease, transfer and acquisition of property	-	58.03
Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (3) (14)	Madrid	Administration and management of collective investment undertakings	-	48.00
Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. (21) (3)	Madrid	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	40.80
Alantra Solar Energy Directorship, S.L. (3)	Madrid	Investment in and development and management of projects and facilities whose object is the exploitation of alternative energy sources and the generation of electricity using those sources	-	40.80
Baruch Inversiones, S.L. (3)	Madrid	Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies	-	37.25
Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.) (6)	Madrid	Acquisition, holding and disposal of shares and other equity interests in other companies whose object is the management of real estate assets	-	24.75
Atlántida Directorship, S.L.U. (7)	Barcelona	Accounting, book-keeping, auditing and tax advisory services	-	100.00
Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP (2)	Birmingham	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited (5) (12)	Londres	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	42.00
Brooklin Buy-Out Limited (3)	Dublín	General Partner of investment vehicles	-	80.00
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Ireland) Limited (12)	Dublín	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	42.00
Alantra s.r.l. (2)	Milán	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	97.10
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Italy), s.r.l. (12)	Milán	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	42.00
Alantra Belgium, NV (2)	Bruselas	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	97.10
Alantra Deutschland GmbH (2)	Frankfurt	Financial advisory	-	97.10
EQMC GP LLC (14)	Wilmington	General Partner of investment vehicles	-	48.00
Alantra U.S. Corporation LLC (2) (16)	Boston	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra, LLC (16) (17)	Boston	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra Tech USA, LLC (16)	Boston	Financial advisory	-	63.12
Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS (2) (18) (19)	París	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Quattrocento, S.A.S. (2) (19)	París	Ownership, use and disposal of shares and ownership interests in unlisted companies	-	97.10
Alantra AG (2)	Zurich	Financial advisory and consultancy	-	77.68
C.W. Downer & Co. India Advisors LLP (17)	Mumbay	Financial advisory	-	96.13
Partnersalantra Portugal LDA (2)	Lisboa	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda. (11) (12)	Lisboa	Financial advisory	-	50.55
Alantra Nordics AB (2) (18)	Estocolmo	Financial advisory	-	72.83
Alantra Denmark ApS (18)	Estocolmo	Financial advisory	-	72.83
Alantra Corporate Finance, B.V. (2)	Ámsterdam	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors, S.A. (2)	Atenas	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece) S.A. (12)	Atenas	Financial advisory	-	42.00
Alantra Chile SPA (2) (15)	Santiago de Chile	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH (2)	Viena	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Nmás1 Private Equity International S.à.r.l (3)	Luxemburgo	General Partner of private equity investment entities	-	80.00
Alteralia Management S.à.r.l. (3)	Luxemburgo	General Partner of investment vehicles	-	80.00
Alteralia II Management S.à.r.l. (1) (3)	Luxemburgo	General Partner of investment vehicles	-	80.00
Alteralia III Management S.à.r.l. (1) (3)	Luxemburgo	General Partner of investment vehicles	-	80.00
Alantra Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (10)	Shanghái	Financial advisory	-	72.83
Alantra Business Consultancy Shanghai Co., Ltd. (12)	Shanghái	Financial advisory	-	42.00
Alantra Hong Kong Limited (2)	Hong Kong	Financial advisory	-	97.10
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Brazil) LTDA (12)	São Paulo	Financial advisory	-	42.00

(1) Companies incorporated/acquired in 2022.
(2) Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. owns 100% of Alantra Corporate Finance, S.A.U., 100% of Alantra Deutschland GmbH, 100% of Alantra, s.r.l., 81% of Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS, 100% of Alantra Corporate Finance B.V., 100% of Alantra U.S. Corporation, LLC, 100% of Partnersalantra Portugal LDA, 75% of Alantra Nordics AB, 100% of Alantra Greece Corporate

Advisors, S.A., 100% of Alantra Chile SPA, 100% of Alantra Belgium, NV, 100% of Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH, 80% of Alantra AG, 99.99% of Alantra Corporate Finance México, S.A. de C.V., 100% of Alantra Hong Kong Limited, 100% of Alantra ICA UK Ltd, 100% de Quattrocento, S.A.S, 100% of Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP and 75% of Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A and 33.67% of Avolta Partners, SAS.

(3) At 31 December 2022, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. owned 100% of Alantra Capital Privado S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U., Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U., Alantra CRU, S.L.U., Alantra Multi Strategies, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U., Nmás1 Private Equity International S.à.r.l., Alantra Private Equity Advisor, S.A.U., Alteralia Management, S.à.r.l., Brooklin Buy-Out Limited, Alteralia II Management S.à.r.l.;Alteralia III Management S.à.r.l.; 75% of Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L., 60% of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., 56% of Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) 51% of Alantra Solar Energy Directorship, S.L. and Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L., 49% of Indigo Capital, S.A.S., and 33N Ventures, Lda, 46.56% of Baruch Inversiones, S.L., 35% of Asabys Asset Services, S.L. and 48.98% of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. (direct ownership interest of 32.50% and indirect ownership interest of 16,48% through Access Capital S.A.).

(4) Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U. owns 100% of Alantra Private Equity Servicios, S.L.U.

(5) Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. owns 100% of Alantra Property Advisors, S.L., 98.5% of Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L., 70% of Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited and 96.72% of UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.

(6) Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. directly owns 49.41% of Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.)

(7) Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U. holds 100% of Atlántida Directorship, S.L.U

(8) Alantra Multi Strategies, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U. owns 100% of Paulonia Servicios de Gestión, S.L.U., Partilonia Administración, S.L.U., Mideslonia Administración, S.L.U. and Flenox, S.L.U.

(9) On 17 November 2022, Alantra Multi Asset, Sociedad Gestora de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, S.A.U., as sole shareholder of QMC Directorships, S.L. (in liquidation) resolved to dissolve and liquidate this company.

(10) Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. owns 100% of Alantra Investment Advisory (Shangái) Co. Ltd.

(11) Alantra CPA Iberia, S.A. owns 50% of Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda.

(12) Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited owns 50% of Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda., 99.99% of Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece), S.A. and 100% of Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Ireland) Limited, Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Brazil) LTDA, Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Italy) s.r.l. and Alantra Business Consultancy Shanghai Co., Ltd.

(13) The Group holds a right of usufruct over 1.67% of the share capital of Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L.

(14) Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. owns 100% of EQMC GP, LLC.

(15) Alantra Chile SPA holds 31.48% of Landmark Capital.

(16) Alantra U.S Corporation LLC owns 100% of Alantra, L.L.C and 65% of Alantra Tech USA, LLC

(17) Alantra, LLC owns 99% of C.W. Downer & Co. India Advisors LLP.

(18) Alantra Nordics, AB owns 100% of Alantra Denmark ApS

(19) Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.A. owns 100% of Quattrocento, S.A.S., through which it controls 19% of Alantra France Corporate Finance, S.A.S.

(20) The Group holds a right of usufruct over 10.24% of the share capital of Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A.

(21) Companies incorporated/acquired in 2021.

Listed below are the jointly controlled and associate companies at 31 December 2022, together with the key information on those entities:

	Registered office	Activity	% Shareholding	
			Direct	Indirect
Holdings in jointly controlled enterprises				
Alpina Real Estate GP I, S.A., in liquidation	Luxembourg	Silent Partner of a limited joint-stock partnership	50.00	-
Alpina Real Estate GP II, S.A., in liquidation	Luxembourg	Silent Partner of a limited joint-stock partnership	50.00	-
Alpina Real Estate GP, S.A., in liquidation	Luxembourg	Silent Partner of a limited joint-stock partnership	50.00	-
Phoenix Recovery Management, S.L.,	Madrid	Acquisition, administration and Management of movable assets, securities portfolios and investments	-	-
Holdings in associates				
Singer Capital Markets Ltd(1) (6)	Londres	Holding, usufruct and disposal of shares and stakes in non-listed companies	29.70	-
Singer Capital Markets Advisory LLP (6)	Londres	Financial advisory and consultancy services	-	29.70
Singer Capital Markets Securities Ltd (6)	Londres	Investment and associated services	-	29.70
Landmark Capital, S.A (4)	Santiago de Chile	Financial advisory services	-	30.57
Landmark Capital Asesoría Empresarial Ltda. (5)	Sao Paulo	Financial advisory services	-	30.57
Landmark Capital Argentina SRL (5)	Buenos Aires	Financial advisory services	-	30.57
Landmark Capital Colombia SAS (5)	Bogotá	Financial advisory services	-	30.57
Nplus1 Daruma Finansal Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. (1)	Estambul	Financial advisory and consultancy services	-	-
Nplus1 Daruma Gayrimenkul Kurumsal Finansman Danişmanlik Hizmetleri A.Ş. (7)	Estambul	Financial advisory and consultancy services	-	-
Nplus 1 Daruma Turizm Yatırım Finansal Dan.Hiz.A.Ş (7)	Estambul	Financial advisory and consultancy services	-	-
Alantra Wealth Management, Agencia de Valores, S.A. (8)	Madrid	Investment and associated services	-	-
Alantra Wealth Management Gestión, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (8)	Madrid	Administration and management of CISs	-	-
AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.)	Madrid	Administration and management of venture capital firms	40.00	-
Iroise Partners SAS	París	Fund raising for private equity funds	25.00	-
Access Capital, S.A. (2)	Bruselas	Holding, usufruct and disposal of shares and stakes in non-listed companies	-	19.54
Access Capital Partners Group S.A. (2)	Bruselas	Administration and management of venture capital firms	-	39.19
Asabys Asset Services, S.L. (2)	Barcelona	Holding, usufruct and disposal of shares and stakes in non-listed companies	-	28.00
Asabys Partners, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.	Barcelona	Administration and management of venture capital firms	-	28.00
Indigo Capital, S.A.S. (2)	Paris	Administration and management of venture capital firms	-	39.20
Avolta Partners SAS (1)	París	Financial advisory and consultancy services	-	32.69
33N Ventures, Lda (2)	Oporto	Financial advisory services	-	39,20

(1) Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. holds a 100% stake in Alantra Corporate Finance, S.A.U., 100% in Alantra Deutschland GmbH, 100% in Alantra, s.r.l., 81% in Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS, 100% in Alantra Corporate Finance B.V., 100% in Alantra U.S. Corporation, LLC, 100% in Partnersalantra Portugal LDA, 75% in Alantra Nordics AB, 100% in Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors, S.A., 100% in Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors, S.A., 100% in Alantra Chile SPA, 85% in Alantra Belgium, NV, 100% in Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH, 80% in Alantra AG, 99.99% in Alantra Corporate Finance México, S.A. de C.V.., 100% in Alantra Hong Kong Limited, 100% in Quattrocento, S.A.S, 100% in Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP, 75% in Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A and 33.67% of Avolta Partners SAS.

(2) Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. holds at 31 December 2022 a 100% stake in Alantra Capital Privado S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U., Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U., Alantra CRU, S.L.U., Alantra Multi Strategies, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U., Nmás1 Private Equity International S.à.r.l., Alantra Private Equity Advisor, S.A.U., Alteralia Management, S.à.r.l., Brooklin Buy-Out Limited, Alteralia II Management S.à.r.l, Alteralia III Management S.à.r.l; a 75% stake in Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L.,), a 60% interest in Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., a 56% in Alanatra Enagás Energy Transition , S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.), a 51% interest in Alantra Solar Energy Directorship, S.L. and Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. , a 49% interest in Indigo Capital, S.A.S. and 33N Ventures, Lda, a 46.56% interest in Baruch Inversiones, S.L., a 35% interest in Asabys Asset Services, S.L. and a 98% interest in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. (direct interest of 32.50% and indirect interest of 16.48% through Access Capital S.A.).

(3) Alantra Chile SPA holds a 31.48% stake in Landmark Capital, S.A.

(4) Landmark Capital, S.A. holds a 100% stake in Landmark Capital Assesoria Empresarial Ltda., 99.96% in Landmark Capital Argentina SRL and 100% in Landmark Capital Colombia SAS.

(5) Singer Capital Markets Ltd holds a 100% interest in Singer Capital Markets Advisory LLP and Singer Capital Markets Securities Ltd.

(6) Access Capital S.A. has a 67.5% interest in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A.

(7) Asabys Asset Services, S.L. has a 100% stake in Asabys Partners, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.
(8) On 29 july 2022 the Group acquired 25% of the entity Iroise Partners SAS.

2. Basis of presentation of the consolidated financial statements and other information

2.1 Regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's directors in accordance with the regulatory framework applicable to the Group, which is established in the Spanish Commercial Code and corporate law, and therefore, pursuant to the International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (hereinafter, IFRS-EU).

The takeover of N+1 IBG (legal acquiree) by the Company (legal acquirer) described in Note 1 resulted in the formation of a listed group of investment service companies, which was therefore required in 2015, for the first time, to prepare the consolidated financial statements pursuant to IFRS-EU.

The Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 were prepared in accordance with IFRS, in conformity with Regulation (EC) no, 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002, under which all companies governed by the law of an EU Member State and whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market of any Member State must prepare their consolidated financial statements for the years beginning on or after 1 January 2005 in conformity with the IFRS previously adopted by the European Union.

According to the options available under IAS 1,81, the same as in previous years, the Group elected to present separately, first, a statement displaying the components of consolidated profit or loss and, secondly, a statement that begins with profit or loss for the period and displays the components of other comprehensive income for the period, which in these consolidated financial statements is termed "Other comprehensive income". The consolidated statement of financial position, income statement, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in net equity and cash flow statement presented in these consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared principally using the general model published in CNMV Circular 3/2018, of 28 June, on periodic reporting by issuers of securities admitted to trading on regulated markets, regarding half-yearly financial reports, interim management statements and, where applicable, quarterly financial reports.

2.2 Fair presentation

The consolidated financial statements were prepared by the Company's directors at the Board meeting on 22 March 2023 in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable to the Group and, in particular, the accounting principles contained therein, to present fairly the Group's consolidated equity and consolidated financial position at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated results of its operations and cash flows in the year then ended, all in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. The 2022 consolidated financial statements were prepared from the Company's accounting records and the individual records of the companies that comprise the Group. Since the accounting policies and measurement bases used in preparing the Alantra Group's 2022 consolidated financial statements may differ from those used by certain Group companies, the required adjustments and reclassifications were made on consolidation to unify such policies and bases and to make them compliant with the IFRS adopted by the European Union.

These consolidated financial statements will be submitted for approval by shareholders at the General Meeting, It is expected that they will be approved without any changes. The 2021 consolidated financial statements were approved by shareholders on the general meeting held on 27 April 2022 and filed with the Madrid Companies Register.

Given the magnitude of the figures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company’s directors prepared them including figures in thousands of euros.

The main accounting principles and measurement bases adopted by the Group are detailed in Notes 2.14 and 3.

2.3 Non-obligatory accounting principles applied

No non-obligatory accounting principles were applied. The directors also authorised for issue these consolidated financial statements by taking into account all the obligatory accounting principles and standards with a significant effect thereon. All obligatory accounting principles were applied.

2.4 Main regulatory changes taking place between 1 January and 31 December 2022

Principle standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations of standards entering into force in 2022:

The following amendments to the IFRS and interpretations thereof entered into force in 2022; not having any material impact on the Alantra Group’s consolidated financial statements.

The standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations approved for use in the EU are described hereon:

- Amendment to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations". This amendment updates the references to the definitions of assets and liabilities in a business combination to those contained in the new 2018 Conceptual Framework. It also adds new requirements for obligations within the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" and IFRIC 21 "Liens". In this regard, the acquirer must apply IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" to determine whether at the acquisition date there is a present obligation resulting from past events. For tax obligations within the scope of IFRIC 21 "Liens", the acquirer must apply this Standard to determine whether the taxable event giving rise to the tax liability has occurred at the date of acquisition. Finally, the IASB explicitly states in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" that the acquirer may not recognise a contingent asset acquired in a business combination

- Amendment to IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment". This amendment prohibits deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any revenue from the sale of items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. Revenue from the sale of such samples, together with production costs, must be recognised in the income statement.

- Amendment to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". The amendment explains that the direct cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to the performance of the contract.

- Annual Improvements to IFRS: 2018 - 2020 Cycle. Minor amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IFRS 16 "Leases" and IAS 41 "Agriculture".

Principle standards, amendments to the existing standards and interpretations of standards that had not become effective at 31 December 2022:

At the date of preparation of the accompanying financial statements, new International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments thereto had been issued, together with interpretations thereof, that were not yet of mandatory application at 31 December 2022. Although in some cases early application of these standards, amendments or interpretations is permitted, the Group has not yet adopted them because their potential effects are still being analysed

Following is a detail of the standards, amendments and interpretations approved for use in the European Union:

- Amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". This amendment enables financial institutions to identify appropriately the material accounting policy disclosures that should be disclosed in the financial statements. It will apply for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with early application permitted.

- Amendment to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". This amendment introduces a new definition of "accounting estimate". It also clarifies that a change in an accounting estimate that results from new information or development is not a correction of an error. In particular, the effects of a change in any of the inputs or the valuation technique used in the measurement itself are a change in estimate and therefore cannot be recorded as a correction of a prior period error. It shall apply to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with early application permitted.

- Amendments to IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts. In December 2021 the IASB amended the transition requirements of IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts for the entities that first apply IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments at the same time. Specifically, the IASB has resolved the significant accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities in the comparative information they present in their financial statements when an entity first applies IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time. The amendments will be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

- Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes. These amendments introduce clarifications regarding how entities must recognise the deferred tax arising on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments mean that the exemption in IAS 12 on the initial recognition of an asset or liability does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. Specifically, depending on the applicable tax law, equal taxable and deductible temporary differences may arise on initial recognition of an asset and a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. The amendments will be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

- IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts. Supersedes IFRS 4, Insurance Contracts and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued to ensure that entities provide relevant and reliable information that gives a basis for users of the financial information to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity’s financial statements. The amendments will be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Following is a detail of the standards, amendments and interpretations not yet approved for use in the European Union:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements). These amendments introduce clarifications with respect to the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current. The main changes refer to the following: the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must exist at the end of the reporting period; for a liability to be classified as non-current it must be assessed whether an entity has the right to defer its settlement, irrespective of management intentions regarding the exercise of the right; covenants must be complied with at the end of the reporting period, even if under the related conditions the lender does not test compliance until a later date; the amendments define "settlement" of a liability as a transfer to the counterparty of cash, goods, services or the entity's own equity instruments that results in the extinguishment of the liability; and it is clarified that the classification of a liability whose terms include an option for the holder to settle it by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments is not affected by that option if the option is recognised separately as an equity instrument. The amendments will be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with earlier application permitted.

- Amendments to IFRS 16, Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. These amendments to IFRS 16 require the seller-lessee to measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that the seller-lessee would not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee. The amendments will be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with earlier application permitted.

2.5 Critical issues regarding valuation and estimation of uncertainty

The consolidated results and determination of consolidated equity are a product of the accounting policies and principles, measurement bases and estimates used by the Company's directors in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The main accounting policies and principles and measurement bases used are disclosed in Notes 2.14 and 3.

In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements estimates were occasionally made by the Company's directors in order to measure certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses and obligations reported herein. These estimates relate basically to the following:

- The measurement of possible impairment losses on certain assets (see Notes 2.14, 3-e), 3-g), 3-h), 3-i), 3-x), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, y 11);

- The useful life of property, plant and equipment and of intangible assets (see Notes 3 g), 3 h), 6 and 7);

- The measurement of goodwill impairment and purchase price allocation in business combinations (see Notes 2.14, 6 and 8);

- The judgments used to determine the lease period and the discount rate to be applied when measuring the liability under 16 (see Notes 3-g, 3-i, 7 and 18);

- The fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities (see Notes 3 b), 9 and 17);

- The recoverability of deferred tax assets (see Notes 3 p) and 19); and

- The calculation of any provisions (see Notes 3 v) and 16);

Although these estimates were made on the basis of the best information available at year-end 2022, possible future events may require these estimates to be modified (upwards or downwards) in coming years. Changes in accounting estimates would be applied prospectively in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8, recognising the effects of the change in estimates in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the affected years.

2.6 Grouping of items

Certain items in the consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows were aggregated to make them easier to understand; however, whenever the amounts involved are material, the information is broken down in the related notes to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.7 Comparison of information

As required under corporate law, the information relating to 2021 contained in these notes to the consolidated financial statements is presented for comparison purposes only with the information for 2022.

2.8 Environmental impact

Environmental assets are deemed to be assets used on a lasting basis in the Group's operations, whose main purpose is to minimise environmental impact and to protect and restore the environment, including the reduction or elimination of pollution in the future.In view of the activities in which group companies are engaged, the Group has no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could have a material effect on its consolidated equity, financial position or results, Therefore, no specific disclosures relating to environmental issues are included in these notes to the consolidated financial statements. The Group takes sustainability risk into account in its decision-making and in any investment advice it provides as part of its activities (see Note 20).

2.9 Minimum own fund requirements

Access to the activity, the supervisory framework and prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, and the minimum capital requirements for said entities and how capital is calculated are governed by Directive 2013/36 of the European Parliament and the Council, of 26 June 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms (amended by Directive 2019/2034 of the European Parliament and the Council, of 27 November 2019, on the prudential supervision of investment firms) and Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, (amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 November 2019, on the prudential requirements of investment firms), govern access to the activity, the supervisory framework and prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, and the capital adequacy requirements for said entities and how said adequacy is calculated. In addition, the options available to the competent domestic authorities under Regulation (EU) 575/2013, applicable to consolidated groups of investment services companies and to Spanish investments services companies whether or not they form part of a consolidated group, with respect to those matters considered necessary for the application of said Regulation, are governed by Circular 2/2014, of 23 June, issued by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), on the exercise of various regulatory options relating to solvency for investment services companies and their consolidated groups (see Note 21).

To guarantee that the capital of investment services companies and, where applicable, their consolidated groups, exceeds that required for them to be authorised to operate, they must comply with a minimum capital adequacy requirement at all times. Since 26 June 2021 this requirement has been determined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 November 2019, on the prudential requirements of investment firms, amending Regulations (EU) 1093/2010, 575/2013, 600/2014 and 806/2014. Said Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 replaced the prudential framework set out in Regulation (EU) 575/2013, the prudential requirements of which were based on those of credit institutions, with a specific framework for those investments services companies and, where applicable, their consolidated groups, which are not systemic by virtue of their size and their interconnectedness with other financial and economic actors.

At 31 December 2022, the Group's own funds exceeded the minimum requirements stipulated in the rules in force at the aforesaid date.

2.10 Investment Guarantee Fund and Fund for Orderly Bank Restructuring

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A., Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. (formerly Alantra Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U.) and Alantra Capital Markets, S.V., S.A.U. are the group companies party to the Investment Guarantee Fund (*Fondo de Garantía de Inversiones*). Expenses incurred by the Group for contributions to the Investment Guarantee Fund in 2022 and 2021 totalled EUR 80 thousand and EUR 60 thousand, respectively, which are recognised under "Other operating expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group held twelve and eleven shares, respectively, of EUR 200 par value, of the Investment Guarantee Fund's management company (see Note 9).

"Other operating expenses" in the 2022 and in the 2021 consolidated statement of profit or loss also includes EUR 2 thousand for the contribution by Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. and Alantra Capital Markets, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.U, in said year to the Fund for Orderly Bank Restructuring (*Fondo de Reestructuración Ordenada Bancaria*).

2.11 Error correction

No significant errors in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements were detected that required the figures disclosed in the 2021 consolidated financial statements to be restated.

2.12 Customer service department

Pursuant to Ministry of Economy Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March on customer care departments and services and customer ombudsmen of financial institutions implementing Act 35/2002 of November 22, on measures to reform the financial system. the Group's subsidiaries Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A., Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. (formerly Alantra Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U.), Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. and Alantra Capital Markets, S.V., S.A.U. established their own customer service departments and regulations that fully and systematically govern the operations of these departments. These developments ensure customers can easily access the complaints system, and that any complaints or claims submitted by them are quickly resolved.

These customer service departments submit reports on their activities in 2022 to the companies' respective boards of directors. The reports state that no complaints or claims were filed by any customers in 2022, No decisions, recommendations or suggestions therefore had to be made in this regard.

2.13 Revenue and expense seasonality

The most significant operations carried out by the Alantra Group fundamentally involve advising, asset management and investment activities. Accordingly, they are not materially affected by seasonal factors within the same year.

2.14 Basis of consolidation

2.14.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are defined as entities over which the Group has the capacity to exercise control; control is, in general but not exclusively, presumed to exist when the Company owns directly or indirectly 50% or more of the voting rights of the investee or, even if this percentage is lower or zero, when, for example, there are other circumstances or agreements that give the Company control. A company has control over another investee when it is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and when it has the ability to use its power to affect its returns, even if the aforesaid percentage stake is not held.

The financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries are fully consolidated as per prevailing accounting standards. The following criteria, inter alia, were therefore adopted during consolidation:

1. All material balances and results of transactions carried out between consolidated companies, along with the material results of internal transactions that did not involve third parties were eliminated on consolidation.

2. Minority shareholders' shares in the equity and results of consolidated subsidiaries are shown under "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of financial position and under "Profit (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, respectively.

3. On acquisition, the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary are recognised at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill, Any negative differences are taken to income on the acquisition date (see Notes 3 h and 3 w).

4. When control over an associate is acquired, the investment prior to the date of acquisition is measured at fair value. Any positive or negative differences compared to the carrying amount are recognised under the line item "Gain (loss) on disposal of financial instruments - Other financial instruments" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

5. Any changes in the equity of consolidated subsidiaries as from the date of acquisition that are not due to changes in the percentages of capital held or percentage share of results, or to changes in their valuation adjustments are recognised under "Reserves" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Loss of control over a subsidiary

When control over a subsidiary is lost, for consolidation purposes only, the profit or loss recognised in the separate financial statements of the company reducing its equity interest must be adjusted as per the following criteria:

a. The amount relating to the reserves in consolidated companies generated since acquisition is taken to reserves in the company, reducing its equity interest.

b. The amount relating to income and expenses generated by the subsidiary during the year until the date control is lost is presented based on its substance.

c. The amounts relating to income and expenses recognised directly in the subsidiary's equity since the acquisition date that have not been taken to consolidated profit or loss are reclassified based on their substance, Associated translation differences are recognised under "Translation differences" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

d. Any profit or loss existing after such adjustments have been made is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

If control is lost without divestment of the equity interest in the subsidiary, the result of the transaction is also presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

On the other hand, if the subsidiary in question becomes a jointly-controlled entity or associate, it is consolidated using the equity method on initial recognition at the fair value of the shareholding retained at said date. The balancing entry of the adjustment needed to measure the new equity interest at fair value is recognised as per the criteria described in the previous points.

Lastly, and for consolidation purposes only, an adjustment must be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss to recognise non-controlling interests of income and expenses generated by the subsidiary during the year until the date control is lost, and in the income and expenses recognised directly in Equity transferred to profit or loss statement.

2.14.2 Jointly-controlled entities

A jointly-controlled entity is an entity which, not being a subsidiary, is jointly controlled by the Group and one or more companies not related to the Group. This heading includes joint ventures. Joint ventures are contractual arrangements whereby two or more entities ("venturers") undertake an economic activity or hold assets so that any strategic financial or operating decisions affecting them requires the unanimous consent of all venturers, and those operations and assets are not part of any financial structure other than those of the venturers, Jointly-controlled entities are measured using the equity method, as defined in prevailing accounting standards and below.

2.14.3 Associates

Associates are defined as companies over which the Company is in a position to exercise significant influence, but not control or joint control. This influence is usually evidenced by a direct or indirect holding of 20% or more of the investee's voting rights, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that such influence does not exist, Associates are measured using the equity method, as defined in prevailing accounting standards.

On acquisition, associates are recognised at fair value under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated statement of financial position, Fair value is equal to the share of the investee's equity held, excluding any treasury shares. Goodwill generated due to any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as part of the value of the equity interest held under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" and not separately under "Intangible assets – Goodwill".

Associates were consolidated using the equity method. Investments in associates were therefore measured for an amount equivalent to the Group's share of the associates' capital, after taking into account the dividends received and other equity eliminations. The profit or loss of associates is recognised for an amount equal to the percentage of equity held in it, increasing or decreasing, as applicable, the carrying amount of the investment in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position. Any increase in value attributed to the identifiable net assets acquired is amortised over the useful lives of said assets. If, as a result of losses incurred by an associate, its equity were negative, the investment would be presented in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position with a zero value, unless the Group is obliged to give it financial support. The corresponding income or expense is recorded under "Results of companies accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated income statement.

Pursuant to prevailing accounting rules, when there is evidence of impairment of investments in associates, the amount of the impairment is estimated as the negative difference between the recoverable amount (calculated as the higher of fair value of the investment less costs to sell and value in use; value in use is defined as the present value of the cash flows expected to be received on the investment in the form of dividends and those from its sale or other disposal) and the carrying amount. Unless there is better evidence of the recoverable amount of the investment, the estimate of impairment of this asset class is based on the equity of the investee (consolidated where applicable) adjusted for unrealised gains at the date of measurement. Losses due to impairment of these investments are recognised under "Impairment loss/reversal on financial instruments" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The reversal of any impairment loss is limited to the carrying amount of the investment that would have been recognised at the reversal date had no impairment loss been recognised.

In accordance with IAS 28, investments in associates held indirectly through a venture capital entity, investment fund, unit trust or similar vehicle may not be accounted for using the equity method. Consequently, if a group has subsidiaries that are classified as "investment entities" for the purposes defined in IFRS 10, the obligation to use the equity method to account for those investees over which the group has significant influence through said entities does not apply. Such investees are measured at fair value through profit or loss and recognised under "Non-current financial assets – At fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

2.14.4 CISs and private equity firms

Where the Group incorporates entities or holds stakes in them in order to provide its customers with access to certain investments, consideration is given pursuant to internal criteria and procedures and considering IFRS 10 as to whether the Group controls them and therefore, whether or not they should be consolidated. These methods and procedures take into consideration, *inter alia*, the risks and rewards retained by the Group, including all material items such as guarantees given or losses associated with the collection of receivables retained by the Group. These entities include CISs and private equity firms managed by the Group, which are not consolidated as the stipulations on the Group's control over them are not met. Specifically, the Group acts as an agent not a principal because it does so in the name of and to the benefit of investors or parties concerned (the principal or principals) and therefore, does not control said undertakings or vehicles when it exercises its decision-making powers.

In the case of both subsidiaries and jointly-controlled entities and associates, the results of companies acquired during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the date of acquisition to year-end. Similarly, the results of subsidiaries disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss from the beginning of the year to the date of disposal.

In the case of group companies whose accounting and measurement methods differ from those of the parent, adjustments based on the Group's criteria were made upon consolidation in order to present the consolidated financial statements on a like-for-like basis.

Details of consolidated companies and the most relevant information thereon at 31 December 2022 and 2021, including the most relevant disclosures on acquisitions and disposals in said periods are provided below:

Participaciones en empresas del Grupo a 31 de diciembre de 2022:

	% Shareholding		Thousands of Euros							
			Figures for each Company as at 31 December 2022 (1)							
									Resultado (6)	
	Directo	Indirecto	Capital Social	Reservas y Prima de Emisión	Ajustes por Valoración	Dividendos a cuenta	Total Activos	Total Pasivo	Explotación	Neto
Alantra Capital Markets. Sociedad de Valores. S.A.U. (3)	100.00	-	750	3.418	-	-	7.387	1.728	1.986	1.491
Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II. S.L.U. (2)	100.00	-	100	(35)	-	-	574	135	373	374
Alantra International Corporate Advisory. S.L. (3)	97.10	-	118	70.255	-	-	108.059	15.737	28.002	21.949
Alantra Investment Managers. S.L. (3)	80.00	-	479	73.065	-	(8.030)	83.946	7.476	8.447	10.956
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors. S.L. (2)	60.00	-	8	7.670	-	(3.000)	12.355	3.045	6.688	4.632
Alantra Investment Pool. S.L. (2)	50.10	-	10	56.137	15.544	-	72.241	375	176	176
Alantra Equities. Sociedad de Valores. S.A. (3)	50.01	-	1.000	575	-	(850)	4.200	2.292	1.571	1.183
Deko Data Analytics. S.L. (2)	51.00	-	7	1.997	-	-	1.844	107	(267)	(267)
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd) (2)	100.00	-	6	2.223	(39)	-	1.913	697	(1.191)	(974)
Alantra Corporate Finance México. S.A. de C.V. (2)	0.01	97.09	-	(685)	(86)	-	-	745	-	26
Alantra Corporate Finance. S.A.U. (3)	-	97.10	61	56	-	-	12.754	10.351	2.696	2.286
Alantra Multi Strategies. S.G.E.I.C.. S.A.U. (3)	-	80.00	301	55	-	(100)	740	259	301	225
Alantra Capital Privado. S.G.E.I.C.. S.A.U. (3)	-	80.00	311	1.174	-	(1.300)	6.723	5.150	1.856	1.388
Alantra Multi Asset. S.G.I.I.C.. S.A.U. (3)	-	80.00	300	463	-	-	3.102	1.974	489	365
QMC Directorship. S.L.U. (en liquidación) (2)	-	80.00	3	7	-	-	58	20	39	28
Paulonia Servicios de Gestión. S.L.U. (2)	-	80.00	3	(2)	-	-	1	-	-	-
Partilonia Administración. S.L.U. (2)	-	80.00	3	(1)	-	-	2	-	-	-
Mideslonia Administración. S.L.U. (2)	-	80.00	3	(1)	-	-	2	-	-	-
Flenox. S.L.U. (2)	-	80.00	3	(4)	-	-	-	2	(1)	(1)
Alantra Private Equity Servicios. S.L.U. (2)	-	80.00	3	122	-	-	122	(1)	(3)	(2)
Alantra Private Equity Advisor. S.A.U. (2)	-	80.00	60	(34)	-	-	23	(1)	(3)	(2)
Alantra CRU. S.L.U. (2)	-	80.00	6	1.081	-	-	1.137	721	(867)	(671)
Alantra Corporate Finance China. S.A. (2)	-	72.83	60	19	-	-	75	7	(11)	(11)
Alantra Debt Solutions. S.L. (2)	-	60.00	4	1	-	(500)	1.822	1.665	851	652
Alantra CPA Iberia. S.L. (3)	-	59.10	3	2.398	-	-	13.414	7.722	4.389	3.291
Alantra Property Advisors. S.L. (2)	-	60.00	8	(325)	-	-	174	1.184	(937)	(693)
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition. S.G.E.I.C.. S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition. S.A.) (3)	-	44.80	154	359	-	(700)	2.601	1.315	1.888	1.473
UDA Real Estate Data. S.L. (2)	-	58.03	7	1.201	-	-	2.598	1.464	(28)	(74)
Alantra EQMC Asset Management. S.G.I.I.C.. S.A. (3)	-	48.00	125	924	-	(3.200)	10.451	9.153	4.588	3.449
Alantra Solar Energy Advisors. S.L. (2)	-	40.80	7	546	-	-	920	406	(39)	(39)
Alantra Solar Energy Directorship. S.L. (2)	-	40.80	3	3	-	-	6	-	-	-
Baruch Inversiones. S.L. (2)	-	37.25	28	224	28	-	458	-	(1)	178
Alantra Solar Investments. S.A. (formlery Alantra Real Estate Asset Management. S.A.) (2)	-	24.75	60	20.212	8.761	-	30.164	439	(50)	692
Atlántida Directorship. S.L.U. (2)	-	100.00	3	13	-	-	461	368	(8)	77
Alantra Corporate Finance. LLP (3)	-	97.10	926	330	(295)	-	41.130	31.966	8.054	8.203
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited (4)	-	42.00	2.252	124	(39)	(7.129)	31.473	27.930	9.106	8.335
Brooklin Buy-Out Limit (3)	-	80.00	3	-	-	-	155	152	-	-
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Ireland) Limited (2)	-	42.00	-	(7)	-	-	3.657	1.299	2.701	2.365
Alantra s.r.l. (2)	-	97.10	100	2.011	-	-	5.833	3.472	452	250
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Italy). s.r.l. (2)	-	42.00	10	261	-	-	1.354	1.055	39	28
Alantra Belgium. NV (3)	-	97.10	500	33	-	-	1.786	614	870	639
Alantra Deutschland GmbH (3)	-	97.10	25	5.908	-	(2.500)	8.560	3.625	1.830	1.502
EQMC GP LLC (2)	-	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	(1)
Alantra U.S. Corporation LLC (2)	-	97.10	25.771	960	1.124	(4.045)	37.793	7.706	5.709	6.277
Alantra. LLC (4) (5)	-	97.10	3.028	3.673	388	-	11.043	3.084	1.307	870
Alantra Tech USA. LLC (4)	-	63.12	450	(475)	(28)	-	3.422	2.737	904	738
Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS (3)	-	97.10	936	205	-	-	19.376	12.741	8.013	5.494
Quattrocento. S.A.S. (2)	-	97.10	1	191	-	-	1.162	13	963	957
Alantra AG (2)	-	77.68	164	815	170	-	3.208	2.009	156	50
C.W. Downer & Co. India Advisors LLP (2)	-	96.13	-	(1.689)	(137)	-	211	2.037	-	-
Partnersalantra Portugal LDA (2)	-	97.10	33	97	-	-	120	(10)	-	-
Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda. (2)	-	50.55	-	231	-	-	1.053	813	9	9
Alantra Nordics (3)	-	72.83	26	895	(894)	-	1.530	709	2.036	794
Alantra Denmark ApS (3)	-	72.83	5	851	(769)	-	163	593	(492)	(517)
Alantra Corporate Finance. B.V. (2)	-	97.10	15	(1.096)	-	-	1.102	1.937	203	246
Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors. S.A. (2)	-	97.10	50	(419)	-	-	337	706	-	-
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece) S.A. (2)	-	42.00	25	5.097	-	-	11.369	3.619	3.360	2.628
Alantra Chile SPA (2)	-	97.10	4.877	(5.100)	749	-	1.540	80	351	934
Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH (2)	-	97.10	117	(31)	-	-	2.059	118	1.986	1.855
Nmás1 Private Equity International S.à.r.l (2)	-	80.00	41	(36)	-	-	63	40	18	18
Alteralia Management S.à.r.l. (2)	-	80.00	13	(30)	-	-	45	74	(11)	(12)
Alteralia II Management S.à.r.l. (2)	-	80.00	12	29	-	-	114	109	(36)	(36)
Alteralia III Management S.à.r.l. (2)	-	80.00	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Alantra Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (4)	-	72.83	-	2.847	183	-	3.306	690	(391)	(414)
Alantra Business Consultancy Shanghai Co.. Ltd. (2)	-	42.00	784	(201)	20	-	665	28	37	34

	% Shareholding		Thousands of Euros							
			Figures for each Company as at 31 December 2022 (1)							
	Directo	Indirecto	Capital Social	Reservas y Prima de Emisión	Ajustes por Valoración	Dividendos a cuenta	Total Activos	Total Pasivo	Resultado (6) Explotación	Resultado (6) Neto
Alantra Hong Kong Limited (2)	-	97.10	1	906	95	-	889	(124)	67	11
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Brazil) LTD (2)	-	42.00	108	49	(170)	-	5	64	(46)	(46)

(1) Figures from separate financial statements, except for Alantra LLC.

(2) Companies whose financial statements are not audited but are subject to a limited review for the purposes of auditing the consolidated financial statements.

(3) Companies whose annual financial statements are subject to statutory audit by Deloitte.

(4) Companies whose financial statements are subject to statutory audit by another auditor.

(5) Company whose annual financial statements are subject to an audit of consolidated financial statements.

(6) The profit or loss of each entity for the whole of 2022 is included.

Investments in group companies at 31 December 2021:

	% Shareholding		Thousands of Euros							
			Figures for each Company as at 31 December 2021(1)							
									Profit/(Loss) (6)	
	Direct	Indirect	Share Capital	Reserves and Share Premium	Valuation Adjustments	Interim Dividends	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Operating	Net
Alantra Corporate Finance China. S.A. (2)	-	72.78	60	24	-	-	79	-	(5)	(5)
Alantra Debt Solutions. S.L. (2)	-	60.00	4	1	-	(1,100)	2,859	2,781	1,540	1173
Alantra CPA Iberia. S.L. (2)	-	58.26	3	(127)	-	-	7,249	4,847	3,367	2,526
Alantra Property Advisors. S.L. (2)	-	57.75	8	-	-	-	168	485	(434)	(325)
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition. S.G.E.I.C.. S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition. S.A.) (2)	-	56.48	125	307	-	-	661	288	(59)	(59)
UDA Real Estate Data. S.L. (2)	-	53.37	4	765	-	-	1,640	2,932	(2,630)	(2,061)
Alantra EQMC Asset Management. S.G.I.I.C.. S.A. (3)	-	48.00	125	700	-	(12,250)	21,317	20,214	16,693	12,528
Alantra Solar Energy Advisors. S.L. (2)	-	40.80	7	545	-	-	800	240	10	8
Alantra Solar Energy Directorship. S.L. (2)	-	40.80	3	(18)	-	-	6	23	(1)	(2)
Baruch Inversiones. S.L. (2)	-	37.25	28	234	30	-	622	350	(20)	(20)
Alantra Solar Investments. S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management. S.A.) (2)	-	24.75	60	20,213	-	-	20,272	-	(1)	(1)
Alantra REIM. S.L.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atlántida Directorship. S.L.U. (2)	-	84.73	3	27	-	-	757	366	576	361
Alantra Corporate Finance. LLP (3)	-	97.04	926	393	128	(10,617)	32,170	27,776	13,618	13,564
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd) (2)	-	97.04	6	310	3	-	562	302	(74)	(59)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited (4)	-	42.00	2.252	756	255	-	32,200	25,068	5,553	3,869
Brooklin Buy-Out Limit (3)	-	80.00	3	-	-	-	552	549	-	-
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Ireland) Limited (4)	-	42.00	-	2,615	-	(1,500)	5,105	1,386	2,976	2,604
Alantra s.r.l. (3)	-	97.04	100	1,972	-	-	2,962	1,851	(1,290)	(961)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Italy). s.r.l. (2)	-	42.00	10	153	-	-	1,507	1,236	147	108
Alantra Belgium. NV (3)	-	82.48	500	(102)	-	-	1,642	826	467	418
Alantra Deutschland GmbH (3)	-	97.04	25	2,471	-	(2,500)	18,642	15,210	5,088	3,436
EQMC GP LLC (2)	-	48.00	-	2	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Alantra U.S. Corporation LLC (2)	-	97.04	25.771	2,300	(405)	(1,693)	32,874	4,179	4,349	2,722
Alantra. LLC (4) (5)	-	97.04	3.028	(8)	34	-	22,132	12,422	6,633	6,656
Alantra Tech USA. LLC (2)	-	61.14	450	(584)	168	-	10,563	5,845	4,786	4,684
Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS (3)	-	97.04	936	203	-	-	28,120	22,002	6,911	4,979
Quattrocento. S.A.S. (2)	-	97.04	1	206	-	-	838	39	592	592
Downer & Company. S.A.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra AG (2)	-	77.63	164	567	352	-	10,416	4,348	6,225	4,985
C.W. Downer & Co. India Advisors LLP (2)	-	96.07	(10)	(1,640)	(64)	-	199	1,913	-	-
Partnersalantra Portugal LDA (2)	-	97.04	33	116	-	-	363	233	26	(19)
Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda. (2)	-	50.13	-	215	-	-	787	556	14	16
Alantra Nordics (2)	-	71.32	26	(29)	34	-	3,108	1,905	1,406	1,172
Alantra Denmark ApS (2)	-	71.32	6	106	(15)	-	2,618	1,480	1,332	1,041
Alantra Corporate Finance. B.V. (2)	-	97.04	15	(843)	-	-	97	1,177	(329)	(252)
Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors. S.A. (2)	-	97.04	50	(407)	-	-	336	705	(12)	(12)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece) S.A. (2)	-	42.00	25	642	-	-	10,967	5,846	5,701	4,454
Alantra Chile SPA (2)	-	97.04	4.877	(3,707)	(657)	-	609	78	(11)	18
Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH (2)	-	97.04	117	206	-	-	307	221	(236)	(237)
Nmás1 Private Equity International S.à.r.l (2)	-	80.00	41	(39)	-	-	44	29	13	13
Alteralia Management S.à.r.l. (2)	-	80.00	13	(30)	-	-	57	74	-	-
Alteralia II Management S.à.r.l. (2)	-	80.00	12	14	-	-	318	277	15	15
Alantra Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (4)	-	72.78	-	1,488	205	-	6,143	3,071	1,768	1,379
Alantra Business Consultancy Shanghai Co.. Ltd. (2)	-	42.00	784	(285)	69	-	735	118	55	49
Alantra Hong Kong Limited (2)	-	97.04	1	(3)	36	-	3,656	2,716	1,083	906
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Brazil) LTD (2)	-	42.00	108	(52)	(34)	-	(12)	4	(37)	(38)

(1) Figures from separate annual financial statements except for Alantra, LLC,
(2) Companies whose annual financial statements are not audited, although they are submitted to a limited review for the purposes of an audit of the consolidated financial statements,
(3) Companies whose annual financial statements are subject to statutory audit by Deloitte,
(4) Companies whose annual financial statements are subject to statutory audit by other auditor,
(5) Company whose annual financial statements are subject to an audit of consolidated financial statements,
(6) The profit or loss of each entity for the whole of 2021 is included, irrespective of the date on which it was included in the Group,

Interests in associates and jointly-controlled entities at 31 December 2022:

	% Shareholding		Carrying Amount (*)	Accumulated Impairment (*)	Thousands of Euros – Figures for each Company as at 31 December 2022 (1)							
					Share Capital	Reservas y Prima de Emisión	Ajustes por Valoración	Share Capital	Total Activos	Total Pasivo	Share Capital	
	Direct	Indirect									Explotación	Neto
Holdings in jointly controlled enterprises:												
Alpina Real Estate GP I. S.A.. en liquidación (2)	50,00	-	66	(59)	31	(18)	-	-	28	15	-	-
Alpina Real Estate GP II. S.A.. en liquidación (2)	50,00	-	16	-	31	95	-	-	118	(8)	-	-
Alpina Real Estate GP. S.A.. en liquidación (2)	50,00	-	16	(16)	31	(31)	-	-	286	286	-	-
Holdings in associates:												
Singer Capital Markets Ltd (4)	29,70	-	22,089	-	151	50,723	(3,391)	-	54,994	5,350	2,735	2,161
Landmark Capital. S.A (3)	-	30,57	3,732	(3,093)	1,505	133	(688)	(762)	3,389	1,299	2,225	1,902
AMCHOR Investment Strategies. S.G.I.I.C.. S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies. S.G.I.I.C.. S.A.) (3)	40,00	-	8,000	-	300	1,748	12	-	13,813	7,137	6,066	4,616
Access Capital Partners Group S.A. (4)	-	19,54	46,115	-	5,661	6,584	(234)	-	33,697	11,225	12,882	10,461
Asabys Asset Services. S.L. (4)	-	28,00	1,591	-	3	526	-	(883)	521	(18)	893	893
Asabys Partners. S.G.E.I.C.. S.A. (4)	-	28,00	400	-	125	550	(114)	-	807	(24)	360	270
Indigo Capital. S.A.S. (4)	-	39,20	2,802	-	200	1,930	-	-	4,731	1,468	1,491	1,133
Avolta Partners SAS (4)	-	32,69	3,867	-	2	474	-	-	3,202	2,099	871	627
Iroise Partners SAS (2)	25,00	-	1,250	-	90	2,209	-	-	2,233	-	(66)	(66)
33N Ventures. Lda (2)	-	39,20	1,200	-	2	1,199	-	-	880	82	(400)	(403)

(*) In the separate financial statements of the company holding the equity interest,

(1) Figures from separate annual financial statements, except for Singer Capital Markets, Ltd., Access Capital Partners Group S.A. and Landmark Capital, S.A., which are from consolidated accounts,

(2) Companies whose annual financial statements are not audited, although they are submitted to a limited review for the purposes of an audit of the consolidated financial statements,

(3) Companies whose annual financial statements are audited by Deloitte and at the consolidated level in the cases of Landmark Capital, S.A.

(4) Companies whose annual financial statements are audited by other auditor and at the consolidated level in the cases of Singer Capital Markets Ltd and Access Capiral Partners Group, S.A.

(5) The profit or loss of each entity for the whole of 2022 is included, irrespective of the date on which it was included in the Group,

Interests in associates and jointly-controlled entities at 31 December 2021:

	% Shareholding		Carrying Amount (*)	Accumulated Impairment (*)	Thousands of Euros							
					Figures for each Company as at 31 December 2021 (1)							
											Resultado (5)	
	Direct	Indirect			Share Capital	Reservas y Prima de Emisión	Ajustes por Valoración	Dividendos a Cuenta	Share Capital	Total Pasivo	Explotación	Neto
Holdings in jointly controlled enterprises:		-										
Alpina Real Estate GP I, S.A., en liquidación (2)	50.00	-	66	(59)	31	4	-	-	28	15	(22)	(22)
Alpina Real Estate GP II, S.A., en liquidación (2)	50.00	-	16	-	31	108	-	-	118	(9)	(12)	(12)
Alpina Real Estate GP, S.A., en liquidación (2)	50.00	-	16	(16)	31	(31)	-	-	286	286	-	-
Phoenix Recovery Management, S.L., en liquidación (2)	50.00	-	102	-	4	224	-	-	471	244	(1)	(1)
Holdings in associates:												
Singer Capital Markets Ltd (4)	29.70	-	22,089	-	137	42,720	(493)	-	81,364	22,577	20,790	16,423
Landmark Capital, S.A (3)	-	30.03	4,099	(4,026)	1,220	(1,210)	(76)	-	1,093	46	1,501	1,113
Nplus1 Daruma Finansal Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	33.96	470	(470)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nplus1 Daruma Gayrimenkul Kurumsal Finansman Danişmanlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	33.96	35	(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nplus 1 Daruma Turizm Yatırım Finansal Dan.Hiz.A.Ş	-	27.17	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Wealth Management, Agencia de Valores, S.A. (4)	24.41	-	4,117	-	380	2,912	-	-	8,978	6,213	(582)	(527)
Alantra Wealth Management Gestión, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (4)	24.41	-	1,388	-	544	235	-	-	2,540	1,436	337	325
AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.) (3)	40.00	-	8,000	-	300	1,330	(15)	-	11,672	6,135	5,221	3,922
Access Capital Partners Group S.A. (4)	-	19.59	17,459	-	5,661	3,540	(115)	-	29,950	10,250	13,176	10,614
Asabys Asset Services, S.L. (4)	-	28.00	1,591	-	3	463	-	(512)	524	(6)	576	576
Asabys Partners, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (4)	-	28.00	400	-	125	425	-	-	2,158	588	1,351	1,020
Indigo Capital, S.A.S. (4)	-	39.20	2,802	-	200	1,670	-	-	3,771	641	1,698	1,260

(*) In the separate financial statements of the company holding the equity interest,

(1) Figures from separate annual financial statements, except for Singer Capital Markets, Ltd.

Separate financial statements

The separate financial statements of the Group's parent (Alantra Partner, S.A.) were prepared in accordance with the Spanish General Chart of Accounts (*Plan General de Contabilidad*) approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, which has been amended by Royal Decree 602/2016 and by Royal Decree 1/2021, and the sector-specific versions thereof. The Group recognises its investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly-controlled entities at cost in the separate financial statements, as stipulated in the Spanish General Chart of Accounts.

The financial statements of Alantra Partners, S.A. at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

BALANCES SHEETS AT 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2022 AND 2021

(Thousand of euros)

ASSETS	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**195,991**	**197,638**	**EQUITY**	**221,144**	**209,568**
Intangible assets	**504**	**312**	***OWN FUNDS-***	***220,165***	***208,589***
Property and equipment	**1,886**	**1,634**	**Capital**	**115,894**	**115,894**
Non-current investments in group companies and associates-	**174,387**	**175,566**	**Share premium**	**111,863**	**111,863**
Equity instruments	174,387	175,566	**Reserves-**	**(40,215)**	**(48,931)**
Loans to companies	-	-	Legal and statutory reserves	23,191	23,191
Non-current financial assets-	**18,503**	**18,137**	Other reserves	(63,406)	(72,122)
Equity instruments	8,166	6,732	**Treasury shares and own equity investments**	**(245)**	**(185)**
Loans to third parties	10,043	11,189	**Profit (loss) for the period**	**45,220**	**43,459**
Other financial assets	294	216	**Interim dividend**	**(12,352)**	**(13,511)**
Deferred tax assets	**711**	**1,989**	**Other equity instruments**	**-**	**-**
			VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS-	***979***	***979***
			Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity	***979***	**979**
			GRANTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS RECEIVED	**-**	**-**
			Grants, donations and bequests received	**-**	**-**
CURRENT ASSETS	**38,311**	**40,147**	**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**	**2,940**	**9,235**
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	**Non-current provisions**	**2,791**	**8,210**
Trade and other receivables-	**35,497**	**34,335**	**Non-current payables**	**143**	**1,019**
Trade receivables	556	44	**Deferred tax liabilities**	**6**	**6**
Receivable from Group companies and associates	22,831	26,609			
Sundry accounts receivable	2,007	273	**CURRENT LIABILITIES**	**10,218**	**18,982**
Employee receivable	62	27	**Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale**	**-**	**-**
Current tax assets	10,041	7,382	**Current payables**	**-**	**1,600**
Other receivables from the tax authorities	-	-	**Current payables, group companies and associates**	**1,301**	**6,378**
Current financial investments	**40**	**40**	**Trade and other payables**	**8,917**	**11,004**
Cash and cash equivalents-	**2,774**	**5,772**	Other payables	2,835	4,294
Cash	2,774	5,772	Employee payables	4,946	4,094
Cash equivalents	-	-	Other payables to the tax authorities	**-**	**-**
			Current tax liabilities	1,136	1,806
TOTAL ASSETS	**234,302**	**237,785**	**TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**	**234,302**	**237,785**

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

INCOME STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021

(Thousand of euros)

	2022	2021
CONTINUING OPERATIONS:		
Revenue	**49,557**	**54,330**
Impairment losses and gain (losses) on disposal of non-current-assets-	**12,158**	**7,894**
Impairment and losses	(1,178)	3,887
Gain (losses) on disposals and others	13,336	4,007
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	**(66)**	**(128)**
Other operating income-	**-**	**-**
Non-core and other current operating income	-	-
Personnel expenses-	**(4,633)**	**(7,546)**
Wage, salaries and similar expenses	(3,545)	(6,632)
Employee benefits expense	(1,088)	(914)
Other operating costs-	**(11,626)**	**(10,462)**
Outside services	(11,581)	(10,381)
Taxes	(45)	(81)
Losses, impairment and changes in trade provisions	-	**-**
Depreciation and amortization	**(471)**	**(259)**
Impairment losses and gain (losses) on disposal of non-	**-**	**-**
Impairment and losses	**-**	-
Negative goodwill in business combinations	**-**	-
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)	**44.919**	**43,829**
Finance income-	**10**	**106**
From marketable securities and other financial instruments		
Third parties	10	106
Finance costs	**-**	-
Translation differences	**(19)**	**311**
NET FINANCE INCOME (EXPENSE)	**(9)**	**417**
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**44,910**	**44,246**
Income tax	310	(787)
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING	**45,220**	**43,459**
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-
Profit (loss) after tax for the period from discontinued operations	-	-
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	**45,220**	**43,459**

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021
A) STATEMENTS OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE
(Thousand of euros)

	2022	2021
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	45,220	43,459
Income and expense recognized directly in equity		
Measurement of financial instruments	-	(142)
Financial assets at fair value with changes in equity	-	(142)
Other income (expense)	-	-
Cash flow hedges	-	-
Grants, donations and bequests received	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments	-	-
Tax effect	-	(47)
TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	-	(189)
Amounts transferred to the income statement		
Measurement of financial instruments	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets		93
Other income (expense)	-	-
Cash flow hedges	-	-
Grants, donations and bequests received	-	-
Tax effect	-	23
TOTAL AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT	-	116
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES	45,220	43,386

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021
B) STATEMENTS OF TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Thousand of euros)

	Capital	Share Premium	Reserves	Treasury shares	Profit (loss) for the period	Interim dividend	Other Equity Instruments	Valuation adjustments	Grants donations bequests	Total
BALANCE AT YEAR-END 2020	**115,894**	**111,863**	**(30,449)**	**(1,535)**	**24,619**	**(9,607)**	-	**1,052**	-	**211,837**
Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restatements to correct errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESTATED OPENING BALANCE 2021	**115,894**	**111,863**	**(30,449)**	**(1,535)**	**24,619**	**(9,607)**	**-**	**1,052**	**-**	**211,837**
Total recognized income and expense	-	-	-	-	43,459	-	-	(73)	-	43,386
Transactions with shareholders			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity issues	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Shares cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Conversion of financial liabilities into equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	(15,012)	(13,511)	-	-	-	(28,523)
Transactions with treasury shares (net)	-	-	2,534	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	3,884
Business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	(21,016)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,016)
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	(9,607)	9,607	-	-	-	-
CLOSING BALANCE 2021	**115,894**	**111,863**	**(48,931)**	**(185)**	**43,459**	**(13,511)**	-	**979**	-	**209,568**
Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restatements to correct errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESTATED OPENING BALANCE 2022	**115,894**	**111,863**	**(48,931)**	**(185)**	**43,459**	**(13,511)**	-	**979**	-	**209,568**
Total recognized income and expense	-	-	-	-	45,220	-	-	-	-	45,220
Transactions with shareholders										
Equity issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares cancelled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of financial liabilities into equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	(21,232)	(12,352)	-	-	-	(33,584)
Transactions whit treasury shares (net)	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	-	-	-	(60)
Business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes in equity	-	-	8,716	-	(22,227)	13,511	-	-	-	-
CLOSING BALANCE 2022	**115,894**	**111,863**	**(40,215)**	**(245)**	**45,220**	**(12,352)**	-	**979**	-	**221,144**

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021
(Thousand of euros)

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**20,907**	**36,133**
Profit (loss) before tax	**44,910**	**44,246**
Adjustments to profit and loss-		
Depreciation and amortization	470	259
Impairment losses	-	(3,887)
Variation of provisions	-	94
Imputation of subsidies	-	-
Proceeds from (payments for) retirements and disposals of intangible assets, property an-	-	-
Proceeds from (payments for) retirements and disposals of financial instruments	(12,165)	(3,879)
Translation differences	20	-
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	66	-
Other incomes and expenses	2,175	-
Changes in working capital-		-
Trade and other receivables	(12,438)	(48,093)
Other current assets	-	-
Trade and other payables	(4,189)	6.297
Other current liabilities	(6,281)	(6,120)
Other non-current assets and liabilities	(9,025)	11,631
Other cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Dividends received	-	39,256
Income tax receipts (payments)	7,980	(3,671)
Other receipts (payments)	468	-
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ADTIVITIES	**9,680**	**(3,271)**
Payments for investments-		
Group companies and associates	(5,506)	(13,183)
Intangible assets	(383)	(301)
Property and equipment	(532)	(490)
Other financial assets	(1,578)	(18,297)
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-
Other assets	-	-
Proceeds from disposals-		
Group companies and associates	17,733	6,497
Intangible assets	-	-
Property and equipment	-	-
Other business units	-	-
Other financial assets	946	22,503
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-
Other assets	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(33,584)**	**(28,523)**
Proceeds from and (payments for) equity instruments		
Issuance of equity instruments	-	-
Amortisation of equity instruments	-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments	-	-
Disposal of own equity instruments	-	-
Grants, donations and bequests received	-	-
Proceeds from and (payments for) financial liabilities	-	-
Dividends paid and payments on other equity instruments	-	-
Dividends	(33,584)	(28,523)
Remuneración de otros instrumentos de patrimonio	-	-
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES	-	-
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(2,998)**	**4,339**
Cash and cash equivalents, opening balance	5,772	1,433
Cash and cash equivalents, closing balance	2,774	5,772

Main transactions during the year 2022

Disposal of Alantra Wealth Management

On 14 December 2018, Alantra Partners, S.A. and Grupo Mutua reached an agreement under which Grupo Mutua would acquire approximately 25% of the share capital of Alantra Wealth Management Agencia de Valores, S.A. and Alantra Wealth Management Gestión, SGIIC, S.A. (jointly, Alantra Wealth Management, which comprises a cash-generating unit), Grupo Mutua acquired a further 25% of the company's share capital from 3Axis Involvement, S.L. Following the operation, therefore, the Group held 24.99% of the share capital of both companies, and Grupo Mutua held 50.01% thereof.

On 3 June 2019 the Company announced, by way of a Material Disclosure, that the transaction had been completed, following satisfaction of the condition precedent.

The main terms and conditions of the transaction, which establish the consideration transferred for said 50.01% holding, were as follows:

- Cash consideration of EUR 23,755 thousand, which has already been paid.

- Contingent consideration of up to EUR 6,250 thousand, which is determined based on the degree of compliance with certain Alantra Wealth Management business indicators forecast for the period 2018-2022. At 31 December 2022, the Group has estimated that the conditions necessary for the accrual of EUR 1.298 thousand are met and has recognised this amount with a credit to "Gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments - Other financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement for 2022 the settlement of which is envisaged, as established in the related contract, to take place once the audited financial statements of these companies for 2022 are available (EUR 708 thousand at 31 December 2021) - see Note 27.

As a result of the aforementioned disposal and loss of control, the Group recognised the consideration received and the fair value attributable to its remaining 24.73% and derecognised the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities associated with Alantra Wealth Management from the date on which it lost control thereof.

At the date on which the Group lost control of Alantra Wealth Management the fair value attributed to its remaining 24.73% holding was EUR 9,498 thousand, recognised under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated statement of financial position. Said fair value was determined using the consideration transferred as the basis for a best estimate of value, Net assets acquired amounting to 1,303 thousand were identified, corresponding to contractual rights arising from relations with customers (customer list) totalling EUR 807 thousand and tax loss carryforwards of EUR 496 thousand. A further EUR 7,645 thousand was associated with underlying goodwill (see Note 8).

In the aforementioned shareholders' agreement, cross options on all of the Alantra Wealth Management shares still held by the Group (put and call options) were agreed. By virtue of these options, the Mutua Group has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase, acquire and pay the agreed price for all of these shares from 1 January 2022 and with an exercise period of 15 business days from the date on which the audit reports for the year ended 31 December 2021 are available.

In addition, during 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Company has transferred small stakes in the share capital of Alantra Wealth Management to several minority shareholders, finally holding 24.41% of the share capital as at 31 December 2021.

On 3 May 2022, the Company and the Mutua Group entered into a sale and purchase agreement whereby Alantra Partners, S.A. transferred the full amount of its ownership interest in Alantra Wealth Management, 24.41% of the share capital, for a total of EUR 16,615 thousand. In addition, as part of this agreement, certain obligations established in payments of shares of Alantra Wealth Management to certain third parties and that were conditional on the achievement of objectives in the period from the arrangement thereof until 31 December 2022 were transferred to the Mutua Group.

As a result of the aforementioned transactiontransaction, Alantra Partners no longer has an ownership interest in Alantra Wealth Management and the Group has recognised an income for the difference between the amount of the sale and the value of the ownership interest, which included the net assets acquired, the contractual rights arising with customers (client list), prior years' tax bases , multi-year remuneration obligations to third parties and the implicit goodwill existing until the transaction date. The income totalled EUR 6,822 thousand, which, together with the estimate of the mentioned contingent consideration of EUR 1.298 thousand was registered to "Gains/(losses) on disposal of financial instruments - Other financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement for 2022 (see Note 27.b). In 2021 the Group earned EUR 708 thousand in this connection.

As a result of the sale of the shares of Alantra Wealth Management, the Group assigned the amount that was recognised under "Non-current provisions" in the consolidated statement of financial position, EUR 5,419 thousand at 31 December 2021, corresponding to the best estimate of the Company's directors regarding the variable remuneration that accrued as a consequence of the income generated by the Group on the ownership interest it held in Alantra Wealth Management (see Note 2.14). The assignment of this obligation took place in 2022 (see Notes 18 and 25). *Acquisition of shares in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. without taking control*

As per a Material Disclosure filed with the CNMV on 19 December 2018, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L.U, signed an agreement to purchase 48.98% of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. through the acquisition of shares in the parent company (Access Capital S.A.) and in the operating company of the aforementioned Access Group, Access is an independent management company with offices and operations in France, Belgium, the UK, Germany, Finland and Luxembourg. It provides strategies to investment capital in non-listed companies, infrastructure and private debt through funds of funds, co-investment funds and tailor-made solutions for clients. This operation is in line with Alantra's strategy of expanding its international asset management activities and extending its current product range to include funds of funds, primary and secondary funds and co-investment funds.

The acquisition was completed in two stages:

- Stage one: acquisition by the Group of 24.49% of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. (a direct holding of 16.25% and an indirect holding of 8.24% via Access Capital S.A.) for a cash price of EUR 18,997 thousand.

  As per a Material Disclosure filed with the CNMV on 17 April 2019, once the conditions to closing this deal were met, the first phase of the terms described above was formalised and completed, with the aforesaid amount settled.

- Stage two: on the same date that the first sale agreement was signed, a shareholders' agreement was signed addressing various matters relating to the governance of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. (subject to the same conditions precedent as the sale agreement) and establishing cross call and put options (16.25% of the share capital of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. and 12.21% of Access Capital S.A., giving an 8.24% indirect holding in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A.). Under said options, the Group has the right, but not the obligation, to acquire all of said shares, paying the agreed price, between 1 June 2022 and 30 September 2022, while the other non-controlling shareholder in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. has the right, but not the obligation, to sell said shares to the Group in the same period, generating a financial derivative. On 11 May 2022, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. announced its intention to exercise its right to acquire all the shares it was entitled to acquire, i.e., 122,119 shares of Access Capital, S.A. and 919,835 shares of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. On 23 August 2022, the sale and purchase agreement for the aforementioned shares was signed, and stated that the exercise price, which amounted to EUR 24,493 thousand, was set on the basis of a multiplier of several financial variables that were determined on the basis of the evolution of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A., as reflected in the 2019 agreement. Because of the difference between the exercise price of the option and its fair value, the Group has recognised an income of EUR 4,163 thousand, which was recognised under "Change in fair value of financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement for 2022.

As a result of this transaction, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. increased its ownership interests in the share capital of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. by 16.25% and in the share capital of Access Capital S.A. by 12.21%, and at 31 December 2022 held total stakes of 32.50% and 24.42% in the share capital of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. and Access Capital S.A., respectively.

- The Company's directors deem that the right conditions have been fulfilled to consider Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. as an associate and that the Alantra Group does not control it. Consequently, the equity stake in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. has been recognised using the equity method under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position.

In the process of identifying the net assets acquired, the amount of the investment in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. recognised as an under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" included EUR 31,873 thousand associated with underlying goodwill (EUR 14,060 thousand at 31 December 2021) and EUR 9,131 thousand corresponding to contractual rights arising from relations with the customers of the acquired business (client list) (EUR 2,762 thousand at 31 December 2021), being principally fund management agreements with defined useful lives (see Note 8). Said client list is amortised using the reducing balance method, in line with its performance, over an estimated period of approximately six years, with the amortisation charge heavily weighted towards the first three years. This amortisation is charged to "Results of companies accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the Group's investment in Access Capital Partners Group, S.A.

Acquisition of an ownership interest in Avolta Partners SAS without obtainment of control

On 7 April 2022, the Group acquired 33.67% of Avolta Partners, SAS. Avolta is a French firm that provides independent M&A and corporate financial advisory services in the technology industry to start ups and venture capital and private equity entities, among others.

The purchase price of the shares consisted of an initial price of EUR 1,683 thousand in cash and a maximum earn-out of EUR 2,183 thousand which will be determined on the basis of the level of achievement of certain indicators regarding projected net profit for 2023-2024. At 31 December 2022, the Group considered that the conditions necessary for the accrual of the maximum amount of the earn-out were being met (see Note 17.1).

The Company's directors deem that the right conditions have been fulfilled to consider Avolta Partners, SAS as an associate and that the Alantra Group does not control it. Consequently, the equity stake in Avolta Partners, SAS has been recognised using the equity method under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position.

In the process of identifying the net assets acquired, the amount of the investment in Avolta Partners, SAS recognised under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" included EUR 3,609 thousand associated with underlying goodwill. The changes in value of the ownership interest held by the Group in Avolta Partners, SAS are recognised under "Share of Profit or Loss of Entities Accounted for Using the Equity Method" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Investment in projects to develop solar PV energy generation plants

On 14 May 2021, Alantra Solar New, S.L. was incorporated, with Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. owning a 51% equity interest, for which it disbursed EUR 549 thousand. In addition, on 21 July 2021 this company resolved to change its name to Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L.

On 30 December 2021 a shareholders agreement was entered into which provided for cross-options on all the shares of Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. held by non-controlling shareholders (49% of its share capital). Under these options the Group has the obligation to purchase, acquire and pay the agreed price for all the aforementioned shares and the non-controlling shareholders have the right to sell those shares to the Group (non-controlling shareholders' put option). The terms and conditions, dates, scenarios and amounts to be disbursed for the exercise of these options are included in the aforementioned shareholders agreements. The accounting policy for the recognition of the liability generated by these options, and of the subsequent changes therein, is described in the "Acquisition of additional ownership interest in Alantra AG and obtainment of control" section (see below). Accordingly, "Non-Current Financial Liabilities – Other Financial Liabilities" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 includes EUR 350 thousand relating to the put options held by the non-controlling shareholders of Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. (See note 17).

Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. sold all the shares of Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.) to Alantra Investment Pool, S.L., Alantra Desarrollo Solar, S.C.R., S.A. (to which it sold 49.41% each) and to other non-controlling shareholders for immaterial amounts. The aforementioned transaction was executed in a public deed of purchase and sale on 30 December 2021. On that same date, the new shareholders of Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. and Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.) made equity contributions of EUR 10,302 thousand and EUR 20,254 thousand for the acquisition of an ownership interest of approximately 10.12% of various companies owning projects to develop solar PV energy generation plants located in Spain and Italy; these amounts were recognised under "Non-Current Financial Assets - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income" on the asset side of the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 9.2).

The consideration of the transaction was a cash consideration of EUR 20,212 thousand that has already been settled, EUR 796 thousand that settled during 2022 and a contingent consideration of up to EUR 4,015 thousand that will be calculated on the basis of the level of development of certain projects at 31 December 2024.

On 29 June 2021, N-Sun Energy, S.L. was incorporated; its company object is the investment in solar renewable energy projects, including investment in marketable securities, property, plant and equipment, companies and projects related to renewable, wind and solar power. Specifically, it will be the vehicle through which the investment in solar PV project companies held by Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. will take place, through two second-tier holding companies: N-Sun Spain Energy Advisors, S.L. and N-Sun Italia Energy Advisors, S.L. ("the second-tier holding companies").

On 2 December 2022, the sole shareholder of N-Sun Energy, S.L. resolved to increase the company's share capital, with the entry of new shareholders, thus reducing the ownership interest of the Alantra Group in the company's share capital through Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. to 1.14%. Also, a shareholders agreement was entered into to regulate the terms and conditions of the shareholders' investment in the company, their relationship and the management thereof.

On the same date, N-Sun Energy, S.L. and Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. entered into an agreement for the management of N-Sun Energy, S.L. and the supervision of both the second-tier holding companies and the aforementioned solar PV projects.

Also, prior to year-end, Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. sold a portion of the solar PV plants held in its portfolio to the aforementioned second-tier holding companies for EUR 4,370 thousand, calculated in accordance with a measurement model reviewed by an independent expert. The Group received EUR 1,941 thousand, of which EUR 2,429 thousand had not been received at 2022 year-end, and this amount was recognised under "Trade and other receivables – Other receivables" on the asset side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 10.2). These amounts will be settled in accordance with a payments schedule subject to the achievement of certain milestones regarding the development of the projects. As a result of the aforementioned sale, the Group recognised a net gain of EUR 3,233 thousand in equity under "Accumulated other comprehensive income - Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Notes 9.2 and 15).

In addition, the Group has received, as a prepayment, 5% of the fair value of certain projects, the sale of which will be executed in 2023, on the basis of their stage of completion, an amount of EUR 302 thousand, which is recognised under “Other current liabilities” on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 12).

At 2022 year-end, the fair value, calculated in accordance with the same methodology reviewed by an independent expert, of the investment in the solar PV plants recognised in the consolidated balance sheet amounted to EUR 26,323 thousand, which gave rise to a net increase in fair value of EUR 6,315 thousand, which is recognised in equity under “Accumulated other comprehensive income - Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 9).

Other transactions in 2022

On 25 April 2022 the General Meeting of Alantra ICA UK Ltd resolved to change its name to Alantra Partners International Limited. In addition, on 31 May 2022

Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.U. resolved to sold 100% of Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd) to Alantra Partners S.A. This transaction did not have a material impact in these consolidated financial statements.

On 30 May 2022, the Company acquired 6,540 shares of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. from a third party, representing 0,055% of its share capital for a non-material amount. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 the Company holds a 97.10% direct ownership interest in the share capital of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.

On 31 May 2022, Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. acquired 46,875 shares of Alantra Belgium NV from a third party, representing 15% of its share capital for a non-material amount. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. holds a 100% direct ownership interest in the share capital of Alantra Belgium NV.

On 13 June 2022, the shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Phoenix Recovery Management, S.L. resolved to dissolve and liquidate this company, which was deregistered from the Madrid Mercantile Register on 8 September 2022 and, accordingly, extinguished.

On 15 June 2022, Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U. acquired 458 shares of Atlántida Directorship, S.L. Sociedad Unipersonal from a third party, representing 15.26% of its share capital for a non-material amount. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U. holds a 100% direct ownership interest in the share capital of Atlántida Directorship, S.L. Sociedad Unipersonal.

On 5 July 2022, Alteralia III Management S.à.r.l. was incorporated, with Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. owning a 100% equity interest, for which it disbursed a non-material amount.

On 27 July 2022, Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. acquired 235 shares of UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. from a third party, representing 5.5% of its share capital for a non-material amount. On the same date, the Universal General Meeting resolved to increase the company’s share capital through the issue of 2,963 ordinary shares of EUR 1 par value each with a share premium of approximately EUR 842,74 per share, which was subscribed and paid in full by Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. holds a 96.72% direct ownership interest in the share capital of UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.

On 29 July 2022, the sole shareholder of Iroise Partners, SAS resolved to increase the company’s share capital through the issue of 40,910 shares of EUR 1 par value each with a share premium of EUR 54, of which Alantra Partners, S.A. subscribed 22,728 shares, representing 25% of the company’s share capital, for EUR 1,250 thousand. Iroise is a French firm whose main business activity is the raising of

European private equity funds, including venture capital, private debt and private real assets (infrastructure and property).

The Company's directors deem that the right conditions have been fulfilled to consider Iroise Partners, SAS as an associate and that the Alantra Group does not control it. Consequently, the equity stake in Iroise Partners, SAS has been recognised using the equity method under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position.

In the process of identifying the net assets acquired, the amount of the investment in Iroise Partners, SAS recognised under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" included EUR 675 thousand associated with underlying goodwill.

On 5 September 2022, the Universal General Meeting resolved to increase the share capital of 33N Ventures, Lda through the issue of one share of EUR 980 par value with a share premium of EUR 1,199,020. Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. has subscribed and paid in full the share issued, and at 31 December 2022 it held 49% of the share capital of33N Ventures, Lda.

The Company's directors deem that the right conditions have been fulfilled to consider 33N Ventures, Lda as an associate and that the Alantra Group does not control it. Consequently, the equity stake in 33N Ventures, Lda has been recognised using the equity method under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position.

In the process of identifying the net assets acquired, the amount of the investment in 33N Ventures, Lda recognised under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" included EUR 612 thousand associated with underlying goodwill.

On 23 September 2022, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. sold 1,830 shares of Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) to a third party for an immaterial amount. On the same date, this company's share capital was increased through the issue of new shares with a charge to monetary contributions. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. held 56% of the share capital thereof. On 4 November 2022, Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) was registered in the Administrative Register of Closed-End Investment Entity Management Companies of the CNMV.

On 23 September 2022, a shareholders agreement was entered into which provided for cross-options on all the shares of Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, Sociedad Gestora de Entidades de Inversión de Tipo Cerrado, S.A. held by a non-controlling shareholder (25% of its share capital). Under these options the Group has the obligation to purchase, acquire and pay the agreed price for all the aforementioned shares and the non-controlling shareholders have the right to sell those shares to the Group (non-controlling shareholders' put option). The terms and conditions, dates, scenarios and amounts to be disbursed for the exercise of these options are included in the aforementioned shareholders agreements. The accounting policy for the recognition of the liability generated by these options, and of the subsequent changes therein, is described in the "Acquisition of additional ownership interest in Alantra AG and obtainment of control" section (see below). Accordingly, "Non-Current Financial Liabilities – Other Financial Liabilities" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 includes EUR 322 thousand relating to the put options held by the non-controlling shareholders of Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, Sociedad Gestora de Entidades de Inversión de Tipo Cerrado, S.A. (See note 17), and this gave rise to an appropriation to reserves as a result of the fair value measurement of this liability (see Note 13).

On 4 October 2022, Alantra Partners, S.A. granted Deko Data Analytics, S.L. a convertible loan of EUR 150 thousand. Deko Data Analytics, S.L., whose main activity consists of the provision of consulting services on data projects, data collection infrastructure, artificial intelligence and machine learning and the design and implementation digital transformation strategies based on data projects.

On 4 October 2022, Alantra Partners, S.A. granted Deko Data Analytics, S.L. a convertible loan of EUR 150 thousand. Deko Data Analytics, S.L., whose main activity consists of the provision of consulting services on data projects, data collection infrastructure, artificial intelligence and machine learning and the design and implementation digital transformation strategies based on data projects.

On the same date it was resolved to increase this company's share capital in order to convert the convertible loan granted by Alantra Partners, S.A. referred to above, as well as the accrued interest at that date of an immaterial amount. The increase was carried out by through the issue of 281 shares of EUR 1 par value each with a share premium of approximately EUR 533.89 per share.

In view of the consideration transferred to obtain control of the company, the amount corresponding to the non-controlling shareholders and the fair value of the identifiable net assets of Deko Data Analytics, S.L., goodwill of EUR 978 thousand was generated, which is recognised under "Intangible Assets – Goodwill" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

On November 2022, the shareholders at the General Meeting of Nplus 1 Daruma Turizm Yatırım Finansal Dan.Hiz.A.Ş., Nplus1 Daruma Gayrimenkul Kurumsal Finansman Danişmanlik Hizmetleri A.Ş. and Nplus1 Daruma Finansal Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş. resolved to dissolve and liquidate this companies, these companies, which were derecognised from the related Mercantile Register.

On 17 November 2022, Alantra Multi Asset, Sociedad Gestora de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, S.A.U., as sole shareholder of QMC Directorships, S.L. (in liquidation) resolved to dissolve and liquidate this company.

On 21 December 2022, Alantra US Corporation increased its stake in the share capital of Alantra Tech USA, LLC by 2% as a result of the departure of a non-controlling shareholder, for an immaterial amount. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra US Corporation holds a 65% direct ownership interest in the share capital of Alantra Tech USA, LLC.

On 21 December 2022, Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. acquired an additional 3.75% stake in the share capital of Alantra Property Advisors, S.L. from a third party for an immaterial amount. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. holds a 100% direct ownership interest in the share capital of Alantra Property Advisors, S.L.

On 21 December 2022, Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. acquired an additional 1.40% stake in the share capital of Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L. from a third party for an immaterial amount Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. holds a 98.50% direct ownership interest in the share capital of Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L.

On 4 November 2021, Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. sold 1.5% of the share capital it held in Alantra Nordics AB to a third party for an immaterial amount. Accordingly, the Group's ownership interest in Alantra Nordics was reduced to 73.50% at 31 December 2021. On 24 November 2022, Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. acquired 1.5% of the share capital it held in Alantra Nordics AB from a third party for an immaterial amount. Accordingly, the Group's ownership interest in Alantra Nordics increased to 75.00%.

Significant transactions from previous years

Acquisition of an ownership interest in AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.) without obtainment of control

On 14 April 2021, after obtaining the requisite resolution of non-objection from the CNMV, the Group acquired 40% of AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.).

The purchase price of the shares consisted of an initial price of EUR 6,400 thousand in cash and a maximum earn-out of EUR 1,600 thousand which will be determined on the basis of the level of achievement of certain indicators regarding projected net profit for 2021-2023. The aforementioned maximum earn-out was settled in 2022 (see Note 17.2).

In the opinion of the Company's directors, the conditions for considering AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.) as an associate were met and, therefore, this investment was recognised under "Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method" on the asset side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022.

In relation to the process of identifying the net assets acquired, the amount of the investment in AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.) recognised in "Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method" includes EUR 4,202 thousand relating to implicit goodwill and EUR 2,914 thousand relating to contractual rights arising from client relationships (mainly fund management agreements with finite useful lives) originating from the acquired business -the client list- see Note 8. This client list is amortised on the basis of an estimated period of approximately six years. The amortisation charge is recognised under "Share of Profit or Loss of Entities Accounted for Using the Equity Method" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, together with the changes in the value of the ownership interest held by the Group in AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.).

Restructuring of companies in the Investment Banking business

On 30 September 2021, the Company, as sole shareholder of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., resolved to make various non-monetary contributions relating to all the shares held by the Company in several companies engaging in the Investment Banking business. In particular, the aforementioned non-monetary contributions related to 100% of Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP, 55% of Alantra, AG, 100% of Quattrocento S.A.S., 21% of Alantra France Corporate Finance, S.A.S., 40% of Alantra S.r.l. and 75% of Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. The purpose of the transaction was the internal reorganisation of the Group's Investment Banking business in order to centralise it under a single entity, Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. Previously, on 29 September 2021, the Company approved the refund of an equity contribution to Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. of EUR 2,156 thousand and the payment of a dividend of EUR 5,617 thousand with a charge to reserves. Also, on 30 September 2021 the Company refunded non-monetary contributions amounting to EUR 22,089 thousand relating to the full amount of the ownership interest held by Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. in Singer Capital Markets, Ltd., which represents 29.70% of the share capital of this entity. This transaction did not have a material impact on equity in consolidated financial statements of 2021.

Restructuring of companies in the asset management business and joint investment agreement, in order to include Grupo Mutua as a reference shareholder

On 26 November 2019, subsequently rectified on 27 December 2019, the Company, as the sole shareholder of Alantra Investment Managers, S.L., resolved to increase the share capital of the latter through the issuance of 47,932 ordinary shares of EUR 1 par value each and a share premium of approximately EUR 60 per share, to be subscribed and paid by means of a non-cash contribution consisting of 100% of Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U., 75% of Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L., 100% of Alantra Reim, S.L.U., 46.56% of Baruch Inversiones, S.L. and 100% of Alantra CRU, S.L.U. The purpose of the transaction was to effect the necessary internal reorganisation of the Group's asset management business, in order to centralise it under a single entity, with a view to subsequently including Grupo Mutua as a reference shareholder for this business.

Subsequently, on 5 February 2020, the Group incorporated Alantra Investment Pool, S.L., in order to centralise the holdings of the investment vehicles held by the Group. On 14 May 2020, the Company communicated by means of a Significant Event, following the fulfilment of the corresponding conditions precedent, the incorporation of the Mutua Group as a reference partner of the Group's alternative asset management division, through the acquisition of 20% of the capital of Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. and a joint investment agreement in the funds and other products managed by the Group (through Alantra Investment Pool, S.L.).

The acquisition by Grupo Mutua of 20% of the aforementioned Alantra asset management division was effected through:

- a contribution of EUR 45 million which will be used to finance the plan for the area's growth and international expansion. This contribution was instrumented through the acquisition by Grupo Mutua of 2% of Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. from the Company (by way of a sale) for EUR 3,673 thousand and, simultaneously, a capital increase at Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. involving the issuance of 87,994 shares of EUR 1 par value and a share premium of approximately EUR 468,65 each, which was subscribed in full by Grupo Mutua.

- an additional deferred payment by Grupo Mutua of up to EUR 11.2 million, to be determined on the basis of the degree to which Alantra Asset Management achieves certain business indicators envisaged for 2020-2023; this payment will be made, as the case may be, on the date a liquidity event occurs or, if none has taken place by then, on 1 April 2024. At the transaction date and at 31 December 2020, the Group considered that the conditions necessary for the accrual of the balance receivable relating to the deferred payment had not been met.

As a result of the above transaction, the Group retained control of Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. and its subsidiaries, and the aforementioned transaction did not have any impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the capital gain obtained being recognised with a credit to reserves of EUR 29 millions.

Lastly, under the agreement for joint investment in the funds and other products managed by the Group, the Company sold 4,990 shares of Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. (representing 49.90% of its share capital) to Grupo Mutua for EUR 19,581 thousand. Since the Group did not lose control of Alantra Investment Pool, S.L., the capital loss incurred, which was not material, was recognised with a charge to reserves in 2020. Furthermore, the two parties have assumed the obligation to achieve a joint investment of EUR 100 million in those products over the next four years.

On 19 July 2021, certain non-controlling shareholders of Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. formalised among themselves agreements to sell shares of the aforementioned company, which has partially financed the Group in exchange for a right of usufruct over 10.247% of the share capital of Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. until 31 May 2024. In addition, on 19 July 2021 a shareholders agreement was entered into which provided for cross-options on all the shares of Alantra Equities, SV, S.A. held by non-controlling shareholders (49% of its share capital). Under these options the Group has the obligation to purchase, acquire and pay the agreed price for all the aforementioned shares and the non-controlling shareholders have the right to sell those shares to the Group (non-controlling shareholders' put option). The terms and conditions, dates, scenarios and amounts to be disbursed for the exercise of these options are included in the aforementioned shareholders agreements. The accounting policy for the recognition of the liability generated by these options, and of the subsequent changes therein, is described in the "Acquisition of additional ownership interest in Alantra AG and obtainment of control" section (see below). Accordingly, "Non-Current Financial Liabilities – Other Financial Liabilities" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 202 and 2021 includes EUR 5.499 thousands and EUR 6,062 thousand relating to the put options held by the non-controlling shareholders of Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A., and a valuation adjustment was recognised in reserves as a result of the fair value measurement of this liability. (see note 14).

On 21 July 2021, Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U. acquired an ownership interest of 84.73% of Atlántida Directorship, S.L. by virtue of an agreement for the purchase and sale of 2,542 shares of this company for an immaterial amount. On 29 July 2021, Atlántida Directorship, S.L., Sole-Shareholder Company, formalised the sale of its investment property for EUR 13,400 thousand. The gain that arose on this transaction, amounting to approximately EUR 406 thousand, was recognised with a credit to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2021.

Acquisition of an additional equity interest in Alantra AG involving obtainment of control (operation carried out in 2018):

On 4 July 2018, Alantra Partners, S.A. reached an agreement for the acquisition of an ownership interest representing 55% of the dividend rights and 30% of the voting power of Alantra AG, a Swiss company engaging in the provision of financial advisory services in corporate transactions. This ownership interest was additional to the one held since 2014, representing 25% of the dividend rights and 50% of the voting power of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.. Consequently, following the aforementioned acquisition, the Group, through the Company and Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., owns 80% of the voting power and dividend rights of Alantra AG.

Also on 4 July 2018, an agreement was entered into among shareholders (Group and non-controlling interests) which addressed various matters relating to the governance of Alantra AG. Lastly, the transaction was completed and the Group obtained control on 25 July 2018.

The main terms and conditions of the transaction were as follows:

- Delivery of 571,488 new shares of Alantra Partners, S.A. (following a capital increase approved by the General Meeting), which were subscribed and paid by the (non-controlling) shareholders of Alantra AG, as consideration for the non-monetary contribution of 29.998 Alantra AG shares representing 29.998% of the voting power and 14.999% of the dividend rights, as well as 80,000 certificates representing 40% of Alantra AG's dividend rights but not carrying any voting power. The Company shares received by the non-controlling shareholders as part of the deal will be subject to a lock-up of up to six years.

  The Group and the non-controlling shareholders agreed to exchange the cash flows relating to the earnings obtained in 2021 to 2023 (initially 2018 to 2020) from, respectively, the Alantra AG dividend rights acquired by the Group and the dividend rights of the Company shares issued in the capital increase carried out for the aforementioned acquisition and subscribed by the non-controlling shareholders. During the financial year 2021, the parties have agreed that the right of usufruct over the shares subject to exchange of Alantra will be Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. U instead of Alantra Partners, S.A.

  Lastly, as described below, the agreements between the Group and the non-controlling shareholders included the grant of cross-options (put and call options) on the 20% of the dividend and voting rights still held by the non-controlling shareholders. In 2020 the maturity date of these cross options was extended to 31 March 2024 and 30 June 2024, with all the other conditions concerning these options remaining unchanged.

- In the shareholder agreements, cross options on all shares of Alantra AG still held by the minority shareholders, which correspond to 20% of the economic and political rights, were agreed. Pursuant to these options, Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. has the obligation to purchase, acquire and pay the agreed price for all the aforementioned shares in the first quarter of 2024 (initially 2021), and the non-controlling shareholders have the right to sell those shares to the Group in the three months thereafter (non-controlling shareholders' put option), if the call option has not been exercised beforehand.

  The Group accounts for the put options on shares of subsidiaries granted to non-controlling interests on the acquisition date of a business combination by recognising a financial liability for the present value of the best estimate of the amount payable in this connection, based on the terms and conditions established in the shareholders agreement. In subsequent reporting periods, any changes in the financial liability are recognised in reserves. The discretionary dividends, if any, paid to the non-controlling interests up to the date the options are exercised are recognised as a distribution of profit. If the options are ultimately not exercised, the transaction will be accounted for as a sale of shares to the non-controlling shareholders. Consequently, at 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position includes EUR 2,060 thousand and EUR 3,841 thousand, respectively, corresponding to the put option in favour of the non-controlling shareholders of Alantra AG (see Note 17). On measuring the liability at fair value, a charge to reserves was recognised (see Note 14).

Acquisition of a 50% interest in the Landmark Group (operation carried out in 2016)

On 20 April 2016 Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. incorporated Alantra Chile Spa, with a contribution of USD 1 thousand.

As reported in a Material Disclosure on 24 May 2016, Alantra Chile Spa signed a sale-purchase contract on 23 May 2016 to acquire 50% of the shares of Landmark Capital, S.A., a Chilean company and head of a corporate group (hereinafter, the "Landmark Group") with operations in Chile and Argentina, Brazil and Colombia, The company specialises in advising on corporate transactions in Latin America, Landmark Capital, S.A.'s investee companies include Landmark Capital Assesoria Empresarial Ltda., Landmark Capital Argentina SRL and Landmark Capital Colombia SAS.

The sale-purchase was organised in two stages:

- First stage (already completed): at the date of the sale-purchase contract, Alantra Chile Spa acquired 30.0705% of the share capital of Landmark Capital, S.A. for USD 5,011,758.

- Second stage (pending completion): acquisition by Alantra Chile Spa of approximately an additional 20% of the Landmark Capital, S.A. share capital in 2019 at a price calculated according to the earnings recorded by the Landmark Group in 2016, 2017 and 2018, However, on 9 June 2017 the Group acquired additional shares of Alantra Chile SPA, bringing its ownership interest to 30.95%. The effective date of this second transaction was established as 1 January 2019, and from this date Nmás1 Chile SPA would have acquired the rights and obligations pertaining to approximately 50% of the Landmark Group. Said additional acquisition by Alantra Chile Spa was pending execution at the date on which these consolidated annual financial statements were prepared.

The Directors of the Company consider that at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the conditions for considering the Landmark Group as an associate were met and that the Alantra Group did not have control of the Landmark Group. Accordingly, the investment in the Landmark Group was recorded applying the equity method under "Investments accounted for using the equity method" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021, Based on its performance, this investment was almost entirely impaired at 31 December 2022 and 2021 (see Note 8).

Lastly, on 3 February 2022 Alantra Chile, SpA acquired from a third party six shares of Landmark Capital, S.A., representing 0.53% of its share capital, for an immaterial amount. Accordingly, at 31 December 2022 Alantra Chile, SpA owned 31.48% of the share capital of Landmark Capital, S.A.As announced by way of a Material Disclosure dated 11 July 2018, Alantra Partners, S.A. reached an agreement for the acquisition, by Alantra CRU, S.L.U., of Portfolio Solutions Group, the global division of KPMG LLP (UK) which engages in the provision of advisory services for transactions involving credit portfolios, non-performing loans (NPLs) and non-strategic bank assets. Lastly, on 14 August 2018 the Company announced, by way of a Material Disclosure, that the transaction had been completed, following satisfaction of the condition precedent, In addition, on 4 July 2018 a shareholders agreement was entered into which stipulated that if Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited were to achieve a specified cumulative profit from operations in the period from the date on which control was obtained (the date on which the conditions precedent were satisfied) to 31 December 2022, an additional percentage (10%) of the company's dividend rights would be transferred to the non-controlling shareholders, who are at the same time executives of this company, This scenario was accounted for in accordance with the amendments to IFRS 2 "Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions" (see Note 3-x), whereby the Group has recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the consolidated income statements for the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 an expense of EUR 641 thousand and EUR 639 thousands, respectively, corresponding to its best estimate of the number of equity instruments it expects to release in 2023. At 31 December 2022, Company's directors consider that the agreed conditions for delivery were met; the aforementioned 10% of the dividend rights have not yet been transferred.

On 16 February 2018, Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., a management company whose corporate purpose is the management of assets and 60% of whose share capital was subscribed by Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. for EUR 360 thousand, was registered in the specific register of the CNMV. A shareholders' agreement was also signed establishing cross options on all the shares in Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. held by non-controlling shareholders, corresponding to 40% of the total shares. Under said options, the Group has the obligation to acquire all of said shares, paying the agreed price, while the non-controlling shareholders have the right to sell said shares to the Group (non-controlling shareholders' put option). The conditions, dates, scenarios and amounts payable upon the exercising of said options are stated in the shareholders' agreements. The accounting criterion for recognising the liability generated by these options and subsequent measurement is described in the section on "Acquisition of an additional equity interest in Alantra AG involving obtainment of control (operation carried out in 2018)" (see above). Consequently, at 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position includes EUR 6,361 thousand and EUR 7,971 thousand, respectively, corresponding to the put option in favour of the non-controlling shareholders of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (see Note 17). On measuring the liability at fair value, a charge to reserves was recognised (see Note 14).

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

The following accounting principles, policies and measurement bases were applied in the preparation of the Group's 2022 consolidated financial statements:

a) Definitions and classification of financial instruments

i. Definitions

A "financial instrument" is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset at one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument at another entity simultaneously.

An "equity/capital instrument" is any agreement that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the issuing entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A "financial derivative" is a financial instrument, the value of which changes in response to a change in an observable market variable (such as an interest rate, exchange rate, financial instrument price or market index), whose initial investment is very small compared to other financial instruments with a similar response to changes in market factors, and which is generally settled at a future date.

ii. Classification of financial assets for measurement and presentation purposes

Financial assets are initially presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, firstly according to whether they are "current" or "non-current" (see Note 3.k). Moreover, financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purposes of measurement and assignation to line items based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the assets and the Group's business model:

- At amortised cost

  Financial assets classified in this measurement category involve a business model that entails holding a financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, cash flows are received on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This measurement category therefore comprises loans to third parties that, even if they are not contractual in nature, are not remunerated according to the gross profit or loss obtained by the borrower, and accounts receivable (primarily from the Group providing services). It also includes any reverse repurchase agreements and deposit accounts at credit institutions held by the Group and maturing within three months.

This measurement category also includes: "Non-current financial assets – At amortised cost" and "Current financial assets – At amortised cost"; "Trade receivables for sales and services" and "Other receivables" under "Trade and other receivables"; and "Other non-current assets", "Other current assets" and "Cash and cash equivalents" on the consolidated statement of financial position.

- At fair value through other comprehensive income (equity)

  Debt securities classified in this measurement category involve a business model that entails collecting contractual cash flows and selling the asset and, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, cash flows are received on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. It also includes equity instruments comprising investments in entities that are not subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates, designated voluntarily and at the start and irrevocably in this category and that cannot be classified as held for trading.

  Consequently, in the Group's case, this measurement category includes the stakes held in closed-end entities (basically venture capital companies and funds). It was decided to irrevocably classify all of these in this category, which means the aforesaid amounts cannot be taken to profit or loss if the investment is sold; only dividends received are recognised as income.

  This measurement category includes "Current/non-current financial assets – At fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

- At fair value through profit or loss

  This category includes financial assets held for trading and any other assets that cannot be or are not classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive in accordance with the requirements set out in the previous sections. Financial assets held for trading are those acquired with the intention of selling them in the near term or which are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking, along with derivatives not designated as hedging instruments.

  Consequently, the Group includes in this measurement category: loans to third parties remunerated according to the gross profit or loss obtained by the borrower; investments in collective investment undertakings and listed equities; financial derivatives no deemed to be accounting hedges; and subsidiaries over which the Group has significant influence through an "investment vehicle" (see Note 2.14.4). This category also includes financial assets that are managed jointly with financial liabilities, eliminating significantly any inconsistencies in recognition or valuation.

  This measurement category includes "Current/non-current financial assets – At fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial assets are reclassified if, and only if, the aim of an entity's business model changes significantly. No assets were reclassified during the year and no reclassifications are envisaged.

“Investments accounted for using the equity method” includes equity/capital instruments in jointly-controlled entities and associates (see Note 2.14), except those classified as “Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss”.

iii. Classification of financial liabilities for measurement and presentation purposes

Financial liabilities are initially presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as “current” or “non-current” (see Note 3 k), and subsequently based on their nature. The greater part of the Group’s financial liabilities includes debts and payables by the Group that have arisen from the purchase of goods or services in the normal course of business and those which, while not having commercial substance, cannot be classed as derivative financial instruments. The Group’s financial liabilities are recognised under “Non-current financial liabilities”, “Other current liabilities”, “Non-current financial liabilities”, “Trade and other payables” and “Other current liabilities” on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position, All are classified, for measurement purposes, as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

The Group also recognises certain financial liabilities under “Trade and other payables – Other payables” (see Note 18), which are jointly managed with certain assets classified “At fair value through profit or loss” (see Note 9.1). For measurement purposes, these liabilities are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Non-current financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities" also includes financial liabilities arising from the recognition of put options (minority put) arising as a result of the agreements with the partners or non-controlling shareholders of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., Alantra AG, Alantra Equities, S.V., Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. and Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C, S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) (see Notes 2.14 and 17).

In addition, since the entry into force of IFRS 16 “Leases” in 2019, the lessor must recognise a liability for the present value of the lease payments and a right-of-use asset for the underlying asset during the lease period (see Note 3.i). The liability is recognised under “Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities” or “Current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities” according to the lease payment period (see Note 17).

Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified.

b) Measurement and recognition of gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value which, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is deemed to be the transaction price. This amount is then adjusted by the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or issuance of the financial liability, except for financial instruments recognised, where applicable, at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at each year-end as follows:

i. Measurement of financial assets

Financial assets classified for measurement purposes as “at amortised cost” are initially measured at fair value (which, unless evidence exists to the contrary, is equal to the transaction price), including any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, these assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, “Amortised cost” is understood to be the acquisition cost of a financial asset or liability plus or minus, as appropriate, the principal repayments and the accumulated amortisation taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the difference between the initial cost and the maturity amount. In the case of financial assets, amortised cost furthermore includes any reductions for impairment or uncollectability. However, balances expected to be collected within one year from the reporting date are measured at their nominal value, insofar as the effect of not discounting them is not significant.

The "effective interest rate" is the discount rate that exactly matches the carrying amount of a financial instrument to all its estimated cash flows of all kinds over its remaining life. For fixed-rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate coincides with the contractual rate of interest at the time of acquisition, adjusted as necessary for any commissions or fees which by their nature are assignable to a rate of interest. In the case of floating-rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate coincides, where applicable, with the rate of return prevailing in all connections until the first revision of the benchmark interest rate.

On the other hand, financial assets classified for measurement purposes as "At fair value through other comprehensive income" or "At fair value through profit or loss" are initially measured at "fair value" including, in the case of the former, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, both categories of assets are measured at fair value and any changes in the fair value of assets classified as "at fair value through other comprehensive income" are recognised in equity under "Accumulated other comprehensive income" until they are disposed of. Subsequently, these latter assets are reclassified to profit or loss in the case of debt instruments and to reserves in the case of equity instruments. In the Group's case, all of the assets classified in this category are equity instruments and any changes in fair value are recognised, net of their tax effect, under "Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the period – Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income". As the name suggests, any changes in the fair value of other financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss" are recognised with a charge or credit to profit or loss.

The fair value of a financial instrument on a given date is the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms' length transaction on that date. Fair value is determined without deducting transaction costs incurred on disposal. The most objective and common reference for the fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be paid for it on an organised, transparent and deep market ("quoted price" or "market price") (see Note 29).

If there is no market price for a given financial instrument, its fair value is estimated on the basis of the price established in recent transactions involving similar instruments and, in the absence thereof, of valuation techniques sufficiently used by the international financial community, taking into account the specific features of the instrument to be measured and, particularly, the various types of risk associated with it. Nevertheless, the limitations of the valuation models that have been developed and the possible inaccuracies in the assumptions required by these models may give rise to the fair value thus estimated of a financial instrument differing somewhat from the price at which the instrument could be bought or sold on the valuation date.

Disclosures on the fair value of financial instruments, their classification and the measurement bases used are provided in Note 30.

The amounts at which the financial assets are recognised represent, in all material respects, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at each reporting date.

ii. Measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified for measurement purposes as "Debts and payables" are initially measured at fair value (which, unless evidence exists to the contrary, is equal to the transaction price), including any directly attributable transaction costs. These financial liabilities are then measured at amortised cost, while any accrued interest is recognised under "Finance costs" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. However, balances expected to be paid within one year from the reporting date are measured at their nominal value, insofar as the effect of not discounting them is not significant.

Furthermore, financial liabilities classified for measurement purposes as "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" are wholly measured at their fair value, using the same criteria as used for the financial assets with which they are jointly managed.

Lastly, changes in the value of financial liabilities originating from put options to non-controlling interests (see section i) are recorded with an offsetting in reserves (see Note 2.14).

iii. Recognition of fair value changes

As a general rule, changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities are recognised with a balancing entry in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. A distinction is made between the changes resulting from the accrual of interest or dividends (which are recognised under "Finance income" or "Finance costs", as appropriate); those arising from the impairment of asset quality and those arising for other reasons, which are recognised for their net amount under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

However, changes in the fair value (gains or losses) of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" and "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" are recognised, net, under "Changes in fair value of financial instruments". Any changes deriving from reclassifications of assets are recognised under "Gain (loss) on reclassification of financial assets at amortised cost to financial assets at fair value" or "Gain (loss) on reclassification of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Any changes in fair value involving financial assets "at fair value through other comprehensive income", which in the Group's case solely comprise equity instruments, are recognised, net of their tax effect, in equity ("Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the period – Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income").

Financial assets are only derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the financial assets have been substantially transferred to third parties, Similarly, financial liabilities are only derecognised when the obligations that gave rise to them have been settled or when they have been acquired, whether with a view to cancellation or resale, Any gains or losses are recognised under "Gain (loss) on disposal of financial instruments".

Lastly, details of the profit (loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method are provided in Note 2.14.

c) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets depends on the extent to which the risks and rewards associated with the transferred assets are transferred to third parties:

1. If substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets transferred are transferred to third parties – unconditional sales, sales under an agreement to repurchase them at their fair value at the date of repurchase, sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option that is deeply out of the money, and other similar cases – the transferred financial asset is derecognised and any rights or obligations retained or created in the transfer are recognised simultaneously.

2. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial asset – sale of financial assets under an agreement to repurchase them at a fixed price or at the sale price plus interest, a securities lending agreement in which the borrower undertakes to return the same or similar assets, and other similar cases – the transferred financial asset is not derecognised and continues to be measured by the same criteria as those used before the transfer. However, the following items are recognised:

a. An associated financial liability, for an amount equal to the consideration received and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

b. The income from the transferred financial asset not derecognised and any expense incurred on the new financial liability – recognised directly in profit and loss.

3. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial asset – sale of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option that is not deeply in or out of the money and other similar cases – the following distinction is made:

a. If the transferor does not retain control of the transferred financial asset, the asset is derecognised and any rights or obligations retained or created in the transfer are recognised.

b. If the transferor retains control of the transferred financial asset, it continues to recognise it for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value and recognises a financial liability associated with the transferred financial asset. The net carrying amount of the transferred asset and the associated liability is the amortised cost of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at amortised cost, or the fair value of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

Accordingly, financial assets are only derecognised when the cash flows they generate have been extinguished or when substantially all the inherent risks and rewards have been transferred to third parties. Similarly, financial liabilities are only derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position when the obligations that gave rise to them have been settled or when they have been acquired, whether with a view to cancellation or resale.

d) Offsetting

Asset and liability balances are offset and therefore, reported in the consolidated statement of financial position at their net amount, when, and only when, they arise from transactions for which a contractual or legal right of set-off exists and there is an intention to settle them on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously, and that one of the parties involved is a financial institution.

e) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired – and therefore its carrying amount is adjusted to reflect the effect of impairment – when there is objective evidence that events have occurred which:

- In the case of debt instruments (loans and debt securities), give rise to an adverse impact on the future cash flows that were estimated at the transaction date.

- In the case of equity instruments, mean that their carrying amount may not be fully recovered.

As a general rule, the carrying amount of impaired financial instruments is adjusted with a charge to the consolidated statement of financial position for the period in which the impairment becomes evident, and the reversal, if any, of previously recognised impairment losses is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position for the period in which the impairment ceases to exist or is reduced. When the recovery of any recognised amount is considered unlikely due to impairment, the amount is written off, without prejudice to any actions that the Group may initiate to seek collection until its contractual rights are extinguished due to expiry of the statute-of-limitations period, forgiveness or any other cause.

The impairment model in IFRS 9 is based on expected loss and is the same for all financial assets. An impairment allowance will be recognised for any losses expected over the next 12 months or expected losses over the life of the asset. A simplified approach can be used, which is what the Group does, to recognise the expected credit loss over the life of all its trade and other receivables. The Group has its own model for measuring the risk posed by its debtors and estimating expected losses based on the probability of default and exposed balances based on available debtor portfolio information. The general criterion in this model is that a balance receivable is deemed to be irrecoverable and has to be fully impaired after the debtor has been 12 months in arrears. These criteria are applied when there is no other objective evidence that a balance receivable will not be settled such as insolvency proceedings. The other financial instruments – primarily other current and non-current financial assets at amortised cost – are monitored on a case-by-case basis to determine if credit risk has increased. In the case of all these assets, the effect of calculating expected loss using the simplified approach rather than debtors' credit risk status is not significant.

Losses due to impairment are recognised under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Impairment losses on "Investments accounted for using the equity method" are estimated and recognised by the Group pursuant to the criteria described in Note 2.14.

f) Recognition of income and expenses

The paragraphs below summarise the most significant criteria applied by the Group in recognising income and expense:

i. Interest income and expenses and similar items

Interest income and expenses and similar items are generally recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method under "Finance income" and "Finance costs", respectively, in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Dividends received from other companies not included in the Group's scope of consolidation are recognised as income under "Finance income" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the Group's right to receive them arises. Interest and dividends accrued prior to the acquisition date are not recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, and the corresponding asset is cancelled when these items are collected.

ii. Income and expenses from provision of services

Income and expenses from provision of services (processing and execution of orders, preparation of investment reports and financial analysis, management and administration of CISs and private equity firms, discretionary portfolio management, and the provision of business advisory services, search for and placement of packages in secondary markets and marketing of collective investment schemes, etc, – see Note 24), all basically comprising commissions and similar fees, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss using different criteria depending on their nature, The main fees and commissions are as follows:

Income from the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date, provided the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. This income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in accordance with criteria based on the nature of the revenues, the most significant of which are:

- Those arising as a result of transactions and services that extend over a prolonged period of time, which are recognised over the life of the transaction or service.

This type of income from provision of services includes that from the management and administration of CISs, the management and administration of private equity firms, discretionary portfolio management, and the provision of business advisory services (excluding performance fees) and from marketing collective investment schemes, and is included in the balance of "Revenue – Revenue from rendering of services" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Part of the aforementioned income from the management and administration of Collective Investment Schemes is variable, being based on the performance of the investment under management. In these cases, the Group reviews, and if necessary adjusts, the income recognised from said fees if at any time after recognition (within the crystallisation period of one year) there is any likelihood the fees must be refunded, if returns fall in this later period.

In this category of expenses, those from agency, marketing of collective investment schemes, third-party management and customer representation services are included in "Revenue – Transfers to third parties for joint execution" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

- Those relating to services provided in a single act, which are recognised when the single act is carried out.

  This type of income includes commissions charged for the provision of financial advisory services which accrue in line with the performance of the transactions (performance fees) in accordance with the contractual terms established. In these cases, the performance fee accounts for almost all or a large part of the remuneration earned on each individual contract and, furthermore, the contractual benchmark hurdle is highly sensitive to factors outside the Group's control, such as the actions of third parties. For this type of income, therefore, it is very important to pass the benchmark hurdle, as the recognition of ordinary income will be postponed until this has taken place.

  In addition, this type of income from the provision of services includes performance fees based on the final gains generated by the Capital Risk Funds and Capital Risk Firms managed by the Group on the sale of their investments.

  This type of income from the provision of services also includes the revenues from securities brokerage services, identifying and placing bundles on secondary markets, and preparing investment and financial analysis reports which are recorded under "Revenue – Revenue from rendering of services" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

iii. Non-finance income and costs and other operating income

Income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis, i.e., when the actual flow of the related goods and services occurs, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises.

g) Property and equipment

This line item comprises the cost of furniture, facilities, computer hardware and other property and equipment owned by the Group, all classified as "Property and equipment for own use" given its intended purpose.

This line item also includes right-of-use assets associated with lease contracts as a result of the application of IFRS 16 where the underlying asset is an item of property, plant or equipment. The accounting policies associated with lease contracts are detailed in Note 3.i.

Property and equipment is initially measured at acquisition cost or production cost, and subsequently reduced by any accumulated depreciation or impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated by applying the straight-line method to the acquisition cost of the assets less their residual value.

The depreciation charge for the year is recognised under "Depreciation and amortisation" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and is basically calculated using the following depreciation rates (based on the average years of estimated useful life of the various assets):

	Annual Depreciation Rate
Facilities	10%
Computer hardware	25%
Furniture	10%
Other property and equipment	10%
Right-of-use (*)	25.86%

(*) Calculated using the weighted average lease period at 31 December 2022 – see Note 3.i.

At each statement of financial position date, the Group assesses whether there are any internal or external indications that the carrying amount of an item of property or equipment exceeds its recoverable amount, in which case the asset is written down to the recoverable amount and the future depreciation charges are adjusted in proportion to the written-down carrying amount and the new remaining useful life, should it need to be reestimated.

Similarly, if there is an indication of a recovery in the value of an impaired item of property or equipment, the Group recognises the recovery of the impairment loss recognised in prior periods and adjusts the future depreciation charges accordingly. Under no circumstances may the recovery of an impairment loss on an asset increase its carrying amount above the amount at which it would have been stated if no impairment losses had been recognised in prior years.

The Group recognises any impairment losses on these assets with a charge to "Impairment of non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The estimated useful lives of the items of property and equipment for own use are reviewed at least at the end of the reporting period with a view to detecting significant changes therein. If changes are detected, the useful lives of the assets are adjusted by correcting the depreciation charge to be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in future years on the basis of the new useful lives.

Any gain (loss) on the sale of an item of property or equipment is recognised under "Gain (loss) on disposal of non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses relating to property and equipment for own use are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Conversely, costs incurred that increase capacity or efficiency or extend the useful life of the assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the related assets.

h) Intangible assets

Other intangible assets

These assets are identifiable (i.e., separable from other assets) non-monetary assets without physical substance which arise from contractual or other legal rights or which are developed internally by the

Group. They are only recognised when their cost can be estimated reliably and when it is considered probable that they will generate future economic benefits.

Intangible assets are recognised initially at acquisition or production cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

All the Group's assets included under "Other intangible assets" have a finite useful life and comprise software acquired for valuable consideration and developments acquired by the Group. The estimated useful lives of the items of these intangible assets are reviewed at least at the end of the reporting period with a view to detecting significant changes therein. If changes are detected, the useful lives of the assets are adjusted by correcting the amortisation charge to be recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in future years on the basis of the new useful lives.

These intangible assets are amortised over their finite useful lives, applying similar criteria to those used to amortise property, plant and equipment. The annual percentages applied are on average 20% for software and 33.33% for development.

Charges for the amortisation of these assets are recognised under "Amortisation and depreciation" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group recognises any impairment losses on these assets with a charge to "Impairment of non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The criteria used to recognise the impairment losses on these assets and, where applicable, the recovery of impairment losses recognised in prior years are similar to those used for property and equipment (see Note 2 g).

Any gain (loss) on the sale of an intangible asset is recognised under "Gain (loss) on disposal of non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents advance payments made by the acquirer for future economic benefits arising from the assets that are not individually and separately identifiable and recognisable. It is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and the cost of the business combination, both at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is assigned to one or more cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies deriving from the business combination, Cash generating units are the smallest identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows for the Group that are largely independent of the cash inflows generated from other assets or groups of assets of the Group. Each unit or units to which goodwill is assigned:

- Represents the lowest level within the entity at which goodwill is monitored internally,

- Is not larger than an operating segment,

Cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment, with the goodwill assigned included in their carrying amount. This testing is done at least annually or whenever there are indications of impairment.

Goodwill arising upon the acquisition of companies with a functional currency other than the euro is measured in the functional currency of the acquiree and is translated to euros at the exchange rate prevailing on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Goodwill is never amortised but is periodically tested for impairment and written down if there is any evidence thereof.

Impairment of a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been assigned is determined by comparing the unit's carrying amount – adjusted by any goodwill attributable to non-controlling interests if non-controlling interests are not measured at fair value – and its recoverable amount.

A cash-generating unit's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is calculated as the discounted value of projected future cash flows estimated by the unit's management based on the latest available budgets for forthcoming years. The main assumptions used in the calculation are: a sustainable growth rate to extrapolate cash flows in perpetuity and a discount rate for discounting the cash flows (see Note 6). Any impairment losses are recognised under "Impairment of non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

If the carrying amount of a cash generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount, the Group recognises an impairment loss. The impairment loss is allocated, first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and, second, if losses remain to be allocated, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the unit; with any remaining loss being assigned in proportion to the carrying amount of each of the assets of the unit. If the option of measuring non-controlling interests at fair value has been applied, there will be recognised the impairment of the goodwill attributable to those non-controlling interests.

i) Accounting for leases

As from 1 January 2019, IFRS 16 "Leases" replacing IAS 17 introduces a single accounting model for leases, recognising all leases in the statement of financial position. At the commencement of the contract the Group determines if it constitutes, or contains, a lease. A contract constitutes, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all lease contracts where it is the lessor, with the exception of short-term leases (less than 12 months) and the lease of low-value assets, The Group expenses lease payments on such contracts on a straight-line basis under "Other operating expenses" (see Note 26). The Group has a small number of lease agreements as lessor, primarily relating to office premises and IT equipment. The Group has applied the exemption for leases whose underlying assets are deemed to be of low value to most of these agreements, classifying them as operating leases. At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the leases recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position correspond basically to leases on the offices of the parent company and its subsidiaries.

The Group initially measures the right-of-use asset at an amount equivalent to the lease liability. Subsequently, accumulated amortisation and any impairment costs are deducted from the carrying amount of right-of-use assets, which is also adjusted to reflect any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. The right-of-use asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease period (see Note 3.q). Right-of-use assets are carried under "Property, plant and equipment", i.e., the same heading in the consolidated statement of financial position as the corresponding underlying assets would be recognised if they were owned by the Group.

The Group applies IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" to determine if a right-of-use asset is impaired and any impairment loss needs to be recognised. The Company's directors did not consider it necessary to recognise any impairment losses at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the outstanding lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If it cannot be readily determined, the lessee will use its incremental borrowing rate at the reporting date. Lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments based on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable in respect of residual value guarantees. The lease liability is recognised under "Non-current financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities" or "Current financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities" according to the lease payment period.

The carrying amount of the lease liability is increased to reflect interest accrued on the liability (using the effective interest method) and decreased to reflect payments effected. The lease payment is split between the liability and finance expenses on assignment. The finance expense, which is not material, is recognised under "Finance expenses" over the life of the lease, so as to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each financial year.

The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes the corresponding adjustments to the related right-of-use asset) when, for example, changes occur to the lease period or to the future lease payments due to a change in an index or rate used to determine certain payments.

As noted above, lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, which involves making key estimates that require significant judgment. The lease period is estimated on the basis of the non-cancellable period and the periods covered by renewal options which may be exercised at the Alantra Group's discretion and which it is reasonably certain to do so. In its assessment, the Group takes into account all the available information and analyses key matters (investments made and the amortisation period of said investments) that represent an economic incentive for exercising (or not) a renewal or cancellation option. The Group also takes into account the time horizon over which the strategic planning process of its activities takes place. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease period if any significant event occurs or there is a change in circumstances under its control and which could affect its ability to exercise (or not) an extension or cancellation option (e,g, a change in business strategy). The weighted average lease period at 31 December 2022 was 5.53 years (31 December 2021: 3.87 years).

Assumptions are also used to calculate the discount rate as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not always readily available. The Group uses the risk-free interest rate at the lease commencement date to calculate the present value of the lease payments, adjusted for each country, currency and lease period, plus an adjustment to reflect the Group's own risk. At 31 December 2022, the weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to discount the lease liabilities recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position is 1.40% (31 December 2021: 0.99%).

j) Tax assets and liabilities

"Deferred tax assets", "Deferred tax liabilities" and "Trade and other receivables – Current tax assets" and "Trade and other payables – Current tax liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position include the amount of all corporate income tax assets and liabilities, which are classified where applicable as: "current" (balances receivable or payable for tax within the next 12 months) and "deferred" (balances receivable or payable for tax in future years including, as the case may be, those arising from tax loss carryforwards or unused tax credit or deductions).

k) Current and non-current assets and liabilities

Current assets are those that the Group intends to sell, consume or realise during the normal operating cycle, and those that are expected to mature, be disposed of or realised within twelve months of the reporting period; or are cash or cash equivalents. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Current liabilities comprise any obligations related with the normal operating cycle that the Group intends to settle during said cycle, and those that are expected to mature or expire within twelve months of the reporting period. They include salaries payable. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

l) Other non-current assets and liabilities

"Other current assets" and "Other non-current assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise the balance of assets not recognised under other line items, and include advances and loans to personnel and other assets.

"Other current liabilities" and "Other non-current liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise the balance of payables not included in other categories.

These balances include all prepayments and accrued income and accrued expenses and deferred income, with the exception of accrued interest which is recognised in the line items including the financial instruments giving rise to the corresponding interest balances. They are also classified as "current" and "non-current" as per the criteria described in point k) of this note.

m) Own equity instruments

An equity instrument represents a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Own equity instruments are only those that meet the following conditions:

- The instrument includes no contractual obligation for the issuer that requires it: (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.

- If the instrument will or may be settled in the issuer's own equity instruments, it is: (i) a non-derivative that includes no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or (ii) a derivative that will be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

Gains or losses on trading in own equity instruments, including issuance and cancellation of these instruments, are recognised directly against equity. Any costs incurred in transactions involving own equity instruments are charged against equity after deducting any related tax incentives.

The changes in value of own equity instruments are not recognised in the financial statements. The considerations received or delivered in exchange for these instruments are directly included in or deducted from consolidated equity.

n) Assets under management

Assets managed by the Group that are owned by third parties are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. Income from such activity is recognised under "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 25).

o) Personnel expenses

Pension plan and other post-employment commitments

The Group had no material pension plan commitments with its staff at the 2022 and 2021 reporting closes.

Termination benefits

Under current Spanish legislation, the Group is required to pay termination benefits to employees whose employment is terminated when certain conditions are met. Compensation paid to employees laid off in 2022 and 2021 is recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 25). The Company's directors considered that at 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no reasons for booking an additional provision for such commitments at said dates.

p) Income tax

Income tax expenses or income tax rebates include both current and deferred tax expense or income and are recognised under "Income tax" on the consolidated statement of financial position.

A temporary difference exists when there is a difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base. The tax base of an asset or liability is the amount attributed to that asset or liability for tax purposes. A taxable temporary difference is one that will generate a future obligation for the Group to make a payment to the related tax authorities. A deductible temporary difference is one that will generate a right for the Group to a rebate or a reduction in the tax charge in the future.

Tax credits and deductions and tax loss carryforwards are amounts that, after performance of the activity or obtainment of the profit or loss giving entitlement to them, are not used for tax purposes in the related tax return until the conditions for doing so established in the tax regulations are met, and the Group considers it probable that they will be used in future periods.

Current tax assets and liabilities are the taxes that are expected to be recoverable from or payable to the related tax authorities within 12 months from the date they are recognised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are amounts of income tax expected to be recoverable or payable, respectively, in future periods.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all significant taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences and from tax credits and rebates and tax loss carryforwards are only recognised when it is deemed probable that the Group will generate future taxable profits against which these assets may be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised in connection with the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit (loss) nor taxable profit (tax loss).

The deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised are reassessed each year in order to ascertain whether they still exist, and the appropriate adjustments are made on the basis of the findings of the analyses performed.

Article 7 of Act 16/2012 of 27 December, adopting various tax measures aimed at consolidating public finances and boosting economic activity, establishes that depreciation and amortisation of property and equipment, intangible assets and investment property for the tax periods beginning in 2013 and 2014 for those entities that, in those years, did not meet the requirements established in sections 1, 2 or 3 of Article 108 of the Consolidated Spanish Corporate Tax Act (approved by Royal Decree-Law 4/2004 of 5 March) will be deducted from the tax base up to 70% of that which would have been tax deductible if this percentage had not been applied, pursuant to sections 1 and 4 of Article 11 of this act. Any depreciation or amortisation charges that are not tax deductible pursuant to this article will be deducted on a straight-line basis over 10 years or, optionally, over the useful life of the asset as from the first tax period beginning in 2015. Moreover, Additional Transitional Provision 37 of Corporate Tax Act 27/2014 of 27 November, establishes that taxpayers subject to the tax rate stipulated in section 1 of Article 29 of said act and to whom the limit on tax-deductible depreciation and amortisation charge set forth in Article 7 of Act 16/2012 of 27 December, applies will be entitled to deduct from the tax liability 5% of the amounts in the tax base (2% in the tax periods beginning in 2015) deriving from depreciation and amortisation charges not deducted in the tax periods commencing in 2013 and 2014.

Article 13,2 of Spanish Corporate Tax Act 27/2014 of 27 November provides that impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, on investment property, on intangible assets (including goodwill), on securities representing a share of the capital or equity of entities and on debt securities are not considered tax deductible expenses. In this respect, Transitional Provision 15 of Corporate Tax Act 27/2014 of 27 November provides that the reversal of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets and debt securities that were considered tax deductible in tax periods begun prior to 1 January 2015 will be included in the Corporate Tax base for the tax period in which their value is recovered for accounting purposes; and Transitional Provision 16 of said Corporate Tax Act provides that the reversal of impairment losses on securities representing a share of the capital or equity of entities that were taken as tax deductible in the Corporate Tax base in tax periods begun prior to 1 January 2013 (in accordance with the provisions of the then prevailing Royal Decree 4/2004 of 5 March which approved the revised text of the Corporate Tax Act), irrespective of their accounting allocation in the profit or loss statement, will be included in the tax base for the period in which the value of equity at year-end exceeds the value at the start of the year, in proportion to their share, taking into account the contributions or returns of contributions made therein, and limited by said excess, For these purposes, the positive difference between the value of equity at the end and start of the year, on the terms of this paragraph, will be understood to correspond, first, to impairment losses that have been taken as tax deductible.

Nevertheless, Royal Decree-Law 3/2016 of 2 December, which adopted tax measures aimed at strengthening public finances and other urgent social measures, provides that, in all cases, the reversal of impairment losses on securities representing a share of the capital or equity of entities that were tax deductible in the Corporate Tax base in tax periods begun prior to 1 January 2013, will be included, at least, in equal parts in the tax base for each of the five tax periods begun on or after 1 January 2016.

Corporation Tax Law 27/2014, of 27 November, establishes, inter alia, a reduction over two years of the standard corporate income tax rate which was 30% until 31 December 2014. Since 1 January 2016 the rate has been 25%.

Lastly, Article 16 of Corporate Tax Act 27/2014 of 27 November provides that net financial expenses will be deductible up to the limit of 30 percent of operating profit for the year (within the meaning given in said article). In any event, net financial expenses of EUR 1 million will be deductible for the tax period.

Following the amendment to Law 27/2014, of 27 November, on Corporate Income Tax, introduced by Article 61 of Law 22/2021, of 28 December, on the General State Budget for 2022 (with effect for tax periods starting from 1 January 2022, and in force indefinitely), the net tax payable by companies whose turnover is less than 20 million euros in the 12 months prior to the date on which the tax period begins, or who file consolidated tax returns in accordance with Chapter VI, Title VII of the Corporate Income Tax Law, irrespective of the amount of their net turnover, may not be less than 15% of their tax base, plus or minus the amounts resulting from the application of Article 105 of said Corporate Income Tax Law, less the Investment Reserve required per Article 27 of Law 19/1994, of 6 July, amending the Economic and Tax Regime governing the Canary Islands. This amount is treated as the minimum income tax payable. This amendment does not apply to companies that are taxed at the rates established in Sections 3, 4 and 5 or Article 29 of the Corporate Income Tax Law or to entities governed by Law 11/2009, of 26 October, regulating listed public limited companies operating in the real estate market.

As a result of the takeover described in Note 1, at its meeting on the 22 July 2015 the Company’s Board of Directors resolved that the Company would file consolidated tax returns with the Alantra Group of which it is parent (see Note 19) and includes certain group companies.

Further, as a result of the aforementioned merger, at its meeting on 22 July 2015 the Company's Board of Directors agreed to file VAT returns under the special regime for the new tax group of which it is parent (see Note 19) and includes certain group companies.

Lastly, on 12 November 2020, the Company joined the consolidated tax reporting regime in the United Kingdom (with effect from 1 April 2017), which integrates together with Alantra ICA Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd), Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., Alantra Capital Markets, Sociedad de Valores, S.A. (UK Branch) - branch owned by the Group until 4 April 2021 - and Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. (Uk Branch) - branch owned by the Group until the financial year 2018 -.

The Company filed individual tax returns prior to the Merger described in Note 1 because it did not pertain to a group.

q) *Consolidated statement of cash flows*

The following terms are used in the consolidated statement of cash flows:

- Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, which are considered current, highly liquid investments that have little risk of changing in value.

- Operating activities: the principal revenue-producing activities of the Group, and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.

- Investing activities: the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.

- Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and borrowings of the Group provided these are not operating activities.

In preparing the consolidated statements of cash flows, "Cash and cash equivalents" were considered to be short-term, highly liquid investments that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, The Group therefore classifies the balances of current accounts and any time deposits or those concerning reverse repurchase agreements under "Cash and cash equivalents" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 13).

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of the liabilities arising from the Group's financing activities is set out in Note 17, distinguishing those changes that generate cash flows from those that do not.

r) *Consolidated other comprehensive income*

The consolidated statement of other comprehensive income presents the income and expenses generated by the Group as a result of its business activity in the year. A distinction is made between income and expenses recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, on one hand, and, on the other, income and expenses recognised directly in consolidated equity pursuant to prevailing laws and regulations.

Accordingly, this statement presents:

a. The consolidated profit or loss for the period.

b. Net income and expense recognised temporarily in consolidated equity (and therefore subsequently taken to profit and loss for the period).

c. Net income and expense recognised definitively in consolidated equity (and therefore not subsequently taken to profit and loss for the period).

d. The income tax incurred in respect of the items indicated in b) and c) above.

e. Total recognised income and expense, calculated as the sum of all of the above (total comprehensive income for the period).

Changes in income and expense recognised in consolidated equity as hedging transactions, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, translation differences or share in other comprehensive income from investments in joint ventures and associates, as well as other income and expenses are broken down into:

a. Valuation gains (losses): includes the amount of income, net of expenses incurred in the year, recognised directly in consolidated equity.

b. Amounts transferred to profit or loss: includes the amount of the revaluation gains and losses previously recognised in equity, albeit in the same year, which are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

c. Other reclassifications: includes, where applicable, the amount of the transfers made in the year between line items in accordance with current regulations.

The amounts of these items are presented gross and the related tax effect is recognised under "Income tax", except for amounts relating to entities accounted for using the equity method which are presented net of the tax effect.

s) Consolidated statement of changes in equity

The consolidated statement of changes in equity presents all the changes in consolidated equity, including any arising from changes in accounting policies and from the correction of errors. This statement accordingly presents a reconciliation between the carrying amount of each component of consolidated equity at the beginning and the end of the period, grouping changes into the following headings according to their nature:

a. Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria and restatements to correct errors: include the changes in consolidated equity arising as a result of the retrospective adjustments and restatements of the balances in the consolidated financial statements due to changes in accounting policies or to the correction of errors.

b. Total comprehensive income for the period: includes, in aggregate form, the total items recognised in the consolidated statement of recognised income and expense.

c. Transactions with partners and owners: includes any items recognised in relation to capital increases and decreases, dividend pay-outs, transactions with treasury shares and own equity instruments, and other transactions with partners and owners.

d. Other changes in equity: includes the remaining items recognised in consolidated equity, including allocations of profit, equity-instrument-based payments, transfers between consolidated equity items, and any other increases or decreases in consolidated equity.

t) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's functional currency and presentation currency in its consolidated financial statements is the euro. Therefore, transactions in currencies other than the euro are deemed to be foreign currency transactions and are recognised by applying the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Balances in foreign currencies are translated to euros in two consecutive phases:

- Translation of foreign currency to the functional currency (currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates) and

- Translation to euros of the aforesaid balances in the functional currencies of the entities with a non-euro functional currency.

Exchange differences arising on translating foreign currency balances into the functional currency of consolidated entities are generally recognised net under "Exchange differences" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. As an exception to this rule, exchange differences concerning financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss together with all other changes that may affect the fair value of the instrument, and exchange differences arising on non-monetary items measured at fair value through equity are recognised under "Items that can be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the period – Translation differences" in the consolidated statement of financial position until they are realised.

At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euros at the rates then prevailing. Any resulting gains or losses, where applicable, are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

The gain generated on the acquisition of a business abroad is recognised in the same functional currency as the business and converted at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Income and expenses arising from exchange differences on intragroup payables and receivables denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of one of the parties are not eliminated on consolidation. Unless the payable or receivable is part of a net investment in a foreign company, said differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The exchange rates used by the Company in translating the foreign currency balances to euros for the purpose of preparing the financial statements, taking into account the criteria mentioned above, were the official rates published by the European Central Bank.

In 2022 and 2021, the Group held cash in foreign currencies (i.e., currencies other than the functional currency of each company at individual level).

Translation of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies

The financial statements of subsidiaries with a functional currency other than the presentation currency (the euro) were translated to euros as follows:

- The assets and liabilities in their consolidated statement of financial position were translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

- Equity items were translated at historical exchange rates.

- Profit or loss statement items and the corresponding reserves were translated at the cumulative average exchange rates for the period in which they arose. Pursuant to that policy, the Group considers that during the year there were significant variations in exchange rates which, due to their relevance for the accounts as a whole, required application of the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date instead of the aforesaid average exchange rates.

- Any resulting exchange differences were recognised as a separate component of equity under "Items that can be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss for the period – Translation differences" or "Non-controlling interests".

When control, joint control or a significant influence over a company with a functional currency other than the euro is lost, the translation differences recognised as a component of equity relating to that company are recognised in profit or loss at the same time as the gain or loss on the disposal is recognised. If the investee with a functional currency other than the euro is a jointly-controlled entity or associate and it is partially disposed of, without giving rise to a change in its classification as an investee or the jointly-controlled entity becomes an associate, only the proportional part of the translation differences is recognised in profit or loss, If an ownership interest in a subsidiary with these characteristics is disposed of without losing control over said company, this proportional part of the cumulative translation difference is attributed to the share of non-controlling interests.

The exchange values in euros of the main consolidated asset and liability balances held by the Group in foreign currencies at 31 December 2022, classified according to their nature, are detailed below:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Exchange Value			
	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	Other Currencies	Total Foreign Currencies
Assets:				
Intangible assets – Goodwill (Note 6)	19,324	29,577	13,814	62,715
Property and equipment (Note 7)	2,462	11,417	2,349	16,228
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 8)	-	15,395	658	16,053
Non-current financial assets (Note 9)	-	-	926	926
Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables (Note 10)	5,373	3,649	1,748	10,770
Trade and other receivables – Other receivables (Note 19)	-	2,717	46	2,763
Current financial assets (Note 11)	-	-	926	926
Others current financial assets (Note 12)	151	2,023	52	2,226
Cash and cash equivalents – Current accounts (Note 13)	16,744	35,414	5,047	57,205
Total assets	**44,054**	**100,192**	**25,566**	**169,812**
Liabilities:				
Non-current financial liabilities (Note 17)	1,758	11,379	3,435	16,572
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 19)	277	165	-	442
Current financial liabilities (Note 17)	631	423	1,761	2,815
Non-Current Provisions (Note 16)	83	91	-	174
Trade and other payables- (Note 18)				
Payables to suppliers	317	1,882	325	2,524
Other payables	3,511	18,902	2,302	24,715
Current tax liabilities	7	(5)	145	147
Others current liabilities (Note 12)	6	-	-	6
Total liabilities	**6,590**	**32,837**	**7,968**	**47,395**

The exchange values in euros of the main consolidated asset and liability financial position held by the Group in foreign currencies at 31 December 2021, classified according to their nature, are detailed below:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Exchange Value			
	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	Other Currencies	Total Foreign Currencies
Assets:				
Intangible assets – Goodwill (Note 6)	20,846	31,219	13,178	65,243
Property and equipment (Note 7)	2,908	2,322	2,099	7,329
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 8)	-	18,146	324	18,470
Non-current financial assets (Note 9)	677	469	239	1,385
Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables (Note 10)	1,664	16,724	5,885	24,273
Trade and other receivables – Other receivables (Note 19)	-	-	-	-
Current financial assets (Note 11)	1	-	429	430
Cash and cash equivalents – Current accounts (Note 13)	27,349	39,903	17,136	84,388
Total assets	**53,445**	**108,783**	**39,290**	**201,518**
Liabilities:				
Non-current financial liabilities (Note 17)	2,250	1,307	1,413	4,970
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 19)	576	24	-	600
Current financial liabilities (Note 17)	601	824	512	1,937
Non-Current Provisions (Note 16)	69	68	-	137
Trade and other payables-				
Payables to suppliers	970	2,807	1,293	5,070
Other payables	14,274	20,626	8,400	43,300
Current tax liabilities	1,484	746	1,828	4,058
Total liabilities	**20,224**	**26,402**	**13,446**	**60,072**

The effect of translating values in the functional currencies of the foreign companies to the Company's functional currency is recognised under "Items that can be subsequently reclassified to profit and loss for the period – Translation differences". The breakdown of this line item by company at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

		Thousands of Euros	
	Currency	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Alantra AG (2)	Swiss franc	2,162	1,679
Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP (2)	Pound sterling	1,643	1,426
Alantra Chile SPA (2) (4)	Chilean peso	(659)	(655)
Alantra US Corporation, LLC (2) (3)	US dollar	(555)	(269)
Alantra Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (2)	Chinese yuan	112	149
Alantra Hong Kong Limited (2)	Hong Kong dollar	92	35
Alantra Corporate Finance México, S.A. de C.V. (2)	Mexican peso	(84)	(10)
Singer Capital Markets Ltd. (1) (5)	Pound sterling	(1,066)	(23)
Alantra Nordics, AB (2) (6)	Swedish krona	(42)	(19)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited (2) (7)	Pound sterling	(93)	27
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd)(2)	Pound sterling	(11)	2
EQMC GP, LLC (2)	US dollar	(1)	(1)
		1.498	**2.341**

(1) Companies consolidated using the equity method (see Note 2.14)
(2) Fully consolidated companies (see Note 2.14).
(3) Includes the effect of the homogenisation of the consolidated Alantra, LLC and Alantra Tech USA, LLC which is fully consolidated and whose functional currency is the US dollar.
(4) Includes the effect of unifying the treatment of subsidiary Landmark Capital S.A., which is consolidated using the equity method and whose functional currency is the Chilean peso.
(5) Includes the effect of unifying the treatment of subsidiary Singer Cpaital Markets Ltd , which is consolidated using the equity method and whose functional currency is the Pound sterling.

(6) Includes the effect of unifying the treatment of subsidiary Denmark ApS, which is fully consolidated and whose functional currency is the Danish krone.
(7) Includes the effect of unifying the consolidation of Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited which is fully consolidated and has the Pound sterling as its functional currency.

u) Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions are those carried out with group companies and entities or individuals meeting the requirements set forth in IAS 24.

The Group carries out all transactions with related parties at arm's length.

v) Provisions and contingencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Company's directors distinguish between:

a. Provisions: balances payable for an amount that is estimated to cover present obligations, arising from past events, whose nature is clearly specified but of uncertain timing or amount, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. These obligations may arise as a result of:

   - A legal or contractual obligation.

   - A tacit or implicit obligation deriving from the creation by the Group of a valid expectation on the part of third parties with regard to its discharge of certain responsibilities. These expectations are created when the Group publicly accepts certain responsibilities or by means of an established pattern of past behaviour or published policies.

   - The virtually certain trend in regulation in certain aspects, specifically draft legislation which the Group will certainly be bound by.

   Over the ordinary course of its operations, the Group is subject to the supervision of competent regulatory bodies. The Company's directors do not expect any matters to arise as a result of the actions of these bodies that would have a significant impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

   Provisions are quantified using the best information available regarding the consequences of the obligating event and are re-estimated at each reporting date, taking into account the financial effect if significant. The same provisions are applied to meet the specific obligations for which they were initially recognised and are reversed, totally or partially, whenever said obligations disappear. They are recognised under "Non-current provisions" and "Current provisions" in the consolidated statement of financial position according to their nature.

b. Contingent liabilities: possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Group. They include present obligations whose settlement is not likely to generate an outflow of cash resources embodying economic benefits or whose amount cannot be quantified in a sufficiently reliable manner.

c. Contingent assets: possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence is conditional on, and will be confirmed only by, the occurrence or non-occurrence of events beyond the control of the Group. Contingent assets are not recognised in either the consolidated statement of financial position or the consolidated statement of profit or loss, but their existence is disclosed in the accompanying notes wherever it is deemed probable that they will give rise to an inflow of resources embodying economic benefits.

Contingent liabilities are recognised neither in the consolidated statement of financial position nor in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (except for those recorded in a business combination), but are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

At the end of 2022 certain litigation and claims were in process against the Company arising from the ordinary course of its operations. The Company's directors and external lawyers consider that it is unlikely these legal proceedings will prejudice the Company and that it is not necessary to recognise a provision at year-end 2022.

w) Business combinations

The acquisition by the parent of control over a subsidiary constitutes a business combination and is accounted for using the acquisition method. In subsequent consolidations, the elimination of the investment in, or net assets of, these subsidiaries is carried out, as a general rule, on the basis of the amounts resulting from the use of the acquisition method on the date control was obtained. Thus, the acquisition date is determined and the cost of the business combination calculated, recognising the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their fair value on said date.

The cost of the business combination is the sum of:

- The acquisition-date fair values of any assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued, and

- The fair value of any contingent consideration that depends on future events or on compliance with certain pre-established conditions.

The cost of the business combination does not include expenses relating to the issue of equity instruments offered or financial liabilities delivered in exchange for the items acquired.

Lawyers' fees and fees for other professional services related to the combination, in addition to expenses generated internally in this connection, are also excluded from the cost of the combination. These amounts are taken directly to consolidated statement of profit or loss.

In a business combination achieved in stages, goodwill or negative goodwill on any previously held equity interest prior to the acquisition date (the date on which it gains control) is the difference between:

- The cost of the business combination plus the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; and

- The value of the identifiable assets acquired less the liabilities undertaken, determined in the manner described above.

The acquirer will also recognise an asset in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Intangible assets – Goodwill" if on the acquisition date there is a positive difference between:

- The sum of the price paid plus the amount of all non-controlling interests, plus the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree; and

- The fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed,

In the exceptional case that the difference arising in the business combination is negative, it is recognised as income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 1).

Any gain or loss arising from measurement at fair value at the date control of the investee is obtained is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. If the equity interest had been measured previously at fair value, any changes in fair value not recognised in profit or loss for the period are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The cost of the business combination is presumed to be the best estimate of acquisition-date fair value of any previously held equity interest (see Note 2.14).

If the measurement procedures of a business combination necessary to apply the acquisition method explained above are incomplete by the end of the reporting period, the acquirer will report the provisional amounts. The acquirer may adjust the provisional amounts recognised during the period necessary to obtain the required information. This period will not exceed one year. The effects of the adjustments made in this period are accounted for retrospectively, also adjusting the comparative information retrospectively if necessary.

Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss, unless the consideration was classified as equity, in which case, subsequent changes in its fair value are not recognised.

x) Share-based payments

The Group measures goods or services received and any corresponding increase in equity in transactions with share-based payments directly at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless the fair value cannot be reliability estimated. If the Group cannot reliably estimate the fair value of the goods or services received, their value and any corresponding increase in equity will be measured indirectly based on the fair value of the equity instruments allocated.

If the equity instruments granted do not vest until the counterparty completes a specified period of service, the Group shall presume that the services to be rendered by the counterparty as consideration for those equity instruments will be received in the future, during the vesting period. The Group shall account for those services as they are rendered by the counterparty during the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity.

Typically, equity instruments are granted to employees on the basis they continue to provide their services in the Group over a specific period of time, Conditions may also be imposed involving performance targets (such as a specified increase in the Group's profit or increase in its share price). Any vesting conditions other than market conditions shall not be taken into consideration when estimating the fair value of the shares or equity instruments on the measurement date.

When applying the aforementioned requirements, the Group recognises an amount for the services received during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest and revises that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. On a cumulative basis, no amount is recognised for goods or services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition.

Two of the subsidiaries are subject to a shareholders' agreement including the payment of shares in this subsidiary, although this has no material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements (see Note 2).

y) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's most senior operating decision-maker (Board of Directors) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment reporting as per applicable standards (IFRS 8) for the main business units, geographies and main customers is provided in Note 28.

4. Distribution of the Company's profit

a) Distribution of the Company's profit

At the General Meeting on 27 April 2022, shareholders approved the proposed distribution of the Company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The proposed distribution of the Company's 2022 profit that the Board of Directors will bring before the General Meeting for approval is shown below, together with the proposal approved for 2021:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Basis of distribution:		
Net profit for the period	45,220	43,459
Distribution:		
Legal reserve	-	-
Other reserves	13,568	8,716
Final dividend	19,300	21,232
Interim dividends–		
Approved prior to year-end	12,352	13,511
	45,220	**43,459**

On 27 April 2022, the Company's General Meeting agreed to distribute a final dividend of EUR 21,232 thousand against 2021 profits. This final dividend was paid on 13 May 2022.

At its meeting on 26 October 2022, the Company's Board of Directors also resolved to distribute an interim dividend of EUR 12,352 thousand against 2022 profit, which was paid on 12 November 2022.

The provisional financial statements prepared by the Company's Board of Directors pursuant to legal requirements (Article 277 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act) demonstrating the existence of sufficient funds to distribute said interim dividends were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	30 september 2021	30 September 2022
Net profit at dividend distribution date	26,172	16,124
Interim dividend paid out	-	-
Allowance to legal reserve	-	-
Available net profit	26,172	16,124
Amount of profit proposed for distribution	**13,511**	**12,352**
Available cash before pay-out (including repo)	31,349 (*)	20,400 (*)
Gross amount of interim dividend	13,511	12,352
Remaining cash	**17,838**	**8,048**

(*) Including the fair value of Mutuafondo Corto Plazo, FI.

b) Earnings per share

i. Basic earnings per share

The Group's basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing its net profit for a specific period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during said period, excluding the average number of treasury shares held in the period.

Accordingly:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Net profit for the period attributable to the parent	40,207	56,082
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	38,631,404	38,631,404
Conversion of convertible debt		
Adjusted number of shares	38,631,404	38,631,404
Basic earnings per share (euros)	**1.04**	**1.45**

ii. Diluted earnings per share

The Group's diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders, adjusted for the effects of dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares of the Company.

The diluted earnings per share would therefore be:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Net profit for the period attributable to the parent	40,207	56,082
Adjusted number of shares	38,631,404	38,631,404
Basic earnings per share (euros)	**1.04**	**1.45**

Treasury stock from 2022 and 2021 has been taken into account to calculate the adjusted number of shares.

5. Remuneration and other benefits to the Company's Board of Directors and Key Management Personnel

5.1 Remuneration of the Board of Directors

As per the Company's Bylaws, board members will be remunerated as follows for performing their duties as such:

- A fixed annual fee; and

- Per diems for attending meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board committees on which they serve.

On approval by shareholders at the General Meeting, board remuneration can consist of the delivery of shares or share options. At the General Meeting, shareholders will, where applicable, set the maximum number of shares that can be assigned each year, the price or system for calculating the strike price of the options, or the value of the shares that may be used as a reference, and the duration of the plan. This method of remuneration has not been used to date.

Each board member's remuneration for serving on the Board will be determined by the Board of Directors taking into account his/her duties and responsibilities, positions held on board committees and other relevant objective factors.

An individual breakdown of the remuneration of the Company's board members, showing fixed pay and *per diems* for attending the meetings of the Board and board committees in 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

		Euros			
		2022		2021	
Board Member	Type of Director	Fixed Remuneration	Per Diem	Fixed Remuneration	Per Diem
Mr. Santiago Eguidazu Mayor	Executive	54,000	12,000	54,000	12,000
Mr. Santiago Bergareche Busquet	External	54,000	12,000	54,000	12,000
Mr. José Javier Carretero Manzano	Independent	36,000	23,250	36,000	21,000
Mr. Luis Carlos Croissier Batista	Independent	45,000	28,500	45,000	25,500
Mr. Jorge Mataix Entero	Proprietary	36,000	16,500	36,000	16,500
Mr. José Antonio Abad Zorrilla	Proprietary	36,000	15,000	36,000	15,750
Ms. María Luisa Garaña Corces	Independent	36,000	22,500	36,000	19,500
Mr. Josep Pique Camps (1)	Proprietary	-	-	11,800	4,500
Ms. Silvia Reina Pardo(2)	Proprietary	36,000	12,000	23,600	6,000
Ms. Diane Segalen (3)	Independent	36,000	17,250	36,000	16,500
		369,000	159,000	368,400	149,250
		528,000		**517,650**	

(1) Mr. Josep Pique Camps, ceased to be a director on 28 April 2021.

(2) Ms. Silvia Reina Pardo was co-opted onto the Board of Directors of the Company on 28 April 2021.

(3) Diane Segalen ceased to be a member of the Board of directors of the Company on 25 January 2023.

The Board of Directors also agreed to the payment of an additional fixed remuneration in 2022 and 2021 to the following Directors for their additional dedication to their duties as Directors:

	Euros	
	2022	2021
MR. Santiago Eguidazu Mayor	-	200,000
MR. José Javier Carretero Manzano	30,000	25,000
MR. Luis Carlos Croissier Batista	40,000	30.000
Ms. María Luisa Garaña Corces	30,000	25,000
	100.000	**280.000**

At the end of the 2022 financial year, the number of directors of Alantra Partners, S.A. is nine directors, 6 men and 3 women.

The amount accrued in this respect was EUR 628 thousand and EUR 798 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively, recorded under "Other operating expenses" in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 26). At 31 December 2022 and 2021, some EUR 232 thousand and EUR 408 thousand, respectively were pending payment in this respect, which are included under "Trade and other payables – Other payables" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 18).

In 2022, EUR 804 thousand was effectively paid for this concept (EUR 763 thousand in 2021).

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, no loans or advances had been granted to the Company's serving and former board members, and no guarantee obligations or pension or life insurance commitments had been assumed on their behalf.

In 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded EUR 29 thousand and EUR 30 thousand, respectively, under "Other operating expenses" in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated statement of profit or loss in respect of the premiums paid for civil liability insurance covering damages caused by acts or omissions of Directors.

5.2. Remuneration of Key Management Personnel and members of the Board of Directors as directors of the Company

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group had four senior managers in both years, (not including the executive director). Based on this figure, total remuneration to key management personnel in 2022 was EUR 2,713 thousand; recognised under "Personnel expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (EUR 2,653 thousand at 31 December 2021) - see Note 26 -. At 31 December 2022, EUR 1,625 thousand was payable for this concept and recognised under "Trade and other payables – Other payables" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position (31 December 2021: EUR 1,803 thousand) (see Note 19). These were practically all settled in full at the date of preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The amount actually paid for this item in 2022 was EUR 2,891 thousand (EUR 1,945 thousand in 2021).

In addition, in 2021, loans were granted to certain members of the Group's senior management, amounting to EUR 2,330 thousand, for the acquisition of 150,000 treasury shares from the Company, of which EUR 100 and 40 thousand were repaid during 2022 and 2021 (see Note 9.3). These loans accrue interest at a floating rate tied to the Euribor + 1%

In 2022, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr Santiago Eguidazu Mayor, as executive director, received a fixed remuneration of 1,400 thousand euros and a variable remuneration of 1,681 thousand euros (a fixed remuneration of 1,000 thousand euros and a variable remuneration of 2,352 thousand euros in 2021) as remuneration for his activities, approved by the Board of Directors at the proposal of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee. At 31 December 2022, Euros 2,036 thousand (Euros 2,099 thousand at 31 December 2021) are outstanding in this connection and are recognised under "Trade and other payables - Other payables" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position. The amount effectively settled for this item during the financial year 2022 amounts to 3,582 thousand euros (1,968 thousand euros in the financial year 2021). At the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated annual accounts, Euros 1,378 thousand had been settled in this connection.

This bonus has two components: i) a quantitative component (requiring the approval of the Company's audit committee) equivalent to 3.2% of the Company's pre-tax profit, excluding the result of operations or accounting adjustments not realised in cash or cash equivalents, which the Company's Audit Committee is required to verify; and ii) a qualitative component calculated according to criteria, indicators and/or parameters determined annually by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, and is linked to targets that include, principally, the following: (i) the development of the skills of the team of professionals that works for the Company's group, (ii) the sustainability of revenue streams, (iii) encouraging sound and effective risk management and (iv) the design and execution of corporate operations that contribute to the generation of value for society, and (v) maximising shareholder value. The amount established in the paragraph above may be adjusted upward or downward by up to 90% to reflect the extent to which these targets are met (this percentage was approved by the Company's General Meeting on 27 April 2022).

Once the remuneration of the Chairman of the Board of Directors is determined in accordance with the above, EUR 1,100 thousand is deducted unless the variable remuneration is less than said amount, in which case the Chairman of the Board of Directors will receive no variable remuneration.

If, while this Remuneration Policy is in force (i) Directive (EU) 2019/2034 on the prudential supervision of investment firms were to be transposed into Spanish legislation, and (ii) the financial supervisor were to remove the current limiting restrictions on the ratio of the variable to the fixed components of the total remuneration of the key executives, the Chairman's fixed remuneration would return to an amount of EUR 300,000 and the percentage of upward or downward adjustment of the variable remuneration would return to 60%. Any reversal of conditions would take place with economic effect from 1 January of the year in which the circumstances described are achieved.

The Company has not established any deferral period for the payment of the amounts accrued and payable in respect of the Chairman of the Board of Directors' variable remuneration.

The Company has not established any malus clause with respect to the Chairman of the Board of Directors' variable remuneration, but it has established a claw-back clause for the recovery of remuneration accrued and paid in the event that the Company restates its annual financial statements and, as a result of said restatement, the figures used to calculate the remuneration are smaller than those originally used.

The Company has made a payment in kind to the Chairman of the Board of Directors comprising 50% of the payments for the health insurance policy covering his immediate family, amounting to EUR 2 thousand. The Company has not made any payments in kind to any other member of the Board of Directors.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, no loans or advances had been granted to the Company's serving and former key management personnel, and no guarantee obligations or pension or life insurance commitments had been assumed on their behalf.

5.3 Information regarding directors' conflicts of interest

At year-end 2023, none of the Company's directors had reported to the Board of Directors any situation of direct or indirect conflicts between the interests of the Company and their own or those of related parties.

5.4 Board members' ownership interests in the Company

Pursuant to Act 26/2003 of 17 July, amending Securities Market Act 24/1988 of 28 July, and the Corporate Enterprises Act, the Company is required to disclose any ownership interests in the Company held by the board members of Alantra Partners, S.A.

A breakdown of the ownership interests in the Company of members of the Board of Directors at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	31/12/2022 (1)				31/12/2021 (1)			
	Total Shares	Total Shares	Total Shares	Total Shares	Total Shares	Percentage Ownership Interest	Direct	Indirect
Mr. Santiago Eguidazu Mayor	6,756,273	17,49%	633,969	6,122,304	6,756,273	17.49%	633,969	6,122,304
Mr. Santiago Bergareche Busquet	14,351	0,04%	14,351	-	14,351	0.04%	4,522	9,829
Mr. José Javier Carretero Manzano	20,090	0,05%	20,090	-	20,090	0.05%	20,090	-
Mr. Luis Carlos Croissier Batista	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Jorge Mataix Entero	2,754,780	7,13%	182,038	2,572,742	2,754,780	7.13%	192,038	2,562,742
Mr. José Antonio Abad Zorrilla	2,764,132	7,16%	100,000	2,664,132	2,764,132	7.16%	100,000	2,664,132
Ms. María Luisa Garaña Corces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Silvia Reina Pardo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Diane Segalen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12,309,626	**31.87%**	**950,447**	**11,359,178**	**12,309,626**	**31,87%**	**950,619**	**11,359,007**

(1) At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company's capital was represented by 38,631,404 shares.

6. Intangible assets

a) Goodwill

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Intangible assets – Goodwill" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position included goodwill generated from the acquisition of shares conferring control of the following companies:

	Year Control Taken	Thousands of Euros	
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
By investee:			
Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.	2010	499	499
Alantra Deutschland GmbH	2013	416	416
Alantra Investment Managers, S.L.	2013	47	47
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L.	2014	31	31
Alantra France Corporate Finance, S.A.S.	2015	141	141
Alantra Nordics AB	2016	86	93
Alantra, LLC (Boston)	2016	19,324	20,846
Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP	2017	28,901	30,505
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited	2018	676	714
Alantra AG	2018	13,728	13,085
UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.	2019	336	336
Alantra Solar Energy Advisor, S.L.	2021	240	240
Deko Data Analytics, S.L.	2022	978	-
		65,403	**66,953**
By currency:			
Euro		2,688	1,710
Pound sterling		29,577	31,219
Swedish Krona		86	93
US dollar		19,324	20,846
Swiss Franc		13,728	13,085
		65,403	**66,953**

The movement recorded in 2022 and 2021 in the balance of "Intangible assets – Goodwill" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position is shown below:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	66,953	62,836
Additions	978	240
Impairment	(2,857)	(337)
Other changes (*)	329	4,214
Balances at the end of the period	**65.403**	**66,953**

(*) Correspond to exchange differences.

Movement in this line item in 2022 was mainly due to the goodwill generated in the acquisition of Deko Data Analytics, S.L. and the impairment loss for part of the goodwill of the Alantra, LLC recognised during the period. (see Note 2.14 and this Note).

In 2022 the Group's directors recognised an impairment loss for part of the goodwill associated with Alantra LLC (Boston) of EUR 2.857 thousand under "Impairment and losses" in the 2022 consolidated income statement. In 2021, the directors of the Group's parent recognised an impairment loss for part of the goodwill associated with the UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. CGU of EUR 337 thousand, under "Impairment of non-current assets" in the 2021 consolidated income statement.

As mentioned in Note 3-h, the cash generating units ("CGUs") to which goodwill has been assigned are periodically tested for impairment, with their carrying amount including the part of goodwill assigned. This testing is done at least annually or whenever there are indications of impairment.

Both the fair values of the CGUs and the assignment of fair value to their assets and liabilities are based on estimates and assumptions which the Group's management have considered appropriate for the circumstances. However, changes in the measurement assumptions used could give rise to a difference in the result of the impairment testing.

The impairment testing calculation uses three key assumptions, which are the ones to which the amount of recoverable value is most sensitive:

- The cash flows projections made by the Group's management, based on the latest available budgets for the next 5 years.

- The constant sustainable growth rate to extrapolate the cash flows, as from the fifth year (2027), beyond the period covered by the budgets or forecasts.

- The rate for discounting future cash flows, which is the same as the cost of capital assigned to each CGU, and which is composed of a risk-free rate plus a premium reflecting the inherent risk of each of the businesses evaluated.

The approach used by the Group's management to determine the values of these assumptions is based both on their projections or, where applicable, on past experience. Those values are uniform with external information sources. Also, the measurement of the two most significant goodwills (CGU assigned to Alantra, LLC – Boston and CGU assigned to Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP) were reviewed by an independent expert (not the Group's external auditor).

Discussed below are the main characteristics (key assumptions, discount rate, growth rates and sensitivity analysis) used in impairment testing of the most important cash generating units:

The measurement methodology used to determine the value in use of the Alantra, LLC (Boston) CGU was to discount the future free cash flows associated with that business for a projection period of five years (until 2027). This was done on an expected cash flow basis involving analysing several possible future scenarios regarding the extent and duration of the pandemic and its impacts on the businesses, i.e. considering various possible cash flow forecasts and assigning probabilities to each scenario. This value in use was determined with the assistance of an independent expert. The key variables on which the financial projections and each scenario are constructed come from estimates of the future revenues and expenses of that company. The present value of future cash flows to be distributed used to determine value in use was calculated using as the discount rate the yield on risk-free assets plus a specific risk premium commensurate with the business analysed. As per this method, the discount rate was 11.90%. The residual value was estimated as the present value of perpetual income as from the last year of the projection (based on the average normalised net operating profit for the projection period) and considering a nominal annual growth rate of 0.5%. The growth rate of residual value was also analysed for sensitivity, which was determined at between 0.30% and 0.80%, while the sensitivity of the discount rate was between 10.90% and 12.90%. In addition, as a check, the measurement metric used by the independent expert was the comparable transaction multiples method. As a result of the aforementioned methods, impairment losses arose of EUR 2,857 thousand which the Group has proceeded to record as indicated previously.

The measurement methodology used to determine the value in use of the Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP CGU was to discount the future free cash flows associated with that business for a projection period of five years (until 2026). This was done on an expected cash flow basis involving analysing possible several scenarios regarding the extent and duration of the pandemic and its impacts on the businesses, i.e. considering various possible cash flow forecasts and assigning probabilities to each scenario. This value in use was determined with the assistance of an independent expert. The key variables on which the financial projections and each scenario are constructed come from estimates of the future revenues and expenses of that company. The present value of future cash flows to be distributed used to determine value in use was calculated using as the discount rate the yield on risk-free assets plus a specific risk premium commensurate with the business analysed. As per this method, the discount rate was 11.82%. The residual value was estimated as the present value of perpetual income as from the last year of the projection (based on the average normalised net operating profit for the projection period) and considering a nominal annual growth rate of 2%. The growth rate of residual value was also analysed for sensitivity, which was determined at between 1.80% and 2.30%, while the sensitivity of the discount rate was between 10.82% and 12.82%. In addition, as a check, the measurement metric used by the independent expert was the comparable transaction multiples method. As a result of the aforementioned methods, no impairment losses arose.

The measurement methodology used by the Group's specialised department to obtain the value in use of the Alantra AG CGU was to discount the future free cash flows associated with that business for a five-year projection period (until 2027). The key variables on which the financial projections are constructed come from estimates of the future revenues and expenses of that company. The present value of future cash flows to be distributed used to determine value in use was calculated using as the discount rate the yield on risk-free assets plus a specific risk premium commensurate with the business analysed. As per this method, the discount rate was 10.50%. The residual value was estimated as the present value of perpetual income as from the last year of the projection (based on the average normalised net operating profit for the projection period) and considering a nominal annual growth rate of 1%. The growth rate of residual value was also analysed for sensitivity, which was determined at between 0.5% and 1.5%, while the sensitivity of the discount rate was between 9.50% and 11.50%. As a result of this analysis, no impairment losses arose.

b) Other intangible assets

The balance of this heading on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 records software and developments acquired by the Group for EUR 778 thousand (EUR 527 thousand at 31 December 2021), Shown below is the movement recorded in this heading in 2022 and 2021:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Software		Development (*)		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost:						
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,243	814	432	432	1,675	1,246
Additions	599	429	-	-	599	429
Disposals	(76)	-	-	-	(76)	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at the end of the period	1,766	1,243	432	432	2,198	1,675
Accumulated amortisation:						
Balance at the beginning of the period	(724)	(596)	(424)	(251)	(1,148)	(847)
Allowances	(266)	(128)	(8)	(173)	(274)	(301)
Disposals	2	-	-	-	2	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at the end of the period	(988)	(724)	(432)	(424)	(1,420)	(1,148)
Intangible assets, net	**778**	**519**	**-**	**8**	**778**	**527**

(*) This item corresponds mainly to developments recognised at the date on which UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. was acquired. These assets were fully amortised in 2021.

Fully amortised intangible assets in use amounted to EUR 753 thousand and EUR 551 thousand at 31 December 2022 and 2021 respectively.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 there were no intangible assets acquired or transferred under a finance lease.

At year-end 2022 and 2021 the Directors of the Company did not regard it necessary to record any impairment of other intangible assets.

7. Property and equipment

The changes in “Property and equipment” on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position in 2022 and 2021, entirely comprising property and equipment for own use, were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Fixtures	Computer Hardware	Furniture	Property and Equipment in Progress	Rights of use	Total
Cost:						
Balances at 1 January 2021	3,214	2,828	1,258	271	21,254	28,825
Additions	594	395	154	1	20,193	21,337
Disposals	-	(4)	-	-	(11,490)	(11,494)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes (*)	60	78	18	(19)	449	586
Balances at 31 December 2021	3,868	3,297	1,430	253	30,406	39,254
Additions	599	1,001	98	25	16,040	17,763
Disposals	(293)	(99)	(16)	-	(630)	(1,038)
Transfers	-	16	-	-	-	16
Other changes (*)	(40)	(32)	9	2	(141)	(202)
Balances at 31 December 2022	4,134	4,183	1,521	280	45,675	55,793
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balances at 1 January 2021	(1,225)	(1,879)	(499)	(160)	(7,897)	(11,660)
Allowances	(363)	(472)	(134)	(21)	(5,593)	(6,583)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	5,182	5,182
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes (*)	(81)	(10)	1	(5)	(247)	(342)
Balances at 31 December 2021	(1,669)	(2,361)	(632)	(186)	(8,555)	(13,403)
Allowances	(433)	(913)	(122)	(19)	(6,699)	(8,186)
Disposals	154	95	11	-	630	890
Transfers	50	(2)	(2)	(9)	(340)	(303)
Other changes (*)	34	27	(9)	(1)	119	170
Balances at 31 December 2022	(1,864)	(3,154)	(754)	(215)	(14,845)	(20,832)
Impairment:						
Balances at 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances (Note 3-g)	(346)	-	-	-	-	(346)
Disposals	346	-	-	-	-	346
Other changes (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances (Note 3-g)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment, net:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2021	**2,199**	**936**	**798**	**67**	**21,851**	**25,851**
Balances at 31 December 2022	**2,270**	**1,029**	**767**	**65**	**30,830**	**34,961**

(*) Mainly includes the effect of translation of fixed asset balances in foreign currency.

Fully depreciated property and equipment in use amounted to EUR 2,771 thousand at 31 December 2022, EUR 2,086 thousand at 31 December 2021.

Property and equipment are covered by appropriate insurance policies. The directors of the Company estimate that the risks to which those fixed assets are subject are sufficiently covered.

All the right-of-use assets associated with lease contracts at 31 December 2022 and 2021 corresponded to offices. The movements in 2022 correspond mainly to changes in the lease agreement for the Group's head offices in London.

The breakdown of liabilities associated with lease contracts by maturity date is as follows (see Note 17):

Lease liabilities (discounted)	Thousands of Euros 2022	2021
Less than one year	6,425	5,745
One to five years	19.454	16,620
After five years	5.922	-
	31.801	**22,365**

8. Investments accounted for using the equity method

This line item comprises the equity/capital instruments issued by Alantra Group investees, which are associated and jointly-controlled entities accounted for using the equity method.

a) Breakdown

Details of this line item on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021, contractual currency and whether or not investees' securities are listed or non-listed are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
By investee:		
Access Capital Partners Group, S.A.	48,617	18,710
Singer Capital Markets Ltd.	15,395	18,146
Alantra Wealth Management	-	10,674
AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.(formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C, S.A.)	8,597	8,794
Avolta Partners, SAS	3,980	-
Indigo Capital, S.A.S.	2,199	2,489
Asabys Asset Services, S.L.	1,239	1,520
Iroise Partners, SAS	1,233	-
33N Ventures, Lda	1,002	-
Landmark Capital, S.A.	658	324
Phoenix Recovery Management, S.L., in liquidation	-	113
Alpina Real Estate GP II, S.A., in liquidation	63	63
Alpina Real Estate GP I, S.A., in liquidation	6	6
Alpina Real Estate GP, S.A., in liquidation	-	-
	82,989	**60,839**
By currency:		
Euro	66,936	42,369
Pound sterling	15,395	18,146
Chilean pesos	658	324
	82,989	**60,839**
Listing status:		
Non-listed	82,989	60,839
	82,989	**60,839**

Material disclosures on associates belonging to the Alantra Group in 2022 and 2021, respectively, are included in Note 2.14.

Since all the companies included in the previous table generated net profits in 2022, the Group recognised these in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. These profits attributable to the Group totalled EUR 6,041 thousand in 2022 (2021: EUR 8,354 thousand), recognised under "Share of profit (loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 23).

The amount attributable to Singer Capital Markets Ltd. includes the consolidated figures of the sub-group comprising Singer Capital Markets Ltd. , Singer Capital Markets Advisory LLP (and Singer Capital Markets Securities Ltd. This amount includes EUR 686 thousand of implicit goodwill generated from the Group's acquisition of Nplus1 Singer Ltd shares in 2012 (see Note 2.14). Said implicit goodwill was generated in sterling, the functional currency of Nplus1 Singer Ltd, and was converted to the Group's functional currency at the rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

The amount corresponding to Landmark Capital, S.A. includes the consolidated figures of the sub-group comprising Landmark Capital, S.A., Landmark Capital Assesoria Empresarial Ltda., Landmark Capital Argentina SRL and Landmark Capital Colombia SAS. At 31 December 2018 said amount included EUR 1,447 thousand (net of impairment) in respect of the implicit goodwill generated on the Group's acquisition in 2016 of shares of Landmark Capital, S.A. (see Note 2.14). In 2019, the Group recognised an impairment loss for the entire amount of this goodwill of EUR 1,419 thousand under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the 2019 consolidated income statement (see Note 28).

The amounts corresponding to Avolta Partners, SAS, Iroise Partners, SAS and 33N Ventures, Lda include EUR 3,609 thousand, EUR 675 thousand and EUR 612 thousand, respectively, in respect of the implicit goodwill generated as a result of these acquisitions made by the Group in 2022 (see Note 2.14).

The amount corresponding to Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. includes the consolidated figures of the sub-group of which this company is the parent. At 31 december 2022 and 2021 this amount includes EUR 31,873 and 14,060 thousand, respectively, associated with underlying goodwill and EUR 9,131 and EUR 2,762 thousand , respectively corresponding to contractual rights arising from relations with the customers of the acquired business (client list), being principally fund management agreements with defined useful lives, as a result of the acquisition in 2022 and 2019 by the Group of Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. y de Access Capital S.A. (see Note 2.14). Said client list is amortised using the reducing balance method, in line with its performance, over an estimated period of five years. Said amortisation amounted to EUR 1,148 thousand and EUR 513 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively, and is charged to "Share of profit (loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method" in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated income statements with the other results contributed by this investee (see Note 23).

The amount corresponding to AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.), Indigo Capital, S.A.S. and Asabys Asset Services, S.L. (which includes the consolidated securities of Asabys Partners, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. of which it holds 100% of the share capital) include EUR 4,202 thousand, EUR 300 thousand and EUR 705 thousand, respectively, associated with implicit goodwill and EUR 2,914 thousand, EUR 1,257 thousand and EUR 696 thousand, respectively, associated with contractual rights arising from relations with clients from the acquired business - client list - generated as a result of the acquisitions by the Group, during financial years 2021 and 2020, of shares of AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.), Indigo Capital, S.A.S. and Asabys Asset Services, S.L. (see Note 2.14). These customer lists are amortised based on the evolution of their activity, over a period estimated at approximately six years. Said amortisation amounted to EUR 1,087 thousand, EUR 1,107 thousand during 2022 and 2021, which is recognised under "Results of entities accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated income statement for 2022, together with the other results contributed by this investee (see Note 2).

In 2021 this amount included EUR 7,645 thousand assigned to implicit goodwill, EUR 598 thousand for contractual rights arising with net customers (client list) and EUR 466 thousand of tax loss carryforwards from prior years (see Note 2.14). The position held by the Group in Alantra Wealth

Management was disposed of in 2022, and the full amount recognised under this heading was derecognised (see Note 2.14).

The method used by the Group's specialist department to measure the value in use of the cash generating unit assigned to Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. was to discount future cash flows associated with this business over a five-year projection period (until 2027).

At 31 December 2022 the Company's directors did not deem it necessary to recognise any impairment of goodwill other than those already disclosed.

9. Non-current financial assets

The breakdown of this line item at 31 December 2022 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	At fair Value Through Profit or Loss	At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	At Amortised Cost	Total
Balances at 1 January 2022	59,357	77,703	12,878	149,938
Additions (*)	2,364	21,345	299	24,008
Transfers to current assets/ liquidations	-	-	-	-
Disposals (*)	(24,889)	(7,911)	(1,335)	(34,135)
Balances at 31 December 2022	**36,832**	**91,137**	**11,842**	**139,811**

(*) Includes valuation adjustments or impairment, as applicable.

The breakdown of this line item at 31 December 2021 was as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	At fair Value Through Profit or Loss	At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	At Amortised Cost	Total
Balances at 1 January 2021	77,023	44,603	3,666	125,292
Additions (*)	3,455	34,102	9,215	46,772
Transfers to current assets/ liquidations	(336)	-	-	(336)
Disposals (*)	(20,785)	(1,002)	(3)	(21,790)
Balances at 31 December 2021	**59,357**	**77,703**	**12,878**	**149,938**

(*) Includes valuation adjustments or impairment, as applicable.

9.1 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Details of this line item on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021, by nature, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Equity instruments	33,516	56,297
Debt securities	-	-
Derivatives	-	-
Other financial assets	3,316	3,060
	36,832	**59,357**

Details of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Percentage Ownership Interest	Thousands of Euros Fair Value	Percentage Ownership Interest	Thousands of Euros Fair Value
Equity instruments:				
Mutuafondo Corto Plazo, F.I. (1)	2.29%	29,866	3.53%	53,434
EQMC, FIL (1) (3)	2.69%	2,400	1.20%	1,478
QMC III Iberian Capital Fund II, FIL (1) (2)	1.37%	966	0.84%	811
Intensify	N.D.	74	N.D.	221
Reputation.com	N.D.	74	N.D.	221
DIVA-E Management Beteiligungs GmbH	N.D.	50	N.D.	50
Rinse, INC.	N.D.	23	N.D.	44
Smart2me, S.L.	0,30%	25	0.30%	25
Microwd Inversiones, S.L.	0,15%	13	0.15%	13
Distrisocial, S.L.	N.D.	25	-	-
		33.516		**56,297**
Other financial assets:				
Loans to employees	N/A	3.102	N/A	2,746
Usufruct of shares	N/A	180	N/A	280
Nueva Capital Privado Inversiones, S.L.	N/A	34	N/A	34
		3.316		**3,060**
		36.832		**59,357**

(1) Fair value calculated on the basis of the last net asset value published by each investee at the measurement date.

(2) Coordinated, managed and administrated by Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. (formerly Alantra Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U.) (an Alantra Group company).

(3) This entity is coordinated, managed and administrated by Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (an Alantra Group company).

Details of the fair value of "Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" are provided in Note 29.

In 2022 the Group did not subscribe any amount of the Mutuafondo Corto Plazo, Fondo de Inversión fund (EUR 16,500 thousand in 2021) and repaid a gross amount of EUR 23,000 thousand (EUR 37,006 thousand in 2021), obtaining losses totalling that are recognised under "Change in fair value of financial instruments" and "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement for 2022 totalling EUR 568 thousand (EUR 296 thousand and EUR 272 thousand, respectively).

In 2022 Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. subscribed Class E units of QMC III, Fondo de Inversión Libre amounting EUR 295 thousand, within the framework of a multi-year incentive programme to certain employees of this entity, approvbed by the entities board. This interest is managed together with a financial liability, thereby significantly eliminating inconsistencies in recognition and measurement.

Similarly, in 2022 and 2021, Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. has subscribed 1,689 and 1,095 thousand euros, respectively, in Class C units of EQMC, Fondo de Inversión Libre. The fair value of these shares at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is Euros 2,400 thousand and Euros 1,478 thousand, respectively, which coincides with the amounts payable to these employees recognised under "Trade and other payables - Other payables" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 (see Note 18). This interest is managed together with a financial liability, thereby significantly eliminating inconsistencies in recognition or measurement.

In addition, in 2021 the Group received shares in Intensify, Reputation.com y Rinse, INC amounting to USD 650 thousand (EUR 221 thousand, EUR 221 thousand and EUR 44 thousand, respectively) as consideration for the provision of certain business and consultancy services. In addition, in 2022 a new ownership interest in Distrisocial, S.L. was included in this connection and a portion of those remaining was sold, leaving a final balance amounting to EUR 197 thousand (EUR 74 thousand, EUR 74 thousand, EUR 23 thousand and EUR 25 thousand).

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 EUR 34 thousand were included in both years corresponding to a loan granted initially to Nueva Capital Privado Inversiones, S.L. – limited partner of Nmás1 Private Equity Fund US No.1, L.P., Nmás1 Private Equity Fund US No.2, L.P. and Nmás1 Private Equity Fund US No.3, L.P. The loan will remain in force until the date on which the aforementioned investment complex is completed. Due to the financial position of these entities, part of the aforementioned loan was impaired in 2018. There were no changes in 2022 and 2021.

In November 2017 Alantra Capital Privado, SGEIC, S.A.U. (an Alantra Group company) granted several credit facilities to staff with a maximum limit equal to 56.083% of their commitments to pay in to the structure of Alantra Private Equity Fund III, which manages this company, and subject to pledging the units acquired as collateral. These employees used the finance to partly settle some of the payment commitments assumed. These credit agreements expire on the same day as the fund's settlement period ends, and therefore any amounts borrowed over the drawdown period must be repaid by employees on the expiration date. At 31 December 2022 these loans at fair value totalled EUR 2,686 thousand (EUR 2,386 thousand at 31 December 2021). The change in their fair value was taken to the 2022 consolidated income statement under "Change in fair value of financial instruments".

In addition, in April 2021, Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L. (an Alantra Group company) conceded certain loans to employees for an amount up to 50% of its disbursement commitments in the fund Alteralia II S.C.A., SICAV-RAIF, which at 31 December of 2022 and 2021 amounted to EUR 397 thousand and EUR 344 thousand. These employees used the finance to partly settle some of the payment commitments assumed. These credit agreements expire on the same day as the fund's settlement period ends, and therefore any amounts borrowed over the drawdown period must be repaid by employees on the expiration date. At 31 December 2022 and 2021 these loans at fair value totalled EUR 416 thousand and EUR 360 thousand . The change in their fair value was taken to the 2022 and 2021 consolidated income statement under "Change in fair value of financial instruments".

Finally, at 31 December 2022 and 2021 this heading also included the usufruct granted over 10.247% of the share capital of Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. (see Note 2.14) amounting to EUR 180 thousand and EUR 280 thousand.

9.2 Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Details of this line item on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021, by nature, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Equity instruments	91,137	77,703
Debt securities	-	-
Derivatives	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
	91,137	**77,703**

Details of "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Percentage Ownership Interest	Thousands of Euros Fair Value	Percentage Ownership Interest	Thousands of Euros Fair Value
Equity instruments:				
Alantra Private Equity Fund III, F.C.R. (1) (5)	8,91%	39.280	8.91%	35,564
Companies heading projects to develop photovoltaic energy plants (2)	10,12%	26.323	10.12%	20,212
Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, S.C.R., S.A. (1) (5)	3,95%	2.973	3.95%	6,500
Alantra Private Equity Fund, III, S.C.R. (1) (5)	9,58%	6.497	9.58%	5,849
Alteralia S.C.A., SICAR (1) (4)	4,57%	1.747	4.57%	3,107
Alteralia II S.C.A., SICAR (1) (6)	1,50%	2.561	1.50%	2,568
Alantra Global Technology Fund (1) (5)	3,27%	672	3.27%	1,126
Sabadell Asabys Health Innovation Investments, S.C.R., S.A. (1)	1,48%	781	1.51%	681
Klima Energy Transition Fund, F.C.R. (1) (5)	2,86%	840	5.90%	582
Mercapital Spanish Buy-Out Fund III Continuation, F.C.R.(1) (7)	1,08%	694	1.08%	561
Titán Infraestructuras, F.C.R. (1)	0,26%	477	0.26%	427
Rhea Secondaries, FCR (1)	4,39%	350	4.39%	200
Alteralia Real Estate Debt, FIL (1) (3)	1%	1.217	0.38%	186
Alantra Desarrollo Solar, SCR, S.A. (1)(5)	0,50%	82	0.50%	84
Nmás1 Private Equity Fund II, F.C.R. – in liquidation – (1) (5)	1,32%	34	1.32%	34
Asabys Top Uo Fund, F.C.R (1)	0,37%	22	0.37%	11
Fundo de Compensação do Trabalho (2)	N/A	9	N/A	6
Other capital instruments (2)	N/A	3	N/A	3
N-Sun Energy, S.L.	1,14%	630		
33N Cibersecurity & Infrastructure Software Fund, FCRE	70%	5.250		
Titan II Infrastructure FCR	0,32%	63		
Alteralia FIL III	N/A	300		
Alantra Private Equity Fund IV, SCR	N/A	300		
Alteralia III SCA SICAV RAIF	N/A	30		
Gestora del Fondo de Garantía de Inversiones, S.A. (2)	N/A	2	N/A	2
		91.137		**77,703**

(1) Fair value calculated on the basis of the last net asset value published by each investee at the measurement date.

(2) Financial instruments measured at cost.

(3) Coordinated, managed and administrated by Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. (formerly Alantra Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U.) (an Alantra Group company).

(4) This entity is coordinated, managed and administrated by Alteralia Management, S.à.r.l, (an Alantra Group company).

(5) This entity is coordinated, managed and administrated by Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U, (an Alantra Group company).

(6) This entity is coordinated, managed and administrated by Alteralia II Management, S.à.r.l, (an Alantra Group company).

(7) Coordinated, managed and administrated by Alantra Multi Strategies, S.G.E.I.C, S.A.U., an Alantra Group company.

The amounts committed with respect to certain risk capital vehicles and hedge funds and the Group's disbursement commitments at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Initial Amount Committed	Outstanding Disbursement Commitments
Alteralia S.C.A., SICAR (*) (**)	6,358	1,389
Alteralia II S.C.A., SICAR	3,075	750
Alantra Private Equity Fund, III, F.C.R.	34,668	7,963
Alantra Private Equity Fund, III, S.C.R.	5,750	1,280
Nmás1 Private Equity Fund II, F.C.R. – in liquidation – (**)	4,000	207
Titán Infraestructuras, F.C.R.	600	156
	625	562
Sabadell Asabys Health Innovation Investments, S.C.R., S.A.	1,295	648
Asabys Top Uo Fund, F.C.R	113	87
Alteralia Real Estate Debt, FIL	1,567	554
Alantra Desarrollo Solar, SCR, S.A.	200	112
Mercapital Spanish Buy-Out Fund III Continuation, F.C.R.	540	137
Klima Energy Transition Fund, F.C.R.	6,000	5,106
33N Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Software Fund FCRE	14,000	8,750
Alteralia Debt Fund III, FIL	300	-
Alantra Private Equity Fund IV, FCR	300	-
Rhea Secondaries, FCR	1,000	650

(*) Following its investment period, new disbursements may only be requested in very exceptional circumstances as explained in its prospectus.

(**) No additional disbursements are expected to be requested by this vehicle.

Details of the fair value of "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are provided in Note 29.

During 2016 the Group signed a contract with Alantra Capital Privado, SGEIC, S.A.U. to subscribe shares in Alantra Private Equity Fund III, FCR. The Group disbursed EUR 79 thousand on 20 May 2016. Lastly, on 6 February 2017 Alantra Capital Privado. S.G.E.I.C.. S.A.U. (the fund manager) completed the fund's placement period and the Group agreed to disburse EUR 34,668 thousand. The Group made contributions amounting to 5,266 thousand euros during the financial year 2020. During the financial years 2022 and 2021, the Group has not made any contributions and has not received any refunds or reimbursements.

On 22 April 2016, the Group subscribed 35,800 Class A shares and 1,200 Class B shares of Alantra Private Equity Fund III, S.C.R., S.A. for EUR 184 thousand. In addition, on 22 April 2016 the Group signed a letter of acceptance in which it made certain investment commitments in Alantra Private Equity Fund III, S.C.R., S.A. In November 2016 and January 2017 the Group also signed a number of sale-purchase agreements for shares of Alantra Private Equity Fund III, S.C.R., S.A. whereby it sold a total of 25,500 Class A shares for EUR 162 thousand. These operations did not generate any gain or loss for the Group. The Group made contributions in this respect of EUR 880 thousand in 2020. No contributions were made or refunds or redemptions received during the financial years 2022 and 2021.

In 2021 the Group acquired a holding of approximately 10.12% in various companies heading projects to develop photovoltaic energy plants in Spain and Italy for EUR 21,008 thousand (see Note 2.14).), of which EUR 796 thousand were paid in 2022. In 2022 a partial sale of some of the aforementioned companies was executed for EUR 4,370 thousand (see Note 2.14). Also, the fair value of the companies kept in the portfolio amounts to EUR 26,323 thousand at 31 December 2022. As regards this transaction, the Group acquired an initial commitment to contribute EUR 2,000 thousand to N - Sun Energy, S.L., and had paid EUR 630 thousand at 31 December 2022 (see Note 2.14).

On 13 July 2018 the Extraordinary General Meeting of Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, S.C.R., S.A. agreed to increase capital by EUR 6,109 thousand by issuing and placing on the market 6,109,417 new shares of EUR 1 par value each. Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. (at this date, a solely owned subsidiary of Alantra Partners, S.A.) subscribed 183,283 Class D shares for EUR 3,666 thousand. Subsequently, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. sold a total of 122,189 shares to a number of the Group's employees for the same value (previously acquired shares) of EUR 2.444 thousand. On 6 November 2020 the Extraordinary General Meeting of Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, S.C.R., S.A. approved the distribution of an interim dividend charged to the 2020 result payable to holders of class A and B shares, as well as a dividend charged to the share premium account payable to holders of class C and D shares EUR 3.366 thousand was paid to the Group in respect of these payouts. Of this amount, EUR 1,530 thousand was recognised as a reduction in the cost of the units and EUR 1,836 thousand as dividend income recorded under "Finance income" in the consolidated income statement for 2020. On 25 June 2021 the Extraordinary General Meeting of Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, S.C.R., S.A. approved the distribution of a dividend charged to the share premium account payable to holders of class A, B, C and D shares. EUR 146 thousand was paid to the Group, which was recognised as a reduction in the cost of the units. Finallly, on 20 january 2022, the company formalized a sale agreement that has led to a reduction in the import cost of 3,577 miles of euros to the Group.

In 2015 the Group signed several contracts with Alteralia Management, S.à.r.l. to subscribe Special Class and Class C shares of Alteralia S.C.A., SICAR amounting to EUR 6,358 thousand. In 2022 the Group received pay-outs of EUR 1,773 thousand (EUR 1,117 thousand in 2021). Furthermore, in 2022 and 2021 the Company received dividends of EUR 57 thousand and EUR 79 thousand, respectively, recognised under "Finance income" in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated income statements.

On 28 December 2017 Alteralia II S.C.A., SICAR was incorporated, with the Group making a disbursement of EUR 30 thousand. In 2022 and 2021 new disbursements of EUR 308 thousand and EUR 996 thousand thousand were made. In 2022 and 2021 the Group also received redemptions amounting to EUR 300 thousand and EUR 377 thousand. Furthermore, in 2022 and 2021 Alteralia II S.C.A., SICAR distributed dividends of EUR 173 thousand and EUR 158 thousand, respectively, to the Group recognised under "Finance income" in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated income statements, respectively.

In 2021, the Group subscribed EUR 1,153 thousand Alantra Global Technology Fund, a sub-fund of Fondo Canepa Funds ICAV, managed by Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.

In 2022 and 2021 the Group subscribed EUR 130 thousand and EUR 238 thousand, respectively, in Sabadell Asabys Health Innovation Investments, S.C.R., S.A. and in 2021 it also subscribed EUR 11 thousand in Asabys Top Up Fund, F.C.R. Both funds are managed by Asabys Partners, S.G.E.I.C, S.A.U.

In 2022 the Group subscribed EUR 227 thousand and EUR 627 thousand in the venture capital vehicle Klima Energy Transition Fund, F.C.R managed by Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.

In addition, in 2021 the Group subscribed EUR 84 thousand (no amount in 2022) in the private equity company Alantra Desarrollo Solar, S.C.R., S.A., which is managed by Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.

The Group also subscribed EUR 403 thousand in the fund Mercapital Spanish Buy-Out Fund III Continuation, F.C.R.

On 18 December 2019, the Group subscribed EUR 60 thousand in the fund Titán Infraestructura, F.C.R. In addition, in 2022 and 2021 the Group made additional payments of EUR 90 thousand and EUR 204 thousand. Lastly, in 2022 the Group made reimbursements of EUR 28 thousand. In 2022 and 2021, the Group subscribed EUR 150 thousand and EUR 200 thousand in units of Rhea Secondaries, F.C.R. Lastly, in 2022 the Group subscribed EUR 63 thousand in the fund Titán Infraestructura II F.C.R. These entities are managed by Access Capital Partners S.A.

In 2022, the Group paid EUR 300 thousand to a hedge fund called Alteralia Debt Fund III, FIL.

In 2022, Alantra Capital Privado S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U. formed a European venture capital fund called 33N Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Software Fund FCRE. Following various transactions as part of the formation of the vehicle, at 31 December 2022 the Group has an irrevocable commitment to invest in the aforementioned fund to subscribe units amounting to up to EUR 14,000 thousand, and has paid a total of EUR 5,250 thousand.

In 2019 Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. (formerly Alantra Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U.) incorporated the hedge fund Alteralia Real Estate Debt. FIL, whose initial capital totalled EUR 300 thousand, fully contributed by the Group (see Note 12.2). In 2020 the fund reimbursed the Group for the amount disbursed by the latter to incorporate the fund, with the Group obtaining a loss of EUR 14 thousand. Also in 2020 the Group signed a contract establishing an irrevocable commitment to invest in the aforementioned fund by subscribing units totalling up to EUR 500 thousand. In 2020 the Group disbursed EUR 175 thousand in this respect. Durante el ejercicio 2021, el Grupo no ha desembolsado ningún importe. Furthermore, in 2021 the Group received a non-material dividend, recognised under "Finance income" in the 2021 consolidated income statement. . In 2022, the Group signed an extension of the irrevocable investment commitment agreement, which it had already signed in 2020, in order to increase the amount to EUR 1,567 thousand. In addition, the Group paid EUR 1,014 thousand into the fund and received dividends of EUR 16 thousand which are recognised under "Finance income" in the consolidated income statement for 2022.

Adjustments due to changes in the fair value of "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" are recognised, net of the corresponding tax effect, in consolidated equity under "Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the period – Equity instruments through other comprehensive income". At 31 December 2022 and 2021, details of "Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss for the period – Equity instruments through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	31/12/2022		31/12/2021	
	Valuation	Valuation Adjustments	Valuation	Valuation Adjustments
Alantra Private Equity Fund III, F.C.R.	39,280	7,054	35,564	4,268
Companies heading projects to develop photovoltaic energy plants	26,323	2,397	20,212	-
Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, S.C.R., S.A.	2,973	520	6,500	1,182
Alantra Private Equity Fund, III, S.C.R.	6,497	1,005	5,849	680
Alteralia S.C.A., SICAR	1,747	162	3,107	21
Alteralia II S.C.A., SICAR	2,561	68	2,568	74
Alantra Global Technology Fund	672	(181)	1,126	(10)
Sabadell Asabys Health Innovation Investments, S.C.R., S.A.	781	(1)	681	15
Klima Energy Transition Fund, F.C.R.	840	(27)	582	(23)
Mercapital Spanish Buy-Out Fund III Continuation, F.C.R.	694	146	561	79
Titán Infraestructuras, F.C.R.	477	(8)	427	(8)
Rhea Secondaries, FCR	350	-	200	-
Alteralia Real Estate Debt, FIL	1,217	10	186	4
Alantra Desarrollo Solar, SCR, S.A.	82	(3)	84	(2)
Nmás1 Private Equity Fund II, F.C.R. – in liquidation	34	10	34	19
Asabys Top Uo Fund, F.C.R	22	-	11	-
Fundo de Compensação do Trabalho	9	-	6	-
Other capital instruments	3	-	3	-
N-Sun Energy, S.L.	630	-	-	-
33N Cibersecurity & Infrastructure Software Fund, FCRE	5,250	-	-	-
Titan II Infrastructure FCR	63	-	-	-
Alteralia FIL III	300	-	-	
Alantra Private Equity Fund IV, SCR	300	-	-	
Alteralia III SCA SICAV RAIF	30	-	-	-
Gestora del Fondo de Garantía de Inversiones, S.A.	2	-	2	-
	91,137	**11,152**	**77,703**	**6,299**

9.3 Financial assets at amortised cost

Details of this line item on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021, by nature, are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Derivatives	-	-
Other financial assets	11,842	12,878
	11,842	**12,878**

Details of "Financial assets at amortised cost" at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Other financial assets		
Créditos a empleados	10,145	11,084
Fianzas	1,225	1,195
Antiguos accionistas Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP	362	367
Quartiers Properties AB	-	153
Hollywell Ltd	63	50
Blue Valley Ldt	42	24
La Banque d'Affaires	5	5
Tamsi, S.L.	-	-
Segur Ibérica, S.A.	-	-
	11.842	**12,878**

"Guarantees" in the previous table comprises the security deposit given by the Company to secure the lease of the offices from which it conducts business, set at EUR 1,233 thousand and EUR 1,201thousand at 31 December 2022 and 2021, respectively (recognised in the amount of EUR 1,225 thousand and EUR 1,195 thousand at 31 December 2022 and 2021 following the application of the simplified impairment method in accordance with IFRS 9 – see below).

The account balance also included EUR 631 thousand in both financial years corresponding to a loan that has been fully impaired since 2016, granted by the Group to Segur Ibérica, S.A. on 7 September 2011 (EUR 559 thousand corresponding to the loan principal and EUR 72 thousand corresponding to the interest accrued to date).

In addition, on 29 November 2017 the Group granted a credit facility of up to GBP 1.5 million to the former shareholders of Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP. At 25 January 2019 said facility had been partly drawn down for the amount of GBP 353 thousand. At the same time, separate contracts were signed with each shareholder ending on the date that the lock-up obligations concerning the Company's shares expire. In 2022 and 2021 an immaterial amount of interest was generated, recognised under "Finance income" in the 2022 and 2021 consolidated income statements. Moreover, at the 2022 and 2021 year-ends, the Group converted the aforementioned Pound-sterling loan to its functional currency at the year-end exchange rate.

Lastly, the Group granted certain loans to employees of the Group totalling EUR 10,665 thousand and EUR 11,084 thousand at 31 December 2022 and 2021, as detailed below:

Two loans totalling EUR 1,094 thousand (two loans totalling EUR 1,173 thousand at 31 December 2021) were granted on 5 December 2018 and 1 March 2019 and 1 March 2019, respectively, to two employees of Group companies for the acquisition of 50,000 and 50,000 shares held by the Company as treasury stock. The interest rate on these loans is floating and tied to the Euribor +1%. They mature on 5 December 2022 and 1 March 2023 respectively (see note 10). Said loans bear floating interest tied to Euribor + 1% and mature on 5 December 2022 and 1 March 2023, respectively. These loans will be settled in the first six months of 2023. In addition, at 31 December 2022 and 2021, this includes twelve and thirteen loans totalling EUR 4,000 thousand and EUR 4,272 thousand, respectively, granted on 21 April 2021 and 30 September 2021, loans to certain employees of the Alantra Group to acquire a total of 286,000 treasury shares of the Company (see Notes 10 and 14a) - three of the loans were granted to members of the Group's senior management (see Note 15.2) -. Said loans bear floating interest tied to Euribor + 1% and mature on 21 April 2025 and 30 September 2027, respectively.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the account balance also included certain loans amounting to EUR 4,244 thousand and EUR 4,825 thousand granted on 15 November, 29 and 30 December 2021 to Alantra Group employees for the acquisition of 347,926 shares in the company Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. These loans mature on 15 November, 29 and 30 December 2026 and accrue interest at a floating rate tied to the Euribor + 1%,.

A further four loans totalling EUR 40 thousand (EUR 97 thousand at 31 December 2021) were granted on 11 and 17 December 2020 to three employees of Alantra Group companies for the acquisition of shares in UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. and/or Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L. (see Note 7.1). In 2022 the Group exercised the option to purchase one of the loans for EUR 38 thousand. These loans accrue interest at a floating rate tied to the Euribor +1%, and mature on 31 December 2026 and 31 December 2027. No interest was accrued in 2022 and 2021.

The balance also includes three loans to certain employees totalling EUR 346 thousand granted on 19 July 2021 for the acquisition of shares in Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. (see Note 2.14). These loans accrue interest at a fixed annual rate equal to the Euribor + 1%, and mature on 29 February 2024. In 2022 a repayment of EUR 84 thousand was made on the loans and, accordingly, at 31 December 2022 the total amount of the loans was EUR 262 thousand

Finally, the balance includes loans granted to employees by certain Group companies totalling EUR 362 thousand (EUR 371 thousand at 31 December 2021).

9.4 Impairment losses

At 31 December 2022 EUR 8 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 9 thousand) corresponded to impairment losses recognised as per the simplified approach used by the Group (see Note 3-e) under "Non-current financial assets – At amortised cost". Movement in these are recognised under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" (see Note 27) in the consolidated income statement.

10. Trade and other receivables

10.1 Trade receivables

a) Breakdown

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position was as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
By category and situation of the transactions:		
Fees and commissions	8,806	21,164
Business and advisory services	41,524	39,222
Impaired assets	3,972	1,983
Valuation adjustments–		
Impairment losses	(3,972)	(1,983)
Other receivables	113	397
	50,443	**60,783**
By currency:		
Euro	39,673	40,295
Other currencies	10,770	20,488
	50,443	**60,783**

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Fees and commissions" in the above table comprises the receivable associated with commission accrued by the Group in the years ended on these dates (see Note 24), broken down as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Gestión de vehículos de inversión:		
Alantra Private Equity Fund III	3,005	-
EQMC Europe Development Capital Fund, Plc	2,246	9,977
Mercer Investment Fund 2	833	987
EQMC, FIL	657	3,874
QMC III Iberian Capital Fund, FIL	603	4,043
Alteralia Real Estate Debt, FIL	558	908
Klima Energy Transition Fund, F.C.R.	365	746
Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, S.C.R., S.A.	241	401
Mercapital Spanish Buy-Out Fund II Continuation, F.C.R.	92	92
Figrupo Capital, S.C.R., S.A.	88	24
Solaina Inversiones 2020, S.C.R., S.A.	86	17
Alantra Global Technology Fund	16	79
Proyectos Muskaria, S.C.R, S.A.	6	-
Alteralia Debt Fund, FIL	7	16
Alantra Desarrollo Solar, S.C.R., S.A.	3	-
	8.806	**21.164**

All the balances included in this line item are payable on demand.

b) Impairment losses

The changes during 2022 and 2021 in impairment losses associated with financial assets recognised under "Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,983	2,560
Impairment losses with a charge to profit and loss (*)	2,777	2,001
Reversal of impairment losses credited to income (*)	(1,136)	(1,819)
Writeoffs	372	(749)
Translation differences	(24)	(10)
Balances at the end of the period	**3,972**	**1,983**

(*) Amounts recognised under "Gain (loss) on disposals of financial instruments – Other financial instruments" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (see Note 27).

Impaired assets

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, financial assets classified as loans and deemed to be fully impaired due to the associated credit risk totalled EUR 3,972 thousand and EUR 1,983 thousand, respectively. Of this amount, at 31 December 2022 EUR 166 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 116 thousand) corresponded to impairment losses recognised on application of the expected loss model. The remaining amount basically comprises impairment losses recognised by the Group having detected objective evidence of impairment after analysing the balances on a case-by-case basis.

10.2 Other receivables

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Trade and other receivables – Other receivables" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position comprised receivables from public entities, excluding income tax rebates, totalling EUR 2,968 thousand and EUR 3,650 thousand, respectively (see Note 19).

In addition, at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the balance under "Trade and other receivables - Other receivables" in the consolidated statement of financial position included a balance receivable as part of the variable consideration for the sale of Alantra Wealth Management, which will foreseeably be liquidated in 2023, of EUR 2,006 thousand and EUR 708 thousand, as the conditions for the payment of said consideration were considered to have been met (see Note 2.14).

In 2022, the Group recognised EUR 2,429 thousand relating to the amount receivable arising from sales of certain solar PV projects held by Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. under "Trade and other receivables – Other receivables" on the asset side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 2.14). These amounts will be settled in accordance with a payments schedule subject to the achievement of certain milestones regarding the development of the projects.

At 31 December 2022 a further EUR 5 thousand (EUR 2 thousand at 31 December 2021) corresponded to impairment losses recognised as a result of applying the expected loss model.

11. Current financial asset at amortised cost

As a result of the corporate action in Alantra AG (see Note 2.14 in the section on "Acquisition of an additional equity interest in Alantra AG involving obtainment of control"), the Group recognised a receivable at 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Group had recognised balances of EUR 926 thousand and EUR 429 thousand pending collection as per the agreement to exchange cash flows related with earnings in the period 2018-2020 and extended in 2021 to the period 2021-2023. These are expected to be collected in the first half of 2024.

In 2022, the Group recognised EUR 2,429 thousand relating to the amount receivable arising from sales of certain solar PV projects held by Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. under "Trade and other receivables – Other receivables" on the asset side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 2.14). These amounts will be settled in accordance with a payments schedule subject to the achievement of certain milestones regarding the development of the projects.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, impairment losses, in accordance with IFRS 9 and the simplified impairment method applied by the Group (see Note 3-e), were estimated at EUR 5 thousand and EUR 2 thousand, the change in which is recognised under "Impairment losses/reversals on financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement (see Note 28).

12. Other current assets and liabilities

"Other current assets" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 included prepaid expenses of EUR 3,404 thousand and EUR 1,841 thousand, Impairment losses as a result of application of IFRS 9 and as per the simplified approach used by the Group (see Note 3) on current assets have been estimated at EUR 13 thousand (EUR 9 thousand at 31 December 2021), this movement being recognised under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement (see Note 27).

At 31 December 2022, "Other current liabilities" includes accrued income of EUR 657 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 1,341 thousand).

In addition, the Group received EUR 302 thousand as a prepayment corresponding to 5% of the fair value of certain investments in solar PV projects held by Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. due to their stage of completion. The sales will be completed in 2023 and are recognised under "Other current liabilities" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 (see Note 2.14).

13. Cash and cash equivalents

a) Breakdown

Details of "Cash and cash equivalents" at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Cash:		
Current accounts	133,728	184,342
Cash	69	60
	133,797	184,402
Other cash equivalents:		
Deposit accounts at credit institutions	-	-
	-	-
Impairment losses:	(105)	(651)
	133,692	**183,751**

At 31 December 2022 impairment losses as a result of application of IFRS 9 and as per the simplified approach used by the Group (see Note 3-e) on cash and cash equivalents have been estimated at EUR 105 thousand (EUR 651 thousand at 31 December 2021), this movement being recognised under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the consolidated income statement (see Note 27).

Income generated from current accounts in 2022 and 2021 was not material for the Group.

Details of the current accounts held by the Group at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Currents accounts in euros:		
Bankinter, S.A.	28,956	29,722
BNP Paribas Securities Services	17,109	28,299
Barclays Banc PLC	10,258	7,304
Commerzbank, A.G.	4,325	14,605
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	4,232	2,048
Banco Santander, S.A.	3,483	6,514
Banco Sabadell, S.A.	2,254	1,691
Erste Bank	1,860	326
Allied Irish Bank	1,533	2,118
ING Bank, N.V.	1,087	85
HSBC Bank (China)	642	70
Alpha Bank	337	833
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.	103	105
Banca March, S.A.	78	21
EFG Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.	73	84
Société Générale	62	43
Bank of Ireland	55	551
Zürcher Kantonalbank	47	353
Svenska Handelsbanken AB	30	1,300
RBS International (Luxembourg)	12	-
Cajamar Caja Rural	6	6
Grupo Bancario Crédito Emiliano	4	265
Crédit Agricole Italia S.p.A.	-	3,562
Bankia, S.A.	-	49
	76,546	99,954
Current accounts in currencies other than the euro:		
Barclays Bank PLC	31,466	35,891
Banco Santander, S.A.	12,885	25,533
Bankinter, S.A.	5,964	2,974
Allied Irish Bank	2,767	3,980
China Merchants Bank	2,116	4,171
Svenska Handelsbanken AB	944	4,222
Zürcher Kantonalbank	761	6,167
HSBC Bank (China)	272	1,450
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	7	-
	57,182	84,388
	133,728	**184,342**

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Current accounts by country:		
Mercado Interior	41,274	38,977
Reino Unido	41,614	43,196
Estados Unidos	15,914	30,910
Francia	14,839	26,945
Alemania	4,324	14,604
Italia	4,236	5,876
China	3,031	5,693
Austria	1,860	326
Bélgica	1,710	1,345
Holanda	1,087	85
Suecia	974	5,523
Chile	901	544
Suiza	816	7,690
Irlanda	423	688
Grecia	337	833
Portugal	230	972
Luxemburgo	146	126
India	7	-
Brasil	5	9
	133,728	**184,342**

Pursuant to Article 42 bis 4b) of Royal Decree 1065/2007, the Alantra Group individually identifies in its auxiliary accounting records the current accounts held outside Spain by the Company or its foreign and Spanish subsidiaries.

14. Equity

The changes in 2022 and 2021 in this line item in the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros											
			Reserves									
	Capital	Share Premium	Legal and Statutory Reserve	Other Reserves	Reserves at Consolidated Companies	Reserves in Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method	Less: Treasury Shares and Own Equity Instruments	Profit (loss) for the Period Attributable to the Parent	Interim Dividend	Other Equity Instruments	Total	Dividends
Balances at 31 December 2020	115,894	111,863	23,191	(31,640)	11,398	3,109	(1,535)	29,026	(9,607)	-	251,699	6,972
Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted balances at 31 December 2020	115,894	111,863	23,191	(31,640)	11,398	3,109	(1,535)	29,026	(9,607)	-	251,699	
Equity issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of profit for 2020	-	-	-	9,156	(5,548)	799	-	(29,026)	9,607	-	(15,012)	15,012
Purchase/sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	2,534	-	-	1,350			-	3,884	-
Profit for 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,082	-	-	56,082	-
Decreases in equity resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,511)	-	(13,511)	-
Transaction with shareholders or owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	(5,178)	(1,199)	1,124	-	-	-	-	(5,253)	-
Balances at 31 December 2021	**115,894**	**111,863**	**23,191**	**(25,128)**	**4,651**	**5,032**	**(185)**	**56,082**	**(13,511)**	-	**277,889**	**15,012**
Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted balances at 31 December 2021	115,894	111,863	23,191	(25,128)	4,651	5,032	(185)	56,082	(13,511)	-	277,889	
Equity issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution of profit for 2021	-	-	-	18,594	2,063	682	-	(56,082)	13,511	-	(21,232)	(21,232)
Purchase/sale of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60)	-	-	-	(60)	-
Profit for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,207	-	-	40,207	-
Decreases in equity resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,352)	-	(12,352)	-
Transaction with shareholders or owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	2,244	(47)	570	-	-	-	-	2,767	-
Balances at 31 December 2022	**115,894**	**111,863**	**23,191**	**(4,290)**	**6,667**	**6,284**	**(245)**	**40,207**	**(12,352)**	-	**287,219**	**(21,232)**

Capital

On 13 December 2016 the General Meeting of the Company resolved to increase the share capital by issuing and placing in circulation 1,262,652 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 3 each and a share premium of approximately EUR 6,525 per share. The full amount of the capital increase was wholly subscribed and paid in by the former shareholders of Alantra, LLC. Also, on 13 December 2016 the General Meeting resolved to increase its share capital by issuing and placing in circulation 604,124 ordinary shares with a nominal value of EUR 3 each and share premium of approximately EUR 6,228 per share. The increase was fully subscribed and paid in by certain shareholders of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. by way of a non-monetary contribution of 509,012 shares of Company Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. On 4 January 2017 there was recorded in the Companies Registry of Madrid the deed executed on 20 December 2016 notarising the resolutions on the capital increases approved by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company on 13 December 2016.

As a result, at 31 December 2016 the share capital stood at EUR 106,610,880, represented by 35,536,960 shares each with a nominal value of EUR 3.

On 21 November 2017, the Company's General Meeting voted to increase capital by issuing 1,635,592 new ordinary shares with a par value of EUR 3 each and a share premium of EUR 8.79 per share, which were fully subscribed and paid up by the former partners of Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP through a non-monetary contribution of 54.85% of Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP's capital,

As a result, at 31 December 2017 the share capital stood at EUR 111,517,656.00 represented by 37,172,552 shares each with a nominal value of EUR 3.

On 25 July 2018, the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting voted to increase share capital by issuing and placing 1,458,852 ordinary shares of EUR 3 par value each and with a share premium of approximately EUR 12.15 per share, These had been subscribed and paid by certain partners through non-monetary contributions of 40% of the capital of Italian company, Alantra, S.r.l., 40% of the capital of the French company, Alantra France Corporate Finance S.A.S, (including 100% of Quattrocento, S.A.S.), and shares and units representing 29.998% of the political rights and 54.999% of the economic rights of the Swiss company, Alantra AG.

As a result, the Company's capital amounted to EUR 115,894,212.00, represented by 38,631,404 shares of EUR 3 par value each.

All shares are of the same class and carry the same economic and political rights. These shares are listed on the electronic trading platforms of the Madrid and Barcelona stock exchanges.

Details of the Company's shareholders with stakes of 3% or higher at 31 December 2022 (as per the register of significant holdings kept by the CNMV) are as follows:

Shareholders	2022			
	No, of Shares Held Directly	% Direct Ownership	No, of Shares Held Indirectly	% Indirect Ownership
Anpora, S.A.	7,000,000	18.12%	-	-
Ricardo Portabella Peralta	-	-	7,000,00	18.12%
Certimab Control, S.L.	6,122,304	15.85%	-	-
Santiago Eguidazu Mayor	633,969	1.64%	6,122,304	15.85%
AV Málaga Capital, S.L.	2,664,132	6.90%	-	-
Jose Antonio Abad Zorrilla	100,000	0.26%	2,664,132	6.90%
Viviendas Vacacionales Cantabria, S.L.	2,572,742	6.66%	-	-
Jorge Mataix Entero	182,038	0.47%	2,572,742	6.66%
Starr International Company, Inc	1,699,891	4.40%	-	-
Starr International, AG	-	-	1,699,891	4.40%
Santa Lucía Vida y Pensiones S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (*)	750,608	1.94%	425,887	1.10%
Other shareholders	16,873,437	43.68%	-	-
Treasury shares	32,283	0.08%	-	-
	38,631,404	**100.00%**	**20,484,956**	**53.00%**

(*) The indirect shares correspond to vehicles managed by Santa Lucía Vida y Pensiones S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros.

Details of the Company's shareholders with stakes of 3% or higher at 31 December 2021 (as per the register of significant holdings kept by the CNMV) were as follows:

Shareholders	2021			
	No, of Shares Held Directly	% Direct Ownership	No, of Shares Held Indirectly	% Indirect Ownership
Anpora, S.A. (formerly Taiko S.A.)	7,000,000	18.12%	-	-
Ricardo Portabella Peralta	-	-	7,000,00	18.12%
Certimab Control, S.L.	6,122,304	15.85%	-	-
Santiago Eguidazu Mayor	633,969	1.64%	6,122,304	15.85%
AV Málaga Capital, S.L.	2,664,132	6.90%	-	-
Jose Antonio Abad Zorrilla	100,000	0.26%	2,664,132	6.90%
Viviendas Vacacionales Cantabria, S.L.	2,562,742	6.63%	-	-
Jorge Mataix Entero	192,038	0.50%	2,562,742	6.63%
Starr International Company, Inc	1,699,891	4.40%	-	-
Starr International, AG	-	-	1,699,891	4.40%
Santa Lucía Vida y Pensiones S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros (*)	1,176,628	3.05%	425,887	1.10%
Other shareholders	16,451,417	42.58%	-	-
Treasury shares	28,283	0.07%	-	-
	38,631,404	**100.00%**	**13,474,956**	**53.00%**

(*) The indirect shares correspond to vehicles managed by Santa Lucía Vida y Pensiones S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros.

On 26 March 2015 the shareholders of N+1 IBG signed a "Shareholders' Agreement on the Company generated from the merger of Dinamia Capital Privado, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A. and N Más Uno IBG, S.A. – Share Lock-up obligations" whereby the shareholders of the Company via N+1 IBG agreed not to transfer the shares in the Company obtained in the swap effected to carry out the Merger for a specific period of time determined according to the nature of the shareholder, Said agreement came into force on the date the Merger was recorded in the Mercantile Register and was automatically cancelled after four years from that date.

Furthermore, after the issuance of the shares that have been received by the former shareholders of Alantra, LLC and certain shareholders of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.U., certain shareholders' agreements came into effect whereunder the new shareholders agreed to a lock-up of the shares of the Company obtained in the capital increases approved by the General Meeting of the Company on 13 December 2016 for a specified period of time. Those agreements came into effect on 18 January 2017 and were automatically cancelled four years later.

Furthermore, after the issuance of the shares that were received by the former shareholders of Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP and certain shareholders of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., certain shareholders' agreements came into effect whereunder the new shareholders agreed to a lock-up of the shares of the Company obtained in the capital increases approved by the General Meeting of the Company on 21 November 2017 for a specified period of time. These agreements came into effect on 20 December 2017 and were automatically cancelled on 30 June 2021 for nine shareholders and will be cancelled on 30 June 2023 for six shareholders.

Lastly, following the issue of shares received by the non-controlling shareholders of Alantra AG, Alantra s.r.l. and Alantra France Corporate Finance S.A.S., a number of associative arrangements came into force to ensure new shareholders assume certain lock-up obligations in connection with the Company's shares obtained through the capital increase approved by the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting on 25 July 2018 for a period of six years.

Share premium

The Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act expressly permits the use of the share premium to increase capital and establishes no specific restrictions as to its use.

In 2022 and 2021 the Company's General Meeting did not approve any distributions to shareholders with a charge to share premium.

Reserves

The breakdown, by type, of this line item in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Legal reserve	23,178	23,178
Statutory reserve	13	13
Other reserves	(4,290)	(25,128)
Reserves in consolidated companies	6,667	4,651
Reserves in companies accounted for using the equity method	6,284	5,032
	31,852	**7,746**

Legal and statutory reserve

Companies posting a profit in a financial year must transfer 10% of profit to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of the share capital, except when losses from previous years reduced the Company's equity to less than its share capital. In the latter case, profit shall be allocated to offset such losses until equity equals share capital and will transfer 10% of the remaining profit to the corresponding legal reserve.

The legal reserve may be used to increase capital, provided that the remaining reserve balance does not fall below 10% of the increased share capital. Otherwise, until the legal reserve exceeds 20% of share capital, it can only be used to offset losses, provided that sufficient other reserves are not available for this purpose.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the Company's legal reserve amounted to EUR 23,178 thousand and the statutory reserve amounted to EUR 13 thousand.

Other reserves

"Other reserves" includes freely distributable reserves, Reserves are negative as a result of the takeover described in Note 1 and the need to redefine share N+1 IBG's capital.

Furthermore, "Other reserves" likewise included at 31 December 2022 and 2021, among other items, the negative reserve generated as a result of the capital increases carried out by Alantra Partners, S.A. and subscribed and paid in by the shareholders of Alantra AG, Alantra France Corporate Finance, S.A.S., Quattrocento, S.A.S, and Alantra, s.r.l., by way of a non-monetary contribution of shares representing 55%, 21%, 100% y 40% of said entities, in the amount of EUR 948 thousand.

Reserves in consolidated companies

The breakdown, by company, of this line item in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. (*) (***)	25,162	27,923
Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. (*) (**)	(22,296)	(25,206)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. (*) (**)	4,138	1,426
Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. (*)	2,073	1,904
Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.	(1,431)	(1,431)
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd)	(733)	-
Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U.	(158)	(103)
Atlántida Directorship, S.L.U.	(45)	185
Alantra Capital Markets, S.V., S.A.U.	(43)	(47)
Deko Data Analytics, S.L.	-	-
	6,667	**4,651**

(*) Corresponds to the reserves contributed to the Alantra Group by each of the consolidated sub-groups therein (see Note 2.14).

(**) At 31 December 2022, the companies contributing the most significant balances in the Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.U. consolidated sub-group are: Alantra Deutschland GmbH (positive sum of EUR 3,816 thousand) and Alantra Corporate Finance, S.A.U., Alantra France Corporate Finance, S.A.S., Alantra US Corporation, LLC, Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP and Alantra Chile SPA (negative sums of EUR 7,241 thousand, EUR 5,862 thousand; EUR 5,130 thousand, EUR 3,143 thousand, EUR 3,326 thousand respectively). At 31 December 2022, the companies contributing the most significant balances in the Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. are: Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. and Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, (Greece), S.A. (positive sum of EUR 1,1748 thousand and EUR 2,120 thousand) and UDA Real Estate Dara, S.L. (negative sum of EUR 1,322 thousand).

(***) At 31 December 202, the companies contributing the most significant balances in the Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. consolidated sub-group are Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. and Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U. (positive sums of EUR 24,545 thousand and EUR 1,030 thousand, respectively).

Reserves in companies accounted for using the equity method

The breakdown, by company, of this line item in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Singer Capital Markets Ltd. (formerly Nplus1 Singer Ltd) (*)	8,500	6,349
Alpina Real Estate GP, S.A., in liquidation	(18)	(18)
Alpina Real Estate GP I, S.A., in liquidation	14	24
Alpina Real Estate GP II, S.A., in liquidation	48	54
Phoenix Recovery Management, S.L. (in liquidation)	-	12
Landmark Capital, S.A. (*)	38	(312)
Alantra Wealth Management Gestión, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	-	(12)
Alantra Wealth Management A.V., S.A.	-	(266)
Nplus1 Daruma Finansal Danışmanlık Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	41
Nplus1 Daruma Gayrimenkul Kurumsal Finansman Danişmanlik Hizmetleri A.Ş.	-	(69)
Access Capital Partners Group, S.A.	(240)	3
Indigo Capital, S.A.S.	(846)	(525)
Asabys Asset Services, S.L. (*)	(408)	(249)
AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (anteriormente denominada MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.)	(706)	-
Avolta Partners SAS	(98)	-
	6,284	**5,032**

(*) Corresponds to the reserves contributed to the Alantra Group by each of the consolidated sub-groups therein (see Note 2.14).

Treasury shares and own equity instruments

In 2022 the Company acquired 4,000 treasury shares as established in Note 9.3, and, accordingly, at 31 December 2022 it held 32,283 treasury shares.

In 2021, the Group acquired 30,000 treasury shares as explained in Note 9.3. It also sold a further 286,000 treasury shares.

15. Non-controlling interests

The balance of this line item in the consolidated statement of financial position comprises the value of the ownership interests of minority shareholders and partners in the subsidiaries. The balance under "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents the share of subsidiaries' profit or loss to which these minority shareholders and partners are entitled.

"Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 related to the ownership interests in the following companies:

	Thousands of Euros						
	Capital	Reserves	Valuation Adjustments	Translation Differences	Profit (Loss) for the Period (*)	Interim Dividends	Total
Alantra Equities SV, S.A. (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. (**)	5	30,418	10,122	-	13	-	40,558
Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.)	30	10,226	4,830	-	(48)	-	15,038
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. (**)	3	6,419	-	-	3,076	(1,200)	8,298
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International, Ltd. (**)	676	624	-	(26)	2,791	-	4,065
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece) S.A.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L.	-	36	-	-	49	-	85
UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.	-	39	-	-	(2)	-	37
Alantra Property Advisors, S.L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. (**)	96	14,025	3	-	2,316	(1,606)	14,834
Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L.	1	-	-	-	163	(125)	39
Alantra Solar Directorhip, S.L.	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (anteriormente denominada Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) (*)	29	68	-	-	280	(133)	244
Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. (*)	1	104	-	-	(7)	-	98
Baruch Inversiones, S.L.	15	120	15	-	95	-	245
Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. (**)	3	2,719	-	-	570	-	3,292
Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. (**)	15	724	-	38	(106)	-	671
Alantra AG (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Nordics AB (**)	7	(5)	-	(5)	69	-	66
Alantra Belgium NV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.W.Downer & Co. India Advisors LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Tech USA LLC	170	(214)	-	(31)	258	-	183
Deko Data Analytics, S.L.	3	979	-	-	(131)	-	851
	1,055	66,285	14,970	(24)	9,386	(3,064)	88,608

(*) As part of the acquisition operations of the additional 55% of Alantra AG, the constitution of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., the existing partners agreement in Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. and the shareholders' agreement of Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. Put options were agreed on all or part of the shares of the aforementioned companies of which the minority shareholder is the owner at any given time, thus recording a financial liability for the fair value of the best estimate of the amount to be paid under the heading "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 (see Note 17). Also, in 2022 a shareholders agreement was entered into which provided for cross-options on all the shares of Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) held by a non-controlling shareholder (25% of its share capital). Therefore, in the chapter "Non-controlling interests" of the consolidated statement of financial position, the amounts attributed to minority interests of Alantra AG, Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. were not recorded, Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L and Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.) during the year 2022 that are reflected in the results attributed to minority interests in the consolidated income statement. In the same way, the results obtained by those companies acquired or incorporated during the year 2022 are reflected in the results attributed to minority interests in the consolidated income statement, only in the corresponding part.

(**) Relating to the non-controlling interests in the consolidated subgroups Alantra Investment Pool, S.L., Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L., Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International, Ltd, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L., Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. and Alantra Nordics AB.

"Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2021 comprised the ownership interests in the following companies:

	Thousands of Euros						
	Capital	Reserves	Valuation Adjustments	Translation Differences	Profit (Loss) for the Period (*)	Interim Dividends	Total
Alantra Equities SV, S.A. (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Atlántida Directorship, S.L.	-	34	-	-	26	-	60
Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. (**)	5	27,880	5,590	-	209	-	33,684
Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.)	30	10,226	-	-	(1)	-	10,255
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. (**)	40	3,942	-	18	2,489	-	6,489
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International, Ltd. (**)	676	988	-	2	3,124	-	4,790
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece) S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L.	-	-	-	-	73	-	73
UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.	-	109	-	-	(244)	-	(135)
Alantra Property Advisors, S.L.	-	-	-	-	(12)	-	(12)
Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. (**)	96	13,453	-	-	2,975	(2,000)	14,524
Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.(*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L.	1	-	-	-	293	(275)	19
Alantra Solar Directorhip, S.L.	1	(8)	-	-	(1)	-	(8)
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (anteriormente denominada Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.)	37	90	-	-	(17)	-	110
Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. (*)	1	104	-	-	2	-	107
Baruch Inversiones, S.L.	15	125	16	-	(11)	-	145
Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L. (**)	3	2,267	-	71	1,319	(263)	3,397
Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. (**)	-	393	-	51	343	-	787
Alantra AG (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Nordics AB (**)	7	(5)	-	(4)	587	-	585
Alantra Belgium NV	75	(16)	-	-	63	-	122
C.W.Downer & Co. India Advisors LLP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alantra Tech USA LLC	166	(247)	-	77	1.733	-	1,729
	1,153	**59,335**	**5,606**	**215**	**12,950**	**(2,538)**	**76,721**

(*) As part of the acquisition of the additional 55% of Alantra AG.'s share capital and incorporation of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., the existing partners agreement in Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. and the shareholders' agreement of Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L put options were arranged over all the shares of the aforementioned companies that the non-controlling partner holds at any given time, with a financial liability recognised for the fair value of the best estimate of the balance payable under "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2021 (see Note 17). Consequently, "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of financial position did not include the amounts attributable to Alantra AG non-controlling interests, Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C. S.A, Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A. and Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. in 2021, which are however shown in "Profit attributable to non-controlling interests" in the consolidated income statement. Equally, "Profit attributable to non-controlling interests" in the consolidated income statement includes only the corresponding portion of the the results obtained by those companies acquired or incorporated in 2021.

(**) Relating to the non-controlling interests in the consolidated subgroups Alantra Investment Pool, S.L., Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L., Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International, Ltd, Alantra Investment Managers, S.L., Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A. and Alantra Nordics AB.

The changes in 2022 and 2021 in the balance of "Non-controlling interests" in the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
Balance at 1 January 2021	47,127
Profit (loss) for 2021 attributable to non-controlling interests	17,973
Other changes in equity attributable to non-controlling interests	5,662
Others	5,959
Balance at 31 December 2021	76,721
Profit (loss) for 2021 attributable to non-controlling interests	11,664
Other changes in equity attributable to non-controlling interests (*)	9,125
Others (**)	(11,271)
Balance at 31 December 2022	**86,239**

(*) Including, basically, the increase in the value of the solar PV plants held through Alantra Solar Investments, S.L.

(**) Including, basically, the effect of the corporate transactions performed in 2022 and 2021 and, as the most significant impact, the payment of dividends. In particular, in 2022, the inclusion in the scope of consolidation of Deko Data Analytics, S.L., the acquisition of 5.5% of UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. and the sale of 14.60% de Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.). In 2021 the capital increases launched at Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. and Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.) for the acquisition of various companies owning solar PV power generation plants, the sales of 2.96% of the share capital of Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L., of 29.99% of Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A., of 7% of Alantra Tech USA LLC and of 1.5% of Alantra Nordics AB (see Note 2.14).

At 31 December 2022, Mutuamad Inversiones, S.A.U. held 49.99% of the share capital of Alantra Investment Pool, S.L. and 20% of Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. In addition, Canepa European Activist Holdings, S.à.r.l. and 62 Inverness Participaciones, S.L. held 30% and 10%, respectively, of the share capital of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. Finally, Solarig Global Services, S.A. held 30% of the share capital of Alantra Solar Energy Advisors, S.L. and Alantra Desarrollo Solar, SCR, S.A. held a 49.41% stake in Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.).

16. Non-current provisions

A further allowance of EUR 1,094 thousand was recognised under "Non-current provisions" in 2022 and 2021 as the best estimate of the cost of the requirement for the Company to comply with an investment agreement. Consequently, the Company recognised an expense for said amount under "Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments" in the 2019 consolidated income statement.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 this balance also included provisions made by certain foreign companies for various concepts of EUR 1,165 thousand and EUR 2,027 thousand, respectively. At 31 December 2022 and 2021 "Non-current provisions" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position included an allowance of EUR 1,697 thousand in both years recognised in the normal course of the Group's business.

Aditionaly, at 31 December 2022 and 2021 this heading included EUR 6,491 thousand and EUR 6,388 thousand corresponding to the Group's directors best estimate of the variable remuneration accrued as a result of the talent retention agreement established for the Investment Banking team. The change relates solely to the exchange rate effect.

Lastly, at 31 December 2021, EUR 5,419 thousand was recognised under "Non-current provisions" in the consolidated statement of financial position corresponding to the best estimate of the Company's directors regarding the variable remuneration that accrued as a consequence of the income generated by the Group on the ownership interest it held in Alantra Wealth Management (see Notes 2.14 and 18.2). In 2022 this amount was assigned and reclassified to "Trade and other payables - Remuneration payable" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position. This amount had not been paid at the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated financial statements.

The movements recorded in 2022 and 2021 in the balance of "Non-current provisions" in the consolidated statement of financial position are shown below:

	Thousands of Euros
Balances at 1 January 2021	9,269
Allocations with a charge to income (*)	8,227
Recoveries released to income	(871)
Other	**16,625**
Balances at 31 December 2021	(5,419)
Allocations with a charge to income (*)	228
Recoveries released to income	(857)
Liquidated	(130)
Balances at 31 December 2022	**10,447**

(*) Charged to "Other operating expenses" and "Personnel expenses" in the consolidated income statement.

17. Financial liabilities

17.1 Non-current financial liabilities

At 31 December 2022 "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position includes the financial liabilities of EUR 6,361 thousand and EUR 2,060 thousand, EUR 5,049 thousands and EUR 350 thousands, (31 December 2021: EUR 7,971 thousand, EUR 3,841 thousand, EUR 6,062 thousand and EUR 350 thousand) and EUR 322 thousand, corresponding to the put options for the minority interests of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., Alantra AG, Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A., Alantra Solar Energy Advisor, S.L and Alantra Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.), respectively, agreed in the shareholders' agreement signed by the parties - see Note 2.14-. Said put options imply the recognition of a liability at fair value in substitution of the recognition of minority shareholders of each of the aforementioned companies (see Note 2.14). A 31 December 2022 the difference between the financial liability and minority interests was therefore recognised under "Reserves" in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 (see Note 14).

As a result of the entry into force of IFRS 16, the Group recognised at 31 December 2022 and 2021 liabilities associated with lease agreements amounting to EUR 25,375 thousand and EUR 16,620 thousand, respectively (see Note 7).

In addition, at 31 December 2022 this includes EUR 2,183 thousand relating to the maximum earn-out arising from the acquisition of Avolta Partners, SAS, which was determined on the basis of certain indicators on the expected net profit for 2023-2024 (see Note 2.14). The Group considered that the conditions necessary for the accrual of the aforementioned earn-out were being met.

Lastly, at 31 December 2022 and 2021, this heading includes allowances as per the agreement to sell CPA Iberia, S.L. and UDA Real Estate, S.L. shares (see Note 2.14). As a consequence of the agreement for the disposal of the shares held by the Group in Alantra Wealth Management (see Note 2.14), substantially all the remuneration obligations that it had to certain third parties and that were recognised under "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" for EUR 1,019 thousand at 31 December 2021 were transferred to the buyer.

17.2 Current financial liabilities

At 31 December 2022 "Current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" includes the Group's estimate of the dividends payable to Alantra AG as per the initial agreement on exchanging cash flows associated with earnings during the period 2018-2020, extended in 2022 to the period 2021-2023 (see Notes 2.14 and 12) amounting to EUR 926 thousand (EUR 429 thousand at 31 December 2021).

At 31 December 2021, "Non-current financial liabilities – Other financial liabilities" also included an amount of EUR 1,600 thousand corresponding to the maximum variable price payable for the purchase of 40% of the shares of AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A) (see Note 2.14). The amount was paid on 18 May 2022.

Finally, as a result of the entry into force of IFRS 16, the Group recognised at 31 December 2022 and 2021 liabilities associated with lease agreements amounting to EUR 6,425 thousand and EUR 5,745 thousand (see Note 7).

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of the liabilities arising from the Group's financing activities is set out below, distinguishing those changes that generate cash flows from those that do not:

			No Cash Flow Impact				
	01/01/2022	Cash Flows	Exchange Rate	Change in Fair Value	Reclassifications	Other	31/12/2022
Non-current financial liabilities:							
Non-current liabilities associated with Alantra Wealth Management	1,019	-	-	-	-	(876)	143
Long term liability associated with the sale of Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L. and UDA Real Estate, S.L.	161	-	-	-	-	(93)	68
Put option, Alantra AG non-controlling shareholders	3,841	-	-	(1,781)	-	-	2,060
Put option, Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	7,971	-	-	(1,610)	-	-	6,361
Put option, Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A.	6,062	-	-	(563)	-	-	5,499
Put option Alantra Solar Energy Advisor, S.L.	350	-	-	-	-	-	350
Put option, Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, SGEIC, SA non-controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	322	322
Non-current liabilities associated with leases	16,620	-	(253)	-	(6,175)	15,183	25,375
Acquisition 33.67% of Avolta Partners SAS	-	-	-	-	-	2,183	2,183
Other items	62	-	-	-	-	(62)	-
Total non-current financial liabilities	36,086	-	(253)	(3,954)	(6,175)	16,657	42,361
Current financial liabilities:							
Acquisition 55% Alantra AG	429	-	-	-	-	497	926
Short-term liabilities associated with leasing	5,745	(6,071)	18	-	6,175	558	6,425
Acquisition 40% of AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A (formlerly MCH Investment Startegies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.)	1,600	(1,600)	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition 29% of Alantra Austria & CEE Gmbh	-	-	-	-	-	196	196
Total current financial liabilities	7,774	(7,671)	18	-	6,175	1,251	7,547
Total financial liabilities	**43,860**	**(7,671)**	**(235)**	**(3,954)**	**-**	**17,908**	**49,908**

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of the liabilities arising from the Group's financing activities is set out below (at 31 December 2021), distinguishing those changes that generate cash flows from those that do not:

			No Cash Flow Impact				
	01/01/2021	Cash Flows	Exchange Rate	Change in Fair Value	Reclassifications	Other	31/12/2021
Non-current financial liabilities:							
Non-current liabilities associated with Alantra Wealth Management	395	-	-	-	-	624	1,019
Long term liability associated with the sale of Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L. and UDA Real Estate, S.L.	111	-	-	-	-	50	161
Alantra, LLC acquisition earn-out	605	(605)	-	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	-	-	-	-	-		-
Put option, Alantra AG non-controlling shareholders	1,660	-	-	2,181	-	-	3,841
Put option, Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	6,450	-	-	1,521	-	-	7,971
Put option, Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A.	-	-	-	6,062	-	-	6,062
Put option, Solar Energy Advisor, S.L.	-	-	-	350	-	-	350
Non-current liabilities associated with leases	8,759	-	84	-	(4,881)	12,658	16,620
Other items	41	-	-	-	-	21	62
Total non-current financial liabilities	18,021	(605)	84	10,114	(4,881)	13,353	36,086
Current financial liabilities:							
Acquisition 55% Alantra AG	1,081	-	-	-	-	(652)	429
Short-term liabilities associated with leasing	4,856	(5,001)	78	-	4,881	931	5,745
Acquisition 40% of AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A (formlerly MCH Investment Startegies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.)	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	1,600
Total current financial liabilities	5,937	(5,001)	78	-	4,881	1,879	7,774
Total financial liabilities	**23,958**	**(5,606)**	**162**	**10,114**	**-**	**15,232**	**43,860**

18. Trade and other payables

18.1 Suppliers

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Trade and other payables – Payables to suppliers" included the balances payable by the Group to various suppliers in connection with its normal operations (see Note 26).

18.2 Other payables

"Trade and other payables – Other payables" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Wages and salaries payable (Notes 5 and 25)	56,162	99,033
Tax payables (Note 19)	11,053	16,113
Other debts	5,799	3,475
	73,014	**118,621**

The balance of the line item "Wages and salaries payable" above includes remuneration payable to members of the Company's Board and Executive Committee totalling EUR 2,267 thousand at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: EUR 3,227 thousand) -see Note 5-.

At 31 December 2022, "Wages and salaries payable" also includes remuneration payable to the Group's key management personnel of EUR 1,625 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 1,803 thousand) -See note 5.

"Wages and salaries payable" at 31 December 2022 also includes EUR 49,574 thousand (EUR 92,339 thousand at 31 December 2021) in remuneration pending payment to employees.

"Wages and salaries payable" at 31 December 2022 includes EUR 2,400 thousand (EUR 1,478 thousand at 31 December 2021) payables to certain employees of Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. within the framework of a multi-year incentive programme. At 31 December 2022 also includes EUR 296 thousand payables to certain employees of Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. within the framework of another multi-year incentive programme (see Note 9.1).

"Wages and salaries payable" at 31 December 2021 also included the deferred payment to certain shareholders for the acquisition of UDA Real Estate Data, S.L. The amount of EUR 186 thousand was accrued at that date as one of the conditions of payment is that the beneficiaries continue to be employees of the company. This amount was settled in full in 2022.

In 2022 the assignment took place of EUR 5,419 thousand that at 31 December 2021 were recognised under "Non-current provisions" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position corresponding to the best estimate of the Company's directors regarding the variable remuneration that accrued as a consequence of the income generated by the Group on the ownership interest it held in Alantra Wealth Management (see Notes 2.14 and 16). This amount had not been settled at the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated financial statements.

Lastly, at 31 December 2022 "Other debts" above included the dividends payable by Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L., Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., Alantra Investment Managers, S.L., Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited, Alantra AG, Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A., y Alantra Debt Solution, S.L. to non-controlling shareholders of EUR 1,253 thousand, EUR 1,280 thousand, EUR 1,200 thousand, EUR 846 thousand, EUR 541 thousand, EUR 338 thousand and EUR 125 thousand respectively (dividend payable by Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A., Alantra Equities, S.V., S.A., Alantra Debt Solution, S.L. y Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L. to non-controlling shareholders of EUR 2,300,495,275 and 153 thousand at 31 December 2021).

19. Tax matters

The Company files consolidated tax returns for the tax group of which it is the parent (see Note 3 p), Companies out of the tax group are taxed at the rates applicable to them (see section iv).

i. Current tax receivables and payables

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Trade and other receivables – Other receivables" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position included the following balances with public authorities (see Note 10):

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
VAT recoverable	2,968	3,650
Other receivables from public authorities	-	-
	2,968	**3,650**

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, "Trade and other payables – Other payables" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position included the following balances with public authorities (see Note 18):

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
VAT payable	6,048	7,416
Tax withholdings payable	2,491	6,127
Social security payable	2,514	2,570
	11,053	**16,113**

ii. Reconciliation of accounting profit and taxable income (tax loss)

The reconciliation of accounting profit to taxable income (tax loss) vis-à-vis corporate tax (tax group) in 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Profit for the period before tax	62,326	95,662
Permanent differences:		
Decreases	(58,985)	(93,388)
Increases	171	71
Temporary differences:		
Decreases	(5,248)	(5)
Increases	-	1,250
Tax loss carryforwards applied	-	-
Taxable income (tax loss)	**(1,736)**	**3,590**

"Permanent differences – Decreases" for 2022 and 2021 breaks down as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Profit before tax of companies outside the tax group	45,847	91,209
Revision of non-deductible provisions	-	988
Gains from investees	13,138	1,191
Permanent differences	**58,985**	**93,388**

"Permanent differences – Increases" for 2022 and 2021 breaks down as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Provisions and impairment	-	-
Dontations	-	-
Others	171	71
Permanent differences	**171**	**71**

"Temporary differences" for 2022 and 2021 breaks down as follows (consolidated tax group):

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Impairment	-	-
Multi-year variable remuneration	(5,243)	1,232
Accelerated depreciation	-	18
Non-tax deductible depreciation	(5)	(5)
Temporary differences	**(5,248)**	**1,245**

At 31 December 2022 and 2021 the provision for corporate income tax of the companies inside the tax group (see Note 3-p), net of withholdings and payments on account, have a balance receivable of EUR 10,447 thousand and 7,661 thousand, respectively, recognised under "Trade and other receivables – Deferred tax assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The provision for corporate income tax of the companies outside the tax group, net of withholdings and payments on account, is recorded as a receivable of EUR 2,641 thousand and a payable of EUR 2,686 thousand under "Trade and other receivables – Current tax assets" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and "Trade and other payables – Current tax liabilities" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2021, respectively (a receivable of EUR 4,948 thousand, and a payable of EUR 12,003 thousand at 31 December 2020). These balances are recognised under "Trade and other receivables – Current tax assets" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2021 and "Trade and other payables – Current tax liabilities" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2021, respectively).

iii. Tax recognised in equity

Details of tax recognised directly in equity as a result of the valuation adjustments to the Group's investments at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Balances at the beginning of the period	17	5	93	93
Increases	60	38	21	53
Decreases	-	(26)	-	(53)
Balances at the end of the period	**60**	**17**	**114**	**93**

iv. Reconciliation between accounting profit and corporate tax expense (rebate)

The reconciliation of consolidated accounting profit and corporate tax expense (rebate) for 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Accounting profit before tax	62,326	95,662
Tax payable (*)	15,582	23,916
Impact of permanent differences	(14,704)	(23,329)
Deductions		
For donations	(60)	-
For double taxation	(5)	-
Increases in corporate tax for the period	835	941
Offset of tax loss carryforwards	-	-
Total corporate tax expense (rebate) recognised in the profit or loss statement	**1,648**	**1,528**

(*) Amount calculated at 25% of accounting profit before tax (see Note 3 p).

The corporate tax expense (rebate) of companies outside the tax group and not accounted for using the equity method at 31 December 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2022		2021	
	Profit (Loss) Before Tax	Corporate Tax Expense (Rebate)	Profit (Loss) Before Tax	Corporate Tax Expense (Rebate)
Baruch Inversiones, S.L.	178	-	(20)	-
Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.	1,585	(395)	1,831	457
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L.	(1,822)	473	1,675	(163)
Alantra s.r.l.	445	(201)	(1,340)	(379)
Alantra Deutschland GmbH	2,231	(728)	5,093	1,656
Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS	7,349	(1,855)	7,078	2,071
Downer & Company, S.A.S.	-	-	(35)	(6)
Alantra Corporate Finance, B.V.	246	-	(252)	-
Alteralia Management, S.á.r.l.	(11)	(1)	-	-
Alteralia II Management, S.á.r.l.	(36)	-	15	-
Alantra U.S. Corporation LLC	(955)	568	4,349	1,627
Alantra Tech USA, LLC	728	-	4,684	-
Alantra, LLC (**)	(1,987)	-	6,653	-
Partnersalantra Portugal LDA	-	-	(5)	13
Alantra Nordics AB	1,222	(427)	1,422	250
Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors, S.A.	-	-	(12)	-
Alantra Belgium, N.V.	871	(232)	467	49
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Ireland) Limited	2,701	(338)	2,976	372
Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH	1,982	(127)	(237)	1
Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP	8,205	(1,872)	13,564	2,929
EQMC GP LLC	(1)	-	(1)	-
Alantra Chile Spa	-	-	18	-
Quattrocento, S.A.S.	(14)	(6)	592	-
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited	5,201	(913)	5,014	1,145
Alantra AG	127	(78)	6,224	1,238
Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	4,598	(1,150)	16,705	4,176
Alantra Capital Markets, S.V., SAS (Sucursal en Italia)	149	(35)	2,085	662
Alantra Corporate Finance México, S.A. de C.V.	26	-	(40)	-
Nmás1 Private Equity International, S.á.r.l.	18	-	13	-
UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.	(124)	51	(2,631)	(570)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Italy), s.r.l.	39	(10)	147	39
Alantra Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	(414)	-	1,758	379
Alantra Denmark ApS	(505)	(12)	1,325	284
Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda.	9	-	14	(2)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece), S.A.	3,360	(732)	5,701	1,247
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd)	(1,245)	209	(74)	(16)
Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A.	(11)	-	(5)	-
Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L.	889	(222)	1,565	391
Alantra Business Consultancy Shanghai Co., Ltd.	34	-	49	-
Alantra Hong Kong Limited	12	(1)	1,081	175
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Brazil) LTDA	(46)	-	(38)	-
Alantra Investment Pool, S.L.	38	35	340	-
Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L.	4,384	(1,097)	3,368	842
Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.)	(95)	-	(2)	-
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.)	1,888	(415)	(59)	-
Brooklin Buy-Out Limited	-	-	-	-
Atlántida Directorship, S.L.U.	-	-	481	120
Alantra Solar Energy Directorship, S.L.	-	-	(1)	-
Alantra Property Advisor, S.L.	(937)	244	(434)	(108)
Alantra Reim S.L.	-	-	89	16
Alantra Solar Energy Advisor, S.L.	(40)	-	10	2
33N Ventures Lda	(198)	-	-	-
Deko Data Analytics, S.L.	(268)	-	-	-
	39,806	**(9,267)**	**91,200**	**18,897**

(*) Data accrued prior to its merger with Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS (see Note 2.14).
(**) Figures for the Alantra, LLC consolidated subgroup.

The corporate tax expense (rebate) for 2022 and 2021 of the tax group, which totalled EUR 1,736 thousand and EUR 1,528 thousand respectively, was recognised under "Income tax" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. In 2022 and 2021, "Income tax" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss also included EUR 9,267 thousand and EUR 18,897 thousand, respectively, of corporate tax borne by the non-group companies not included in the tax group.

The 2021 General State Budget Law, which was approved in 2020, established that management expenses for companies in which the Company has an equity stake of 5% or more are not deductible for corporate income tax purposes, setting the amount of these non-deductible expenses at 5% of the dividend or gains generated. The tax on dividends received or gains generated by Spanish companies in the consolidated tax group in 2022 and 2021, collected at an effective tax rate of 1.25%, includes a EUR 860 thousand and EUR 914 thousand positive reconciliation adjustment between the accounting profit and the corporate income tax expense. With respect to the aforementioned tax, payable at an effective rate of 1.25% on future dividends receivable, and given the amount of undistributed reserves, the Company' Directors decided to recognise a deferred income tax expense of EUR 252 thousand in 2022 (EUR 1,182 thousand in 2021).

v. Breakdown of corporate tax expense

Details of the corporate tax expense for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Current tax:		
On income from continuing operations	8,891	23,100
On income from discontinued operations	-	-
Deferred tax:		
On income from continuing operations	1,546	(1,493)
On income from discontinued operations	-	-
Total corporate tax expense	**10,455**	**21,607**

vi. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Details of these line items in the consolidated statement of financial position at the 2022 and 2021 year-ends were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Temporary differences:				
Depreciation of property and equipment	1	1	3	3
Multi-year variable remuneration	932	170	-	-
Valuation adjustments (*)	300	17	444	93
Tax loss carryforwards (**)	583	583	-	-
Deduction goodwill Alantra, LLC (***)	-	-	277	576
Variable remuneration (Note 26)	-	1,355	-	-
Other	482	796	1,206	1,376
Total deferred tax assets	**2,298**	**2,922**	**1,930**	**2,048**

(*) See movement in adjustments for exchange rates in section iii above.

(**) Corresponds to the capitalisation of tax loss carryforwards amounting to EUR 234 thousand in 2017.

(***) Corresponds to the tax deduction applied as a result of the goodwill generated on the acquisition of Alantra, LLC (see Note 6).

In 2017 the Company's Directors capitalised tax loss carryforwards generated in previous financial years amounting to EUR 2,332 thousand, recording a credit of EUR 583 thousand under "Income tax" in the consolidated statement of profit loss for 2017, having not recognised any additional amounts for this concept in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Deferred tax assets were recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position by the Group since its directors consider that, based on the best estimates of the Group's future results, including certain tax planning measures, it is likely that these assets will be recovered.

vii. Tax loss carryforwards

Pursuant to the tax returns submitted, the Company has the following tax loss carryforwards pending offset against possible future taxable income, which were generated prior to starting to file consolidated corporate tax returns and before the Merger:

Year Generated	Thousands of Euros (*)
2002	6,421
2005	1,301
2006	4,836
2007	10,701
2008	4,733
2009	14,752
2010	13,734
2011	5,685
2012	15,701
2014	11,229
2015	7,522
	96,615 (**)

(*) Tax loss carryforwards pending offset of the Company which may be offset up to the limit of the individual tax bases of said companies.

(**) Includes tax loss carryforwards of EUR 2,332 thousand.

Other foreign subsidiaries also have tax loss carryforwards which are not material for the purposes of these consolidated financial statements.

Law 27/2014, of 27 November, on corporate income tax, established a limit on the application of tax loss carryforwards of 70% of the tax base prior to said application, although up to EUR 1 million may be offset in any event.

In addition, Royal Decree-Law 3/2016 of 2 December introduces an Additional Provision 15 to the Corporate Tax Act 27/2014 of 27 November that provides that, for the 2019 tax year, offset of tax loss carryforwards from previous years, by taxpayers with net turnover of EUR 20 million or higher in the 12 months preceding the opening date of the tax period, the following special provisions shall apply:

- Offset of tax loss carryforwards will be limited to 50 percent of the tax base prior to application of the capitalisation reserve provided in Article 25 of said Act 27/2014 of 27 November, and to said offset if the net turnover in those 12 months is more than EUR 20 million but less than EUR 60 million.

- Offset of tax loss carryforwards will be limited to 25 percent of the tax base prior to application of the capitalisation reserve provided in Article 25 of said Act 27/2014 of 27 November, and to said offset if the net turnover in those 12 months is EUR 60 million or higher.

viii. Years open for review and tax audits

Under current legislation, taxes cannot be deemed to have been definitively settled until the tax returns filed have been reviewed by the tax authorities or until the four-year statute of limitations in Spain has expired. At the 2022 reporting close, the Group had open to inspection the main applicable taxes in Spain for 2018 and thereafter. The Company's directors consider that the tax returns for the aforementioned taxes have been filed correctly and, therefore, even in the event of discrepancies in the interpretation of current tax legislation in relation to the tax treatment afforded to certain transactions, such liabilities as might arise would not have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

ix. Takeover

The merger described in Note 1 is subject to the special regime for mergers, spin-offs, asset contributions and security exchanges regulated in Chapter VII of Corporate Income Tax Act 27/2014 of 27 November. According to this law, the assets and rights included in the equity received through the aforesaid merger are measured, for tax purposes, at the same values recognised by the transferor prior to the transaction, under said special regime, the merger is exempt from property conveyance tax and stamp duty on corporate transactions and is VAT exempt.

The following points should be made with regard to prevailing corporate tax law:

- No depreciable assets have been included in the accounting records of the Company (acquirer for accounting purposes).

- The statement of financial position closed by the transferor (company taken over for accounting purposes) served as basis for the merger and was included in the annual financial statements of Company for the year in which the merger was executed.

- There are no tax benefits enjoyed by the transferring entity in respect of which the acquirer (the Company) must assume compliance with certain requirements.

20. Risk management

The Company is exposed to a number of risks that can be grouped in two blocks: those strictly related with the financial statements (credit, liquidity and market risks) and those inherent to its business. In turn, the latter comprise risks that are particular to the industry in which the Company operates and risks that are specific to Alantra.

In 2022 a situation arose with a significant impact on the markets, which is the macroeconomic situation arising from the war in Ukraine, which translated into high volatility, inflation and increases in interest rates, in addition to the impact on the supply chain and the high cost of energy. Owing to its importance, this information is disclosed after the generic information on market risk.

The Company has appropriate mechanisms in place to identify, monitor and manage the risks to which it is exposed, especially the financial risks described hereon:

Financial risks:

Credit risk

Credit risks results from the possibility of incurring a loss due to the Group's customers or counterparties failing to settle their financial obligations with the Group in part or in full, At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group's exposure to credit risk, by type of debtor, is shown below (not including assets non-currents classified as "At fair value through profit or loss" and "At fair value through other comprehensive income" or balances with public authorities.

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Non-current financial assets (see Note 9)	11,842	12,878
Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables (see Note 11)	52,407	60,783
Trade and other receivables – Other receivables (see Note 11)	2,961	788
Other current financial assets (see Note 12)	982	467
	68,192	**74,916**

It should be noted that the Group is exposed to credit risk on loans to Alantra shareholders and directors (both of the parent and the investees) totalling EUR 7,338 thousand. . The detail of these loans is included in the section related party transactions of the Annual Corporate Governance Report. These loans were secured by securities owned by said shareholders, substantially mitigating the credit risk.

The Group regularly reviews the creditworthiness of its counterparties. In this respect, the directors of the Company consider that there is currently no significant credit risk in relation to the Company's receivables from the various counterparties.

At 31 December 2022 the Group's trade receivables for sales and the provision of services amounted to EUR 52,407 thousand (EUR 60,783 at 31 December 2021). At the 2022 reporting date the Group was exposed to credit risk with clients to which it had provided advisory services. In 10 cases this exposure exceeded EUR 1 million, up to a total of EUR 12,246 thousand. At the date of issue of this report, this exposure had been reduced to EUR 6,769 thousand and it is expected that the outstanding amount will be collected in 2023. In all cases the Alantra Group constantly monitors its collection rights

In relation to the balances with the above customers, who do not have a specific credit rating, they are submitted to individualised analysis based on knowledge of the customer's history and the age of the outstanding payments.

The accompanying table gives a breakdown of the sums fallen due on financial assets not classified as impaired at year-end 2022 and 2021.

	Thousands of Euros	
	Between 4 and 6 Months	
	2022	2021
Due financial assets and not impaired:		
Non-current financial assets-		
Available for-sale financial assets	-	-
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Loans	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-
Trade and other receivables-	-	-
Trade receivables	1,550	2,483
Other receivables	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-
Balances at the end of the period	**1,550**	**2,483**

In addition, the Group conducts an individualised analysis of each of the debtors when testing for and recognising possible impairment, mainly considering the age of the outstanding payments in the case of trade receivables and credit quality and internal analysis of solvency for non-current financial assets. There follows a breakdown of doubtful and impaired financial assets at year-end 2022 and 2021, grouped by consolidated statement of financial position headings.

	Thousands of Euros			
	2022		2021	
	Amount	Provision	Amount	Provision
Doubtful or impaired financial assets:				
Non-current financial assets-				
Other financial assets (see Note 9.3)	976	(943)	631	(631)
Trade and other receivables-				
Trade receivables (Note 10.1)	3,806	(3,806)	1,983	(1,983)
Other receivables			-	-
Other current financial assets			-	-
Balances at the end of the period	**4,782**	**(4,749)**	**2,614**	**(2,614)**

As regards cash balances, the counterparties for more than 99% of the sight deposits held by companies in the Alantra Group are entities with investment grade long-term credit ratings (between "AAA" and "BBB-" on the Standard & Poor's scale).

As regards the volatility observed in the banking industry in March 2023, which led to the insolvency of a financial institution (Silicon Valley Bank) in the US and to an urgent liquidity loan from the Swiss central bank to the bank Credit Suisse, it should be noted that the Alantra Group's exposure is zero and that its equity has not been affected.

The Group also carries out an individual analysis of investments accounted for using the equity method, recognising any impairment as necessary (see Note 8).

Liquidity risk

In order to ensure ongoing liquidity and the ability to service all the payment commitments arising from its business operations, the Group holds the cash and cash equivalent balances shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, availing of high liquidity level and of working capital. The Alantra Group includes two investment firms subject to the requirement that they must hold the equivalent of 10% of their total eligible liabilities in low-risk, highly liquid assets, At 31 December 2022, Alantra Equities, SV, SA, and Alantra Capital Markets, SV, SA all were in compliance with that requirement.

Liquidity risk management involves regularly analysing cash inflows and outflows, estimating how much cash and cash equivalents will be available in the future under different scenarios. At 31 December 2022, cash and cash equivalents totalled EUR 133,692 thousand (31 December 2021: EUR 183,751 thousand) (see Note 14). The Group has sufficient mechanisms to cover its occasional liquidity needs.

The Group has a classic service company business model: high margin and stable and reasonably predictable overheads. On a daily basis, the Group also monitors its cash and cash equivalents and estimated cash receipts and cash payments due in the near term.

The Group's most significant cash outflows not associated with running costs comprise dividend pay-outs to its shareholders, for which the directors prepare an accounting statement evidencing the existence of sufficient liquidity to cover any pay-outs and a provisional cash and cash equivalents breakdown for the following months that also demonstrates the Group is capable of covering any estimated cash outflows, as per prevailing legislation.

Market risk

This risk stems from changes in risk factors concerning interest rates, exchange rates, equities and the volatility thereof, as well as the solvency and liquidity risk to which the various products used by the Group are exposed. Interest rate risk primarily affects the value of fixed-income instruments, especially those with a longer term to maturity. In 2022 the Group took a position in a money market fund, valued at EUR 29,866 thousand at 31 December 2022. This is equivalent to approximately 5,7% of the Alantra Group's assets. In 2022 the Group recognised a loss of EUR 568 thousand recognised under net finance income in the consolidated income statement. However, this investment is deemed to be equivalent to cash invested in public debt or assets with a very high credit rating and daily net asset value. Interest rate risk and liquidity risk are therefore extremely low. The rest of investments in other capital instruments have basically been in private equity firms and collective investment undertakings managed by Group companies. These investments are subject to market risk, and the type of underlying assets include, as well as mid-sized listed European companies, investments in both the equity and the debt of non-listed companies. The Group has an investment in solar PV farms and, in turn, in 2022 it has started to administer a vehicle with exposure to this type of assets, which are exposed, among other risk factors, to fluctuations in energy prices.The time horizon for investing in this type of instrument is long term and the liquidity thereof is specified in the corresponding prospectuses. Vis-à-vis contingent risks related with market risk, the Group has committed to invest in the vehicle Private Equity Fund III managed by the Group company Alantra Capital Privado, SGEIC, S.A., which is currently in the divestment period and is valued at EUR 39,279 thousand at 31 December 2022. This investment poses a material risk to the Group, and its position is continuously monitored by the Audit and Risk Control Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Group will prudently manage market risk posed by investing cash and cash equivalents and will not invest in financial instruments that entail a material market risk.

The Alantra Group's exchange rate risk mainly arises from its international presence with businesses in countries with non-euro currencies at 31 December 2022 (United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico, Hong Kong, Chile, India, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, China and Brazil), as well as from payments received in foreign currency and other types of financial instruments held in the Company's portfolio.

The Alantra Group does not carry financial debt, either in euro countries or in non-euro countries, which significantly reduces exchange rate risk, as there is no indebtedness in the countries where it does business.

Although the Alantra Group has expanded its international presence significantly, given the overall position in balances denominated in foreign currency, the aforesaid absence of financial debt and the relative weight of the impact on Group equity that would arise from depreciation of the other currencies versus the euro, the Group did not regard it as necessary to make hedging arrangements in 2022 and 2021. Nevertheless, cash management is used to minimise any negative effects on its financial statements of the exposure to different currencies.

To illustrate the sensitivity of earnings and equity to changes in exchange rates, the accompanying table shows sensitivity to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the currencies in which the Alantra Group operates.

	+10%	
	Impact on the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss	Impact on the Consolidated Equity
US dollar	1,207	(3,907)
Pound sterling	764	(12,768)
Yuan chino RMB	456	(439)
Swiss franc	227	(2,363)
Danish Krona	8	(94)
Rupia India	1	-
Hong Kong dollar	-	(87)
Real brasileño	-	5
Mexican peso	-	75
Chilean peso	-	(164)
Swedish Krona	-	(342)
	2,663	**(20,084)**

	-10%	
	Impact on the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss	Impact on the Consolidated Equity
US dollar	(1,207)	3,907
Pound sterling	(764)	12,768
Yuan chino RMB	(456)	439
Swiss franc	(227)	2,363
Danish Krona	(8)	94
Rupia India	(1)	-
Hong Kong dollar	-	87
Real brasileño	-	(5)
Mexican peso	-	(75)
Chilean peso	-	164
Swedish Krona	-	342
	(2,663)	**20,084**

Details of the positions held by the Group in foreign currencies at 31 December 2022 and 2021 and their euro equivalents are disclosed in Note 3 t.

As it has holdings in subsidiaries that operate in currencies other than the euro (United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico, Hong Kong, Chile, India, United Arab Emirates, China and Brazil) both the value of those holdings and the dividend income thereon is subject to equity market risk and exchange risk, The Group regularly analyses the volatility of the equities and currency markets. In 2022, the Group did not arrange any hedges of market risk involving the procurement of equity or foreign exchange derivative financial instruments. Nevertheless, the Control and Risks Committee regularly monitors the Group's risks and may propose the use of hedges.

Given the nature of the Alantra Group companies' business, the Group's exposure to market risk depends on the performance of the companies in which the vehicles in which the Group has a stake invest, most of which are managed by the Group and primarily comprise non-listed companies (see Note 9.2).

The Group's management considers that managing the risks assumed when conducting its activities enables it to quickly detect any issues and therefore, rapidly react and take any steps needed to resolve them.

Internal control procedures and the structure for managing assumed risks were established according to the Group's activities, the nature of its customers and the volume of such activities.The Group's governing bodies therefore consider risks are adequately managed. The Board of Directors does, however, continuously monitor the management of the risks to which the Group is exposed when carrying out its different activities.

Impact of the war in Ukraine

On 24 February 2022 Russia launched a military offensive against Ukraine. Alantra does not have any offices or employees in Russia or Ukraine and its direct exposure is limited The Group has been indirectly affected, as has the rest of the financial services industry.

Following the initial analysis carried out after the war broke out, in which the existence of customers or investors affected by the sanctions imposed by the EU, the UK and the US was discounted, a monitoring process was applied to those agreements (a very small number of which was identified) the assets of which, or potential counterparties of which, were located in Ukraine or Russia. In any case, in these cases it was ensured that there were no individuals subject to sanction.

Despite the above, Alantra was affected, as were the other players in the industry, by a year of high volatility with an impact on fees and on the number of deals completed, due mainly to the consequences of the war: (i) rise in the inflation rate, (ii) increase in interest rates, (iii) more expensive raw materials, and (iv) a lack of security on the markets. These circumstances gave rise to a slowdown in the investment banking and asset management markets, where certain investors in products such as those marketed and/or managed by the Alantra Group, or customers on the financial advisory area, have postponed their investment decisions. It is also expected that this situation of instability will persist in 2023, and, accordingly, having a business that is diversified by country and product will be key.

- As regards investment banking activity, certain deals in which Alantra was acting as adviser have been postponed, and some case the value of the deals has declined.
- With respect to asset management activity, the slowdown in, and volatility of, the securities markets have had an impact on income (performance from, and management fees from, the vehicles) and, accordingly, on profit or loss.

In addition to the direct impact, the war in Ukraine is having effects on the markets in general, which could affect the Group's ability to attract investors (fund raising) since in an environment of political uncertainty it is to be expected that investment decisions will be deferred over time.

High inflation

In 2022 inflation has risen sharply. The impact of high inflation on Alantra has result as the following:

- An increase in the rental cost of buildings whose lease agreements are indexed to the CPI.
- Higher fixed remuneration costs.
- Impacts on the market value of the investees of vehicles managed Alantra.

Inherent risks of the Company's activity: industry and business specific

The risks to which the Company's business is exposed can be classified into two categories: risks faced by the industry in which the Company operates and risks that are specific to Alantra.

The first group of risks include: a) risks associated with a highly competitive sector; b) reliance on key personnel (risk of loss of human capital); c) reputational risk and d) regulatory and compliance risk.

Risks specific to Alantra are: a) risks deriving from international expansion; b) potential conflicts of interest; c) fiscal risk; and d) risks stemming from being listed on a securities market.

As it does for financial risks, the Company has appropriate mechanisms in place to identify, monitor and manage these risks. More detailed information on the nature of the aforementioned risks and the corresponding mechanisms to manage them is provided in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Non-financial Information Statement.

Sustainability risk

The legislation related to sustainability has been substantially amended in recent years in respond to public demand, with all actors in the financial markets now being expected to make a strong and firm commitment to sustainability. Alantra is, therefore exposed to sustainability risk both in terms of regulatory requirements and those of its clients and investors, giving rise to the need to constantly adapt and develop.

The Group takes sustainability risk into account in its decision-making and in any investment advice it provides. As disclosed in the Non-financial information statement, Alantra has been updating its policies and procedures to ensure it is at the forefront in this matter. The Group's clients and investors also demand the highest levels of transparency and commitment both in the provision of advisory services and in the selection and management of assets via the Group's investment vehicles. Sustainability risk linked to investments is influenced by factors including the type of issuer, the business sector and its geographical location. Investments involving high levels of sustainability risk could therefore push down the price of the underlying assets and, consequently, negatively affect the market price thereof.

As it does for financial risks, the Company has appropriate mechanisms in place to identify, monitor and manage these risks. More detailed information on the nature of the aforementioned risks and the corresponding mechanisms to manage them is provided in the Annual Corporate Governance Report and the Non-financial Information Statement.

21. Capital management

The Group's strategy for managing capital involves maintaining higher levels of capital than are required under existing regulations (see Note 2.9). The Group therefore regularly assesses its risk management and control and governance structure to ensure it is fit for purpose regarding fulfilment of said capital targets at the same time as allowing business objectives to be reached. The Group also quantifies it overall capital requirements on a regular basis, using overarching and forward-looking internal models considering various stress scenarios affecting the most relevant model variables, Future action plans are then drawn up based on the outcomes of the analysis to further enhance the adequate management of capital.

The Group boasted high levels of eligible capital surpluses at 31 December 2022. The main capital requirements are determined by credit risk and operational expenses. The Group continuously analyses its global risk profile and capital adequacy using a risk map; identifying and registering new risk situations and monitoring exposure using risk indicators and the possible loss events due to process failures, possible legal action, etc. The potential impact on capital and the solvency ratio is assessed. The materiality thereof is classified based on the potential impact on the financial statements.

22. Related parties

Details of transactions with related parties at 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows (excluding investments accounted for using the equity method (see Note 8) and investments in the vehicles managed by the Group (see Note 9):

a) Transactions with group companies and shareholders

	Thousands of Euros							
	Jointly-Controlled Entities and Associates		Significant Shareholders		Administrators and Senior Management		Other Related Parties	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
ASSETS:								
Non-current financial assets (Note 9)	-	-	-	-	2,195	2,295	5,323	4,851
Trade and other receivables-								
Trade receivables (Note 11)	870	592	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets (Note 12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	870	**592**	**-**	**-**	**2,195**	**2,295**	**5,323**	**4,851**
LIABILITIES:								
Non-current financial liabilities (Note 18.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables – Payables to suppliers	-	556	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suppliers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current financial liabilities (Note 18.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**556**	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Thousands of Euros							
	Jointly-Controlled Entities and Associates		Significant Shareholders		Administrators and Senior Management		Other Related Parties	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
PROFIT OR LOSS:								
Income-								
Revenue (Note 25)								
Revenue from rendering of services	1,869	1,264	20	231	-	-	-	-
Transfers to third parties for joint execution	(665)	(2,871)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7
Other Income	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Expenses-								
Other operating expenses	7	-	-	-	-	-	114	18

b) Transactions with members of the Board of Directors and key management personnel

Information on the remuneration accrued by the Boards of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries and the Group's key management personnel, along with any loans and advances awarded directly to the Group's Board and key management personnel is disclosed in Note 5.

23. Revenue and expenses

The contributions to the Group's profit or loss for 2022 and 2021 by each company included in the scope of consolidation were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Profit (Loss)	
	2022	2021
Alantra Partners, S.A.	4,215	(7,597)
Fully-consolidated companies	30,599	55,822
Companies accounted for using the equity method	5,393	7,857
	40,207	**56,082**

Details of the profit and loss of each of these companies are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	Profit / (Loss)	
	2022	2021
Fully consolidated companies:		
Alantra Corporate Finance, LLP	7,966	13,162
Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS	5,332	4,831
Alantra Investment Managers, S.L.	2,682	655
Alantra Corporate Finance, S.A.U.	2,219	5,138
Alantra CPA Iberia, S.L.	1,933	1,471
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International Limited	1,803	1,357
Alantra Austria & CEE GmbH	1,802	(131)
Alantra EQMC Asset Management, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	1,655	6,014
Alantra Capital Markets, S.V., S.A.U.	1,510	840
Alantra Deutschland GmbH	1,459	3,335
Alantra Capital Privado, S.G.E.I.C., S.A.U.	1,278	1,453
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Greece) S.A.	1,104	1,871
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Ireland) Limited	993	1,094
Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.G.E.I.C., S.A. (formerly Alantra Enagás Energy Transition, S.A.)	778	(34)
Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A.	599	687
Alantra Belgium, N.V.	516	345
Alantra Tech USA, LLC	441	3,221
Alantra Debt Solutions, S.L.	403	704
Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.	310	(155)
Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U.	292	1,287
Alantra Corporate Finance B.V.	239	(245)
Alantra s.r.l.	237	(932)
Alantra Nordics AB (*)	192	1,657
Alantra Multi Strategies, S.G.E.I.C, S.A.U.	180	84
Atlántida Directorship, S.L.U.	77	145
Baruch Inversiones, S.L.	66	(7)
Alantra AG	38	3,870
Alantra Investment Pool, S.L.	36	170
Alantra Corporate Finance México, S.A. de C.V.	25	(39)
QMC Directorships, S.L.U. (en liquidación)	23	(1)
Nmás1 Private Equity International S.á.r.l.	15	10
Alantra Business Consultancy Shanghai Co., Ltd.	14	21
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Italy), s.r.l.	12	45
Alantra Hong Kong Limited	11	879
Quattrocento, S.A.S.	10	(13)
Alnt Corporate Portfolio Advisors (Portugal) Lda.	7	8
Alantra REIM, S.L.U.	-	59
Alantra Chile Spa	-	18
Paulonia Servicios de Gestión, S.L.U.	-	-
Partilonia Administración, S.L.U.	-	-
Mideslonia Administración, S.L.U.	-	-
EQMC GP LLC	-	-
Brooklin Buy-Out Limited	-	-
Downer & Company, S.A.S.	-	-
Alantra Solar Energy Directorship, S.L.	-	(1)
Alantra Greece Corporate Advisors, S.A.	-	(12)
Partnersalantra Portugal LDA	-	(13)
Alteralia III Management, S.à.r.l.	-	-
Alantra Private Equity Servicios, S.L.U.	-	(28)
Flenox, S.L.U.	-	(1)
Alantra Dinamia Portfolio II, S.L.U.	(2)	(55)
Alantra Private Equity Advisor, S.A.U.	(2)	(2)
Alantra Corporate Finance China, S.A.	(8)	(333)
Alteralia Management, S.à.r.l.	(9)	-
Alantra Solar Energy Advisor, S.L.	(16)	3
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors International (Brazil) LTDA	(19)	(16)
UDA Real Estate Data, S.L.	(22)	(1,147)
Alantra Solar Investments, S.A. (formerly Alantra Real Estate Asset Management, S.A.)	(24)	(1)
Alteralia II Management, S.à.r.l.	(29)	12

	Thousands of Euros	
	Profit / (Loss)	
	2022	2021
Deko Data Analytics, S.L.	(138)	-
Alantra Investment Advisory (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	(301)	1,379
Alantra U.S. Corporation LLC	(375)	(1,682)
Alantra Property Advisor, S.L.	(402)	(188)
Alantra CRU, S.L.U.	(537)	(667)
Alantra Corporate Portfolio Advisors, S.L.	(809)	(703)
Alantra Partners International Limited (formerly Alantra ICA UK Ltd)	(1,035)	(57)
Alantra, LLC (*)	(1,930)	6,460
	30,599	**55,822**

(*) Figures for the Alantra, LLC and Alantra Nordics AB subgroups.

	Thousands of Euros	
	Profit (Loss)	
	2022	2021
Companies accounted for using the equity method (Note 8):		
Alpina Real Estate GP, S.A., in liquidation		-
Alpina Real Estate GP I, S.A., in liquidation	-	(10)
Alpina Real Estate GP II, S.A., in liquidation	-	(6)
Singer Capital Markets Ltd (1)	776	4,904
Landmark Capital, S.A. (1)	657	344
Phoenix Recovery Management, S.L. (in liquidation)	(1)	(1)
Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. (1) (2)	2,472	1,669
Alantra Wealth Management Gestión, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.	37	59
Alantra Wealth Management, A.V., S.A.	(49)	(209)
Asabys Asset Services, S.L. (1) (2)	14	150
Indigo Capital, S.A.S. (2)	160	169
AMCHOR Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A. (formerly MCH Investment Strategies, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.) (2)	1,296	788
Avolta Partners SAS	205	-
Iroise Partners SAS	(16)	-
33N Ventures Lda	(158)	-
	5,393	**7,857 (*)**

(*) At 31 December 2022, of the EUR 6,041 thousand balance under "Share of profit (loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method" in the consolidated income statement, EUR 2,708 thousand corresponds to profit attributed to non-controlling interests in the consolidated subgroup Alantra Investment Managers, S.L. (Access Capital Partners Group, S.A., Asabys Asset Services, S.L. and Indigo Capital, S.A.S.)

(1) Figures for the Singer Capital Markets Ltd. (formerly Nplus1 Singer Ltd), Landmark Capital, S.A., Access Capital Partners Group, S.A. and Asabys Asset Services, S.L. sub-groups, respectively.

(2) Includes the amortisation charge for the client list acquired (see Notes 2.14 and/or 8).

The contribution to profit and loss of each company included in the previous table was obtained from each of their separate results (see Note 2.14), after the adjustments to present their figures on a uniform basis and on consolidation, the most significant of which was the elimination of dividends paid out among group companies.

24. Revenue

Revenue comprises the income from services provided during the year and accrued fees and commissions, except those that form an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments. It also includes the income transferred to third parties for joint execution in 2022 and 2021.

Details of fees and commissions received and income transferred to third parties for joint execution in 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Revenue from rendering of services	239,454	326,698
Transfers to third parties for joint execution	(7,427)	(11,498)
	232,027	**315,200**

24.1 Revenue from rendering of services

The breakdown of "Revenue from rendering of services" shown in the above table for 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Processing and execution of orders to buy and sell securities	1,711	1,292
Preparation of investment reports and financial analysis	4,302	3,835
Management and administration of CISs	15,588	45,227
Administration and management of private equity firms	15,281	12,202
Provision of business and advisory services	200,512	258,227
Search for and placement of packages in secondary markets	589	4,561
Other income	1,471	1,354
	239,454	**326,698**

a) Processing and execution of orders to buy and sell securities

The line item "Processing and execution of orders to buy and sell securities" shown above comprises the fees and commissions received by the Group in 2022 and 2021 for the provision of services related to the processing and executing of orders to buy and sell equities on domestic and international markets.

b) Preparation of investment reports and financial analysis

The line item "Preparation of investment reports and financial analysis" shown above comprises the fees and commissions received by the Group in 2022 and 2021 for the provision of services basically involving financial analysis of companies and other advisory services prior to order execution.

c) Management and administration of CISs

The line item "Management and administration of CISs" shown above comprises the fees and commissions received by the Group in 2022 and 2021 for managing and administrating closed-ended CISs and open-ended CISs.

Details of this line item for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
EQMC Europe Development Capital Fund, Plc (*)	9,897	32,726
EQMC, FIL (*)	1,742	5,373
QMC III Iberian Capital Fund, FIL (*)	1,248	4,483
Mercer Investment Fund 2	1,149	1,355
Alteralia Real Estate Debt, FIL	1,191	897
Alantra Global Technology Fund	243	351
Others	118	28
	15,588	**13,107**

(1) The Group received performance fees of EUR 24,946 thousand for the management of the fund in 2021.

d) Administration and management of private equity firms

Details of this line item for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
Fee Income From:	2021	2021
Alantra Private Equity Fund III	5,890	6,743
Alteralia II S.C.A, SICAR	1,980	2,161
Klima Energy Transition Fund, Fondo de Capital Riesgo	4,857	1,106
Alteralia S.C.A, SICAR	800	799
Alantra Private Equity Secondary Fund, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A.	424	670
Alantra Desarrollo Solar, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A.	768	385
Mercapital Spanish Buy-Out III Continuation, Fondo de Capital Riesgo	375	199
Solaina Inversiones 2020, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A.	98	85
Figrupo Capital, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A.	87	54
Proyectos Muskaria, Sociedad de capital riesgos, S.A.	2	-
	15,281	**12,202**

e) Provision of business and advisory services

The balance of "Provision of business and advisory services" shown in the previous table includes the fees and commissions received by the Group in 2022 and 2021 for providing advisory services to companies or entities in corporate finance transactions. At 31 December 2021 a very significant percentage of them corresponding to fees for the provision of advisory services paid in line with the success of the corresponding transaction. The remaining amount corresponds to fixed commissions, Most of the revenue associated with business and advisory services correspond to companies located outside Spain (see Note 28).

The amount pending receipt at year-end 2022 and 2021 is included under "Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables for sales and services" on the assets side of the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 10). The Group has been expanding internationally for several years. In this regard, most of its revenue generated outside Spain is from these services (see Note 28).

f) Search for and placement of packages in secondary markets

The balance of "Search for and placement of packages in secondary markets" in the previous itemisation includes the amount of fees received by the Group as a result of the search for and issuance of financial instruments in different markets, locating qualified investors and subscribers for those instruments in order to obtained the greatest possible demand for Group customers.

g) Other income

The balance of "Other income" in the above breakdown includes revenue earned from the Group's other activities. It specifically includes fees of EUR 1,028 thousand and EUR 920 thousand of 2022 and 2021 charged by the Group for Alantra Multi Asset, S.G.I.I.C., S.A.U. providing investor and client attraction services to various companies.

h) Assets under management

A breakdown of assets under management by the Group at 31 December 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Portfolios managed:		
Hedge funds	282,038	278,386
Private equity firms	850,694	669,514
Offshore investment vehicles	968,110	1,333,719
	2,100,842	**2,281,619**

h.1) Hedge funds

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group managed four hedge funds: EQMC, FIL; QMC III Iberian Capital Fund, FIL; Alteralia Debt Fund, FIL and Alteralia Real Estate Debt, FIL (

h.2) Private equity firms

At 31 December 2022, the Group managed seven private equity firms and eight private equity funds with total assets at 31 December 2022 of EUR 850,694 thousand (seven private equity firms and six private equity funds at 31 December 2021 with total assets of EUR 669,514 thousand).

h.3) Offshore investment vehicles

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group managed the following offshore investment vehicles:

	Thousands of Euros	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
,		
EQMC Europe Development Capital Fund, Plc	811,844	1,108,594
Mercer Investment Fund 2	135,898	190,580
Alantra Global Technology Fund	20,368	34,545
	968,110	**1,333,719**

24.2 Transfers to third parties for joint execution

The line item "Transfers to third parties for joint execution" included under "Revenue" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss included an amount of EUR 7,247 thousand in 2022 (2021: EUR 11,498 thousand) of income transferred to third parties in connection with the joint execution of various financial advisory transactions over the year:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Brokerage fee (1)	273	272
Fees and commissions assigned to other entities and representatives (2)	6,721	9,592
Other fees and commissions	433	1,634
	7,427	**11,498**

(1) Includes the fees and commissions paid by Alantra Equities, Sociedad de Valores, S.A., to market members for direct access to the market and fees for execution of trades and settlement rights of stock exchanges and other financial markets.

(2) Includes the fees and commissions primarily transferred by way of remuneration to several collaborators for presenting new customers and bringing in new orders.

25. Personnel expenses

a) Breakdown

Details of "Personnel expenses" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	114,509	173,363
Social security costs	11,883	11,033
Severance payments (Note 3-o)	724	1,531
Other personnel expenses	3,870	3,131
Grants	20	(868)
	131,006	**188,190**

b) Number of employees

The Group's headcount (for the Company and subsidiaries) in 2022 and 2021, and by professional category and gender at said reporting closes, was as follows:

	2022				2021			
	Male	Female	Total	Average headcount	Male	Female	Total	Average headcount
General management	56	3	59	54	46	3	49	48
University graduates	460	138	598	579	439	120	559	542
Clerical staff	5	49	54	52	4	45	49	50
	521	**190**	**711**	**685**	**489**	**168**	**657**	**640**

The average number of employees in 2022 and 2021 with a disability equal to or greater than 33%, by category, was as follows:

	2022	2021
General management	-	-
University graduates	-	-
Clerical staff	1	1
	1	**1**

Amounts payable at year-end 2022 in respect of staff costs, mainly variable remuneration, amounting to Euros 56,218 thousand (Euros 99,033 thousand, mainly variable remuneration at 31 December 2021), are included under "Trade and other payables - Other payables" on the liability side of the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 18).

26. Other operating expenses

a) Breakdown

Details of "Other operating expenses" on the consolidated statements of profit or loss for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Buildings and facilities rental	1,683	1,068
Communications	2,097	1,702
Advertising and publicity	3,853	1,889
Utilities	1,414	1,093
Repairs and maintenance	86	47
Independent professional services	17,632	12,411
Board remuneration (Note 5)	3,714	4,330
Levies and other taxes	1,804	1,421
Other expenses	13,445	11,841
	45,728	**35,802**

Amounts payable by the Group to various suppliers in its normal operations are included under "Trade and other payables" on the liabilities side of the consolidated statement of financial position (see Note 18).

Information on the average payment period to suppliers, Additional provision three, "Disclosure requirement" of Act 15/2010 of 5 July

Disclosures at 31 December 2022 and 2021 required as by Additional Provision Three of Act 18/2022 of 28 September on the creation and growth of companies and per the second final provision of Act 31/2014 of 3 December, amending the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act to improve corporate governance (which in turn, amends Act 15/2010 of 5 July, amending Act 3/2004 of 29 December establishing measures to combat defaults on commercial transactions) are as follows:

	Days	
	2022	2021
Average supplier payment period	18.16	19.49
Ratio of payments made	17.34	14.45
Ratio of payments pending	41.61	77.08

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Total payments made	65,523	50,190
Total payments pending	2,311	4,385

The data in the table above in connection with payments to suppliers refer to trade payables to suppliers of goods and services. Accordingly, they include the "Trade and other payables – Payables to suppliers" figures in the consolidated statement of financial position irrespective of any financing arising from the early collection from the supplier company.

Following is a detail of the monetary volume and the number of invoices paid in the statutory payment period.

	2022
Monetary volume (thousands of euros)	56,377
Percentage of total payments made	*86.04%*
Number of invoices	14,638
Percentage of total invoices	*86.13%*

According to Act 3/2004 of 29 December, establishing measures on combating late payment in commercial transactions, the statutory maximum payment period applicable to the Company in 2022 was 30 days.

b) Other disclosures

The fees for audit services provided to Alantra Group companies in Spain and abroad by its principal auditor, Deloitte, S.L., in 2022 amounted to EUR 572 thousand (EUR 546 thousand in 2021) and are recorded under "Independent professional services" in the section above. In addition, fees for other verification services related to auditing provided by the principal auditor in 2022 amounted to EUR 58 thousand (EUR 41 thousand in 2021). A further EUR 162 thousand were paid to the auditor in 2022 for other services (EUR 13 thousand in 2021). Fees for audit services provided to Alantra Group companies domiciled abroad by auditors other than its principal auditor in 2022 amounted to EUR 84 thousand (EUR 85 thousand at 31 December 2021).

27. Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments and Gain (loss) on disposal of financial instruments – Other financial instruments

a) Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments

Shown below is the breakdown of this heading of consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2022 and 2021:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Impairment of current and non-current financial assets (see Notes 9.4, 10, 11, 12 and 13)	411	11
Impairment customers (2)	(2,777)	(2,001)
Recovery impairment customers (2)	1,136	1,819
	(1,230)	**(171)**

(1) In 2022 the Group recognised a net loss of EUR 1,641 thousand in respect of the financial assets carried under "Trade and other receivables – Trade receivables for sales and services" in the consolidated statement of financial position. (see note 10)

b) *Gain (loss) on disposals of financial instruments – Other financial instruments*

Shown below is the breakdown of this heading of consolidated statement of profit or loss for 2022 and 2021:

	Thousands of Euros	
	2022	2021
Capital gains on vehicles (see Note 9.1)	-	66
Alantra Wealth Management (see Note 2.14.)	8,120	708
Alantra Reim, S.L.U. (see 2.14.)	-	1,200
Other	16	53
	8,136	**2,027**

28. Segment reporting

In line with IFRS 8, which establishes the obligation to apply and disclose segment reporting for those companies whose equity or debt securities are quoted on public markets, or for companies which are in the process of issuing securities for quotation on public securities market, the Group presented this information in five segments in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

a) *Basis and methodology for segment reporting*

The Group's segment reporting forms the basis for internal management and oversight of the performance of the different business areas. The Board of Directors (along with the Group's governing bodies) is ultimately responsible for said information and for taking operating decisions concerning each of these business areas.

The Group's management segments its activity pursuant to the nature of the services provided and they correspond with the business units for which accounting and management information is available.

b) *Basis of segmentation*

The top tier of segment reporting for the Group is split into Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management, Structural, Portfolio and Other. In 2020, the Group broken down its segments in more detail, splitting the Investment Banking arm into two new business segments or units. This change in the presentation of segment reporting for the Group stems from the need to consider the Credit Portfolio Advisory business as a unit following its growth in recent years through the opening of offices in several countries and hiring of new teams. For the purposes of comparison, the information for 2021 is also broken down in the same way in this note.

- Investment Banking

  An identified business segment of Alantra, offering financial advisory services to companies or entities in corporate transactions (corporate finance), and stock brokering and analysis service to institutional investors.

- Credit Portfolio Advisory

An identified business segment of Alantra, offering advisory services to financial institutions and institutional investors in transactions involving credit, real estate and other types of asset portfolios.

- Asset Management

  Management and advising in respect of assets of different types for institutional investors, high net-asset families and other professional investors and provided through specialised investment funds or through customer investment portfolios.

- Structural

  Alantra business segment that includes revenues and expenses related to the governance structure and development of the Alantra Group (corporate governance, strategic coordination, corporate and business development, and corporate services, such as accounting and reporting, risk control, IT systems, human resources management and legal services, amongst others) and which, because they refer to the parent company of the Group (as listed company) or the management of the Group itself, they are not directly attributable to the Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management, or Portfolio segments. The Structural segment also includes invoicing of services in respect of Alantra Group companies that are classified as associates, that is, that are not fully consolidated. In Alantra's current growth phase, both in corporate and business terms, the importance of services classified as Structural justifies its consideration as an independent segment.

  These three segments are identified in aggregate as the "Fee Business". It consists of the grouping or aggregation of Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management and Structural segments, and is defined as a whole as the service provision activity, be they advisory or management services, the revenue from which is in the form of remuneration or fees and the expenses of which are those needed for its pursuit, mainly personnel expenses, Specifically excluded from the Fee Business are losses or gains originating from investments of the Group's parent company in the companies that carry on said activities (for example, from the sale of interests in companies or businesses, impairment of goodwill or net financial income from foreign currency), where such is the case, which are included in the Rest segment.

  The reason for attributing 100% of the activity of the Structural segment to the Fee Business is that the greater part of time and/or funds invested in Structural are used to manage the growth and complexity from the activity classified in the Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory and Asset Management segments. This concept is especially significant because several alternative performance measures (APMs) are constructed on it.

- "Portfolio", This is the Group's own portfolio investment activity.

  This Alantra business segment is defined, as stated in the Prospectus, as consisting in obtaining capital gains by investing and subsequently selling stakes in companies or in investment funds or vehicles managed by the Alantra Group management teams.

- "Rest"

  By default, includes the group of services not performed by the other five business segments (i.e. that are not Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management, Structural or Portfolio).

c) Basis and methodology for segment reporting

The Group's segment reporting forms the basis for internal management and oversight of the performance of the different business areas, The Board of Directors (along with the Group's governing bodies) is ultimately responsible for said information and for taking operating decisions concerning each of these business areas.

The Group's management segments its activity pursuant to the nature of the services provided and they correspond with the business units for which accounting and management information is available.

Segment information on these businesses is presented below.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss by segment:

	Thousands of Euros															
	Investment Banking		Credit Portfolio Advisory		Asset Management		Structural		Portfolio		Rest		Consolidation Adjustments		Total for Group	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue	143,318	206,515	54,223	51,463	33,657	55,362	480	1,826	349	34	-	-	-	-	232,027	315,200
Ordinary income among segments	484	191	57	942	59	594	9,559	9,258	-	-	-	-	(10,159)	(10,985)	-	-
Other operating income	550	32	2	6	300	120	38	5	-	45	-	-	-	-	890	208
Personnel expenses	(74,931)	(120,280)	(33,756)	(31,428)	(14,285)	(28,296)	(8,034)	(7,547)	-	-	-	(639)	-	-	(131,006)	(188,190)
Other operating expenses	(25,535)	(18,254)	(5,016)	(4,924)	(5,052)	(3,504)	(9,937)	(8,268)	(188)	(552)	-	(300)	-	-	(45,728)	(35,802)
Other operating expenses among Segments	(5,681)	(6,460)	(1,540)	(1,362)	(2,833)	(2,634)	(35)	(529)	(70)	-	-	-	10,159	10,985	-	-
Amortisation and depreciation	(4,041)	(3,697)	(1,170)	(928)	(165)	(91)	(3,111)	(2,018)	-		-	(150)	-	-	(8,487)	(6,884)
Impairment of non-current assets	208	(347)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,857)	(336)	-	-	(2,651)	(683)
Gain (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	-	-	-	-	-	406
Other income (expense)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating profit (loss)	34,372	57,700	12,798	13,769	11,681	21,551	(11,040)	(7,273)	91	(67)	(2,857)	(1,425)	-	-	45,045	84,255
Finance income	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	687	126	140	-	-	305	827
Finance income among segments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	(95)	(62)	(9)	(15)	(1)	-	(207)	(52)	(45)	(95)	(17)	-	-	-	(374)	(224)
Finance costs among segments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value of financial Instruments	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	3,850	682	-	-	4,159	787
Exchange differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss/reversal of loss on impairment of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of financial instruments:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	(193)	-	-	245	(193)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,502)	-	(418)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	(171)	-	-	(1,230)	(171)
Other financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	8,120	-	-	-	8,136	-
Net finance income (expense)	(1,287)	(62)	(427)	(15)	(1)	-	(191)	(52)	133	697	13,014	458	-	-	11,241	1,026
Share of profit (loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method	1,663	5,248	-	-	6,639	4,827	-	-	-	-	(2,262)	(1,721)	-	-	6,040	8,354
Profit (loss) before tax	34,748	62,886	12,371	13,754	18,319	26,378	(11,231)	(7,325)	224	630	7,895	(2,688)	-	-	62,326	93,635
Income tax	(7,425)	(13,638)	(2,323)	(3,038)	(2,903)	(5,618)	2,255	954	85	(230)	(144)	(37)	-	-	(10,455)	(21,607)
Consolidated profit (loss) for the period	**27,323**	**49,248**	**10,048**	**10,716**	**15,416**	**20,760**	**(8,976)**	**(6,371)**	**309**	**400**	**7,751**	**(2,725)**	**-**	**-**	**51,871**	**72,028**
Net profit (loss) attributable	**25,860**	**45,191**	**4,358**	**4,466**	**11,577**	**12,636**	**(8,976)**	**(6,413)**	**184**	**257**	**7,204**	**(55)**	**-**	**-**	**40,207**	**56,082**
Non-controlling interests	**1,463**	**4,057**	**5,690**	**6,250**	**3,839**	**8,124**	**-**	**42**	**125**	**143**	**547**	**(2,670)**	**-**	**-**	**11,664**	**15,946**

Non-current assets by segment:

	Thousands of Euros													
	Investment Banking		Credit Portfolio Advisory		Asset Management		Structural		Portfolio		Rest		Total for Group	
	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021	31-12-2022	31-12-2021
Statement of financial position:														
Assets-														
Intangible assets-														
Goodwill	64,072	65,585	1,044	1,081	287	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,403	66,953
Other intangible assets	207	27	32	55	35	133	504	312	-	-	-	-	778	527
Property and equipment	13,533	14,232	2,093	2,279	473	201	18,862	9,139	-	-	-	-	34,961	25,851
Investments accounted for using the equity method	20,033	18,470	-	-	62,956	42,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,989	60,839
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

d) Geographical segment reporting

For geographical segment reporting, segment revenues are grouped according to the geographical location of the assets, Segment assets are also grouped according to their geographical location.

The following table provides a summary of ordinary income from each of the Group’s assets, broken down by geographical area, in 2022 and 2021:

	Thousands of Euros					
	Revenue		Share of Profit (Loss) of Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
National market	64,384	93,204	1,301	824	65,685	94,028
International market						
European Union:						
Eurozone						
Italy	9,192	7,800	-	-	9,192	7,800
Germany	9,930	23,182	-	-	9,930	23,182
France	23,240	32,104	395	213	23,635	32,317
Greece	7,531	9,987	-	-	7,531	9,987
Netherlands	1,256	75	-	-	1,256	75
Portugal	1,129	1,172	(198)	-	931	1,172
Belgium	898	2,315	3,091	2,086	3,989	4,401
Austria	4,239	536	-	-	4,239	536
Luxembourg	2,780	2,963	-	(17)	2,780	2,946
Ireland	4,922	4,476	-	-	4,922	4,476
Non-euro area:						
United Kingdom	64,226	69,107	776	4,904	65,002	74,011
Sweden	4,410	4,818	-	-	4,410	4,818
Denmark	1,043	4,090	-	-	1,043	4,090
Switzerland	4,461	17,650	-	-	4,461	17,650
Other countries:						
United States	16,867	32,827	-	-	16,867	32,827
India	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	2,986	8,894	-	-	2,986	8,894
Chile	-	-	676	344	676	344
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arab Emirates	8,533	-	-	-	8,533	-
	232,027	**315,200**	**6,041**	**8,354**	**238,068**	**323,554**

The following table provides a summary of non-current assets for each of the Group's assets, broken down by geographical area, at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	Thousands of Euros							
	Intangible Assets - Goodwill		Intangible Assets – Other Intangible Assets		Property and Equipment		Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
National market	2,131	1,153	778	525	9,933	11,203	9,905	21,170
International market								
European Union:								
Eurozone:								
Italy	-	-	-	1	1,547	705	-	-
Germany	416	416	-	1	2,033	2,022	-	-
France	141	141	-	-	2,957	2,721	7,412	2,489
Greece	-	-	-	-	348	212	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	974	661	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	99	148	1,002	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	4	6	48,617	18,710
Austria	-	-	-	-	54	91	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
Non-euro area:								
United Kingdom	29,577	31,219	-	-	11,417	2,322	15,395	18,146
Sweden	86	93	-	-	631	683	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	376	144	-	-
Switzerland	13,728	13,085	-	-	840	1,001	-	-
Other countries:								
United States	19,324	20,846	-	-	2,457	2,908	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
México	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	451	236	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	51	34	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	324
Emiratos Árabes Unidos	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
	65,403	**66,953**	**778**	**527**	**34,960**	**25,851**	**82,989**	**60,839**

29. Fair value

The fair values of the Group's financial instruments at 31 December 2022 and 2021, by class of financial asset and liability, are broken down in the accompanying consolidated financial statements into the following levels:

- Level 1: Financial instruments whose fair value is determined using as a direct input the quoted price of the financial instrument on an active market (as defined in the Group's internal policies) that is observable and can be obtained from independent sources, which in the case of collective investment schemes corresponds to the net asset value published on the measurement date. This level includes any listed debt securities, listed equity/capital instruments and certain derivatives.

- Level 2: Financial instruments whose fair value is estimated by reference to quoted prices on organised markets for similar instruments or using other valuation techniques in which all the significant inputs are based on directly or indirectly observable market data, In the case of risk capital and hedge funds, this corresponds to the last net asset value available from the management company's statements. In the case of solar PV development project concession holders, the main reference of fair value used was the price of a recent transaction.

- Level 3: Instruments whose fair value is estimated using valuation techniques in which most of the inputs are not based on observable market data, Control units that are not connected to the market areas are responsible for selecting and validating the valuation models used.

The methods used to calculate the fair value of each class of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Non-current financial assets – At fair value through profit or loss (at fair value):

  - Investment funds and similar vehicles: fair value determined using the quoted price on official markets or net asset value of investment funds (Level 1).

  - Non-listed equity/capital instruments Private equity vehicles and similar and open-ended Investment Funds: fair value determined as the net asset value obtained from the statements provided by the company managing said vehicles (Level 2).

  - Credit agreements with employees: as returns depend on the performance of the underlying asset, which is a venture capital vehicle, the fair value of these assets has been calculated using the statements provided by the pertinent management company on this vehicle.

- Non-current financial assets – At fair value through other comprehensive income:

  - Hedge funds and closed-ended venture capital vehicles: their fair value is determined based on the net asset value obtained from the statements provided by the pertinent management company (Level 2).

  - Solar PV development project concession holders: the value of a recent transaction was the main value used to determine fair value.

- Non-current financial liabilities (at fair value):

  - Unlisted equity instruments: their fair value has been determined by discounting future cash flows to present value (Level 3).

- Trade and other payables – Other payables (at fair value):

  - Unlisted equity instruments: their fair value has been determined by considering, if applicable, the net asset value obtained from the statements provided by the manager itself (Level 2).

Not all financial assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value, Consequently, there follows a breakdown of the information on financial instruments carried at fair value and, afterwards, the information on those measured at cost and their net book value.

Shown below is the fair value at 31 December 2022 and 2021 of the Group's financial instruments that are recorded at fair value, broken down by the measurement model used to estimate their fair value:

Financial assets and liabilities – fair value at 31 December 2022

	Thousands of Euros				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current financial assets:					
At fair value through profit or loss	36,334	36,334	29,866	6,468	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	82,236	82,236	-	82,236	-
Non-current financial liabilities	(14,591)	(14,591)	-	-	(14,592)
Trade and other payables					
Other payables	(2,696)	(2,696)	-	(2,696)	-
			29,866	**86,008**	**(14,592)**

Financial assets and liabilities – fair value at 31 December 2021

	Thousands of Euros				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current financial assets:					
At fair value through profit or loss	58,469	58,469	53,434	5,035	-
At fair value through other comprehensive income	57,053	57,053	-	57,053	-
Non-current financial liabilities	(18,224)	(18,224)	-	-	(18,224)
Trade and other payables					
Other payables	(1,478)	(1,478)	-	(1,478)	-
			53,433	**60,610**	**(18,224)**

In addition to the above, the balance of "Non-current financial assets – At fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 included EUR 498 thousand and EUR 888 thousand, respectively, of financial assets carried at cost or at their net book value, which the Group considered the best estimate of their value.

Also, "Non-current financial assets – At fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2022 and 2021 included EUR 7,065 thousand and EUR 20,650 thousand, respectively, of financial assets measured at cost.

Presented below are the main measurement methods, assumptions and inputs used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments carried at fair value and classified in Levels 2 and 3, by type of financial instrument, and the related balances at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

Level 2 financial instruments at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	Thousands of Euros Fair Value		Principal Measurement Techniques	Main Inputs Used
	2022	2021		
Non-current financial assets: At fair value through profit or loss	36,334	58,469	Net asset value	Net asset value provided by manager
Non-current financial assets: At fair value through other comprehensive income	82,236	57,053	Net asset value	Net asset value provided by manager
Trade and other payables Other payables	(2,695)	(1,478)	Net asset value	Net asset value provided by manager
	115,875	**114,044**		

Level 3 financial instruments at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	Thousands of Euros Fair Value		Principal Measurement Techniques	Main Inputs Used
	2022	2021		
Liabilities associated with non-current assets held for sale	(14,592)	(18,224)	Present value method (Discounted future cash flows)	Market interest rates, discount rates, perpetuity rate and growth rates
	(14,592)	**(18,224)**		

Shown below is the quantitative information on unobservable inputs used to calculate the Level 3 measurements:

	Measurement Method	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Min	Max	Average	Units
Non-current financial liabilities	Present value method (discounted future cash flows)	Rate in perpetuity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	%

The principal technique used to measure the main instruments classified in Level 3, with the main unobservable inputs, is as follows:

- Present value method (discounted future cash flows): different assumptions are used, such as market discount rate, perpetuity rate, etc.

The movement in the balances of financial assets and liabilities classified in Level 3 that are carried on the consolidated statement of financial position is shown below:

	Thousands of Euros			
	2022		2021	
	Assets	Assets	Assets	Liabilities
Balances at start of the year	-	(18,224)	-	(8,110)
Changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair value not recognised in profit or loss	-	3,632	-	(10,114)
Recovery recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Balances at end of year	-	**(14,592)**	-	**(18,224)**

The sensitivity analysis is performed on assets with important unobservable inputs; that is, for those included in Level 3, in order to have a reasonable range of possible alternative measurements. That analysis is performed to establish, with an adequate degree of certainty, the valuation risk in relation to those assets without applying criteria of diversification between them.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the impact on consolidated income of changing the main assumptions used to measure Level 3 financial instruments with other reasonably possible assumptions, taking the highest value (most favourable assumption) or lowest value (least favourable assumption) of the range estimated as probably, is given below:

	Thousands of Euros			
	Potential Impact in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss			
	2022		2021	
	Most Favourable Assumption	Least Favourable Assumption	Most Favourable Assumption	Least Favourable Assumption
Non-current financial liabilities (*)	638	(584)	1,543	(1,236)

(*) Its impact would be reflected in Reserves.

The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities is basically equal to their carrying amount, as it is understood that this fair value does not differ materially from the carrying amount of these items. The following points should be also made on the fair value of certain financial assets:

- Bank deposits: the Group estimated the fair value of these financial assets as their carrying amount, as it is considered that, given the nature of the counterparties, interest rates and terms thereof, this fair value does not differ materially from amortised cost.

- Loans and credits: the Group estimated there are no material differences between the fair value of these financial assets and their carrying amount.

30. Events after the reporting period

No other significant events have arisen since the 2022 reporting close, other than those disclosed in the other notes to the consolidated financial statements.

31. Explanation added for translation to English

These consolidated financial statements are presented on the basis of the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group in Spain (see Note 2-1). Certain accounting practices applied by the Group that conform with that regulatory framework may not conform with other generally accepted accounting principles and rules.

Appendix

Information on the Alantra Group in fulfilment of Article 192 of the revised text of Spanish Securities Market Act 4/2015 of 23 October ("Annual Investment Services Companies Report")

This information was prepared pursuant to the provisions of Article 192 of the Spanish Securities Market Act., approved by Royal Decree-Law 4/2015 of 23 October.

a) Company name, nature and geographical location of business

Alantra Partners, S.A. (hereinafter, the Company) was incorporated on 11 November 1997 as Dinamia Capital Privado, Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A. The deed for the takeover of N Más Uno IBG, S.A. (hereinafter, N+1 IBG) by the Company was entered in the Madrid Companies Register on 20 July 2015. This transaction resulted in N Más Uno IBG, S.A. ceasing to exist and the Company changing its name to Nmás1 Dinamia, S.A., losing its status as a private equity firm, On 4 January 2017, as a result of the change to the Group's name, the Company changed its name to the present one (see further below).

The Company's corporate object encompasses the following activities:

1. The rendering of financial advisory services:

2. The management of any property or assets, in accordance with any prevailing legal requirements;

3. The acquisition and holding of shares and equity instruments in other companies whose corporate object is, pursuant to any prevailing legal requirements, financial brokerage, management of any type of asset including investment funds or portfolios of any type, and provision of all types of investment service.

4. Acquisition, holding and disposal of shares or equity stakes in any type of company; granting participating loans or other forms of finance to any type of company; investment in any securities or financial instruments, assets, movable property or real estate, or rights, in accordance with any prevailing legal requirements, in order to generate a return on said shares or equity stakes in companies and investments.

The activities comprising the corporate purpose may be performed by the Company in whole or in part, or indirectly through ownership of shares or equity stakes in companies with an identical or similar corporate purpose.

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Company carried out its business in Spain from its offices at calle José Ortega y Gasset 29 in Madrid.

The Company is the parent of a group (hereinafter, the Group or the Alantra Group) comprising various companies carrying out financial advisory and consultancy services to businesses and institutions in Spain and abroad. They also provide investment and associated services; advice on asset management; advice, administration and management for private equity firms, fund managers and collective investment institutions and companies involved in acquiring direct stakes in companies (see Note 2.14). On 4 April 2021 and 18 June 2021 the Group closed its branches in the UK and China. Therefore, as at 31 December 2022 the Group has a branch in Italy.

On 26 September 2016 the Company issued a Material Disclosure to the Spanish securities exchange authority, the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV), regarding the change in the trademark of the Group it heads, Since that date, the subsidiaries in the Alantra Group have approved the respective changes to their corporate names in order to replace "N+1", "Nmás1" or "Nplusone" with "Alantra", With respect to the Company, on 4 January 2017 there was entered in the Companies Registry the change of name from Nmás1 Dinamia, S.A. to Alantra Partners, S.A., previously approved by the General Meeting of 13 December 2016. With this new trademark, the Alantra Group (formerly known as the N+1 Group) has set the goal of creating a single distinctive mark that identifies a new stage in its development as a company with a strong international focus.

b) Turnover

This section provides information on turnover, by country, on a consolidated basis, for the Company, for the subsidiaries thereof, and for jointly-controlled entities and associated accounted for using the equity method, Turnover is taken as the figures for revenue presented in the Group's 2022 consolidated statement of profit or loss and are as follows:

	Thousands of Euros
	Turnover
National market	64,384
International market	
European Union	
Eurozone	
Italy	9,192
Germany	9,930
France	23,240
Greece	7,531
Netherlands	1,256
Portugal	1,129
Belgium	898
Austria	4,239
Luxembourg	2,780
Ireland	4,922
Non-euro area	
United Kingdom	64,226
Sweden	4,410
Denmark	1,043
Switzerland	4,461
Other countries	
United States	16,867
India	-
China	2,986
Chile	-
Mexico	-
United Arab Emirates	8,533
	232,027

c) Number of full-time employees

Details of the full-time employees of the Company and its subsidiaries at 2022 year-end were as follows:

	Number of Employees
National market	300
International market	
European Union	
Eurozone	
Italy	37
Germany	42
Netherlands	5
France	50
Austria	3
Ireland	10
Belgium	2
Greece	18
Portugal	6
Non-euro area	
Sweden	8
Denmark	6
United Kingdom	138
Switzerland	12
Other countries	
United States	51
United Arab Emirates	5
China	18
	711

d) Profit (loss) before tax

This section shows the pre-tax profit (loss), on a consolidated basis, for the Company, for the subsidiaries thereof, and for jointly-controlled entities and associated accounted for using the equity method.

	Thousands of Euros
	Pre-Tax Profit
National market	25,711
International market	
European Union	
Eurozone	
Italy	633
Germany	2,231
France	10,848
Portugal	(189)
Greece	3,359
Belgium	871
Luxembourg	(47)
Austria	1,982
Ireland	2,701
Netherlands	246
Non-euro area	
United Kingdom	12,918
Denmark	(505)
Sweden	1,222
Switzerland	127
Other countries:	
United States	(2,216)
China	(380)
Chile	676
Brazil	(46)
Hong Kong	12
México	26
United Arab Emirates	2,146
	62,326

e) Income tax

This section shows the corporate tax expense, on a consolidated basis, for the Company and its subsidiaries.

	Thousands of Euros
	Income Tax
National market	(5,000)
International market	
European Union	
Eurozone	
Italy	(247)
France	(1,861)
Germany	(728)
Belgium	(232)
Portugal	-
Greece	(732)
Ireland	(338)
Asutria	(127)
luxembourg	(1)
Non-euro area	
Sweden	(427)
United Kingdom	(704)
Denmark	(12)
Switzerland	(78)
Other countries	
United Arab Emirates	(535)
Hong Kong	(1)
United States	568
	(10,455)

f) Public grants and state aid received

The Alantra Group received an immaterial amount of public grants and state aid in 2022 (See Note 25).

g) Return on assets

The return on the Alantra Group's assets at year-end 2022, calculated by dividing consolidated net profit for 2022 by total assets at 31 December 2022, was 9.70%.

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

Alantra Partners, S.A. and companies comprising the Alantra Group

Consolidated Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2022

This directors' report was prepared pursuant to the "Guide for the preparation of management reports of listed companies" published by the CNMV in September 2013, and is broken down into the nine sections specified in said guide:

1. Situation of the Company

1.1 Organisational structure

Alantra Partners, S.A. (hereinafter, "the Company" or "Alantra") is the parent company of the Alantra Group, whose activities can be grouped into four major business lines involving: (i) providing advisory services to companies or institutions in corporate finance operations, and providing stock brokering and analysis services to institutional investors; (ii) advising financial institutions and institutional investors on operations involving credit, real estate and other types of asset portfolios; (iii) asset management and advising; and (iv) investments in companies, funds or other investment vehicles.

Under the applicable securities exchange laws and regulations, the Alantra Group is considered a consolidated group of investment firms, with Alantra as its parent company.

The Company, as parent company of the Alantra Group, provides strategic oversight and coordination of the group's activities, which allows pursuit of a unified management model and common action policy, Alantra also provides certain subsidiaries with central services that ensure the support and infrastructure needed to carry on the specific operating activities of each subsidiary.

Apart from the General Shareholders' Meeting, which has the authority attributed to that body by law given that Alantra is publicly traded, the main governance body of the Group is the Company's Board of Directors, which has two delegated committees: the Risk Control and Audit Committee and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee), The Board of Directors meets at least quarterly. The Company also has an Executive Chairman with the responsibilities of chief executive officer.

The powers, composition, structure and functioning of the Board of Directors are regulated by the Board Regulations, which are posted on the Company's website and on the CNMV's website, The Alantra Board of Directors strives to ensure with the best governance practices set out in business and securities exchange regulations and in the good corporate governance recommendations approved by the CNMV.

The Board of Directors has nine members in 2022, one of whom is an executive director and eight are external, Of the latter, four are independent, three proprietary and one is classified as "other external". On 25 January 2023, a director submitted his resignation, and at the date of authorisation for issue of this report the Board of Directors has eight members, of which one is an executive director and seven are non-executive directors. Of the non-executive directors, three are independent, three are proprietary and one is classified as "another non-executive director".

The Company carries on the activities included in its corporate objects through subsidiaries, some of which provide investment or the management of collective investment schemes and are therefore subject to regulation and supervision, The Alantra Group companies, in turn, have the governance and control bodies prescribed by the applicable laws and regulations.

The Group's different business areas also have their own bodies to coordinate and oversee their activities, in particular, the Alantra Asset Management Committee (in which the different business units in the asset management and advising area are represented), the Management Committee of Alantra ICA (with representatives of the different international activities and business units in the corporate finance area) and the CPA Committee, established to supervise the credit portfolio advisory business that advises banks and investors on matters related to loan portfolios, real estate and other types of asset.

The Group, moreover, has a Control and Risk Committee, whose primary objective is to control the main risks to Alantra and its group companies are exposed and, in that area, to keep an up-to-date risks map. The Control and Risk Committee proposes and coordinates the implementation of measures to mitigate risks and keep them within the risk tolerance limits approved by the Board of Directors and fosters a culture of sound risk management.

1.2 Functioning

The Company heads a group of entities that provide financial advisory services, asset management and advising services and invests in companies and special purpose vehicles. The Alantra Group specialises in the mid-market segment and provides its services independently to financial and industrial companies and entities, as well as to institutional and private investors.

Although the Company is responsible for the strategic management and coordination of the Group's activities, the different business units are responsible for carrying on said activities. These business units are grouped into two areas, for which accounting and management figures are available. The two areas correspond to the business segments identified earlier. The three main areas of the Alantra Group are:

- *Investment Banking*: offering financial advisory services to companies or institutions in corporate transactions (corporate finance); and stock brokering and analysis services to institutional investors.

- *Credit Portfolio Advisory*: offering advisory services to financial institutions and institutional investors in transactions involving credit, real estate and other types of asset portfolios.

- Asset Management/Advisory (Asset Management): this activity involves managing and advising assets of different types for institutional investors, wealthy family groups and other professional investors via specialised investment funds or through the investment portfolios of customers.

These three business areas, and the different units (differentiated by country or by product) that they comprise, receive a number of central services from the Company (legal, administration and accounting services, human resources, logistics and information systems, communication and risk control services) that ensure unified and consistent operation of the aforesaid management model, as well as the implementation and followup of a common action policy. The functions involving strategic coordination, provision of services and, in general, definition and implementation of Alantra's own management model comprise a business unit that corresponds to the segment identified as "Structural" (as defined in the notes to the consolidated financial statements and in the attached "Glossary of Terms").

That structure and, specifically, the strategic coordination and financial management departments also support the Board of Directors of the Company in its decisions regarding the fourth area of activity of the Company, Portfolio or Investment; this activity comprises obtaining gains on investments and subsequent divestments in companies or in funds and vehicles managed by the Alantra Group's management teams.

2. Business performance and earnings

2.1 Summary of 2022

Activity

The Russian invasion of Ukraine marked activity in 2022. This event had a considerable impact on the global economy, which had already contracted as a result of covid-19, as well as the scarcity of raw materials and the across-the-board rise in prices that started in the second half of 2021 and continued in 2022 with an across-the-board rise in inflation levels accompanied by an increase in interest rates. 2022 was marked by the continuous interventions of central banks adopting measures increasing interest rates with the aim of controlling upward trends in inflation, stock market indices suffered a severe correction after a year that ended in positive territory everywhere, with many securities at all-time highs and the European markets ending their best year since 2009.

Against this backdrop, the Group's activity, in line with that of the industry, saw a decline in comparison with 2021, a year of record figures, and stood at pre-pandemic levels. Activity in 2022 reflected falls in valuations and the postponement of investment decisions due to the widespread uncertainty in the market, with the value of M&A deals falling by 37% throughout the world and estimated assets under management declining by more than 15%. However, this reflects a return to pre-pandemic volumes, with 2022 reflecting a correction of the values seen throughout 2021, in which cumulative demand after the covid-19 pandemic of 2020 increased the uncertainty.

Most of the macro indicators continue to move in the right direction, and this was noted at the beginning of 2023 with rises in the prices of shares and bonds. The risk of recession continues to be low and there were signs in the last quarter of 2022 of moderation in prices and salary pressure, in comparison with the data for the first half of the year. Economic activity shows signs of recovery, although there are still risks in the main economies around the world. As regards the US economy, there is a risk of acceleration of demand and inflationary pressure if the financial conditions are relaxed, which would lead to further increases in interest rates. In the eurozone, the levels of activity do not point to a recession, but rather to a recovery of the European economy, although there are risks of inflationary pressure on salaries that could lead the European Central Bank to increase interest rates again, which would take them above expectations and this would augment significantly the risk of recession in the second half of 2023. Lastly, with respect to the Asian economy, a sharp recovery is expected in 2023 following the end of covid-19 lockdowns in China and the macroeconomic stability of these countries with relatively low inflation and moderate deficit levels.

In short, 2023 is destined to be another year of ups and downs for investors and for M&A activity. The first half will probably continue to be marked by uncertainty. The macroeconomic and geopolitical situation will continue to push values towards a correction of the highs, in terms of both valuations and volumes, of 2021

Results

Income and expenses

As a result, net turnover amounted to EUR 232.0 million, compared to EUR 315.2 million in 2021 (26.4% lower)

In relation to each of the activities carried out by the Alantra Group, financial advisory services in corporate operations and capital markets, which includes both advisory services to companies and entities in corporate operations (corporate finance) and the provision of stock market analysis and brokerage services to institutional investors, generated revenues of EUR 143.3 million, compared to EUR 206.5 million the previous year (a discrease of 30.6%).

The Financial Advisory activity in credit portfolio transactions generated revenues of EUR 54.2 million compared to EUR 51.5 million in 2020, an increase of 5.4%.

As regards the asset management and advisory business line (asset management), management fees grew by 11.7% due to the increase in the portfolio of assets under management with the launch of new products in various areas (energy transition, solar energy, real estate, etc.), while income from performance fees amounted to EUR 0.8 million, compared to EUR 25.9 million, generated from the management of the QMC III funds and, especially EQMC. Taking this into account, revenue in the asset management business stood at EUR 33.7 million, down 39.2% on the EUR 55.4 million reported in 2021.

Operating expenses rose to EUR 187.9 million, down 18.7% on 2021, a decline that can be explained mainly by lower staff costs (down 29.9%) and the increase in operating expenses (up 27.7%) due to the effect of inflation, the opening of the Group's new offices and the recovery in travel with respect to 2021, although there are still certain restrictions on mobility.

Net profit

The net profit attributable to the Company generated during the financial year 2022 amounted to EUR 40.2 million (-28.3% vs 2021) It should also be noted that the so-called Fee Business Net Profit (profit originating from the activity of providing advisory and asset management services) amounted to EUR 33.0 million (41.2% lesser than that generated in 2021)

Below are the consolidated statements of profit or loss for 2022 and 2021:

Thousands of Euros	*12/31/2022*	*12/31/2021*	*dif. %*
Net income			
Investment Banking	143,318	206,515	(30.6%)
Credit Pottfolio	54,223	51,463	5.4%
Asset management	33,657	55,362	(39.2%)
Management fees	32,880	29,449	11.7%
Success fees	777	25,913	(97.0%)
Others	829	1,860	(55.4%)
Total Net Income	**232,027**	**315,200**	**(26.4%)**
Other Operating Income	**890**	**208**	**327.9%**
Personnel expenses	**(132,006)**	**(188,190)**	**(29.9%)**
Fixed Cost	*(87,026)*	*(75,189)*	*15.7%*
Variable Cost	*(44,980)*	*(113,001)*	*(60.2%)*
Other Operating Expenses	(44,728)	(35,802)	24.9%
Amortization of property plans & equipment	(8,487)	(6,884)	23.3%
Reversal / impairment of property plans & equipment	(2,651)	(277)	858.5%
Total Operating Expenses	**(187,872)**	**(231,153)**	**(18.7%)**
OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS	**45,045**	**84,255**	**(46.5%)**
Finance income (expense) attributable to the portfolio	133	*735*	(81.9%)
Other finance income (expense)	11,107	*2,318*	379.2%
NET FINANCE INCOME/EXPENSE	**11,240**	**3,053**	**268.2%**
RESULTS OF COMPANIES REGISTERED BY THE EQUITY METHOD	6,041	8,354	(27.7%)
INCOME TAX	(10,455)	(21,607)	(51.6%)
NON-CONTROLING INTEREST	(11,664)	(17,973)	(35.1%)
INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARENT ENTITY	**40,207**	**56,082**	**(28.3%)**

Thousands of Euros	*12/31/2022*	*12/31/2021*	*dif. %*
NET PROFIT FROM FEE BUSINESS	**32,820**	**55,880**	**(41.3%)**
NET PROFIT FROM PORTFOLIO	**183**	**257**	**(28.8%)**
ODINARY NET PROFIT	**33,003**	**56,137**	**(41.2%)**
NET PROFIT Rest	**7,204**	**(55)**	**(13198.2%)**

Earnings per share (Euros)	*12/31/2022*	*12/31/2021*	*dif. %*
Basic	*1.04*	*1.45*	*(28.3%)*
Diluted	*1.04*	*1.45*	*(28.3%)*

Balance sheet

Equity attributable to the controlling entity amounted to EUR 299.9 million at 31 December 2022, compared to 2021 year-end, when it stood at EUR 286.5 million. The net change is due to the increases mainly in the profit generated in 2022 of EUR 40.2 million, the payment of the final dividend for 2021 of EUR 21.2 million and the distribution of an interim dividend out of 2022 profit of EUR 12.2 million.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, non-current assets totalled EUR 326.2 million, compared to EUR 307.0 million at 2021 year-end. The main change took place in the investments accounted for using the equity method line item (see Note 3). Worthy of mention among the transactions performed in the year affecting this heading are the acquisition of an additional 24.49% interest in Access Capital Partners Group, in which the Group has a 48.98% ownership interest at 31 December, the divestment of Alantra Wealth Management and the acquisition of Avolta Partners, S.A.S.

Current assets experienced a significant fall, mainly due to the payment of variable remuneration for 2021 to employees, which is of particular importance (EUR 113.0 million) and was paid in the first half of the year, the distribution of a final dividend totalling EUR 21.2 million to the shareholders and the payment of an interim dividend of EUR 12.2 million to the shareholders. Of special note regarding current assets is the cash and cash equivalents position amounting to EUR 163.6 million (EUR 133.7 million in cash and an investment of EUR 29.9 million in a monetary fund) which, together with the position in non-current financial assets and the fact that the Group does not have any borrowings, is indicative of the strength of its balance sheet. It should be noted that this balance is not normalised due to the settlement of the variable remuneration and the payment of dividends for the year just ended.

As regards the Company's liabilities, worthy of note is the fall in current liabilities as a result of the unsettled liabilities to the Group's professionals arising from their performance in 2022 in comparison with their performance in 2021.

Corporate development and activity

As regards the corporate development of the Alantra Group, in the second half of 2022 the Group completed the acquisition of an additional 24.49% of Access Capital Group, S.A. for approximately EUR 24.5 million. This acquisition enables the Group to strengthen its asset management business with the strategic aim of the Alantra Group of becoming a diversified Pan-European asset manager with an extensive range of investment strategies.

In addition, the Group entered into several agreements to extend its financial services offering. The most noteworthy was the acquisition of 33.67% of Avolta Partners, S.A.S., an independent firm specialising in advisory services in the technology sector and the acquisition of 49% of 33N Ventures, Limitada in order to promote a venture capital fund for investment in companies engaging in cybersecurity.

In terms of activity, the Financial Advisory division in corporate and capital markets advised on 71 transactions (-24.4%). Also, seven senior professionals were recruited to strengthen specialisation by industry and geographical presence.

The *Credit Portfolio Advisory* division advised on 21 transactions (+5%) for a volume of around EUR 17 thousand million. Alantra was named "Advisor of the year" at the SCI NPL Securitisation Awards 2022.

Lastly, as regards the asset management business, Alantra closed its real estate debt fund for EUR 155 million, and in its energy transition fund it obtained investment commitments exceeding the initial target of EUR 150 million. Two new strategies were launched through the strategic partners MCH and Asabys. Lastly, it is worthy of mention that the EQMC fund won a prize as one of the best equity funds in Europe.

Environmental and personnel matters

Environment

Given the nature of the activity carried on by the Alantra Group companies, they have no environmental liabilities, expenses, assets, provisions or contingencies that could be significant in relation to their net assets, financial position and earnings.

For this reason, these notes to the consolidated financial statements do not include specific itemisations with respect to information on environmental issues.

Personnel

The information on questions relating to personnel of the entities in the Alantra Group is detailed in Notes 5 and 25 to the consolidated financial statements for 2022.

3. Liquidity and capital resources

The Alantra Group has a solid statement of financial position liquidity position. Furthermore, it has no financial indebtedness (see Glossary of Terms).

Capital is controlled and managed in consonance with the nature of the Alantra Group as a consolidated group of investment firms, analysing the capital bases (on a consolidated basis and separately for each of the regulated companies in the Alantra Group) and calculating capital adequacy ratios as provided in the rules and standards.

Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements includes more detailed information on capital management.

4. Main risks and uncertainties

Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements includes detailed information on risk management.

5. Significant post-statement of financial position events

There have been no material events between the close of the year and date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements other than those disclosed in the Notes.

6. Information on the projected performance of the entity

The Alantra Group's statement of financial position is strong, giving it a sound base for steady progress towards meeting the Company's strategic goals:

- The financial advisory services business will continue to help drive the Group's international expansion, with the opening of offices in new countries and the consolidation of the new branches opened and acquisitions made in the last three years, which are being reflected year-on-year in the Alantra Group's revenues.
- The Alantra Group's asset management business continues to make progress towards its goal of becoming a global leader in the mid-market sector with the recruitment of new professionals and the launch of a new generation of funds such as those detailed above in this management report.

All of the above should, in any event, be evaluated in light of the global macroeconomic and social situation.

This directors' report contains forward-looking statements on plans, projections and estimates by the directors that are based on assumptions they regard as reasonable. However, the user of this report should bear in mind that such forward-looking information offers no assurances as to the future performance of the entity, as those plans, projections and estimates are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that imply that said future performance may differ from the initially projected performance. Those risks and uncertainties are described throughout the directors' report.

7. R&D and innovation activities

The Group and its member companies have not carried on any research and development activity.

8. Acquisition and disposal of treasury shares

The Alantra policy on treasury shares is approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on the basis of the general authorisation granted to the Board of Directors by the shareholders at the General Meeting of 28 April 2021 on the following terms:

a. Types: sale-purchase, swap, loan, acceptance of treasury shares as collateral and enforcement of those guarantees granted for the benefit of the Company or of any of the companies in its group, dation in payment and, in general, any other type of acquisition for valuable consideration of outstanding, fully paid in shares permitted by law.

b. Term of the authorisation: five years after the date of the resolution.

c. Maximum number of shares that can be acquired: up to 10% of the Company's share capital existing from time to time or, if applicable, such higher figure as may be legally admissible during the term of this authorisation.

d. Maximum and minimum prices: the minimum price will be equal to the nominal value and the maximum price will be up to 10% higher than the maximum price at which the shares were traded in the Spanish electronic trading platform (including the block market) session of the day immediately preceding the acquisition, or any other price at which the shares are being valued at the date of acquisition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event of an acquisition of treasury shares as the result of the exercise of rights or fulfilment of obligations established in agreements or in option contracts, forward purchase and sale agreements or similar contracts previously arranged by the Company or by companies in its Group (and which, in particular include, but are not limited to, agreements with executives, employees or directors of the Company or its subsidiaries for the repurchase of shares of the Company held by them directly or indirectly in the event of the departure from the Group of such executives, employees or directors, or as a result of other circumstances agreed upon with the aforementioned persons in said agreements), the price or consideration per share will vary between a minimum equal to EUR 0.01 and a maximum of up to 10% higher than the maximum price at which the shares were traded in the Spanish electronic trading platform (including the block market) session, taking into account the price on the date immediately preceding that on which the treasury share acquisition contract is agreed, signed or executed, as appropriate, or any other price at which the shares are being valued at the date of acquisition.

e. Use of the shares: the shares acquired by the Company or its subsidiaries may, in full or in part, be disposed of or awarded to directors and employees of the Company or the group company, where such right has been recognised, either directly or as a result of the exercise of option rights they hold, for the purposes provided for in Article 146.1.a) of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. They may also be used in programmes that foster equity ownership in the Company such as, for example, dividend reinvestment plans, loyalty bonuses or other similar arrangements.

The shares thus acquired will not have voting rights or any other non-financial rights, and their financial rights will be proportionally allocated to the rest of the shares, except for the right to bonus shares, in accordance with the terms of Article 148.a) of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. The authorisation supersedes the authorisation granted by the General Meeting of shareholders of 27 April 2016 for derivative acquisition of treasury shares.

The Company's Internal Rules of Conduct regulate certain obligations which the Company must fulfil in development of its treasury stock policy, In this regard, Article 12.2 of the Internal Rules of Conduct provides the Company must always act within the limits of the authorisation granted by the General Shareholders' Meeting and the transactions must in all cases involve the execution of specific purchase programmes and plans; the delivery of treasury shares in future corporate deals; or other legitimate purposes admissible under the applicable laws and regulations, such as augmenting the liquidity and regularity of trading in the Company's shares.

In any event, the Company's treasury stock policy will in no event aim to intervene in the free formation of prices and will always be carried out in the interests of the Company and its shareholders.

The information on the Company's treasury shares is described in detail in Note 13 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

9. Other material information

9.1. Stock market performance

During 2022 the share price decreased by 21.24%. The Ibex 35 decreased by 5.6% and the Ibex Small Caps appreciated 12.8%.

The share had a trading volume of 1.6 million shares for the year.

9.2. Dividend policy

At the Annual General Meeting held on 27 April 2022, the shareholders, following a proposal from the Board of Directors, agreed to distribute a final dividend of EUR 0.55 gross per share out of 2021 profit. Payment was made on 13 May 2022.

On 27 October 2022, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to distribute an interim dividend out of profit for 2022 of EUR 0.32 gross per share carrying dividend rights; payment was made on 11 November 2022. With the payment of this dividend, the Company completed the distribution of 60% of the consolidated profit for 2021 (EUR 0.87 per share carrying dividend rights), as it had previously announced to the market through the presentation of the results for 2021 published on 28 February 2022 and on the occasion of the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 27 April 2022.

The Board of Directors is considering proposing to the Annual General Meeting (April 2022) the payment of EUR 0.50 per share, which is a pay-out ratio of approximately 60% of consolidated ordinary net profit, in line with the payment made in 2021. The retained earnings will increase the Group's cash to enable it to continue to invest in growth opportunities.

9.3. Average payment period to suppliers

The information on the average payment period to suppliers is given in Note 26.a) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

9.4. Customer service office

The information on the customer service office is given in Note 2.12 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Business sectors identified

- **"Business Segment"** refers to each operating segment or component identified and classified as such by Alantra that (a) engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the group); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.
- **"Investment Banking".** An identified business segment of Alantra, offering financial advisory services to companies or entities in corporate transactions (corporate finance), and stock brokering and analysis service to institutional investors.
- **"Credit Portfolio Advisory".** An identified business segment of Alantra, offering advisory services to financial institutions and institutional investors in transactions involving credit, real estate and other types of asset portfolios.
- **"Asset management".** The identified Alantra business segment which, in accordance with the information provided in the Prospectus, consists of the management of and provision of advice in relation to various classes of assets for institutional investors, high net worth individuals/family offices and other professional investors through specialist investment funds or customer investment portfolios.
- **"Corporate".** The identified Alantra business segment which encompasses the universe of revenues and expenses corresponding to Alantra's governance and development structure (corporate governance, strategic management, corporate and business development and corporate services such accounting and financial reporting, risk management and control, human resource management and legal services, among others) and which, either because they relate to the Group parent - as a listed entity - or the management of the Group as a whole, are not directly attributable to the Investment Banking, Asset Management or Portfolio segments. The Corporate segment also includes the invoicing of services related to Alantra Group companies that are associates, i.e., not fully consolidated. In light of Alantra's ongoing growth at both the corporate and business levels, the significance of the services encompassed by the Corporate area justifies its classification as an independent segment.
- **"Portfolio",** The identified Alantra business segment which is defined, in keeping with that stated in the Prospectus, as the activity consisting of the pursuit of capital gains by taking ownership interests in companies, funds or investment vehicles managed by the Alantra Group's asset management teams and subsequently selling those interests.
- **"Other".** Defined, by default, as the host of items that do not correspond to any of the business segments (i.e. that are not Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management, Structural or Portfolio).
- **"Fee Business".** This is defined as the group or sum of the segments: Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management and Structural. Combined this is defined as the activity of providing advisory and management services that generate revenue in the form of a fee, and whose expenses are those needed to operate, mainly staff costs. Specifically excluded from the Fee Business are any gains or losses deriving from investments by the Group's parent in the companies that carry out these activities (such as generating value from stakes in companies or businesses, goodwill impairment or net finance income/(expense) in currencies other than the euro). These are included in the "Other" segment.

The decision to allocate 100% of the activity encompassed by the Corporate segment to the Fee Business reflects the fact that the vast majority of the time and/or investment of the resources included under Corporate are devoted to managing the growth and complexity emanating from the Investment Banking and Asset Management segments. This concept is all the more relevant as it underpins several of the alternative performance measures (APMs) used.

- **"Recurring Business".** The group or sum of segments comprising the Fee Business (Investment Banking, Credit Portfolio Advisory, Asset Management and Structural) plus the Portfolio segment.

Alternative performance measures

- **"Alternative performance measures",** A measure of the past or future financial performance, financial situation or cash flows of a company other than the financial measures defined or described in the applicable financial reporting framework.

- **"Fee Business Net Profit",** The profit generated from the provision of advisory or management services under the umbrella of the Fee Businesses (i.e., that corresponding to the Investment Banking, Asset Management and Corporate segments), whose revenues materialise in the form of fees and whose expenses are those necessary for their pursuit and development, mainly comprising staff costs.

  Fee Business Net Profit is calculated as the sum of profit attributable to owners of the parent corresponding to the above three segments.

  The markedly different nature of Alantra's two businesses (Fee Business and Portfolio) justifies the breakdown of Fee Business Net Profit attributable to owners of the parent in the Company's public financial disclosures.

- **"Portfolio Net Profit",** The profit deriving from the investment in and subsequent disposal of shareholdings in companies, funds or other investment vehicles managed by the Alantra Group.

  Portfolio Net Profit is equal to the profit attributable to owners of the parent corresponding to the Portfolio segment.

  The markedly different nature of Alantra's two businesses (Fee Business and Portfolio) justifies the breakdown of Portfolio Net Profit attributable to owners of the parent in the Company's public financial disclosures.

- **"Recurring Net Profit",** The profit derived from the Group's recurring or ordinary activities, i.e., that generated by the Investment Banking, Asset Management and Portfolio segments.

  Recurring Net Profit is the sum of Fee Business Net Profit and Portfolio Net Profit.

  Recurring Net Profit is an important indicator, in relation to net profit (or profit attributable to owners of the parent), insofar as it helps users assess what part of the Group's bottom line is attributable to the recurring businesses and not extraordinary accounting entries.

- **"Financial Leverage",** This metric is defined as the aggregate borrowings provided to the Group by banks, credit institutions and similar entities to fund its business operations. This measure excludes amounts due to employees, suppliers, companies within its scope of consolidation or their shareholders. It also excludes obligations to banks, credit institutions or similar entities when these obligations are specifically secured by assets in the same amount.

  Financial Leverage is calculated as the sum of the items carried in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Bank borrowings, bonds and other marketable securities" that meet the criteria contained in the definition of this measure. At 31 December 2022, the Group had no financial debt.

It is a key indicator for evaluating the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position.

- **“Payout”,** This metric is defined as the percentage of profits the Company pays out to its shareholders.

  It is calculated as the total sum distributed by the Company to its shareholders in respect of a given reporting period (whether in the form of a dividend or a distribution charged against reserves or the share premium account) and the consolidated net profit, attributable to the controlling company, generated during that same period.

  The payout indicates the extent to which shareholder remuneration is financed from profit for the year (or for the reporting period in question).

- **“Dividend yield”,** The return earned by the Company's shareholders by means of the dividends they receive.

  The Dividend Yield is calculated as the ratio between the total per-share sum distributed by the Company to its shareholders in respect of a given reporting period (whether in the form of a dividend or a distribution charged against reserves or the share premium account) and the share price as of a given date (which date shall be that referenced when the AMP is disclosed).

Shareholders earn a return in two ways: gains in the price of the shares they hold and the remuneration they receive in the form of distributed dividends, reserves or share premium accounts. The Dividend Yield is the APM or benchmark indicator for the latter source of shareholder returns.

The Directors’ Report, Annual Corporate Governance Report (see Annex I), Annual Report on the Remuneration of Directors of Listed Public Limited Companies (see Annex II) and Statement of non-financial disclosures (see Annex III) are attached as annexes:

Annex I - Annual Corporate Governance Report

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

REFERENCE YEAR END DATE: 31/12/2022

ISSUER IDENTIFICATION A81862724

Registered Name:

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

Registered Address

C/ JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSET, 29 MADRID

A. OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

A.1. Complete the following table on the company's share capital and voting rights attributed, including, if applicable, those corresponding to shares with loyalty voting rights, as of the closing date of the fiscal year:

Date of last modification	Share capital (€)	Number of shares	Number of voting rights
21/09/2018	115,894,212.00	38,631,404	38,631,404

Indicate whether different types of shares exist with different associated rights:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

A.2. List the direct and indirect holders of significant ownership interests in your company at year-end, excluding directors:

Name or corporate name of shareholder	% of voting rights attributed to shares		% of voting rights via financial instruments		% of total voting rights
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	1,64	15,85	0,00	0,00	17,49
MR. RICARDO PORTABELLA PERALTA	0,00	18,12	0,00	0,00	18,12
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	0,47	6,66	0,00	0,00	7,13
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	0,26	6,90	0,00	0,00	7,16
SANTA LUCÍA S.A., COMPAÑÍA DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS	1,94	1,10	0,00	0,00	3,04
STARR INTERNATIONAL, AG	0,00	4,40	0,00	0,00	4,40

Breakdown of indirect holding:

Name or corporate name of indirect shareholder	Name or corporate name of direct shareholder	% of voting rights attributed to shares	% of voting rights via financial instruments	% of total voting rights
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	CERTIMAB CONTROL, S.L.	15,85	0,00	15,85
MR. RICARDO PORTABELLA PERALTA	ANPORA, S.A.	18,12	0,00	18,12
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	VIVIENDAS VACACIONALES DE CANTABRIA, S.L.	6,66	0,00	6,66
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	AV MÁLAGA CAPITAL, S.L.	6,90	0,00	6,90
SANTA LUCÍA S.A., COMPAÑÍA DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS	SANTA LUCÍA ASSET MANAGEMENT SGIIC, S.A.	1,00	0,00	1,00
SANTA LUCÍA S.A., COMPAÑÍA DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS	SANTA LUCÍA VIDA Y PENSIONES, S.A.	0,07	0,00	0,07
SANTA LUCÍA S.A., COMPAÑÍA DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS	UNICORP VIDA COMPAÑIA DE SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS S.A.	0,03	0,00	0,03
STARR INTERNATIONAL, AG	STAR INTERNATIONAL COMPANY, INC	4,40	0,00	4,40

Explain any significant changes on the shareholders during the year

Significant changes

No significant changes on the shareholders during 2022.

A.3. Give details of the participation at the close of the fiscal year of the members of the board of directors who are holders of voting rights attributed to shares of the company or through financial instruments, whatever the percentage, excluding the directors who have been identified in Section A2 above:

Name or corporate name of director	% of voting rights attributed to shares		% of voting rights via financial instruments		% of total voting rights	% of voting rights that can be transferred via financial instruments	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect		Direct	Indirect
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	1.64	15.85	0.00	0.00	17.49	0.00	0.00
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	0.47	6.66	0.00	0.00	7.13	0.00	0.00
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	0.26	6.90	0.00	0.00	7.16	0.00	0.00
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00

% total voting rights held by the board of directors	31.87

Breakdown of the indirect holding:

Name or corporate name of director	Personal or corporate name of direct owner	% of voting rights attributed to shares	% of voting rights via financial instruments	% of total voting rights	% of voting rights that can be transferred via financial instruments
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	CERTIMAB CONTROL, S.L.	15.85	0.00	15.85	0.00
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	VIVIENDAS VACACIONALES DE CANTABRIA, S.L.	6.66	0.00	6.66	0.00
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	AV MÁLAGA CAPITAL, S.L.	6.90	0.00	6.90	0.00

Detail the percentage of total voting rights held by the board:

% of total voting rights held by the board of directors	31,87

A.4. Indicate, as applicable, any family, commercial, contractual or corporate relationships between owners of significant shareholdings, insofar as these are known by the company, unless they are insignificant or arise from ordinary trading or exchange activities, except those indicated in A.6:

Personal or corporate name of related parties	Relationship	Brief description
N/A		

A.5. Indicate, as applicable, any commercial, contractual or corporate relationships between owners of significant shareholdings, and the company and/or its group, unless they are insignificant or arise from ordinary trading or exchange activities:

Personal or corporate name of related parties	Relationship	Brief description
N/A		

A.6. Describe the relationships, unless insignificant for the two parties, that exist between significant shareholders or shareholders represented on the board and directors, or their representatives in the case of legal person directors.

Explain, as the case may be, how the significant shareholders are represented. Specifically, state those directors appointed to represent significant shareholders, those whose appointment was proposed by significant shareholders or related to significant shareholders and/or companies in their group, specifying the nature of such relationships or ties. In particular, mention the existence, identity and post of directors, or their representatives, as the case may be, of the listed company, who are, in turn, members of the board of directors or their representatives in companies that hold significant shareholdings in the listed company or in group companies of these significant shareholders:

Personal or corporate name of related director or representative	Personal or corporate name of related significant shareholder	Corporate name of the group company of the significant shareholder	Description of relationship/post
MRS. SILVIA REINA PARDO	MR. RICARDO PORTABELLA PERALTA	ANPORA, S.A.	Ms. Silvia Reina Pardo is proprietary director of Alantra Partners representing the indirect shareholder Mr. Ricardo Portabella Peralta. Mr. Ricardo Portabella controls the company Anpora, S.A. (formerly Taïko, S.A.), direct holder of voting rights in Alantra Partners.
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	VIVIENDAS VACACIONALES DE CANTABRIA, S.L.	MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	Mr. Jorge Mataix Entero is proprietary director of the company as one of its significant shareholders. Mr. Jorge Mataix holds shares and voting rights in Alantra Partners, S.A. via Viviendas Vacacionales de Cantabria, S.L., a company over which he holds control of the voting rights.
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	AV MÁLAGA CAPITAL, S.L.	MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	Mr. José Antonio Abad is proprietary director of the company as one of its significant shareholders. Mr. José Antonio Abad holds shares and voting rights in Alantra Partners, S.A. via AV Malaga Inversiones, S.L., a company over which he holds control of the voting rights.

A.7. Indicate whether the company has been notified of any shareholders' agreements pursuant to articles 530 and 531 of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act (Ley de Sociedades de Capital or LSC). Provide a brief description and list the shareholders bound by the agreement, as applicable:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Parties to the shareholders' agreement	% of share capital involved	Brief description of the agreement	Expiry date of the agreement, if it has one
ALANTRA FRANCE CORPORATE FINANCE SAS, ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A., ALANTRA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE ADVISORY, S.L., MR FRANCK PORTAIS, MR FLORIAN TOUCHARD, MR FRANCK NOAT, MR OLIVIER GUIGNON, MS ORIANE DURVYE	0.39	As a result of the shareholders of the Group's French subsidiary (French Shareholders), Alantra France Corporate Finance, acquiring a stake in Alantra Partners, S.A. (Company) on 25 July 2018 certain side agreements entered into force which restrict or condition the transferability of the French Shareholders' shares in the Company. These agreements affected a number of shares representing 1.57% of the Company's share capital and are contained in the shareholders agreement executed on 4 July 2018, which is available on the corporate website. The restrictions on the transferability of the French Shareholders' shares have been eased partially and, at the date hereof, approximately 25% of the shares, representing an interest of 0.39%, are restricted.	01/01/2024
ALANTRA SRL, ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A., ALANTRA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE ADVISORY, S.L., MR STEFANO BELLAVITA, MR MARCELLO RIZZO	0.18	As a result of the shareholders of the Group's Italian subsidiary (Italian Shareholders), Alantra Srl, acquiring a stake in Alantra Partners, S.A. (Company), on 25 July 2018 certain side agreements entered into force which restrict or condition the transferability of the Italian Shareholders' shares in the Company. These agreements affected a number of shares representing 0.72% of the Company's share capital and are contained in the shareholders agreement executed on 4 July 2018, which is available on the corporate website (www.alantra.com). The restrictions on the transferability of the Italian Shareholders' shares have been eased partially and, at the date hereof, approximately 25% of the shares, representing an interest of 0.18%, are restricted.	01/01/2024

Parties to the shareholders' agreement	% of share capital involved	Brief description of the agreement	Expiry date of the agreement, if it has one
ALANTRA AG, ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A., ALANTRA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE ADVISORY, S.L. MR. KURT RÜEGG, MR. MARTIN MENZI	0.37	As a result of the shareholders of the Group's Swiss subsidiary (Swiss Shareholders), Alantra AG, acquiring a stake in Alantra Partners, S.A. (Company), on 25 July 2018 certain side agreements entered into force which restrict or condition the transferability of the Swiss Shareholders' shares in the Company. These agreements affected a number of shares representing 1.48% of the Company's share capital and are contained in the shareholders agreement executed on 4 July 2018, which is available on the corporate website (www.alantra.com). The restrictions on the transferability of the Swiss Shareholders' shares have been eased partially and, at the date hereof, approximately 25% of the shares, representing an [illegible]	01/01/2024
MR. RICHARD HOPE JAIME, MR. RICHARD JOHN SANDERS, MR. ANDREW JOHN SHELLARD, MR. ANDREW JOHN SHELLARD, MR. HARRISON JEREMY, MR. WILSON MARK ALEXANDER, MR. PICKERING ANDREW KEITH, MRCURRIE PAUL STEPHEN, MR. CROWTHER ROSS PHILIP JUSTIN, MR DAVID HOLDEN RICHARD ALEXANDER, MR VANSTNE PAUL DAVID, MR HILSTON CURRIE ANDREW JAMES, MR. PARTNERS ALANTRA, S.A.	4.23	In the context of the Company's acquisition of 100% of Catalyst Corporate Finance LLP ("Catalyst"), a company based in the United Kingdom, as a result of the entry in the Company's shareholder base of the shareholders of Catalyst ("Catalyst Shareholders") by way of the subscription of shares (the "Shares") in a capital increase against a non-monetary contribution approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of 21 November 2017, certain shareholders' agreements came into effect that restrict or condition of the free transferability of the Shares (the "Catalyst Shareholders' Agreement") and which are contained: i) In 15 "Lock-In and Call Option Deed" contracts dated 29 November 2017 signed by each of the 15 natural persons who have transferred 100% of Catalyst to the Company; and ii) In a "Warehouse LLP Deed" contract dated 29 November 2017.	30/06/2023

State whether the company is aware of any concerted actions among its shareholders. If so, provide a brief description:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If any of the aforementioned agreements or concerted actions have been modified or terminated during the year, please specify expressly:

A.8. Indicate whether any individuals or bodies corporate currently exercise control or could exercise control over the company in accordance with article 5 of the Spanish Securities Market Act (Ley del Mercado de Valores). If so, identify:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

A.9. Complete the following tables on the company's treasury shares:

At year end:

Number of shares held directly	Number of shares held indirectly (*)	% of total share capital
32,283		0.08

(*) Through:

Personal or corporate name of the direct owner of the holding	Number of direct shares
No data	

Explain any significant changes during the year

In 2022 4,000 treasury shares of the Company were repurchased as a result of an executive leaving the Alantra Group.

A.10. Give details of the applicable conditions and time periods governing any resolutions of the general shareholders' meeting to issue, buy back and/or transfer treasury shares:

The Annual General Shareholders' Meeting of 28 April 2021 authorised the Company's Board of Directors to, in the name of the Company, resolve to carry out a derivative acquisition of treasury shares and to subsequently dispose of those shares.
1.Types: sale-purchase, swap, loan, acceptance of treasury shares as collateral and enforcement of those guarantees granted for the benefit of the Company or of any of the companies in its group, dation in payment and, in general, any other type of acquisition for valuable consideration of outstanding, fully paid in shares permitted by law.
2.Term of the authorisation: five years after the date of the resolution.
3.Maximum number of shares that can be acquired: up to 10% of the Company's share capital existing from time to time or, if applicable, such higher figure as may be legally admissible during the term of this authorisation.
4.Maximum and minimum prices: the minimum price will be equal to the nominal value and the maximum price will be up to 10% higher than the maximum price at which the shares were freely traded in the Continuous Market session of the day immediately preceding the acquisition. Notwithstanding the above, in the case of acquisition of own shares as a result of the exercise of rights or fulfilment of obligations under option, forward sale or similar contracts or agreements previously entered into by the Company or by members of its group (and, in particular, by way of illustration and without limitation, agreements with executives, employees or directors of the Company or its subsidiaries to buy back the Company they hold directly and indirectly in the event of departure from the group of said executives, employees or directors), the price or consideration per share will range between a minimum equal to 0.01 euros and a maximum of up to 10% higher than the maximum price at which the shares were freely traded (including in the block market) in the Continuous Market session of the day immediately preceding the day on which the treasury shares acquisition transaction is agreed, signed or executed, as applicable.
5.Use of the shares: the shares acquired by the Company or its subsidiaries may, in full or in part, be disposed of or awarded to directors and employees of the Company, where such right has been recognised, either directly or as a result of the exercise of option rights they hold, for the purposes provided for in Article 146.1.a) of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act. They may also be used in programmes that foster equity ownership in the Company such as, for example, dividend reinvestment plans, loyalty bonuses or other similar arrangements.
The shares thus acquired will not have any non-financial right, including voting rights, and their economic rights will be proportionally allocated to the rest of the shares, except for the right to bonus shares, in accordance with the terms of Article 148.a) of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act.
The authorisation supersedes the authorisation granted by the General Meeting of shareholders of 27 April 2016 for derivative acquisition of treasury shares.

A.11. Estimated free float:

	%
Estimated free float	42.04

A.12. Give details of any restriction on the transfer of securities or voting rights. Indicate, in particular, the existence of any restrictions on the takeover of the company by means of share purchases on the market, and such rules on prior authorisation or notification as may be applicable under sector regulations to acquisitions or transfers of the company's financial instruments.

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Description of restrictions

(A) The Italian Shareholders, the French Shareholders and Italian Shareholders, subject to the Shareholders' Agreements detailed in section A.7, may not assign their shares for 6 years from 1 January 2018.
(B) The Shareholders of Catalyst (“British Shareholders”) subject to the Catalyst Side Agreement of 29 November 2017 are subject to a restriction on the transferability of their Shares until 30 June 2023.

A.13. Indicate whether the general shareholders’ meeting has agreed to take neutralisation measures to prevent a public takeover bid by virtue of the provisions of Act 6/2007.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If applicable, explain the measures adopted and the terms under which these restrictions may be lifted:

A.14. Indicate whether the company has issued securities not traded in a regulated market of the European Union.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If so, identify the various classes of shares and, for each class of shares, the rights and obligations they confer:

B. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

B.1. Indicate the quorum required for constitution of the general shareholders' meeting established in the company's Bylaws. Describe how it differs from the system of minimum quorums established in the LSC:

[ ] Yes

[√] No

B.2. Indicate and, as applicable, describe any differences between the company's system of adopting corporate resolutions and the framework established in the LSC:

[ ] Yes

[√] No

B.3. Indicate the rules governing amendments to the company's Bylaws. In particular, indicate the majorities required to amend the Bylaws and, if applicable, the rules for protecting shareholders' rights when changing the Bylaws.

Only the General Meeting can authorise any amendments to the Company's By-laws, in accordance with the Law, Article 13 of the Company's By-laws and Article 19 of the Regulations of the General Meeting. In this regard, Article 19.1 of the Regulations of the General Meeting establishes that an absolute majority would be required to approve any amendments to the By-laws if over 50% of the shares are present or represented at the Meeting. However, at least two thirds of the shares present or represented at the Meeting must vote in favour when at the second call, the meeting is attended by shareholders representing less than 50% of the issued capital with the right to vote.

B.4. Indicate the attendance figures for the general shareholders' meetings held during the year:

Date of General Meeting	% attendance in person	% attendance by proxy	% remote voting – Electronic Means	Other	Total
29/04/2019	19.05	63.46	0.00	0.00	82.51
Of which, floating capital	1.07	4.25	0.00	0.00	5.32
28/10/2020	52.27	29.55	0.00	0.00	81.82
Of which, floating capital	1.62	13.46	0.00	0.00	15.08
28/04/2021	18.10	36.30	21.90	0.00	76.30
Of which, floating capital	0.00	1.12	3.70	0.00	4.82
27/04/2022	19.24	40.57	0.00	19.82	79.63
Of which, floating capital	3.20	18.31	0.00	1.70	23.21

B.5. State whether any point on the agenda of the general shareholders meetings during the year has not been approved by the shareholders for any reason:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.6. Indicate whether the Bylaws impose any minimum requirement on the number of shares required to attend the general shareholders' meetings:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.7. State whether it has been stipulated that certain decisions other than those mandated by law exist that entail an acquisition, disposal or contribution to another company of essential assets or other similar corporate transactions that must be subject to the approval of the general shareholders meeting.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

B.8. Indicate the address and mode of accessing corporate governance content on your company's website as well as other information on general meetings which must be made available to shareholders on the website:

The Company's website address is www.alantra.com. It contains information for shareholders and investors and the legally required documents. There are two ways to access the Corporate Governance information:

1) click on the tab at the top left of the screen (next to the ALANTRA logo) to pull down a menu. Then click on "Shareholders & Investors", followed by "Corporate Governance" and "General Shareholders Meetings". This page is available in both Spanish and English.

2) a link in the footer (bottom right) goes directly to the Spanish language version of this page.

C. COMPANY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

C.1. Board of directors

C.1.1 List the maximum and minimum number of directors included in the Bylaws and the number set by the general meeting:

Maximum number of directors	12
Minimum number of directors	5
Number of directors set by the general	9

C.1.2 Complete the following table with board members' details:

Name or corporate name of director	Representative	Category of director	Position on the board	Date of first appointment	Date of last appointment	Election procedure
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET		Other External	VICE - CHAIRMAN	11/12/2002	27/04/2022	Vote in general shareholders'
MR. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA		Independent	LEAD INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR	22/07/2015	28/10/2020	Vote in general shareholders'
MS. SILVIA REINA PARDO		Proprietary	MEMBER	30/04/2021	27/04/2022	Vote in general shareholders'
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO		Independent	MEMBER	20/03/2012	28/04/2021	Vote in general shareholders' meeting
MS. MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES		Independent	MEMBER	17/12/2015	28/10/2020	Vote in general
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO		Proprietary	MEMBER	09/07/2015	28/10/2020	Vote in general shareholders'
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR		Executive	CHAIRMAN - CEO CHAIRMAN	09/07/2015	28/10/2020	Vote in general shareholders' meeting
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA		Proprietary	MEMBER	09/07/2015	28/10/2020	Vote in general shareholders'
MS. DIANE SEGALEN		INDEPENDENT	MEMBER	23/07/2019	28/10/2022	Vote in general shareholders'

Total Number of Directors	9

State if any directors, whether through resignation, dismissal or any other reason, have departed from the board of directors during the reporting period:

Name or corporate name of director	Category of director	Date of last appointment	Date of departure	Board committees of which director was member	State whether departure was prior to end of term of office
No data					

Cause of the vacation of office, when it occurs prior to the end of the term of office and other observations; information on whether the director sent a letter to the other Board members and, in the case of vacations of office of non-executive directors, an explanation by, or the opinion of, the director who has been removed by the General Meeting

-
The Company reports that Ms Diane Segalen tendered her resignation to the Board of Directors on 25 January 2023 and this event was notified to the market on the same date by means of a Communication of Other Relevant Information (registration number 20146).
-

C.1.3 Complete the following tables on board members and their respective categories:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS		
Personal or corporate name of the director	Position held in the company	Profile
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Executive Chairman	Santiago Eguidazu Mayor holds a licentiate in Economics and Business Studies and is a member of the State Corps of Trade Experts and Economists and holds a Master's in Philosophy. Mr. Eguidazu is the founding partner of Alantra and Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alantra Group. He is author of the book *Creación de valor y gobierno de la empresa* (Creation of Value and Corporate Governance) and editor in the Avarigani Editores publishing house, which specialises in philosophy.

Total number of executive directors	1
% of the Board	11.11

EXTERNAL PROPRIETARY DIRECTORS		
Name or corporate name of director	Name or corporate name of significant shareholder represented or proposing appointment	Profile
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	VIVIENDAS VACACIONALES DE CANTABRIA, S.L.	Jorge Mataix Entero holds a licentiate in Law and Economics from the Universidad Pontificia de Comillas (ICADE). Mr. Mataix has worked at JP Morgan Chase (New York), in the corporate banking division, and at Acciona, as head of corporate development. In 1992 he joined the AB Asesores Group as head of the Private Equity area and from 2000 to 2016 he served as Vice Chairman of Alantra
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	AV MÁLAGA CAPITAL, S.L.	José Antonio Abad Zorrilla holds a licentiate in Economics and Business Studies from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Mr. Abad began his career in Arthur Andersen and has headed the Corporate Finance area and been a member of the management committee of AB Asesores and of Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. Mr. José Antonio Abad Zorrilla was a member of the boards of directors of the Hagemeyer España Group and of DHL España, as well as a member of the executive committee of the Asociación Española de Ejecutivos de Finanzas (Spanish Association of Finance Executives). He is one of the founding partners of Alantra and Vice Chairman from 2000 to 2016.
MS. SILVIA REINA PARDO	ANPORA, S.A.	Silvia Reina Pardo holds a Law Degree from the University of Barcelona and a Postgraduate Degree in Tax Consultancy and Management from ESADE. Ms. Reina began her professional career as a lawyer specialising in tax law at the law firm Uría Menéndez Abogados and, since 2015, she has been responsible for the legal and tax areas of Anpora Participaciones, a subsidiary of the Anpora Group. She specialises in general corporate taxation, taxation of restructuring operations and international tax planning, among others. Ms. Reina is currently a member of the board of directors of several companies, all of them belonging to the Anpora Group. In particular,

Total number of external proprietary directors	3
% of the Board	33.33

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL DIRECTORS	
Name or corporate name of director	Profile
MR. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	Luis Carlos Croissier Batista holds a licentiate in Economics from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid and graduated from the third cycle of Paris–Sorbonne University. He is a member of the General Technical Corps of the State Civil Administration (Cuerpo General Técnico de la Administración Civil del Estado) and, amongst other offices, has served as Chief Deputy Director General of the Budget Office of the Ministry of Industry and Energy and Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Energy. He has also served as president of Spain's government industrial holding company, the Instituto Nacional de Industria, in the Minister of Industry and Energy and as president of the Spanish securities markets regulator (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores or CNMV). Since 1996 Mr. Croissier has pursued his professional career as an international consultant.
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	José Javier Carretero Manzano holds a higher industrial engineering degree from the Universidad Pontificia de Comillas (ICAI)) and Master's in Economics and Business Administration from IESE. Mr. Carretero has pursued his career in the industrial sector and, amongst other positions, has been Chief Executive Officer for LATAM in Iberia de Ferroli España, S.A., member of the Board of Directors of Metaliberica, High Tech Hoteles, Dinamia and General Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Spain.
MS. MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES	Maria Garaña Corces holds a licentiate in Law and Business Administration from the Universidad de San Pablo (CEU). She earned her university degree with the highest honours and also has a diploma in International Trade from the University of California at Berkeley and a Master in Business Administration (MBA) from Harvard University (Boston). Since 1992, Ms. Garaña has pursued her professional career in diverse sectors, such as sales, marketing, distribution and business development in different countries. Until December 2017, Ms. Garaña was Vice President of EMEA Microsoft Business Solutions. She is currently Vice President of the Consultancy and Professional Services division of Adobe Incorporated with responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.
MS. DIANE SEGALEN	Diane Segalen holds a licenciate in Business and Tax Law from the Paris II Panthéon-Assas University and completed the "Young Management" at INSEAD. Ms. Segalen's began her business career in the investment banking sector working for Chase Manhattan Bank (New York) from 1987 to 1989, then moved to the private equity sector and Banque Arjil (Paris) in 1992. From 1992 she focused on the executive selection and recruitment sector, working for New York based headhunters York Heidrick & Struggles as their Europe correspondent, covering all their European offices, and as head of the Group's financial area from 1997. In 2005 she moved to the US group CTPartners, leading the opening of its Paris office. She was the group's first European partner and member of its Executive Committee. Under her leadership, CTPartners expanded to six new jurisdictions, opening offices in Paris, London, Geneva, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore. In 2011, Ms. Segalen founded the company Segalen + associés, an executive search and recruitment firm. She remains the head of this business today.

Number of independent directors	4
% of the Board	44.44

List any independent directors who receive from the company or group any amount or payment other than standard director remuneration or who maintain or have maintained during the period in question a business relationship with the company or any group company, either in their own name or as a significant shareholder, director or senior manager of an entity which maintains or has maintained the said relationship.

If applicable, include a statement from the board detailing the reasons why the said director may carry on their duties as an independent director.

Name or corporate name of director	Relationship description	Statement
MR. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	N/A	N/A
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	N/A	N/A
MS. MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES	N/A	N/A
MS: DIANE SEGALEN	In the year on which the information is provided, Segalen & Associes, a company providing human resources and personnel selection consulting services, which is controlled by Ms Segalen, was engaged between the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 by Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS, a subsidiary of the Alantra Group in the Investment Banking area, to search for and select senior professionals for the Group who are based in France. Segalen&Associes received remuneration from Alantra Francia Corporate Finance SAS, as detailed in Section D.3. of this report in relation to related party transactions.	Alantra's Appointments and Remuneration Committee analysed whether the aforementioned transaction could affect Ms Segalen's status as an independent director of the Company. After analysing the information furnished, it was concluded that, at the end of the chain, the remuneration paid to Segalen & Associés in relative terms to the director's personal income level, while not insignificant, was not of a sufficient amount to compromise Ms Segalen's independence. It was also verified that the remuneration agreed with Segalen & Associés was within the standards that Alantra applies to other suppliers for the same services. These conclusions were shared by the Board of Directors.

OTHER EXTERNAL DIRECTORS			
Identify all other external directors and explain why these cannot be considered proprietary or independent directors and detail their relationships with the company, its executives or shareholders:			
Name or corporate name of director	Reasons	Company, executive or shareholder with whom the relationship is maintained	Profile
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Mr. Bergareche was appointed an independent director in 2002. After 12 years as a director, he is now classified as an external director in compliance with article 529.k.4.i of the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act.	ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.	Santiago Bergareche Busquet holds a licentiate in Economics and Law from the Universidad de Deusto. He was Vice Chairman of Grupo Ferrovial, S.A. He joined the Ferrovial group as Chairman of Agromán and, in 1999, was appointed CEO of Ferrovial, an office that he held until 2002. He also holds a directorship in the Maxam and Deusto Business School, Bimarán Inmobiliaria, S.A. y Mozambique Quarry Partner LLP. Mr Bergareche has served as chairman of Metrovacesa, Cepsa and Vocento, and general manager in BBVA.

Total number of other external directors	1
% of the Board	11.11

State any changes in the category of the directorship that have occurred during the period for each director:

Name or corporate name of director	Change date	Previous Category	Current Category
No data			

C.1.4 Complete the following table on the number of female directors over the past four years and their category:

	Number of female directors				% of total directors of each type			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2022	2021	2020	2019
Executive					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Proprietary	1	1			33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00
Independent	2	2	2	2	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.50
Other External					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	3	3	2	3	33.33	33.33	22.22	22.22

C.1.5 State whether the company has diversity policies in relation to its board of directors on such questions as age, gender, disability and training and professional experience. Small and medium-sized enterprises, in accordance with the definition set out in the Accounts Audit Act, will have to report at least the policy they have implemented in relation to gender diversity.

[ ] Yes
[ ] No
[√] Partial policies

Should this be the case, describe said diversity policies, their objectives, the measures and way in which they have been applied and their results over the year. Also state the specific measures adopted by the board of directors and the appointments and remuneration committee to achieve a balanced and diverse presence of directors.

In the event that the company does not apply a diversity policy, explain the reasons why.

Explanation of the measures

The Regulations of the Board of Directors establish that the Board will oversee the selection of its members in order to encourage diversity in terms of gender, experience and knowledge, and that said procedures will not contain implicit biases that could lead to any form of discrimination. The Regulations also establish that the Board will endeavour to ensure that said procedures facilitate the appointment of female directors.
The Company also has a "Directors Selection Policy" (the "Policy"), which was adapted in October 2021 to bring it in line with the new recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, including the following objectives:

- To encourage a plurality and diversity of knowledge, experience, age and gender in the Board of Directors.
- To encourage measures that help ensure the Company has a significant number of female senior managers in order to achieve gender diversity.
- To ensure selection procedures do not contain implicit biases and are not discriminatory in terms of race, gender or any other aspect.
- To ensure the composition of the Board of Directors is balanced, with a substantial majority of non-executive directors and a suitable balance between proprietary and independent directors who represent the Company's shareholder structure.
- To guarantee transparency in the appointment of proprietary directors, indicating the reasons for their appointment or reelection.
- To ensure the Board is the optimal size to be representative and to facilitate and its efficient functioning.

C.1.6 Explain the measures taken, if applicable, by the appointments committee to ensure that the selection processes are not subject to implicit bias that would make it difficult to select female directors, and whether the company makes a conscious effort to search for female candidates who have the required profile. Also indicate if these include measures to ensure that the company has a significant number of female senior executives:

Explanation of measures

As detailed in section C.1.5. above, the principles applicable to the directors selection processes are set out in the Directors Selection Policy (the "Policy"). In compliance with this Policy, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee assesses the solvency, competences and experience of candidates for election to the Board of Directors, thereby ensuring that selection processes are free from implicit biases.

In 2022 the Board of Directors, based on proposals from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, ha seguido fomentando la presencia de mujeres tanto en el Consejo como en la alta dirección de la compañía.

First, following a report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors analysed the needs and competencies required by the Board as a starting point for the processes to re-elect the directors whose terms of office expired in 2022. In these processes discrimination was avoided and, for the purposes of corporate interest, knowledge and experience were taken as the principal criteria for the re-election of the directors.

Lastly, after a vacancy arose on the Board of Directors due to the resignation of one of the directors, following a favourable report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, the Board passed a unanimous resolution to propose to the Annual General Meeting the ratification of the appointment by co-optation of the director, Silvia Reina Pardo, as a proprietary director, representing the significant shareholder Anpora, S.A. This appointment was approved by the Annual General Meeting of 27 April 2022.

When, despite the measures taken, there are few or no female directors, explain the reasons:

Explanation of the measures

Since the Company approved the policy in 2015, a number of selection processes took place to cover vacancies that arose in the Board of Directors.

At the end of the period, The Company currently has 3 female directors, one of whom is a proprietary director representing one of the Company's significant shareholders, and the other two are independent.

The latest appointment took place in 2021, increasing the number of women members of the Board of Directors to 33.33% of the total, as 3 out of the 9 directors are now women.

It is envisaged that a proposal will be made to the Annual General Meeting that the vacancy arisen as a result of the resignation of an independent director (see Section C12) be filled by another woman. In addition, the Appointments and Remuneration Committee continues to assess profiles of other candidates to propose their appointment in the event of vacancies in the future.

In terms of the presence of women among senior management members, only 1 of the 4 senior managers of the Company is a woman. As detailed above, the Board wishes to encourage the presence of women among the Company's senior management, and this is reflected in the latest amendment to the Policy.

C.1.7 Explain the Appointments Committee's conclusions on the checks carried out to ensure compliance with the policy designed to ensure the Board has an appropriate composition.

In terms of the number of its members, its structure, diversity, experience and professional skills, the composition of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee is appropriate for the needs of the Company and in line with best corporate governance practices.
In the appointment and reelection process for directors approved in 2022, the Board of Directors and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee have always endeavoured to ensure that candidates put forward for appointment or reelection as directors are honourable and suitable individuals, recognised as solvent, competent and experienced and, as noted above, said bodies have strived to ensure the potential candidates include women who meet said professional criteria.

In particular, in 2022, (i) the independent director Mr. Santiago Bergareche Busquet y (ii) was re-elected for the statutory term and (ii) the appointment by co-optation of Silvia Reina Pardo, representing the significant shareholder Anpora, S.A., was ratified by the General Meeting.
Despite the fact that until the end of 2022 the Company had met the target for 30% of the directors to be women after Silvia Reina had joined the Board, it could not reach the target of 40% (with women representing 33.33%), as explained in Section G of this report.
It should also be noted that, as the group of which the Company is the parent is a consolidated investment services group for the purposes established in Royal Decree 4/2025, of 23 October, approving the revised text of the Spanish Securities Market Act, since the Alantra Group was designated as such, whenever a director is appointed, the CNMV must have issued a resolution stating that it does not object to said appointment.

C.1.8 Explain, when applicable, the reasons why proprietary directors have been appointed upon the request of shareholders who hold less than 3% of the share capital:

Name or corporate name of the shareholder	Reasons
No data	

Provide details of any rejections of formal requests for board representation from shareholders whose equity interest is equal to or greater than that of other shareholders who have successfully requested the appointment of proprietary directors. If so, explain why these requests have not been entertained:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.9 Indicate what powers, if any, have been delegated to the chief executive officer(s):

Name or corporate name of director	Brief description
SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	The powers delegated to Mr. Santiago Eguidazu, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, are those allowed under current legislation.

C.1.10 List the directors, if any, who hold office as directors or executives in other companies belonging to the listed company's group:

Name or corporate name of director	Corporate Name of the group entity	Position	Does he/she have executive duties?
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Alantra International Corporate Advisory, S.L.U.	Executive Chairman	YES
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Alantra Investment Managers, S.L.	Executive Chairman	YES
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Alantra Investment Pool, S.L.	Executive Chairman	YES
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Access Capital Partners Group SA	BOARD MEMBER	NO
MR. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	UDA Real Estate Data, S.L	Chairman	NO
MR. ENTERO MARAIX JORGE	Alantra Investment Managers, S.L.	BOARD MEMBER	NO
MR. ENTERO MARAIX JORGE	Alantra Investment Pool, S.L.	BOARD MEMBER	NO

DOÑA MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES	UDA Real Estate Data, S.L	BOARD MEMBER	NO

C.1.11 List any company board members who likewise sit on the boards of directors of other non-group companies that are listed on regulated markets in Spain, insofar as these have been disclosed to the company:

Name or corporate name of director	Name of listed Company	Position
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	ENROCA, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	MAXAM CORP. HOLDING, S.L.	BOARDING MEMBER
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Deusto Business School	BOARDING MEMBER
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Mozambique Quarry Partner LLP	BOARDING MEMBER
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Bimarán Inmobiliaria, S.A.	BOARDING MEMBER
MR. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Pulsar Properties, S.A.	BOARDING MEMBER
DOÑA SILVIA REINA PARDO	Anpora Participaciones, S.L.	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DOÑA SILVIA REINA PARDO	Anpora, S.A.	BOARDING MEMBER
DOÑA SILVIA REINA PARDO	Anpora Asset Management, S.L.	SECRETARY OF THE BOARD
DON JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	Viviendas Vacacionales de Cantabria, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
DON JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	Dirervalor, S.A.	SOLE DIRECTOR
DON JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	Global Procesos Bolsa, S.A.	BOARDING MEMBER
DON JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	AV Malaga Capital, S.L.	CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
DON JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	La Caleta del Lobo Cano, S.L.	SOLE DIRECTOR
DOÑA MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES	TUI AG	BOARDING MEMBER
DON SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Asesores Bursátiles Venture Fund N.V	BOARDING MEMBER
DON JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	Asesores Bursátiles Venture Fund N.V.	BOARDING MEMBER
DOÑA DIANE SEGALEN	Hellen Keller International	DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
DOÑA DIANE SEGALEN	"Age of Enlightment" Orchestra	BOARDING MEMBER
DOÑA DIANE SEGALEN	Segalen & Associes	BOARDING MEMBER

Indicate, where appropriate, the other remunerated activities of the directors or directors' representatives, whatever their nature, other than those indicated in the previous table.

Name of the director or representative	Other remunerated activities
MS. DIANE SEGALEN	Ms. Segalen is remunerated as an employee of the company Segalen & Associés.
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	He received remuneration in 2022 for giving classes in the ESCP Europe España business school.
MS. SILVIA REINA PARDO	Ms. Reina is remunerated as an employee and head of legal affairs of Anpora Participaciones, S.L.
MS. MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES	Ms Garaña received remuneration for her role as an (i) employee of Adobe (ii) until she resigned in 2022 as director of Unicaja Banco and (iii) as director of TUI AG.

C.1.12 Indicate and, where appropriate, explain whether board regulations establish rules on the maximum number of company boards on which its directors may sit:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Explanation of the rules and identification of the document where this is regulated

The Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Company to set the maximum number of directorships that can be held by an Alantra director in companies of public interest at 6.

C.1.13 List the total remuneration paid to the board of directors in the year:

Board remuneration (thousands of euros)	3,714
Amount of accumulated pension rights of current directors (thousands of euros)	
Amount of accumulated pension rights of former directors (thousands of euros)	
Importe de los fondos acumulados por los consejeros	

-Este apartado refleja la remuneración total percibida por los consejeros de la Sociedad, tanto por su condición de tal como por sus funciones ejecutivas.-

C.1.14 List any members of senior management who are not executive directors and indicate total remuneration paid to them during the year:

Name or corporate name	Position
MR. FRANCISCO IGNACIO DE CACERES CABRERO	General Manager
MR. XAVIER PUJOL TOBEÑA	General Secretary and Director of Legal Affairs
MS. PATRICIA PASCUAL RAMSAY	Director of Operations
MR. XAVIER PUJOL TOBEÑA	General Secretary

Number of women in senior management posts	1
As a percentage of total senior management	25.00
Total Remuneration received by senior management (thousands of euros)	2,713

C.1.15 Indicate whether any changes have been made to the board regulations during the year:

[√] Yes
[] No

Explanation of changes

In 2022 the Board resolved to amend the Board Regulations to include the amendments made to the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law by Law 5/2021, of 12 April, amending the Consolidated Limited Liability Companies Law, with respect to fostering the long-term involvement of shareholders in listed companies ("Law 5/2021").

In particular, as regards the new regime for related-party transactions, the Regulations were amended to introduce and reflect the new system for the approval of transactions between related parties of the Alantra Group which could involve a conflict of interest, approval of which is the responsibility of the Board under the applicable legislation, as well as the duties pertaining to the Audit and Risks Control Committee in relation to the control and supervision of the approval of these transactions.

The aforementioned changes were notified to the Annual General Meeting held on 27 April 2022.

C.1.16 Indicate the procedures for appointing, re-electing, evaluating and removing directors. List the competent bodies, procedures and criteria used for each of these procedures.

The procedures for the selection, appointment, re-election and removal of directors are regulated in the Company's Bylaws and in the Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Company and shall be governed by the principles set forth in the "Policy for the Selection of Directors".
The selection of directors is based on principles that include fostering a plurality and diversity of knowledge, experience and gender, ensuring that selection procedures do not suffer from implicit biases and do not discriminate on the grounds of race, gender or any other reason.
In accordance with Article 14 of the Company's Bylaws, the Board shall be composed of a minimum of five and a maximum of twelve directors, The number of directors shall be determined by the Shareholders' Meeting (currently set at nine).
The Board of Directors and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, within the scope of their competences, also endeavour to ensure that the persons proposed to General Meeting of Shareholders for appointment or re-election as directors are honourable, suitable, and solvent, with recognised skills and experience. Due to its status as the parent company of investment services companies, the appointment of new directors of the Company will be subject to securities market regulations, the appointment of new directors of the Company will be subject to securities market regulations and will require, in any case, the non-opposition of the CNMV.
Proposals for the appointment or re-election of directors that the Board of Directors puts to the General Meeting of Shareholders must be preceded by a proposal from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, in the case of independent directors, and by a report from said Committee for all other directorships. Proposals for the appointment or re-election of non-independent directors are put forward by the Board of Director and must be accompanied by a report by the Board in all cases, and by a report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee in the case of executive or proprietary directors. In all cases the proposal must be accompanied by a report from the Board of Directors, assessing the candidate's skills, experience and merits. Said report must be annexed to the minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders or of the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Likewise, the Board may appoint new members by means of the co-optation system, which shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force from time to time. legislation in force from time to time.
The Board of Directors may not propose or designate a person as independent external director who does not meet the legal requirements to hold this position. Any director may ask the Appointments and Remuneration Committee to consider candidates for vacant directorship posts that he/she considers suitable.
The Board of Directors will specify the category of directorship when asking the General Meeting of Shareholders to appoint a director or ratify an appointment.
Directors are in post for the period agreed by the General Meeting of Shareholders, which may not exceed four years, at the end of which they must be re-elected, one or more times, for periods of the same or shorter duration.
Directors will cease to hold the post when the period for which they were appointed has expired or when so decided by the General Meeting of Shareholders. Directors must offer their post to the Board of Directors and, if the Board so deems, formally resign, in the situations stipulated in article 21, section 2, of the Regulations of the Board of Directors.
The Board of Directors may not propose the removal of independent directors before the expiry of their tenure, except where they find just cause, based on a report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, as mandated in article 21, section 3, of the Regulations of the Board of Directors. In all cases, the appointment of new directors is subject to there being no objection from the CNMV.

C.1.17 Explain, if applicable, to what extent this evaluation has prompted significant changes in its internal organisation and the procedures applicable to its activities:

Description of changes
The Company's Board of Directors, at the proposal of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, performed a self-assessment in early 2023 of the quality and efficiency of its operation and of its Committees in relation to 2022, in accordance with the internal procedure used in prior years, except for cases in which it was assisted by an external consultant in accordance with Recommendation no. 36 of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies. In light of the findings of the above self-assessment which was subsequently approved by the Board, certain points for improvement were identified which were included in an action plan. These measures did not result in any important changes to the internal organisation of the Board or the procedures applicable to its activities, although they did highlight the importance of increasing the presence of women on the Board.

Describe the assessment process undertaken by the board of directors and the areas evaluated, with the aid of an external facilitator, with respect to the composition, duties and powers of its committees, the performance of the chairman of the board of directors and the company's chief executive officer and the performance and contribution of individual directors.

Description of the assessment process undertaken

To perform the assessment of the composition, responsibilities and operation of the Board and its Committees, the Board of Directors, at the proposal of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, and in compliance with Recommendation no. 36 of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies, put forward an assessment system that consisted of the completion of an assessment questionnaire.

The questionnaire was sent via the Diligent digital platform to each of the directors for them to complete and return. The self-assessment system required directors to give a score of 1 to 10 to each of the statements indicated in the questionnaire, with 1 being “in total disagreement” and 10 “in complete agreement”. In addition, for each question a space was provided for directors to add any comments they might consider appropriate.

The questionnaire was made up of four sections:

1. Quality and efficiency of the Board's operation; Composition and responsibilities
2. Chairman's performance
3. Directors’ performance
4. Operation and composition of the Committees

Notwithstanding the points for improvement included in the action plan, the Board's conclusion was that

it operated satisfactorily in 2022.

C.1.18 Describe, in those years in which an external facilitator has participated, the business relationships that the external advisor or any company in its group maintains with the company or any company in its group.

The financial years in which the Company used an external consultant to support the annual assessment of the Board of Directors and its Committees were:

- In 2019, to assess their performance in 2018.
- In 2022, to assess their performance in 2021.

Neither the Company or any company in the Alantra Group has any business relationship (other than that related to this point) with the consultant or companies belonging to the same group as the consultant.

C.1.19 Indicate the cases in which directors must resign.

In accordance with Article 21, section 2 of the Board Regulations, a director will tender his or her resignation to the Board of Directors and formally resign from office, if the Board sees fit, in the following cases:
a) When they are subject to any of the conditions of prohibition or incompatibility pursuant to applicable laws or the By-laws.
b) When they receive a serious warning from the Board of Directors, following a report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, for infringing their duties as directors.
c) When remaining on the Board could jeopardise or prejudice the interests or discredit or damage the reputation of the Company, or when the reasons for their appointment no longer exist.
d) When the shareholder represented by a proprietary director sells all of their shareholding or the number of corresponding shares, when this shareholder reduces their stake to a level that requires a reduction in the number of directors.

C.1.20 Are qualified majorities other than those prescribed by law required for any type of decision?:

[ ] Yes

[√] No

If applicable, describe the differences.

C.1.21 Indicate whether there are any specific requirements other than those relating to the directors, to be appointed chairman:

[ ] Yes

[√] No

C.1.22 Indicate whether the Bylaws or the board regulations set any age limit for directors:

[ ] Yes

[√] No

C.1.23 State whether the articles of association or the board rules establish any term limits or other requirements stricter than the statutory limits for independent directors other than those required by law:

[ ] Yes

[√] No

C.1.24 Indicate whether the Bylaws or board regulations stipulate specific rules on appointing a proxy to the board, the procedures thereof and, in particular, the maximum number of proxy appointments a director may hold. Also indicate whether there are any restrictions as to what categories may be appointed as a proxy other than those stipulated by law. If so, give brief detail.

In accordance with Article 18 of the Board Regulations, directors will make every effort to attend Board meetings, and that whenever directors cannot attend meetings, they will try to appoint another member of the Board to act as their proxy, including the opportune instructions and reporting this to the Board Chairman. Non-executive directors can only appoint other non-executive directors to represent them.

C.1.25 Indicate the number of board meetings held during the year and how many times the board has met without the chairman’s attendance. Attendance will also include proxies appointed with specific instructions.

Number of board meetings	8
Number of board meetings held without the chairman´s attendance	0

Indicate the number of meetings held without the attendance or representation of any executive director and under the chairmanship of the lead director:

Number of meetings	0

Indicate the number of meetings of the various board committees held during the year:

Risk Control and Audit Committee	8
Appointments and Remuneration Committee	7

C.1.26 Indicate the number of board meetings held during the year with all members in attendance. Attendance will also include proxies appointed with specific instructions:

Number of meetings held with the personal attendance of at least 80% of directors	8
% of attendances of the total votes cast during the year	97.22
Number of meetings held with the attendance in person or by proxy with specific instructions of all directors	8
% of votes cast with attendance in person or by proxy with specific instructions, out of total votes during the year	100.00

C.1.27 Indicate whether the consolidated and individual financial statements submitted for authorisation for issue by the board are certified previously:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Identify, where applicable, the person(s) who certified the company's individual and consolidated financial statements prior for their authorisation for issue by the board:

Name	Position
MR FRANCISCO IGNACIO DE CACERES CABRERO	General Manager

C.1.28 Explain the mechanisms, if any, established by the Board of Directors to ensure the financial statements it presents to the General Shareholders' Meeting are prepared in compliance with current accounting standards.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Company (Article 15.2) establish that the Audit and Risk Control Committee shall be responsible for reviewing the annual accounts and periodic financial information of the Company, ensuring compliance with legal requirements and the correct application of generally accepted accounting principles.

C.1.29 Is the secretary of the board also a director?

[ ] Yes
[√] No

If the secretary is not a director, complete the following table:

Name or corporate name of secretary	Representative
MR. FRANCISCO ALBELLA AMIGO	

C.1.30 Indicate and explain, where applicable, the specific mechanisms implemented by the company to preserve the independence of the auditor, financial analysts, investment banks and rating agencies, including how the legal provisions have been implemented in practice.

Articles 15 and 36 of the Board Regulations set out that the Board's relations with external auditors will be channelled through the Risk Control and Audit Committee. This Committee will refrain from making proposals to the Board of Directors, and in turn the Board will refrain from proposing to the General Meeting the appointment of any audit firm as the accounts auditor of the Company if said firm is in any way affected by incompatibility pursuant to legislation governing accounts auditing.

Law 22/2015 of 20 July 2015 on the auditing of accounts, sets out that every year the accounts auditors or audit firms must send written confirmation to the Company with regard to their independence concerning the audited entity or related parties, directly or indirectly, as well as information on the additional services of any kind rendered to these entities by the aforementioned auditors or firms or by related parties, pursuant to the provisions set out in the Accounts Auditing Acts.

Annually, prior to the issue of the audit report, the Risk Control and Audit Committee issues a report stating an opinion regarding the independence of the statutory auditors or audit firms. That report must in all events pronounce itself on the additional services of any kind provided by the statutory auditors or audit firms, or by persons or enterprises related thereto.

The Board of Directors will also publicly report the overall fees paid to the audit firm, both for the audit services as well as any other services. The Company also has a procedure whereby the Risk Control and Audit Committee must authorise any non-audit services provided to the Company or its group by its auditors.

The Risk Control and Audit Committee is therefore in charge of relations with the external auditors of the Company, and receives information on issues that could jeopardise the independence of these auditors and any other parties involved in the auditing, as well as other communications under audit legislation and technical auditing standards (Article 15 of the Board Regulations).

Moreover, Article 35 of the Board Regulations regulates the Company's relations with the markets in general, which includes financial analysts and investment banks with whom the relationship of the Company is based on the principles of transparency and non-discrimination. As regards rating agencies, the Company is not subject to credit rating.

C.1.31 Indicate whether the company has changed its external audit firm during the year. If so, identify the incoming audit firm and the outgoing auditor:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

Explain any disagreements with the outgoing auditor and the reasons for the same:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.32 Indicate whether the audit firm performs non-audit work for the company and/or its group. If so, state the amount of fees paid for such work and the percentage they represent of all fees invoiced to the company and/or its group:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

	Company	Group	Total
Amount of non-audit work (thousands of euros)	178	42	220
Amount of non-audit work as a % of the total amount billed by the audit firm	22.47	5.25	27.73

C.1.33 Indicate whether the audit report on the previous year's financial statements is qualified or includes reservations. Indicate the reasons given by the chairman of the audit committee to explain the content and scope of those reservations or qualifications.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.34 Indicate the number of consecutive years during which the current audit firm has been auditing the financial statements of the company and/or its group. Likewise, indicate for how many years the current firm has been auditing the financial statements as a percentage of the total number of years over which the financial statements have been audited:

	Company	Group
Number of consecutive years	8	8

	Company	Group
Number of years audited by current audit firm/Number of years the company's financial statements have been audited (%)	38.46	38.46

C.1.35 Indicate whether there are procedures for directors to receive the information they need in sufficient time to prepare for meetings of the governing bodies:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Procedures
Article 23 of the Board Regulation sets out that, for the purpose of being assisted in the performance of their duties, external directors may request the Company to hire legal, accounting, financial or other expert advisers. The commission must focus on specific problems of a certain size and complexity that occur in the performance of the job. The application to recruit outside experts must be notified to the Chairman of the Company and be approved by the Board of Directors, which may refuse to give authorisation if it considers: (a) that it is not required for the appropriate performance of the duties assigned to external directors; (b) that the cost of this is not reasonable in light of the importance of the problem and of the Company's assets and income; or (c) that the requested technical support can be adequately performed by the Company's own experts and technicians.

C.1.36 Indicate and, where appropriate, give details of whether the Company has established rules obliging directors to report any circumstances affecting them, whether or not related to their actions within the Company, that might harm the Company's name or reputation, tendering their resignation, if necessary:

[√] Yes
[ ] No

Details of rules
Directors must offer their resignation to the Board and, if considered appropriate, submitting their formal resignation in the cases stipulated in Article 21.2 of the Board Regulations. - When they are subject to any of the conditions of prohibition or incompatibility pursuant to applicable laws or the By-laws; - When they receive a serious warning from the Board of Directors, following a report from the Appointments and Remuneration Committee, for infringing their duties as directors. - When remaining on the Board could jeopardise or prejudice the interests or discredit or damage the reputation of the Company, or when the reasons for their appointment no longer exist. - When the shareholder represented by a proprietary director sells all of their stake or the number of corresponding shares, when this shareholder reduces their stake to a level that requires a reduction in the number of proprietary directors

C.1.37 Indicate whether, apart from such special circumstances as may have arisen and been duly minuted, the Board of Directors has been notified or has otherwise become aware of any situation affecting a director, whether or not related to his or her actions in the company itself, that might harm the company's standing and reputation:

[ ] Yes
[√] No

C.1.38 List the significant agreements entered into by the company which come into force, are amended or terminate in the event of a change of control of the company due to a takeover bid, and their effects.

N/A

C.1.39 Identify, in aggregate form and provide detailed information on, agreements between the company and its officers, executives and employees that provide indemnities for the event of resignation, unfair dismissal or termination as a result of a takeover bid or other.

Number of beneficiaries	0
Type of beneficiaries	Description of agreement
0	0

State if these contracts must be reported to and/or approved by management bodies of the company or of the group, other than in the events provided for by law. If so, specify the procedures, events and nature of the bodies responsible for their approval or for reporting them:

	Board of Directors	General Meeting of Shareholders
Body authorizing clauses		

	Yes	No
Is the general shareholders' meeting informed of such clauses?		√

C.2. Board committees

C.2.1 Give details of all the board committees, their members and the proportion of executive, proprietary, independent and other external directors:

Risk Control and Audit Committee		
Name	Position	Category
MR. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	CHAIRMAN	Independent
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	MEMBER	Independent
MR. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	MEMBER	Propietary
MS. DIANE SEGALEN	MEMBER	Independent

% executive director	0.00
% de proprietary directors	25.00
% de independent directors	75.00
% other external directors	0.00

Explain the committee's duties, describe the procedure and organisational and operational rules and summarise the main actions taken during the year. Rules and Regulations of the Board of Directors.

The functions of the Audit and Risks Control Committee ("CACR") are defined in article 15 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors which can be consulted via the company's website (www.alantra.com).
The Appointments and Remuneration Committee ("CNR") carried out the following actions in 2022:
- It resolved to report favourably to the Board on the re-election of all the members of the Company's Board of Directors whose terms of office expired in 2022.
- It resolved to report favourably to the Board on the remuneration of the senior executives, the CEO and of the Board.
- It formally referred to the Board the assessment made of the category of each of the directors.
- It reported favourably to the Board for the formal approval of the annual report on director remuneration for it to be put to an advisory vote by the General Meeting.
- It performed an analysis and review of the fulfilment, on an individual basis, of the recommendations of the Code of Good Governance for Listed Companies.
- It resolved to report favourably to the Board on the annual assessment of the Board and its Committees, having received the support of
an external expert to perform the assessment.
- It proposed to the Board the update of the "Identified Group", the amendment of the Alantra Group's Remuneration Policy and the amendment of the Directors' Remuneration Policy in relation to the Executive Chairman's remuneration.
- It proposed to the Board the update and amendment of the Board Regulations to adapt them to corporate legislation that had recently come into force.
-It drove certain Human Capital initiatives.
- It supervised the preparation and execution of the various action plans executed in 2022 among professionals of the Alantra Group.

Appointments and Remuneration Committee		
Name	Position	Category
MR. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	MEMBER	Independent
MR. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	MEMBER	Independent
MS. MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES	CHAIRMAN	Independent
MR. JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLAS	MEMBER	Proprietary

% de executive directors	0.00
% of proprietary directors	25.00
% of independent directors	75.00
% de other external directors	0.00

Explain the committee's duties, describe the procedure and organisational and operational rules and summarise the main actions taken during the year.

In accordance with Article 16 of the Board Regulations, the functions of the Committee are:

The functions of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee ("CNR") are established in Article 16 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors and are available to the public on the corporate website (www.alantra.com).
In 2022, the CNR carried out the following actions:

-Review of the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial reporting and the completeness thereof.
-It gave a favourable report prior to the preparation of the financial statements.
-It supervised the operation of the systems of internal control over the preparation and presentation of the regulated financial reporting ("ICFR system") relating
to the Company to ensure its completeness, compliance with legal requirements and the correct
application of generally accepted accounting principles. The Committee also proposed the change of the internal auditor of the
ICFR system (subsequently approved by the Board).

-It supervised the fulfilment of the audit agreement, ensuring that the auditor's opinion on the financial statements and the main content of the auditor's report were drafted clearly and precisely.
- With regard to the Company's internal audit it reviewed (i) the (half-yearly and annual) internal auditor's reports of the regulated companies of the Alantra Group (CIU management companies and investment services firms); (ii) the internal audit activities report in 2021; (iii) the internal audit report relating to 2022.
- It reviewed the implementation of the cybersecurity measures, dedicated several specific meetings to discussing the matter of cybersecurity and promoted the engagement of an external expert to issue a benchmarking report on best practices in the market.
- It reviewed the amendment of certain internal corporate policies (AML manual, recovery plan, policy on the use of electronic devices ICFR manual, compliance training plan).
- It performed a check of the Company's treasury shares and treasury share transactions.
- It supervised the Company's risks, particularly its cybersecurity risks.
- It reviewed the Alantra Group's capital and solvency self-assessment reports.
- It implemented the consolidation tool, OneStream, and the internal control tool, Pointer.
- It reviewed the Alantra Group's coverage of risk through insurance policies.

Identify any directors who are members of the Audit Committee and were appointed taking into consideration their knowledge and experience in matters relating to accounting, audits or both, and provide information about the date on which the chairperson of this committee was appointed:

Names of experienced directors	DON LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA / DON JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO / DOÑA MARÍA LUISA GARAÑA CORCES / DON JOSÉ ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA
Date of appointment of chairperson	23/07/2019

C.2.2 Complete the following table on the number of female directors on the various board committees over the past four years:

	Number of female directors							
	2022		2021		2020		2019	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Risk Control and Audit Committee	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00
Appointments and Remuneration Committee	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00

C.2.3 Indicate, as appropriate, whether there are any regulations governing the board committees. If so, indicate where they can be consulted, and whether any amendments have been made during the year. Also, indicate whether an annual report on the activities of each committee has been prepared voluntarily.

The Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Company regulates the rules that govern the functioning and organisation of the Risk Control and Audit Committee and of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.
The Regulations of the Board of Directors of the Company is available for consultation in the “Shareholders and Investors / Corporate Governance / Internal Rules and Corporate Policies” section of the Company's website.
Each Committee has prepared a report on its activities in 2022, and those reports were subsequently approved by the Board for posting on the Company website.

D. RELATED-PARTY AND INTRAGROUP TRANSACTIONS

D.1. Explain, if applicable, the procedures for approving related-party or intragroup transactions.

1. Procedure and competent bodies for the approval of related-party transactions

The Company's Policy on Related-party Transactions (the "Policy") establishes that, as a general rule, transactions between parties related to the Alantra Group must be approved by the governing bodies of the companies concerned, unless there is a legal requirement to seek the approval of the general meeting of shareholders of said companies.

Transactions between related parties which the governing body may delegate to key senior personnel (as established in the Policy) do not require the approval of the governing body or general meeting. These transactions must be (i) those carried out in the normal course of business and under market conditions and (ii) formalised via contracts whose standard terms and conditions are applied en masse to a large number of clients, are performed under market conditions and the amount involved is not greater than 0.5% of the Company's total revenues.

Prior to approval by the governing bodies or general meetings of the company or the subsidiaries, the Audit and Risks Control Committee ("CACR") will issue a report (the "CACR Report") assessing whether the proposed transaction is fair and reasonable for both of the related parties and any shareholders other than the related parties. The CACR Report must also disclose (i) the assumptions on which the assessment is based and (ii) the methods used to perform it.

Any members of the CACR who have a conflict of interest in relation to the related-party transaction must absent themselves from the preparation of the CACR Report.

A CACR Report is not required for the approval of related-party transactions. authorised by senior management as delegated by the governing body.

2. Internal rules on the abstention of affected directors or shareholders

The Company has not established any internal rules other than those established in Law for the abstention of affected directors or shareholders in the approval of a transaction between related parties. The rules therefore are those set out in the Spanish Corporate Enterprises Act or any other applicable legislation.

3. Internal procedures on the regular reporting and monitoring of related-party transactions

The Company's Policy on Related-party Transactions establishes that the Audit and Risks Control Committee must receive regular reports on those related-party transactions to which the Company is party and which have been delegated to key senior personnel for approval, in order to verify (i) the equity and transparency of said transactions and (ii) compliance with the aforementioned approval criteria.

The Audit and Risks Control Committee must also prepare an annual report on all the related-party transactions effected in the current financial year within the Group.

D.2. List any relevant transactions, by virtue of their amount or importance, between the company or its group of companies and the company's significant shareholders:

	Name of the shareholder or any subsidiaries thereof	% Holding	Name of the company or subsidiary	Amount (thousands of euros)	Approving body	Name of significant shareholder or director who abstained	The proposal to the board, if applicable, has been approved by the board without a majority of independent directors voting against it
	NO DATA						

	Name of the shareholder or any subsidiaries thereof	Nature of the relationship	Type of transaction and other information needed for its evaluation
	NO DATA		

D.3. List any relevant transactions, by virtue of their amount or importance, between the company or its group of companies and the company's managers or directors:

	Name or company name of the administrators or managers or their controlled or jointly controlled entity	Name or company name of the company or subsidiary	Relationship	Amount (thousands of euros)	Approving body	Identity of the shareholder or director who has abstained	The proposal to the board, if applicable, has been approved by the board without a majority of independent directors voting against it
(1)	MR. FRANCISCO IGNACIO DE CACERES CABRERO	Alantra Partners, S.A.	Contractual	878	Board of Directors of Alantra Partners, S.A.	N/A	NO

	Name or company name of the administrators or managers or their controlled or jointly controlled entity	Name or company name of the company or ○ subsidiary	Relationship	Amount (thousands of euros)	Approving body	Identity of the shareholder or director who has abstained	The proposal to the board, if applicable, has been approved by the board without a majority of independent directors voting against it
(2)	MS. PATRICIA PASCUAL RAMSAY	Alantra Partners, S.A.	Contractual	430	Board of Directors of Alantra Partners, S.A.	N/A	NO
(3)	MR. XAVIER PUJOL TOBEÑA	Alantra Partners, S.A.	Contractual	430	Board of Directors of Alantra Partners, S.A.	N/A	NO
(4)	Ms. Diane Segalen	Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS	Corporate	114	Board of Directors of Alantra Partners, S.A.	N/A	NO

	Name or company name of the administrators or managers or their controlled or jointly controlled entity	Nature of transaction and other information needed for its evaluation
(1)	MR. FRANCISCO IGNACIO DE CACERES CABRERO	Alantra Partners, S.A. granted Ignacio de Cáceres a loan to purchase 60,000 Company shares for 931,746 euros (plus interest). At 31 December 2022, part of the loan had been repaid early and 877,796 euros were outstanding.
(2)	MS. PATRICIA PASCUAL RAMSAY	Alantra Partners, S.A. granted Patricia Pascual a loan to purchase 60,000 Company shares for 931,746 euros (plus interest). At 31 December 2022, part of the loan had been repaid early and 877,796 euros were outstanding.

(3)	MR. XAVIER PUJOL TOBEÑA	Alantra Partners, S.A. granted Xavier Pujol a loan to purchase 30,000 Company shares for 465,873 euros (plus interest). At 31 December 2022, part of the loan had been repaid early and 430,091 euros were outstanding.
(4)	DOÑA DIANE SEGALEN	Segalen & Associes, a leading company providing human resources and personnel selection consulting services in France, which is controlled by Ms Segalen, was engaged between the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 by Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS, a subsidiary of the Alantra Group in the Investment Banking area, to search for and select senior professionals for the Group who are based in France. The person responsible for engaging the aforementioned company was the CEO of Alantra France, exercising his business management autonomy. At a meeting held in February 2022 Alantra's Audit and Risks Control Committee prepared a report on the reasonableness of the aforementioned related-party transaction and concluded favourably on its performance on the basis that: (i) it was carried out in the ordinary course of the business activities of both parties, (ii) it was concluded on an arm's length basis and on equivalent terms to those which, in view of the background information on previous proposals for similar services, Alantra would be willing to agree upon with other suppliers, and (iii) Segalen & Associes is the market leader. In France in senior executive search and selection in the Investment Banking sector and a clearly preferential supplier in the independent judgement of Alantra France. The aforementioned transaction was approved by the Board of Alantra.

D.4. List any relevant transactions undertaken by the company with other companies in its group that are not eliminated in the process of drawing up the consolidated financial statements and whose subject matter and terms set them apart from the company's ordinary trading activities.

In any case, list any intragroup transactions carried out with entities in countries or territories considered to be tax havens:

Registered corporate name of the Group entity	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
No data		

Note 23 to the consolidated annual financial statements of the Company discloses information on the operations carried out by the Company with other group entities in 2021.

In particular, with reference to its materiality, attention is drawn to an agreement for the provision of strategic advisory services to Singer Capital Markets amounting to 800 thousand euros.

D.5. State the amount of any significant transactions conducted between the company or entities in its group and other related parties that have not been reported in the previous sections:

Registered corporate name of the related party	Brief description of the transaction	Amount (thousands of euros)
No data		

Note 22 to the Company's consolidated annual financial statements details significant transactions effected in 2022 by the Company or companies in its group with other related parties.

Given their materiality, particular note is made of the following transactions between related parties in the Alantra Group:

1. Income received by Alantra Partners from Singer Capital Markets (UK):
a) Fee of 698,593.41 euros for cancellation of the strategic advisory services contract. The contract was cancelled in 2021 but it was agreed that the fee would be paid in four years.
b) Remuneration of 146,956.59 euros for Alantra's membership of the Board of Directors of Singer.

2. Income received by Alantra Wealth Management AV, S.A. from:
c) Alantra Capital Privado SEIC, S.A.: 110,842.42 euros in marketing fees for funds it manages.
d) Alantra EQMC Asset Management SGIIC, S.A.: 358,063 euros in marketing fees in relation to the EQMC fund it manages.
e) Alantra Capital Privado SGIIC, S.A.: 196,377 euros in marketing fees for the QMC III fund it manages.

3. Income of 450,105 euros received by Alantra Multi Asset SGIIC, S.A. for marketing products of Access Capital Partners, S.A.

4. Income of 358,191 euros received by Alantra Tech USA LLC for assignment of remuneration for the interest in a corporate finance project of Landmark Capital (Chile).

D.6. List the mechanisms established to detect, determine and resolve any possible conflicts of interest between the company and/or its group, and its directors, management or significant shareholders.

Article 25, section 4, point g) of the Board Regulations requires directors to take the necessary steps to avoid their interests, on their own behalf or that of third parties, conflicting with the Company's corporate interests and their duties towards the Company.

Article 27 of the Board Regulations adds the following:

1. In particular, the duty of avoiding conflicts of interest laid down in point g) of Article 24 of the Board Regulations requires each member of the Board to abstain from:
a) Performing transactions with the Company, except for ordinary transactions performed in standard conditions for customers and of scant importance, understood to be those whose information is not required to express fairly the Company's equity, financial position and results. In the event of transactions within the ordinary course of corporate business that represent standard or common practice, generic authorisation of transactions and of the conditions for execution by the Board will suffice.
b) Using the Company's name or invoking his/her status as director to unduly influence the performance of private operations.
c) Making use of Company assets, including confidential company information, for private purposes.
d) Taking advantage of company business opportunities.
e) Obtaining advantages or remuneration from third parties other than the Company associated with the discharge of their duties, except when such perks are mere courtesy.
f) Performing activities, for their own account or for the account of others, which involve effective competition, be it current or potential, with the Company or which, in any other way, place them in an on-going conflict vis-à-vis the Company's interests.
2. Directors must notify the Board of Directors of any conflicts of interest.
3. The foregoing provisions will also be applicable in the event that the beneficiary of the prohibited acts or activities is a person related to the director, as per the subsequent article.
4. Irrespective of the provisions set forth in the preceding paragraphs, the Company may relax the provisions established in this article in specific cases, by authorising a director or related party to conduct a certain transaction with the Company, use certain corporate assets, seize a specific business opportunity, or secure an advantage or remuneration from a third party.
5. Whenever the subject of the authorisation is the relaxing of the prohibition on obtaining an advantage or remuneration from third parties, or when the exemption affects a transaction whose value is in excess of ten percent (10%) of the corporate assets, authorisation must necessarily be given by the General Meeting in a separate specific agreement. In all other cases, the authorisation may also be issued by the Board of Directors, provided the independence of the members granting said authorisation with regard to the exempted director is guaranteed. Moreover, it will be necessary in the latter case to ensure that the authorised operation will not harm the corporate assets or, where applicable, guarantee the conduct thereof under market conditions and the transparency of the process.
6. The non-compete obligation with the Company may only be exempted in the event that no damage to the Company can be foreseen, or that the Company can expect to be compensated through the benefits it is assumed will be obtained through the exemption.
The Company's Internal Rules of Conduct also establish that anyone subject to or temporarily subject to these rules ("Subjects" or "Temporary Subjects" as defined in these rules) will act in the event of a conflict of interests (conflict between the Company's interests and their own, including "Closely Related Parties" as defined in these rules) and persons or entities that the proprietary directors represent) in accordance with the following principles:
a) Independence: They must perform their duties with loyalty, independently of any interests that may conflict with their own or third parties affecting them.
b) Abstention: They must refrain from participating in or influencing decisions related with any conflict of interests
c) Confidentiality: They must avoid being privy to any confidential information on the conflict of interests.

The Company's Internal Rules of Conduct stipulated that Subjects must sign and keep up to date a statement detailing any situations and relations that could give rise to conflicts of interest. In all instances, the statement will include performing, on their own account or that of a third party, similar or complementary activities to those of the Company and any organic or service relationship, and holding any direct or indirect stakes of over 3% in companies performing similar or complementary activities to those of the Company. In this regard, relationships with blood relations that are more than fourth removed or with relatives in law of more than second-degree affinity will not, in principle, be treated as a potential conflict of interest.

Any actual or potential conflicts of interest that are detected must be reported as quickly as possible and, in any event, before any decisions that could be affected by the possible conflict of interests are taken.

D.7. Indicate if the company is controlled by another entity in the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relations with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

E. RISK CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

E.1. Describe the risk management system in place at the company, including fiscal risks:

The entity has a corporate governance organisation and procedures designed, amongst other purposes, to control and manage risk, including tax risks. The Company has a Control and Risk Committee that is fully independent of the business lines and which reports directly to the Risk Control and Audit Committee. The Control and Risk Committee is headed up by the Compliance and Risks Officer. Its permanent members include the General Division (including the Technology Department and Human Resources area), General Secretary and the Director of Legal Affairs. In addition, risk control is taken into consideration in all strategic and operational decisions approved by the parent Company and by each of the subsidiaries. The Group continuously analyses its global risk profile using a risk map; identifying and registering new risk situations and monitoring exposure using risk indicators and the possible loss events due to process failures, possible legal action, etc. The materiality thereof is classified based on the potential impact on the financial statements. The potential impact on reputational risk is also assessed. This information can be used to set a risk tolerance threshold and take decisions to mitigate and transfer risks.

Alantra also has a map of criminal risks based on the potential criminal liability attached to legal persons. All the risks of this nature to which Alantra is exposed have been identified and classified by type, in order to review mitigating measures.

The working methodology is as follows:

1. The Compliance and Risks Officer meets regularly with business area heads to identify the risks that could affect achieving each area’s objectives.

2. Having identified each risk and conducted unification work across the areas with a view to aggregating and standardising risk control at Group level, possible metrics are identified to objectively monitor risk exposure.

3. In order to estimate impacts and the degree of cover, the areas’ past experience of losses from risks is considered alongside a qualitative benchmark compared to other entities and market best practices.

4. Existing risk mitigation measures are evaluated to estimate the degree of cover.

5. Risk thresholds are set to classify risks as low, moderate or high.

6. Risk mitigation and coverage measures are drawn up and put before the Control and Risks Committee for approval.

7. The effectiveness of measures in place is assessed, and the risk metrics for each factor are monitored.

8. Flags are raised when the coverage of a risk factor is below the approval threshold determined in the Risk Policy.

9. To evaluate tax risks, the Group receives advice from law firm Cuatrecasas, requesting opinions on the Group’s transactions whenever necessary.

E.2. Identify the bodies responsible for preparing and implementing the risk management system, including fiscal risks:

The Board of Directors holds ultimate responsibility for the existence and maintenance of an appropriate risk management system, delegating responsibility for supervision of this to the Risk Control and Audit Committee, while the Regulatory Compliance and Risk Department is responsible for its introduction and review. The Risk Control and Audit Committee's responsibilities include the following related with preparing and deploying the risk management system:

a) Supervise the process of preparing and the completeness of the obligatory financial reporting to be regularly supplied by the Board to the markets and to the supervisory bodies with regard to the Company and, where appropriate, the Group, reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the consolidation perimeter and proper application of generally accepted accounting principles. The Risk Control and Audit Committee will report to the Board, prior to adoption by the Board of the corresponding decisions concerning financial reporting which, as a listed company, the Company must periodically publish. The Committee must ensure that interim financial statements are drawn up with the same accounting criteria as the annual financial statements and, to this end, will consider whether or not an external auditor should perform a limited review.

b) Supervise and be aware of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control, the internal audit, where appropriate, and the risk management systems, including tax-related risks, as well as discuss with the accounts auditors any significant weaknesses in the internal control system detected during the audit.

c) Inform the Board of any resolutions or significant events at its meetings.

d) With respect to related-party transactions: (i) inform the General Meeting or the Board of Directors, as applicable, beforehand, with regard to related-party transactions that they need to approve, and ensure that the information on such transactions is reported to the market on the terms required by the law and these regulations, and (ii) supervise the internal procedure established by the Company for related-party transactions approval of which has been delegated in accordance with the law.

In particular, the Audit and Risks Control Committee has to prepare a report assessing whether the transaction is fair and reasonable from the point of view of the Company and, as the case may be, of the shareholders other than the related party, and report on the budgets on which the assessment was based and the methods used. The affected shareholders may not participate in the preparation of the report.

e) Any other functions assigned to it by the Company’s Board of Directors, particularly with regard to the Group's policy on, and control and management of risks (especially taking into account the activities of regulated entities in the Group), the law, company bylaws or these regulations.

The Control and Risks Committee, reporting to the Board’s Risk Control and Audit Committee, is charged with:

a) Propose the Group's risk and internal control policy, detailing and assessing the risks covered by the risk management system and justifying the system's suitability to the profile of each type of risk.

b) Propose approval of the internal control procedures and supervise compliance with them.

c)Take note of the risk reports, regulatory compliance and internal control of the Group's regulated entities, prepared by the risk and compliance department and submit them to the Audit and Risks Control Committee.

d) Coordinate and lead the risk control and/or regulatory compliance units that may exist or be created at the Alantra Group subsidiaries.

e) Propose a risk map adapted to the Group’s operation.

f) Report on whether any of the risks affecting the Group have arisen during the year, detailing the circumstances that led to them and the operation of the systems in place to mitigate them.

g) Coordinate application of the conflict of interest management policy

h) Coordinate the regulatory compliance function, ensuring that the applicable laws and regulations are observed.

i) Promote a regulatory compliance culture at the Alantra Group in conjunction with the Human Resources Department by developing training programmes to ensure that the Group's employees have the skills and experience required to carry out their activities adequately.

j) Act as an internal control body for the Alantra Group's subsidiaries in relation to anti-money laundering.

E.3. State the primary risks, including tax compliance risks, and those deriving from corruption (with the scope of these risks as set out in Royal Decree Law 18/2017), to the extent that these are significant, which may affect the achievement of business objectives.

See section H. OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST.

E.4. Identify any risks, including fiscal, which have occurred during the year:

The Company has a Risk Management System in place which comprises indicators of exposure to, probability of occurrence of, and the severity of any impact of such risk. These indicators are also classified according to the possible impact on profit (scores) and other qualitative factors such as the impact on reputation. The Company’s tolerance to risk is very low.

The Risk Control and Audit Committee supervises the Alantra Group's risks map quarterly. That map includes the severity and probability of impact of all material risks identified according to the expectations that the risk will materialise and the level of Alantra's preparation and capacity to respond, for which purpose responses and controls are identified for the key risks. The risks map also includes fiscal risk. The Committee reports to the Board on the risks map every quarter.

The scoring scales applied in the risks map consider the potential financial impact (determined according to the impact on financial revenue and/or investment values), the potential reputational impact for Alantra, as well as the potential impact of regulatory non-compliance. This allows the Control and Risk Committee to make decisions to mitigate the risk.

E.5. State which risks, including tax compliance risks, have materialised during the year:

A number of risks inherent in the Company’s activities were identified in 2022 deriving from its operational activities, the nature of the business and the current economic climate.

The following are of particular significance:

- Macroeconomic situation: Like all other industry players Alantra underwent a difficult year in 2022 due mainly to the consequences of the invasion of Ukraine and the ensuing conflict: (i) rise in inflation, (ii) rise in interest rates, (iii) rise in raw material prices and (iv) market uncertainty. These circumstances resulted in a slowdown in investment banking. In addition, the downward pressures on the valuations of the companies to which advisory services are provided, more expensive debt, and a general fall in the securities markets have affected the margins and fees obtained. The unstable situation is expected to continue in 2023 and, therefore, having a diversified business, by country and product, will be key.
- Human capital: In 2022 staff turnover was higher than the average over the last few years. This was due to a slowdown in economic activity and the impact of the macroeconomic situation on Alantra. Seeing that human capital constitutes one of the Company's main assets, talent retention and attraction form one of its basic strategies. However, due to diversification, by product and country, as well as Alantra's ability to attract new talent, the Group has been bolstered this year with the new hires made.

E.6. Explain the response and monitoring plans for the main risks the entity is exposed to, tax compliance risks, as well as the procedures followed by the company in order to ensure that the Board of Directors responds to any new challenges that arise:

The Risk Control Committee monitors the Group's exposure to each risk, approving action plans that ensure such exposure is kept within the established tolerance thresholds.
The Committee maintains a record of the actions agreed and monitors the extent to which they are implemented. To assess tax risks, the Group takes advice from a law firm (Cuatrecasas). All transactions that could give rise to a tax risk are analysed with advice from this firm.
The Group's risk map is kept up to date, and is supervised by the Audit and Risks Control Committee which in turn reports to the Board of Directors.

The Group's risk map is kept up to date and this process is supervised by the Audit and Risks Control Committee which, in turn, reports to the Board of Directors.

The Alantra Group has an internal training programme on its internal procedures, which is compulsory for all Group employees.

F. INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING (ICFR)

Describe the mechanisms which comprise the internal control over financial reporting (ICFR) risk control and management system at the company

F.1. The entity's control environment

Indicate the existence of at least the following components, describing their main characteristics:

F.1.1 The bodies and/or functions responsible for: (i) the existence and regular updating of a suitable, effective ICFR; (ii) its implementation; and (iii) its monitoring.

The system of internal control over financial reporting (henceforth the "ICFRS") forms part of the Alantra Group's general internal control system and its purpose is to provide reasonable assurance of the reliability of the financial information provided to the market.
The Group has an Accounting Policy Manual and ICFRS Manual which have been approved by the Board of Directors and which establish the technical and administrative procedures that help ensure better internal control and operational efficiency in order to obtain more reliable, timely and accurate information and to produce the reports needed to make appropriate decisions. They also establish the protocols for supervision the ICFRS and the related training procedures. The Finance Department is responsible for keeping the Accounting Policy Manual and ICFRS Manual up to date. The ICFRS is implemented by the various departments involved and is supervised by the Alantra Group's Audit and Risks Control Committee ("CACR").
The Regulations of the Board of Directors (which can be consulted via the company's website) also include a number of policies related to the ICFRS, including the competences and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, reviewing and approving the financial information that must be published periodically and the adoption of the measures necessary to ensure that the financial information is prepared in accordance with the same principles, criteria and professional practices as those used to prepare the annual financial statements and that they are equally reliable. The Group's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the financial information and ensuring there is an adequate internal control system in place for it.
Said Regulation also details the competences and responsibilities of the CACR, which include reviewing the annual financial statements and the periodic financial information issued by the Group, monitoring for compliance with legal requirements and the correct application of generally accepted accounting practices. It is also responsible for supervising the process of preparing mandatory financial information, reviewing it to ensure compliance with legal requirements, the correct delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of generally accepted accounting practices. It also expressly refers to the supervision of internal controls and risk management systems, and discussing with the auditors any significant weaknesses they identify in the internal control systems in the course of their audits of the Group's financial entities.

Specifically, article 15.2 of the regulation includes the following with respect to the competences and responsibilities of the CACR:
- Supervise the preparation and integrity of the mandatory financial information that the Board must remit periodically to the markets and its supervisory bodies on the Company and, where required, the Group, reviewing it to ensure compliance with legal requirements, the correct delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of generally accepted accounting practices, and presenting recommendations or proposals to the Board of Directors in order to safeguard its integrity. The CACR will report to the Board prior to its adoption of any decisions regarding the financial information that the Company, as a listed company, must publish periodically. The CACR must ensure that the interim financial statements are prepared according to the same accounting criteria as the annual financial statements and may, to that end, order a limited review by the external auditor.
- Supervise and be aware of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control, internal audit and any risk control systems, and discuss with the auditors any significant weaknesses they identify in the internal control systems in the course of their audits without compromising the independence thereof.

F.1.2 The existence or otherwise of the following components, especially in connection with the financial reporting process:

- The departments and/or mechanisms in charge of: (i) the design and review of the organisational structure; (ii) defining clear lines of responsibility and authority, with an appropriate distribution of tasks and functions; and (iii) deploying procedures so this structure is communicated effectively throughout the entity:

The Company has an Internal Control Organization Procedure, which was approved by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2016, where it is established that the General Management will be responsible, with prior authorization from the Board of Directors, for the design and review of the organizational structure as well as the appropriate distribution of tasks and functions, being in charge of making the appropriate updates and verifying its dissemination to all Group employees by e-mail or other channels established for this purpose. The procedure also includes a functional organization chart as well as the main responsibilities of the following areas: General Management, Finance Department, HR Department, IT Department, Administration Department, Accounting Department, Legal Department, Corporate Development, Risk and Compliance Department and Internal Audit Area.

The Board Regulations define both the functions corresponding to the Board of Directors and the functions delegated to the CACR and the Appointments and Remuneration Committee ("CNR").
The Group also has an ICFR system manual, approved by the Board of Directors on 17 December 2015, and last updated on 21 December 2022, which establishes the procedures for the subprocesses involved in the preparation of financial reporting as well as the persons in charge of each one.

- Code of conduct, approving body, dissemination and instruction, principles and values covered (stating whether it makes specific reference to record keeping and financial reporting), body in charge of investigating breaches and proposing corrective or disciplinary action:

The Group has a General Code of Ethics and Conduct (hereinafter, "the Code of Ethics") and Internal Rules of Conduct concerning securities market matters (hereinafter, "the IRC").
The Code of Ethics sets out a raft of basic principles and practices for professional conduct that must be adhered to by all the staff and management of Alantra and Alantra Group companies. Notwithstanding this, some individuals are also subject to other rules of conduct that are specific to the activity or business in which they carry out their duties. These individuals are referred to as "Subjects" and are required to adhere to rules governing the following:
1. Equal opportunities and non-discrimination
2. Compliance with the Law and internal rules
3. Non-compete and professional exclusiveness requirement
5. Conduct in the event of conflicts of interest: personal interests must not come before the interests of the Group or its customers
6. Control of information and confidentiality: general duty of secrecy; management of confidential documents
7. Responsible participation in forums, social networks, and political or trade association activities
8. Restricted access to insider information
9. Prohibition to trade with securities when party to related confidential or insider information
10. Commitment to report (where stipulated) any personal transactions
11. Appropriate use of devices, assets and other property of Alantra
12. Prohibition to give or promise to give public servants any type of payment or gift
13. Prohibition to give or promise to give any type of payment or gift to individuals that, in breach of its obligations when procuring products or services or buying and selling assets, give the Alantra Group an advantage over its competitors
14. Protection of intellectual property
15. Separation of duties and Chinese walls.
The Code of Ethics is available to all the Group's staff on the intranet, and they have all been informed of its existence, location, and their obligation to adhere to it. The Regulatory Compliance and Risks Department is responsible for ensuring all Alantra staff and executives are aware of the General Code. The Human Resources and Regulatory Compliance and Risks departments regularly report to the Control and Risks Committee on Subjects' following of and compliance with the rules. They are responsible for keeping an up-to-date register of Subjects, along with dates on which individuals join or leave the register.
The IRC is updated regularly by the Board of Directors. The Control and Risks Committee is an internal control body of the Company that operates under the auspices of the Board of Directors and reports to the ARC and the RCAC. With regard to the IRC, the Control and Risks Committee regularly reports to the ARC on its activities and any incidents of interest in relation to the rules and compliance therewith.
The main aspects covered by the IRC are as follows:
1. General duty of conduct
2. Insider information
3. Avoidance of market manipulation
4. Duties concerning analysis and negotiation of transactions that affect the markets
5. Authorisation and reporting of transactions
6. Blackout periods
7. Other duties related with trading
8. Conflicts of interest
9. Recording and confidentiality of actions
10. Reporting of material information
11. Rules on treasury share trading
12. Sanctions system
13. Reporting offences
The IRC is available on Alantra's website. It is also available to all the Group's staff on the intranet, and they have all been informed of its existence, location, and their obligation to adhere to it.

- Whistle-blowing' channel, for the reporting to the audit committee of any irregularities of a financial or accounting nature, as well as breaches of the code of conduct and malpractice within the organisation, stating whether reports made through this channel are confidential:

A key aspect of responsibility and transparency is ensuring that all matters related to potential breaches of laws, standards, regulations and internal policies and procedures, and reports made in good faith, are handled appropriately and corrected if necessary. The Group has a mechanism that allows any employee to safely and confidentially report irregularities they believe have occurred in the course of the Group's business.
The group has a procedure for reporting offences that has been approved by the Board of Directors and is applicable to all Alantra directors and employees.
The main features of this procedure are:

1. Confidentiality is guaranteed for both the whistleblower and the presumed offender.
2. The main issues that may be reported include: breaches of the Internal Code of Conduct, the Code of Ethics, employment obligations, fraud, violation of confidentiality obligations, breach of the standards related to the preparation of financial information, failure to comply with the policy on the prevention of money-laundering, market abuse, abuse of authority or harassment.
3. An e-mail address has been set up for this purpose: whistleblowing@alantra.com.
4. The Group's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") is responsible for receiving and handling complaints and notifying the CACR of all reports received and the outcomes of the investigations carried out, and for proposing possible corrective measures to said Committee.
5. The CACR may initiate additional procedures and is responsible, on the advice of the CRO, for proposing measures to be adopted in response to the complaints received.
6. If the report proves to be groundless and the whistleblower has acted in bad faith, disciplinary action may be taken against said whistleblower.

This procedure is available to all Alantra employees via the intranet, and to suppliers and clients via the Alantra website. All employees have been informed of the existence of this procedure. The Group is committed to ensuring all new employees and directors are informed about the policy and sends an annual reminder by email to all employees.

- Training and refresher courses for personnel involved in preparing and reviewing financial information or evaluating ICFR, which address, at least, accounting rules, auditing, internal control and risk management:

The ICFRS Manual, signed off by the Board of Directors on 17 December 2015 and subsequently amended on 28 March 2019 and 23 february 2021, includes the procedure for the provision of training on the ICFRS, and sets out the Group's commitment to ensuring staff involved in preparing and reviewing financial information have the right training, thereby fulfilling regulatory provisions.
The heads of Legal Affairs and Finance will regularly (at least annually) assess training requirements in order to fulfil commitments to provide appropriate training to staff involved in preparing and reviewing the Group's financial information.
These department heads will take into account, inter alia, the following when assessing training needs:
• Any relevant amendments to accounting legislation, internal control rules and/or reporting standards that affect the Group and its companies.
• Changes in the Group's structure that result in new legal obligations when preparing and reporting financial information relative to those applicable to the Group at the time.
• Introduction of new procedures in the Group to prepare and publish financial information.
• Roll-out of new software for preparing and publishing financial information and/or changes to the configuration of existing applications.
• Any other circumstances that the heads of these departments consider relevant to the analysis.
• The Group's strategic objectives.
Once the training measures needed have been determined, the Group's Human Resources Department, or alternatively the Regulatory Compliance and Risk Department, will be responsible for preparing the "Training Plan" document whose contents will include, but are not limited to, the following:
• Title of training to be provided.
• Group, participants and number of participants invited.
• Planned dates.
• Training hours.
• Method of training.
• Location of training.
• Trainer.
• Training cost.
• In-house or out-of-house course.
Each stage of every training plan will be subject to on-going improvements. Training provided over the course of each year will be evaluated for this purpose. All courses in the training plan will also be subject to feedback from participants in order to assess how relevant they are to their work, how the sessions were organised, and the quality and involvement of trainers.
During 2022, the Company gave all Group employees a training course on anti-money laundering matters, the general code of ethics and conduct, the internal code of conduct on matters relating to securities markets and the procedure for reporting infringements. All employees also received a training course on the prevention of occupational hazards, on issues of market abuse, the protection of personal data and cyber security.All new employees receive training on the use of electronic devices, in addition to the training detailed above. Finally, those individuals considered part of the group of relevant persons for the purposes of MiFID II in the Group's investment services and collective investment schemes also receive the training needed to be able to perform selling services.

F.2. Risk assessment in financial reporting.

Report at least:

F.2.1 The main characteristics of the risk identification process, including risks of error or fraud, stating whether:

- The process exists and is documented:

The Regulatory Compliance and Risks Department is responsible for identifying risks based on a range of sources of information (heads of departments, internal audit reports, and its own control reviews performed as part of its duties). Said risks are collated in a risk map which is submitted each quarter to the Risks and Control Committee and the Risk Control and Audit Committee. However, as the first line of defence, the Finance Department also performs a periodic financial risk analysis by mapping all balance-sheet and profit or loss items, and using materiality criteria and other qualitative aspects to identify all the headings with respect to which control procedures need to be established.

- The process covers all financial reporting objectives, (existence and occurrence; completeness; valuation; presentation, disclosure and comparability; and rights and obligations), is updated and with what frequency:

The scope of the methodology used to identify risks and design controls related with the generation of financial information covers the most relevant processes and areas following relevance criteria based on materiality and other qualitative aspects. Specifically, the Group has built its risk identification and evaluation process on key principles such as: existence and occurrence; accuracy; rights and obligations; measurement; presentation and disclosure; and comparability.

The inventory of processes and risks provided in the ICFRS Manual and the updating thereof is the responsibility of the Group's Control and Risks Committee, who must review it at least once a year. The Group's Internal Audit team is responsible for overseeing and validating the effectiveness thereof, checking whether there have been any significant changes in the risks associated with financial reporting specified in the aforesaid document. The RCAC will be notified of any changes.

- A specific process is in place to define the scope of consolidation, with reference to the possible existence of complex corporate structures, special purpose vehicles, holding companies, etc:

The Group has a procedure in place for determining the scope of consolidation – described in point 3 of the Accounting Policies Manual.

The Group's financial information is consolidated every quarter for the purpose of monitoring management control and reporting to Management and the Company's other control bodies. The principles set forth in prevailing accounting standards are followed when determining the scope of consolidation. The main stages of the consolidation process are as follows:

1. For each consolidation process, the Finance Department requests an updated organisational chart for the Group from the Legal Affairs Department. Any changes in scope will be taken into consideration by the person in charge of consolidation with a view to removing a company from the scope in the case of divestments, or including them when they are acquired (using the appropriate method of consolidation as per prior accounting standards). Legal Affairs will also be asked to provide any documentation on the transaction in question. This documentation will be used to determine the resulting ownership interest, type of investee, accounting treatment thereof, etc.

The Accounting Policies Manual contains the criteria used to measure significant influence and control, the concepts used to determine the consolidation methods used for the Group's investees.

2. Once the scope of consolidation has been defined for the period in question and the ownership interest in and method of consolidation of the new entity (in the case of acquisitions) determined, the individual reporting closes will be checked in conjunction with the officers in charge of the investees (both in Spain and abroad) that have closed their accounts and are ready to begin consolidation.

3. The officer in charge of consolidation does so using "OneStream"

- The process addresses other types of risk (operational, technological, financial, legal, reputational, environmental, etc.) insofar as they may affect the financial statements:

  The main risk categories, defined in section E.3 of this report, explicitly or implicitly include operational, technological, financial, reputational and environmental risks.

- Which of the company's governing bodies is responsible for overseeing the process?

In the last instance, the Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for assessing financial reporting risks through the RCAC, who is charged with overseeing the process with the help of the Group's Internal Audit area.

F.3. Control activities.

Indicate the existence of at least the following components, and specify their main characteristics:

F.3.1 Procedures for reviewing and authorising the financial information and description of ICFR to be disclosed to the markets, stating who is responsible in each case and documentation and flow charts of activities and controls (including those addressing the risk of fraud) for each type of transaction that may materially affect the financial statements, including procedures for the closing of accounts and for the separate review of critical judgements, estimates, evaluations and projections:

The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the risk management and control policy and overseeing the in-house training systems. It is therefore ultimately responsible for financial information and the existence of an internal control over financial reporting system that is fit for purpose.
The Group has an ICFRS Manual providing flowcharts of the main processes with a material impact on the generation of financial information, identifying the risks involved, and measures and controls to prevent, mitigate and minimise these risks. This ICFRS Manual defines the principal risks affecting each procedure, showing the following fields for each of these risks:

• Type of risk identified (including fraud risk).
• Impact in the event said risk arises.
• Likelihood of said risk occurring.
• Control activity.
• Type of control.
• Individual responsible for implementing the control.
• Evidence of the control.
• Frequency of the control.
• Materiality indicator.

In addition, the Accounting Policies Manual sets out the ICFRS subprocesses.
The reporting close procedure is described in point 4 of the Accounting Policies Manual, approved by the Board of Directors.
The Alantra Group's accounting system (SAP) is, on the whole, shared by subsidiaries. This ensures a tighter control over accounting records and the generation of financial information. The Company's Finance Department can access the accounting records of all the Group companies' using this system. Due to the nature of the Alantra Group, the reporting close is split into two sub-processes:
• Reporting close of Spanish companies
• Reporting close of foreign companies
There is a number of important processes concerning the generation of financial information that must be followed by each participating area. Controls over and supervision of these processes ensure the completeness and accuracy of the financial information included in the reporting closes of the companies and the financial statements of each and of the Alantra Group (e.g. legal action, measurement of investees, etc.).
The Alantra Group also has an accounting consolidation tool (see F.4.2.) used in support of the information generated on an individual basis in SAP.
The Board Regulations also determine that the RCAC will normally meet every three months to review the regular financial information that must be submitted to the supervisory authorities, and the information that the Board of Directors must approve and include in the annual public reporting documents. It will also meet whenever it is convened by its Chairperson, who must call the meeting whenever the Board or Board Chairman requests the issuance of a report or the take-up of proposals and, in any case, whenever this is appropriate for its proper performance.

F.3.2 Internal control policies and procedures for IT systems (including secure access, control of changes, system operation, continuity and segregation of duties) giving support to key company processes regarding the preparation and publication of financial information.

The SAP User Manual for the Group's information systems that are linked, directly or indirectly, to the preparation of financial information ensures that said information is correctly prepared and, for the closes of the separate financial statements, the SAP User's Manual. Its content includes instructions on starting up and login security, and on all the accounting processes. As well as the SAP User Manual, as part of the process for identifying risks in the preparation of financial information, the Group has an "IFCRS Manual" and a Business Continuity Plan.
The "IFCRS Manual" contains flow charts of the main processes with a material impact on the generation of financial information, including processes related to the disaster recovery plan, the continuity plan, data security and the use of technology, describing in detail the process, the risks and controls implemented and the persons responsible for the process.
The Group also has a Business Continuity Plan, the purpose of which is to specify the internal processes that must be following in the event of an internal or external threat in order to guarantee the continuity of the business, identifying potential scenarios and the measures and controls needed to prevent and mitigate the risks and to minimise response times. It also establishes the existence of a business recovery team and names its members. It will be responsible for managing operations with a clear distribution of roles and responsibilities in the event of threats.

F.3.3 Internal control policies and procedures for overseeing the management of outsourced activities, and of the appraisal, calculation or valuation services commissioned from independent experts, when these may materially affect the financial statements.

The Group regularly reviews which outsourced activities are relevant to the process of preparing financial information.
Specifically, a Procedure for the Outsourcing of Essential Functions exists, which was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2016, and applies to all essential activities that Alantra outsources to third parties. These include those identified when developing material processes that affect the generation of financial information, within the framework of the Internal Control over Financial Reporting System.
The basic points set forth in the procedure include a series of minimum requirements and criteria that suppliers must fulfil, essential service-level indicators to be included in each contract, reasons for penalties or contract cancellation, and lines of reporting and supervision in the process of outsourcing essential functions.
The procedure also specifies that the department in charge of the function or service being outsourced will carry out the controls needed to verify the assessments, calculations and valuations outsourced to third parties, paying close attention to any outsourced activities that could have a material impact on the generation of financial information. Incidents detected will be immediately reported to the Control and Risks Committee and the service provider, and corrective measures taken to resolve them.

F.4. Information and communication.

Indicate the existence of at least the following components, and specify their main characteristics:

F.4.1 A specific function in charge of defining and maintaining accounting policies (accounting policies area or department) and settling doubts or disputes over their interpretation, which is in regular communication with the team in charge of operations, and a manual of accounting policies regularly updated and communicated to all the company's operating units.

The Group has an Accounting Policies Manual that describes, inter alia, the accounting procedures and technical support that help achieve better internal control.
As indicated in the manual, the Finance Department will be responsible for defining, updating and disseminating the Group's accounting policies in order to obtain the most suitable, timely and accurate financial information. It will also be responsible for resolving any doubts or conflicts deriving from the interpretation and applications of the accounting policies.
The Accounting Policies Manual will be updated annually, or whenever any significant amendments to applicable legislation are introduced which require it to be updated.

The Finance Department will email the manual as well as any significant changes thereto to affected staff.

In both cases, employees will be required to provide formal written confirmation that they have read and understood the content thereof.

F.4.2 Mechanisms in standard format for the capture and preparation of financial information, which are applied and used in all units within the entity or group, and support its main financial statements and accompanying notes as well as disclosures concerning ICFR.

Practically the entire accounting information system of the Alantra Group companies is integrated in the same information system that is shared by all of them (SAP Business ByDesign). The parameters for the automated accounting are therefore the same across the Group. This parameterisation is defined and overseen from a technical and regulatory perspective by the Finance Department, which reports directly to the General Manager, thereby ensuring the Group's accounting policies and prevailing standards are adhered to. Since all the Alantra Group subsidiaries that are controlled (fully consolidated) use the same accounting information system, local charts of accounts can be used (pursuant to country-specific standards) and converted to a single chart of accounts in accordance with the Alantra Group's configurations. To a large extent, this Alantra Group chart of accounts formed using each of the local charts of accounts, includes the minimum disclosures needed to comply with the reporting requirements set forth by (local and foreign) authorities.
The consolidation process is automated using an application ("OneStream") at the Alantra Group's parent, and brings together the month-end accounting information of all the Alantra Group companies. Once all the subsidiaries have completed the monthly close in the Alantra Group's accounting system (where applicable), the data is automatically loaded which informs the accounting consolidation tool as per the chart of accounts configured by the Alantra Group. The financial statements of companies that do not use the Alantra Group's functional currency (euros) are translated in the consolidation system by inputting the relevant exchange rates. The financial statements of all consolidated companies are then automatically aggregated:

- Intragroup items are identified and reconciled automatically, enabling any differences that could arise to be analysed and eliminated correctly.
- Adjustments are made automatically to eliminate own funds-investments.
- The Finance Department is able to input any accounting or off-balance sheet information and make any adjustments that might not be included in the automatic upload (companies not included in SAP, manual book entries, etc.).

This consolidation process is highly automated and involves different controls/reconciliations to ensure the process is carried out correctly. Moreover, once the consolidation process is finalised in the application, several reports are generated based on different previously defined criteria (by country, goodwill, etc.).

F.5. Monitoring.

Indicate the existence of at least the following components, describing their main characteristics:

F.5.1 The ICFR monitoring activities undertaken by the audit committee and an internal audit function whose competencies include supporting the audit committee in its role of monitoring the internal control system, including ICFR. Describe the scope of the ICFR assessment conducted in the year and the procedure for the person in charge to communicate its findings. State also whether the company has an action plan specifying corrective measures for any flaws detected, and whether it has taken stock of their potential impact on its financial information.

The Internal Audit Procedure approved by the Board of Directors. on 24 February 2016 establishes that the CACR will be responsible for supervising the work of the Internal Audit function. The internal audit of ICFR is outsourced to PKF Attest Servicios Empresariales, S.L. while the internal auditor of the Group's regulated entities is Informa Consulting Compliance S.L. In addition, the CACR has to supervise and ascertain the effectiveness of the Group's internal control and system for the management of risk, including tax risk.

The functions performed by PKF Attest Servicios Empresariales, S.L., as delegated by the Board of Directors and the CACR, include issuing an annual report with the conclusions regarding the assessment of the design and effectiveness of the ICFR control activities, together with a recommendations report on the work carried out. The assessment of the design and effectiveness of the ICFR system is performed on the basis of an assessment strategy with a three-year time horizon, so that all the current processes are assessed at least once every three years.

The audit committee's responsibilities regarding the ICFR system are described in Section F.1.1. The CACR held eight meetings in this connection in 2022.

F.5.2 A discussion procedure whereby the auditor (pursuant to TAS), the internal audit function and other experts can report any significant internal control weaknesses encountered during their review of the financial statements or other assignments, to the company's senior management and its audit committee or board of directors. State also whether the entity has an action plan to correct or mitigate the weaknesses found.

The financial auditor is in permanent communication with senior management and the CACR, and held periodic meetings to present its audit plan and conclusions.
For internal audit purposes, the Alantra Group has engaged the external company PKF Attest to conduct the internal audit of the ICFR system. In addition, the two collective investment undertaking management companies and the two securities companies of the Alantra Group have engaged an external company, Informa Consulting Compliance, to perform the internal audit function. Alantra has an internal audit procedure which establishes a relationship framework defining the communication between Internal audit and the CACR and with the Board of Directors. Specifically, it is expressly stated that the internal audit function should inform the CACR of the evolution of the Annual Plan, any activities performed, reports, possible deviations, unforeseen work and any other matters considered relevant. The CACR should evaluate the findings and responses of the management team and act as a communication channel between the Board of Directors and the internal audit function. Also, if the function is outsourced, the CACR should prepare an annual report on the operation of the entity charged with the internal audit function, which is currently Informa Consulting Compliance S.L., in which it highlights any incidents that may have arisen in relation to the functions pertaining to it, and includes any proposals for improvement.
Ordinarily, the CACR should meet every quarter with the Board of Directors to review the periodic financial information to be submitted to the authorities.
The Board Regulations also include a policy on reporting and relations with the Board (Title X), including the following points: Annual Corporate Governance Report, corporate website, shareholder relations, relations with markets and with accounts auditors. Lastly, one of the main duties of the RCAC is to oversee and remain abreast of the effectiveness of the Group's internal control, internal audit, and risk management systems, and discuss with the accounts auditors any significant weaknesses in the internal control system detected during their audit.

F.6. Other relevant information.

There is no further relevant information on the ICFR.

F.7. External auditor's report.

State whether:

F.7.1 The ICFR information supplied to the market has been reviewed by the external auditor, in which case the corresponding report should be attached. Otherwise, explain the reasons for the absence of this review.

Pursuant to the recommendation on the auditor's report on information concerning the internal control system included in the Guide on Internal Control over Financial Reporting in Listed Companies, published on its website by the Spanish securities markets regulator (Comisión Nacional de Mercado de Valores), the Group will present the content of information on the Internal Control over Financial Reporting System to the accounts auditor for review. The resulting report will be attached on issue as an appendix to the Annual Corporate Governance Report.

G. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Indicate the degree of the company's compliance with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies.

Should the company not comply with any of the recommendations or comply only in part, include a detailed explanation of the reasons so that shareholders, investors and the market in general have enough information to assess the company's behaviour. General explanations are not acceptable.

1. The Bylaws of listed companies should not place an upper limit on the votes that can be cast by a single shareholder, or impose other obstacles to the takeover of the company by means of share purchases on the market.

   Compliant [X]   Explain [ ]

2. When the listed company is controlled by another entity in the meaning of Article 42 of the Commercial Code, whether listed or not, and has, directly or through its subsidiaries, business relations with said entity or any of its subsidiaries (other than the listed company) or carries out activities related to those of any of them, it should make accurate public disclosures on:

   a) The respective areas of activity and possible business relationships between the listed company or its subsidiaries and the parent company or its subsidiaries.

   b) The mechanisms in place to resolve possible conflicts of interest.

   Compliant [ ]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]   Not Applicable [X]

3. During the annual general meeting the chairman of the board should verbally inform shareholders in sufficient detail of the most relevant aspects of the company's corporate governance, supplementing the written information circulated in the annual corporate governance report. In particular:

   a) Changes taking place since the previous annual general meeting.

   b) The specific reasons for the company not following a given Good Governance Code recommendation, and any alternative procedures followed in its stead.

   Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

4. The company should draw up and implement a policy of communication and contacts with shareholders, institutional investors and proxy advisors that complies in full with market abuse regulations and accords equitable treatment to shareholders in the same position.

   This policy should be disclosed on the company's website, complete with details of how it has been put into practice and the identities of the relevant interlocutors or those charged with its implementation.

   Notwithstanding the legal obligations regarding the dissemination of insider information and other types of regulated information, the company should also have a general policy regarding the communication of financial, non-financial and corporate information through such channels as it may consider appropriate (communication media, social networks or other channels) that helps to maximise the dissemination and quality of information available to the market, investors and other stakeholders.

   Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

5. The board of directors should not make a proposal to the general meeting for the delegation of powers to issue shares or convertible securities without pre-emptive subscription rights for an amount exceeding 20% of capital at the time of such delegation.

   When a board approves the issuance of shares or convertible securities without pre-emptive subscription rights, the company should immediately post a report on its website explaining the exclusion as envisaged in company legislation.

   Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

6. Listed companies drawing up the following reports on a voluntary or compulsory basis should publish them on their website well in advance of the annual general meeting, even if their distribution is not obligatory:

   a) Report on auditor independence.

   b) Reviews of the operation of the audit committee and the appointments and remuneration committee.

   c) Audit committee report on third-party transactions.

   Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

7. The company should broadcast its general meetings live on the corporate website.

   The company should also have mechanisms in place allowing the delegation and casting of votes by means of data transmission and even, in the case of large-caps and to the extent that it is proportionate, allowing attendance and active participation in the General Shareholders' Meeting to be conducted by such remote means.

   Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

8. The audit committee should ensure that the financial statements submitted to the General Shareholders' Meeting are prepared in accordance with accounting regulations. In cases in which the auditor has included a qualification in its audit report, the chair of the audit committee should clearly explain to the general meeting the opinion of the audit committee on its content and scope, making a summary of this opinion available to shareholders at the time when the meeting is called, alongside the other Board proposals and reports.

   Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

9. The company should disclose its conditions and procedures for admitting share ownership, the right to attend general meetings and the exercise or delegation of voting rights, and display them permanently on its website.

   Such conditions and procedures should encourage shareholders to attend and exercise their rights and be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

   Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

10. When an accredited shareholder exercises the right to supplement the agenda or submit new proposals prior to the general meeting, the company should:

    a) Immediately circulate the supplementary items and new proposals.

    b) Publish the attendance card credential or proxy form or form for distance voting with the changes such that the new agenda items and alternative proposals may be voted upon under the same terms and conditions as those proposals made by the board of directors.

    c) Put all these items or alternative proposals to the vote applying the same voting rules as for those submitted by the board of directors, with particular regard to presumptions or deductions about the direction of votes.

    d) After the general meeting, disclose the breakdown of votes on such supplementary items or alternative proposals.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not Applicable [ ]

11. In the event that a company plans to pay for attendance at the general meeting, it should first establish a general, long-term policy in this respect.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not Applicable [ ]

12. The board of directors should perform its duties with unity of purpose and independent judgement, according the same treatment to all shareholders in the same position. It should be guided at all times by the company's best interest, understood as the creation of a profitable business that promotes its sustainable success over time, while maximising its economic value.

    In pursuing the corporate interest, it should not only abide by laws and regulations and conduct itself according to principles of good faith, ethics and respect for commonly accepted customs and good practices, but also strive to reconcile its own interests with the legitimate interests of its employees, suppliers, clients and other stakeholders, as well as with the impact of its activities on the broader community and the natural environment.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

13. The board of directors should have an optimal size to promote its efficient functioning and maximise participation. The recommended range is accordingly between five and fifteen members.

    Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

14. The Board of Directors should approve a director selection policy aimed at favouring an appropriate composition of the Board and which:

    a) Is concrete and verifiable.

    b) Ensures that proposals for appointment or re-election are based upon a prior analysis of the skills required by the Board of Directors; and

    c) Favours diversity of knowledge, experience, age and gender. For these purposes, it is considered that the measures that encourage the company to have a significant number of female senior executives also favour gender diversity.

    The results of the prior analysis of board required competences should be written up in the appointments committee's explanatory report, to be published when the general meeting is convened that will ratify the appointment and re-election of each director.

    The appointments committee should run an annual check on compliance with the director selection policy and set out its findings in the annual corporate governance report.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

15. Proprietary and independent directors should constitute an ample majority on the board of directors, while the number of executive directors should be the minimum practical bearing in mind the complexity of the corporate group and the ownership interests they control.

    The number of female directors should represent at least 40% of the members of the Board of Directors before the end of 2022 and thereafter, and no less 30% prior to that date.

    Compliant [] Partially Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

In 2021, the target of having women making up 30% of the Board was reached.
However, the target of 40% was not achieved in 2022. For that to happen, the Board would need another women director.

16. The percentage of proprietary directors out of all non-executive directors should be no greater than the proportion between the ownership stake of the shareholders they represent and the remainder of the company's capital.

    This criterion can be relaxed:

    a) In large cap companies where few or no equity stakes attain the legal threshold for significant shareholdings.
    b) In companies with a plurality of shareholders represented on the board but not otherwise related.

    Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

17. Independent directors should be at least half of all board members.

    However, when the company does not have a large market capitalisation, or when a large cap company has shareholders individually or concertedly controlling over 30 per cent of capital, independent directors should occupy, at least, a third of board places.

    Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

18. Companies should disclose the following director particulars on their websites and keep them regularly updated:

    a) Background and professional experience.

    b) Directorships held in other companies, listed or otherwise, and other paid activities they engage in, of whatever nature.

    c) Statement of the director class to which they belong, in the case of proprietary directors indicating the shareholder they represent or have links with.

    d) Dates of their first appointment as a board member and subsequent re-elections.

    e) Shares held in the company, and any options on the same.

    Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

19. Following verification by the appointments committee, the annual corporate governance report should disclose the reasons for the appointment of proprietary directors at the urging of shareholders controlling less than 3 per cent of capital; and explain any rejection of a formal request for a board place from shareholders whose equity stake is equal to or greater than that of others applying successfully for a proprietary directorship.

    Compliant [ ]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]   Not applicable [X]

20. Proprietary directors should resign when the shareholders they represent dispose of their ownership interest in its entirety. If such shareholders reduce their stakes, thereby losing some of their entitlement to proprietary directors, the latters' number should be reduced accordingly.

    Compliant [ ]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]   Not applicable [X]

21. The board of directors should not propose the removal of independent directors before the expiry of their tenure as mandated by the bylaws, except where they find just cause, based on a proposal from the appointments committee. In particular, just cause will be presumed when directors take up new posts or responsibilities that prevent them allocating sufficient time to the work of a board member, or are in breach of their fiduciary duties or come under one of the disqualifying grounds for classification as independent enumerated in the applicable legislation.

    The removal of independent directors may also be proposed when a takeover bid, merger or similar corporate transaction alters the company's capital structure, provided the changes in board membership ensue from the proportionality criterion set out in recommendation 16.

    Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

22. Companies should establish rules requiring that directors inform the Board of Directors and, where appropriate, resign from their posts, when circumstances arise which affect them, whether or not related to their actions in the company itself, and which may harm the company's standing and reputation, and in particular requiring them to inform the Board of any criminal proceedings in which they appear as suspects, as well as of how the legal proceedings subsequently unfold.

    If the Board is informed or becomes aware in any other manner of any of the circumstances mentioned above, it must investigate the case as quickly as possible and, depending on the specific circumstances, decide, based on a report from the appointments and remuneration committee, whether or not any measures must be adopted, such as the opening of an internal investigation, asking the director to resign or proposing that he or she be dismissed. These events must be reported in the annual corporate governance report, unless there are any special reasons not to do so, which must also be noted in the minutes. This notwithstanding the information that the company must disseminate, if appropriate, at the time the corresponding measures are implemented.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

23. Directors should express their clear opposition when they feel a proposal submitted for the board's approval might damage the corporate interest. In particular, independents and other directors not subject to potential conflicts of interest should strenuously challenge any decision that could harm the interests of shareholders lacking board representation.

    When the board makes material or reiterated decisions about which a director has expressed serious reservations, then he or she must draw the pertinent conclusions. Directors resigning for such causes should set out their reasons in the letter referred to in the next recommendation.

    The terms of this recommendation also apply to the secretary of the board, even if he or she is not a director.

    Compliant [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

24. Whenever, due to resignation or resolution of the General Shareholders' Meeting, a director leaves before the completion of his or her term of office, the director should explain the reasons for this decision, or in the case of non-executive directors, their opinion of the reasons for cessation, in a letter addressed to all members of the Board of Directors.

    Although all this is reported in the annual corporate governance report, insofar as it is relevant to investors, the company must also publish details of the cessation as quickly as possible, adequately referring to the reasons or circumstances adduced by the director.

    Compliant [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

25. The appointments committee should ensure that non-executive directors have sufficient time available to discharge their responsibilities effectively.

    The board of director's regulations should lay down the maximum number of company boards on which directors can serve.

    Compliant [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

26. The board should meet with the necessary frequency to properly perform its functions, eight times a year at least, in accordance with a calendar and agendas set at the start of the year, to which each director may propose the addition of initially unscheduled items.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

27. Director absences should be kept to a strict minimum and quantified in the annual corporate governance report. In the event of absence, directors should delegate their powers of representation with the appropriate instructions.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

28. When directors or the secretary express concerns about some proposal or, in the case of directors, about the company's performance, and such concerns are not resolved at the meeting, they should be recorded in the minute book if the person expressing them so requests.

    Compliant [X] Partially compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

29. The company should provide suitable channels for directors to obtain the advice they need to carry out their duties, extending if necessary to external assistance at the company's expense.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

30. Regardless of the knowledge directors must possess to carry out their duties, they should also be offered refresher programmes when circumstances so advise.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

31. The agendas of board meetings should clearly indicate on which points directors must arrive at a decision, so they can study the matter beforehand or gather together the material they need.

For reasons of urgency, the chairman may wish to present decisions or resolutions for board approval that were not on the meeting agenda. In such exceptional circumstances, their inclusion will require the express prior consent, duly minuted, of the majority of directors present.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

32. Directors should be regularly informed of movements in share ownership and of the views of major shareholders, investors and rating agencies on the company and its group.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

33. The chairman, as the person charged with the efficient functioning of the board of directors, in addition to the functions assigned by law and the company's bylaws, should prepare and submit to the board a schedule of meeting dates and agendas; organise and coordinate regular evaluations of the board and, where appropriate, the company's chief executive officer; exercise leadership of the board and be accountable for its proper functioning; ensure that sufficient time is given to the discussion of strategic issues, and approve and review refresher courses for each director, when circumstances so advise.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

34. When a lead independent director has been appointed, the bylaws or board of directors regulations should grant him or her the following powers over and above those conferred by law: chair the board of directors in the absence of the chairman or vice chairmen give voice to the concerns of non-executive directors; maintain contacts with investors and shareholders to hear their views and develop a balanced understanding of their concerns, especially those to do with the company's corporate governance; and coordinate the chairman's succession plan.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

35. The board secretary should strive to ensure that the board's actions and decisions are informed by the governance recommendations of the Good Governance Code of relevance to the company.

Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

36. The board in full should conduct an annual evaluation, adopting, where necessary, an action plan to correct weakness detected in:

a) The quality and efficiency of the board's operation.

b) The performance and membership of its committees.

c) The diversity of board membership and competences.

d) The performance of the chairman of the board of directors and the company's chief executive.

e) The performance and contribution of individual directors, with particular attention to the chairmen of board committees.

The evaluation of board committees should start from the reports they send the board of directors, while that of the board itself should start from the report of the appointments committee.

Every three years, the board of directors should engage an external facilitator to aid in the evaluation process. This facilitator's independence should be verified by the appointments committee.

Any business dealings that the facilitator or members of its corporate group maintain with the company or members of its corporate group should be detailed in the annual corporate governance report.

The process followed and areas evaluated should be detailed in the annual corporate governance report.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

37. If there is an executive committee, it must contain at least two non-executive directors, at least one of whom must be independent, and its secretary must be the secretary of the Board.

Compliant [ ] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

38. The board should be kept fully informed of the business transacted and decisions made by the executive committee. To this end, all board members should receive a copy of the committee's minutes.

Compliant [ ] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

39. The members of the audit committee, in particular its chairman, must be appointed taking into consideration their knowledge and experience in accountancy, audit and risk management issues, both financial and non-financial.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

40. Listed companies should have a unit in charge of the internal audit function, under the supervision of the audit committee, to monitor the effectiveness of reporting and control systems. This unit should report functionally to the board's non-executive chairman or the chairman of the audit committee.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

41. The person in charge of the unit performing the internal audit function should present an annual work plan to the audit committee, for approval by that committee or by the Board, reporting directly on its execution, including any incidents or limitations of scope, the results and monitoring of its recommendations, and present an activity report at the end of each year.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

42. The audit committee should have the following functions over and above those legally assigned:

1. With respect to internal control and reporting systems:

    a) Supervising and evaluating the preparation process and the completeness of the financial and non-financial information, as well as the control and management systems for financial and non-financial risk relating to the company and, if applicable, the group - including operational, technological, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risk, or risk related to corruption - reviewing compliance with regulatory requirements, the appropriate delimitation of the scope of consolidation and the correct application of accounting criteria.

    b) Ensuring the independence of the unit charged with the internal audit function; proposing the selection, appointment and dismissal of the head of internal audit; proposing the budget for this service; approving or proposing its orientation and annual work plans for approval by the Board, making sure that its activity is focused primarily on material risks (including reputational risk); receiving periodic information on its activities; and verifying that senior management takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of its reports.

    c) Establishing and supervising a mechanism that allows employees and other persons related to the company, such as directors, shareholders, suppliers, contractors or subcontractors, to report any potentially serious irregularities, especially those of a financial or accounting nature, that they observe in the company or its group. This mechanism must guarantee confidentiality and in any case provide for cases in which the communications can be made anonymously, respecting the rights of the whistleblower and the person reported.

    d) Generally ensuring that internal control policies and systems are effectively applied in practice.

2. With regard to the external auditor:

    a) Investigate the issues giving rise to the resignation of the external auditor, should this come about.

    b) Ensure that the remuneration of the external auditor does not compromise its quality or independence.

    c) Ensure that the company notifies any change of external auditor to the CNMV as a material event, accompanied by a statement of any disagreements arising with the outgoing auditor and the reasons for the same.

    d) Ensure that the external auditor has a yearly meeting with the board in full to inform it of the work undertaken and developments in the company’s risk and accounting positions.

    e) Ensure that the company and the external auditor adhere to current regulations on the provision of non-audit services, limits on the concentration of the auditor’s business and other requirements concerning auditor independence.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

43. The audit committee should be empowered to meet with any company employee or manager, even ordering their appearance without the presence of another senior officer.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

44. The audit committee should be informed of any fundamental changes or corporate transactions the company is planning, so the committee can analyse the operation and report to the board beforehand on its economic conditions and accounting impact and, when applicable, the exchange ratio proposed.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]   Not applicable [ ]

45. Risk control and management policy should identify at least:

a) The different types of financial and non-financial risk the company is exposed to (including operational, technological, financial, legal, social, environmental, political and reputational risks), with the inclusion under financial or economic risks of contingent liabilities and other off- balance-sheet risks.

b) A risk control and management model based on different levels, which will include a specialised risk committee when sector regulations so require or the company considers it to be appropriate.

c) The setting of the risk level that the company deems acceptable.

d) Measures in place to mitigate the impact of risk events should they occur.

e) The internal reporting and control systems to be used to control and manage the above risks, including contingent liabilities and off-balance-sheet risks.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

46. Companies should establish a risk control and management function in the charge of one of the company's internal department or units and under the direct supervision of the audit committee or some other dedicated board committee. This function should be expressly charged with the following responsibilities:

a) Ensure that risk control and management systems are functioning correctly and, specifically, that major risks the company is exposed to are correctly identified, managed and quantified.

b) Participate actively in the preparation of risk strategies and in key decisions about their management.

c) Ensure that risk control and management systems are mitigating risks effectively in the frame of the policy drawn up by the board of directors.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

47. Appointees to the appointments and remuneration committee - or of the appointments committee and remuneration committee, if separately constituted - should have the right balance of knowledge, skills and experience for the functions they are called on to discharge. The majority of their members should be independent directors.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

48. Large cap companies should operate separately constituted appointments and remuneration committees.

Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

49. The appointments committee should consult with the company's chairman and chief executive, especially on matters relating to executive directors.

When there are vacancies on the board, any director may approach the appointments committee to propose candidates that it might consider suitable.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

50. The remuneration committee should operate independently and have the following functions in addition to those assigned by law:

a) Propose to the board the standard conditions for senior officer contracts.

b) Monitor compliance with the remuneration policy set by the company.

c) Periodically review the remuneration policy for directors and senior officers, including share-based remuneration systems and their application, and ensure that their individual compensation is proportionate to the amounts paid to other directors and senior officers in the company.

d) Ensure that conflicts of interest do not undermine the independence of any external advice the committee engages.

e) Verify the information on director and senior officers' pay contained in corporate documents, including the annual directors' remuneration statement.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

51. The remuneration committee should consult with the company's chairman and chief executive, especially on matters relating to executive directors and senior officers.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

52. The terms of reference of supervision and control committees should be set out in the board of director's regulations and aligned with those governing legally mandatory board committees as specified in the preceding sets of recommendations. They should include at least the following terms:

    a) Committees should be formed exclusively by non-executive directors, with a majority of independents.

    b) They should be chaired by independent directors.

    c) The board should appoint the members of such committees with regard to the knowledge, skills and experience of its directors and each committee's terms of reference; discuss their proposals and reports; and provide report-backs on their activities and work at the first board plenary following each committee meeting.

    d) They may engage external advice, when they feel it necessary for the discharge of their functions.

    e) Meeting proceedings should be minuted and a copy made available to all board members.

    Compliant [ ] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

53. The supervision of compliance with the company's policies and rules on environmental, social and corporate governance matters, and with the internal codes of conduct, must be assigned to one or more of the committees of the Board of Directors, which may be the audit committee, the appointments committee, a specialised committee on sustainability or corporate social responsibility or such other specialised committee as the Board of Directors, in the exercise of its powers of self-organisation, may have decided to create. Said committee must be composed exclusively of non-executive directors, of which a majority are independent directors, and at least the functions indicated in the next recommendation must be specifically assigned to it.

    Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

54. The minimum functions referred to in the foregoing recommendation are the following:

a) Monitoring compliance with the company's internal codes of conduct and corporate governance rules, also ensuring that the corporate culture is aligned with its purpose and values.

b) Monitoring the application of the general policy on communication of economic and financial information, non-financial and corporate information and communication with shareholders and investors, proxy advisors and other stakeholders. The manner in which the entity communicates and handles relations with small and medium-sized shareholders must also be monitored.

c) The periodic evaluation and review of the company's corporate governance system, and environmental and social policy, to ensure that they fulfil their purposes of promoting the interests of society and take account, as appropriate, of the legitimate interests of other stakeholders.

d) Supervision of the company's environmental and social practices to ensure that they are in alignment with the established strategy and policy.

e) Supervision and evaluation of the way in which relations with the various stakeholders are handled.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ]

55. Environmental and social sustainability policies must identify and include at least the following:

a) Principles, commitments, objectives and strategy relating to shareholders, employees, clients, suppliers, social issues, the environment, diversity, tax responsibility, respect for human rights, and the prevention of corruption and other unlawful conduct.

b) Means or systems for monitoring compliance with these policies, their associated risks, and management.

c) Mechanisms for supervising non-financial risk, including that relating to ethical aspects and aspects of business conduct.

d) Channels of communication, participation and dialogue with stakeholders.

e) Responsible communication practices that prevent the manipulation of data and protect integrity and honour.

Compliant [ ] Partially Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

The Company's CSR Policy approved by the Board in 2017 has not yet been adapted to the new approach and terminology advocated by the Code following the 2020 amendment.

56. Director remuneration should be sufficient to attract individuals with the desired profile and compensate the commitment, abilities and responsibility that the post demands, but not so high as to compromise the independent judgement of non-executive directors.

Compliant [X] Explain [ ]

57. Variable remuneration linked to the company and the director's performance, the award of shares, options or any other right to acquire shares or to be remunerated on the basis of share price movements, and membership of long-term savings schemes such as pension plans should be confined to executive directors.

The company may consider the share-based remuneration of non-executive directors provided they retain such shares until the end of their mandate. The above condition will not apply to any shares that the director must dispose of to defray costs related to their acquisition.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]

58. In the case of variable awards, remuneration policies should include limits and technical safeguards to ensure they reflect the professional performance of the beneficiaries and not simply the general progress of the markets or the company's sector, or circumstances of that kind.

In particular, variable remuneration items should meet the following conditions:

a) Be subject to predetermined and measurable performance criteria that factor the risk assumed to obtain a given outcome.

b) Promote the long-term sustainability of the Company and include non-financial criteria that are relevant for the company's long-term value, such as compliance with its internal rules and procedures and its risk control and management policies.

c) Be focused on achieving a balance between the delivery of short-, medium- and long-term objectives, such that performance-related pay rewards ongoing achievement, maintained over sufficient time to appreciate its contribution to long-term value creation. This will ensure that performance measurement is not based solely on one-off, occasional or extraordinary events.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]   Explain [ ]   Not applicable [ ]

59. The payment of variable remuneration components must be subject to sufficient verification that previously established performance targets or other conditions have effectively been met. Entities must include in their annual report on director remuneration the criteria for the time required and methods used to verify this, depending on the nature and characteristics of each variable component.

Additionally, companies should consider including a reduction ('malus') clause for the deferral of the payment of a portion of variable remuneration components that would imply their total or partial loss if an event were to occur prior to the payment date that would make this advisable.

Compliant [X]   Partially Compliant [ ]Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

60. Remuneration linked to company earnings should bear in mind any qualifications stated in the external auditor's report that reduce their amount.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

61. A major part of executive directors' variable remuneration should be linked to the award of shares or financial instruments whose value is linked to the share price.

Compliant [ ] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [X] Not applicable [ ]

The Chairman and CEO (the only executive director of the Company) is already a significant shareholder of the Company (17.49%) so the alignment of interests pursued by this variable remuneration structure is already in place.

62. Once shares or options or financial instruments have been allocated under remuneration schemes, executive directors should be prohibited from transferring ownership or exercising options or rights until a term of at least three years has elapsed.

An exception is made in cases where the director has, at the time of the transfer or exercise of options or rights, a net economic exposure to changes in the share price for a market value equivalent to at least twice the amount of his or her fixed annual remuneration through the ownership of shares, options or other financial instruments.

The forgoing shall not apply to shares that the director may need to sell in order to meet the costs related to their acquisition or, following a favourable assessment by the appointments and remuneration committee, to deal with such extraordinary situations as may arise and so require.

Compliant [ ] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [X]

63. Contractual arrangements should include provisions that permit the company to reclaim variable components of remuneration when payment was out of step with the director's actual performance or based on data subsequently found to be misstated.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

64. Payments for contract termination should not exceed an amount equivalent to two years of total annual remuneration and should not be paid until the company has been able to verify that the director has fulfilled all previously established criteria or conditions for payment.

For the purposes of this recommendation, payments for contractual termination will be considered to include any payments which accrue or the company is obliged to pay as a consequence of or on the occasion of the termination of the contractual relationship between the director and the company, including amounts not previously vested in long-term savings schemes and amounts paid in respect of post-contractual non-competition agreements.

Compliant [X] Partially Compliant [ ] Explain [ ] Not applicable [ ]

- Highly regulated sector (regulatory risk and compliance risk): the activities of the Alantra Group are subject to a high

H. OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

1. If you consider that there is any material aspect or principle relating to the Corporate Governance practices followed by your company that has not been addressed in this report and which is necessary to provide a more comprehensive view of the corporate governance structure and practices at the company or group, explain briefly.

2. You may include in this section any other information, clarification or observation related to the above sections of this report.

   Specifically indicate whether the company is subject to corporate governance legislation from a country other than Spain and, if so, include the compulsory information to be provided when different from that required by this report.

3. Also state whether the company voluntarily subscribes to other international, sectorial or other ethical principles or standard practices. If applicable, identify the code and date of adoption. In particular, expressly state whether the Company has endorsed the Code of Good Tax Practices of 20 July 2010:

SECTION A.2
The information in this section has been taken from the records of shareholders as at 31 December 2020 provided to the Company by IBERCLEAR (given that the Company's shares are registered shares) and from the information in the official registers of significant shareholdings of the Spanish securities markets regulator (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores or CNMV).

SECTION C.1.2.

In a letter dated 19 January 2023, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, and with a copy to the other directors, Diane Segalen announced her decision to resign as independent director of the Company. As grounds for her resignation, Ms Segalen noted that her professional obligations in London and Paris would occupy her time in the coming months and she would not be able to dedicate the time required for her to adequately perform her role at the Company.
Her resignation was notified to the market by means of a Communication of Other Relevant Information after the Board had accepted her resignation on 25 January 2023.

SECTION E.3. Indicate the main risks, including tax risks, which may affect the achievement of business objectives.
The Company is exposed to a series of risks that can be classified into two blocks: on the one hand, those strictly related to the Group's financial the Group's financial statements (credit, liquidity and market risks); and on the other hand, those risks inherent to its activity, which in turn can be classified into risks inherent to the industry in which the company operates and risks specific to Alantra.
The information relating to the former, credit, liquidity and market risks, is detailed in Note 21 of the Annual Accounts. In this note also refers to other risk factors to which the Company is exposed: (i) the Covid-19 pandemic, (ii) the consequences that the war between Russia and the Ukraine may cause (ii) the consequences of the war between Russia and Ukraine on capital markets, (iii) the high inflation rate, (iv) consolidating the Group's growth and diversification objectives in assets (iv) consolidating the Group's growth and diversification objectives in assets under management, in an environment of very high market volatility and abnormally high rates of inflation; and (v) sustainability risks.
With regard to the risks inherent in the Company's business, those related to the industry in which it operates, i.e. the financial advisory and asset management business, are financial advisory and asset management business, are as follows:
- Highly competitive industry: the segment of medium-sized companies (mid market) in which the Alantra Group mainly operates is a highly competitive market, with constant pressure on margins. The Alantra Group maintains a strategy of strategic diversification, diversification strategy to mitigate this risk. Likewise, the quality of the products and services offered to customers and investors is one of the key areas of work of the Alantra Group's management. of the fundamental areas of work of the company's management.
- Dependence on key personnel (risk of loss of human capital): the Alantra Group's main asset is its professionals. The management management through an appropriate remuneration policy and career plan, including the training plan, as well as the implementation of different retention schemes, is a key element in the management of the company. retention schemes, is a key element for the management and mitigation of this risk.
- Reputational risk: possible conflicts with customers, incidents detected by regulatory bodies or complaints with suppliers may affect the Group's reputation. may affect the Group's reputation. The Group has a code of ethics as well as an anti-corruption policy, which includes the principles by which must govern the behaviour of all employees and executives.
- Highly regulated sector (regulatory and compliance risk): the Alantra Group's activities are subject to a high degree of regulation and supervision. of regulation and supervision. Regulatory compliance is an essential aspect for the Group. With regard to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, the Group has the appropriate procedures and tools in place for the correct admission of customers and continuous monitoring of the customers and continuous monitoring of risk. New legislative developments and their possible impact on business are monitored.
The internal audit function permanently reviews the appropriate response to regulatory requirements and reports directly to the Audit and Risk Control Committee. Audit and Risk Control Committee of any possible non-compliance.
- Operational risk: process failures can lead to loss events. The information systems infrastructure is outsourced to top-tier suppliers. A customer service and investor relations department is in place. In addition, the Group has operating procedures in its various business areas that are subject to regular review. One of the main operational risks is cybersecurity. In this respect, Alantra considers cybersecurity as one of the strategic risks. strategic risks. The impossibility of accessing information, or that it could be compromised in the event of a cyber attack, could affect the

achievement of Alantra's objectives. affect the achievement of business objectives. To mitigate this risk, the Group has a strategic cybersecurity plan, which is subject to quarterly monitoring by the Audit and Risk Control Committee. It also has a security manager,
a policy on the use of electronic devices, a protocol for managing security incidents, specific training in this area for all Group employees on a recurring basis, as well as cybersecurity procedures that enable comprehensive management of this risk. Other measures include a specific insurance policy for cybersecurity events.

Finally, Alantra's own risks, and the corresponding management and mitigation factors, are as follows:

- Risks arising from international expansion: over the last few years, the Alantra Group has developed an ambitious plan for international expansion and expansion of the portfolio of products and services, which necessarily entails an execution risk. international expansion and expansion of the portfolio of products and services, which necessarily entails an execution risk. Among other implications, the expansion may exert significant pressure on the Company's management resources and information, technology and management systems.

Likewise, the opening of new offices or new businesses with low profitability, or the inability to integrate and manage such offices or new businesses, could adversely affect the new businesses could adversely affect its operating results. In order to mitigate this risk, the Alantra Group has a corporate development department specialised in the identification of new business opportunities. department specialised in the identification of new opportunities and their integration. The effects of the pandemic have The effects of the pandemic made it possible to verify the effectiveness of the Group's systems, which have at all times facilitated business continuity for all teams, even when they could not physically access them. teams, even when they were unable to physically access the offices.

- Conflicts of interest: Alantra operates through different business lines and in different countries. The process of expansion and The process of expansion and internationalisation could lead to situations where two or more business units of the Alantra Group have an interest in the same transaction, resulting in a potential conflict of interest. transaction, resulting in a potential conflict of interest. Alantra has a conflict of interest management policy to minimise the existence of conflicts of interest, and also to minimise the existence of conflicts of interest. the existence of conflicts of interest, and also to enable their identification and, if necessary, the application of the necessary mitigation measures.

- Tax risk: the legislative complexity of the services provided by the different units of the Alantra Group, and of the activities of management activities in different countries, as well as the structure of the Group expose the Group to the risk of non-compliance with tax obligations wherever they arise. arise. In order to mitigate this risk, the Group is advised by specialised firms in all the markets in which it operates.

For specific cases, in addition to this ongoing service, the Group also seeks a second opinion from other specialist tax advisors. tax matters. Since 2016, the Group has had a transfer pricing policy in place, which is regularly reviewed and reported on. reports. All of this forms part of the Alantra Group's tax function.

- Risks arising from being listed on a stock exchange: As a listed company, Alantra Partners, S.A. is subject to specific supervision and regulation. specific supervision and regulation. Therefore, there is a regulatory compliance risk in addition to the above. In addition, the fact that that the market capitalisation fluctuates with movements in the share price may entail an additional risk when undertaking, if necessary, capital increases. capital increases, if necessary, as market conditions could negatively affect the Group's growth plans. Group's growth plans. The Company's management regularly monitors this risk.

- Sustainability risk: In the area of sustainability, regulations have been substantially modified in recent years, in response to a demand from society in recent years. to the demands of society in this area, which expects a strong and determined commitment from all players involved in the financial markets. strong and determined commitment from all players involved in the financial markets. Alantra is therefore exposed to a risk of sustainability, due to regulatory requirements as well as those of its own customers and investors, insofar as these are investors, insofar as these require constant adaptation and drive.

The Group takes sustainability risks into account in investment decisions or, where appropriate, investment advice. In this respect, and as described in the described in the Statement of Non-Financial Information (NFI), Alantra has been updating its policies and procedures to be at the forefront. at the forefront. In addition, the Group's clients and investors demand the highest level of transparency and commitment in the criteria applied in the provision of investment services. when providing advisory services as well as in the criteria applied when selecting investments and managing the assets from the vehicles managed by the Group. The sustainability risk of the investments will depend, among others, on the type of issuer, the sector of activity or their geographical location. Thus, investments with a higher sustainability risk may lead to a decrease in the price of the underlying assets and thus negatively affect their valuation. As with financial risks, the Company has the necessary mechanisms in place to identify, monitor and manage these risks. Further information on the nature of these risks and the related management mechanisms is provided in the Statement of Non-Financial Information.

This Annual Corporate Governance Report was adopted by the Company’s Board of Directors at its meeting held on 22 March 2023.

List whether any directors voted against or abstained from voting on the approval of this report.

[ ] Yes

[√] No

ANNUAL REPORT ON REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS OF LISTED COMPANIES

ISSUER IDENTIFICATION

Year end date: 31/12/2022

Tax ID: A81862724

Company name:

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A.

Registered address:

C/JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSET, 29 MADRID

A. COMPANY REMUNERATION POLICY FOR CURRENT YEAR

A.1.1. Explain the current director remuneration policy applicable to the year in progress. To the extent that it is relevant, certain information may be included in relation to the remuneration policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting, provided that these references are clear, specific and concrete.

The specific determinations for the year in progress should be described, both as regards the remuneration of directors for their directorships and for their performance of executive functions pursuant to the contracts signed with executive directors and to the remuneration policy approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

In any case, the following aspects must be reported, as a minimum:

a) Description of the procedures and company bodies involved in determining, approving and applying the remuneration policy and its terms and conditions.

b) Indicate and, where applicable, explain whether comparable companies have been taken into account in order to establish the company's remuneration policy.

c) Information on whether any external advisors took part in this process and, if so, their identity

d) Procedures contemplated in the current remuneration policy of the directors to apply temporary exceptions to the policy, conditions in which these exceptions can be used and components that may be subject to exception depending on the policy.

Shareholders at the General Meeting of 28 October 2020 approved the latest amendments to the Directors' Remuneration Policy as proposed by the Board of Directors (following a prior report from the CNR). Said Policy is in force and with be applied from now on to Directors' remuneration for the financial years 2021 to 2023, and was modified at the Annual General Meeting on 27 April 2022 to adapt it to certain changes in legislation and to update the Executive Chairman's remuneration.

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Company's Bylaws, the system for remunerating Directors for the performance of their duties as such comprises an annual fixed amount payable quarterly and per diems for attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors or its Committees. The Board of Directors has approved the following:

(i) The Chairman and Vice Chairman are each paid 54,000 euros per annum, the Coordinating Director is paid 45,000 euros and the other members are paid 36,000 euros per annum.

(ii) Per diems of 1,500 euros per Board meeting attended and 750 euros per Committee meeting attended (1,500 euros to the Committee Chairs). Directors are not remunerated if they do not attend. Attendance by telephone connection is considered acceptable. No remuneration is paid for decisions adopted by the Board in writing with no meeting taking place.

The maximum total combined amount is 800,000 euros. If at the end of the financial year upper limit has not been reached, the Board of Directors, if the CNR so proposes, and depending on the Company's results in the year, may agree an additional payout for a maximum amount up to said upper limit of 800,000 euros, taking into account the contribution made by the Directors and the performance of their duties.

The remuneration of the Executive Chairman, who is also the Chief Executive Officer and the only executive director, is 1,400,000 euros per annum (amount approved by the Company's General Meeting on 27 April 2022) plus an annual variable remuneration comprising the following two components:

a) A quantitative component equivalent to 3.2% (this percentage was approved by the Company's General Meeting on 25 April 2018) of the Company's pre-tax profit, excluding the result of operations or accounting adjustments not realised in cash or cash equivalents, which the Company's Audit Committee is required to verify;

b) A qualitative component calculated according to criteria, indicators and/or parameters determined annually by the CNR. These include mainly: (i) the development of the skills of the team of professionals that works for the Company's group, (ii) the sustainability of revenue streams, (iii) encouraging sound and effective risk management, (iv) the design and execution of corporate transactions that contribute to generating value for the Company, and (v) maximising shareholder value. The amount established in the paragraph above may be adjusted upward or downward by up to 90% to reflect the extent to which these targets are met (this percentage was approved by the Company's General Meeting on 27 April 2022).

Once the variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman is determined in accordance with the above, 1,100,000 thousand (amount approved by the Company's General Meeting on 27 April 2022) is deducted unless the variable remuneration is less than said amount, in which case the Executive Chairman will receive no variable remuneration.

If during the period this Remuneration Policy is in force (i) Directive (EU) 2019/2034 on the prudential supervision of investment firms were transposed into Spanish legislation, and (ii) the financial supervisor eliminated the current restrictions limiting the ratios between the variable and fixed components of the total remuneration of key executives, the Executive Chairman's fixed remuneration would return to being 300,000 euros and the upwards or downwards adjustment percentage of the variable remuneration would once again be 60%. This reversal of the terms and conditions would occur, in any case, with economic effect from 1 January of the year in which the described circumstances were met.

The main guiding principles of the Policy are competitiveness and moderation, suitability and proportionality, association with Alantra's strategy, alignment with the Company's stakeholders, sustainability and commitment to the environment. Other fundamental principles of the Policy are a long-term approach and transparency, as well as observance of securities market legislation.

In relation to the bodies involved in approving the Remuneration Policy, the Company's CNR proposes a Remuneration Policy to the Board of Directors which it subsequently submits by to the General Meeting for approval.

Directors take into account the remuneration policies of other comparable businesses when determining the Company's Remuneration Policy.
No external advisors assisted the Directors in the drawing up of the Remuneration Policy.
The Board of Directors has not considered introducing a policy to apply temporary exceptions to the Remuneration Policy.

A.1.2. Relative importance of variable remuneration items vis-à-vis fixed remuneration (remuneration mix) and the criteria and objectives taken into consideration in their determination and to guarantee a suitable balance between the fixed and variable components of the remuneration. In particular, indicate the actions taken by the company in relation to the remuneration system to reduce exposure to excessive risks and to align it with the long-term objectives, values and interests of the company, which will include, as the case may be, mention of the measures taken to ensure that the long-term results of the company are taken into account in the remuneration policy, the measures adopted in relation to those categories of personnel whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profile of the company and measures in place to avoid conflicts of interest.

Furthermore, state whether the company has established any period for the accrual or vesting of certain variable remuneration items, in cash, shares or other financial instruments, any deferral period in the payment of amounts or the handover of accrued and vested financial instruments, or if any clause has been agreed that reduces the deferred remuneration unvested or that obliges the director to return remuneration received, when such remuneration has been based on certain figures that have clearly been shown to be inaccurate.

Remuneration mix and criteria taken into account when determining it:

The Executive Chairman, the only member of the Board of Directors with an executive role, is the only director who receives a fixed remuneration for his duties as a member of the Board and also for performing his executive duties, comprising a fixed and a variable component in accordance with the terms of his contract and the Directors' Remuneration Policy, previously described.

The variable component accounted for 53.50% of the total remuneration paid in the current financial year (including the remuneration paid for being a member of the Board of Directors).

Measures adopted to reduce risks:

The Company's internal control and risk management systems and procedures include specific supervisory mechanisms and counterweights to prevent decision-making powers being too concentrated in areas where the Company could be assuming high levels of risk, and to avoid or, where applicable, appropriately manage, any conflicts of interest that may arise.The Executive Chairman's remuneration scheme is designed to encourage the long-term profitability and sustainability of the Company with sufficient safeguards and controls to prevent excessive risk-taking or rewarding poor results. As disclosed above, the Executive Chairman's contract includes a claw-back clause that has been applied as detailed in said contract.

Accrual period for variable remuneration and deferral or recovery period:

The variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman accrues within twelve (12) months. The annual variable remuneration is paid for completed financial years, so the amount accrued in one financial year is paid in the next.

The Company has not established any deferral period for the payment of the amounts accrued and payable in respect of the Chairman's variable remuneration.
The Company has not established any malus clause with respect to the Chairman's' variable remuneration, but it has established a claw-back clause for the recovery of remuneration accrued and paid in the event that the Company restates its annual financial statements and, as a result of said restatement, the figures used to calculate the remuneration are smaller than those originally used.

A.1.3. Amount and nature of fixed components that are due to be accrued during the year by directors for their status as such.

The Board of Directors' Remuneration Policy established that:
a) The Chairman and Vice Chairman are each paid 54,000 euros per annum, the Coordinating Director is paid 45,000 euros and the other members are paid 36,000 euros per; and
b) Per diems paid for attending Board meetings amount to 1,500 euros per Board meeting attended and 750 euros per Committee meeting attended (1,500 euros to the Committee Chairs).
The maximum total combined amount that the Company can pay to Directors in fixed remuneration and per diems is 800,000 euros. If at the end of the financial year the 800,000 upper limit has not been reached, the Board of Directors, if the CNR so proposes, and depending on the Company's results year, may agree an additional

payout for a maximum amount of the difference between the amount paid to the Directors and said upper limit of 800,000 euros, taking into account the contribution made by the Directors and the performance of their duties.

A.1.4. Amount and nature of fixed components that are due to be accrued during the year for the performance of senior management functions of executive directors.

The remuneration of the Executive Chairman, who is the only executive director, is 1,400,000 euros per annum in accordance with the Directors' Remuneration Policy (amount approved by the Company's General Meeting on 27 April 2022). The fixed remuneration was updated for the same purpose as in 2018 which was to establish an appropriate and competitive system for the Company's only executive director which, at the same time, does not have a negative effect on the entity's risk level but does not prevent the existing restrictions on the proportion between fixed and variable remuneration from jeopardising the alignment of the Executive Chairman's interests with the achievement of the Company's target profits.

A.1.5. Amount and nature of any component of remuneration in kind that will accrue during the year, including, but not limited to, insurance premiums paid for the benefit of the director.

The Executive Chairman receives a payment in kind comprising 50% of the payments for the health insurance policy covering his immediate family, amounting to 2,163 euros in the financial year.

The Executive Chairman is the only director who receives a payment in kind (of this or any other nature).

A.1.6. Amount and nature of variable components, differentiating between those established in the short and long term. Financial and non-financial, including social, environmental and climate change parameters selected to determine variable remuneration for the current year, explaining the extent to which these parameters are related to performance, both of the director and of the company, and to its risk profile, and the methodology, necessary period and techniques envisaged to be able to determine the effective degree of compliance, at the end of the year, with the parameters used in the design of the variable remuneration, explaining the criteria and factors applied in regard to the time required and methods of verifying that the performance or any other conditions linked to the accrual and vesting of each component of variable remuneration have effectively been met.

Indicate the range, in monetary terms, of the different variable components according to the degree of fulfilment of the objectives and parameters established, and whether any maximum monetary amounts exist in absolute terms.

The only variable components in the remuneration paid to the Board of Directors correspond to those paid to the Executive Chairman for the performance of his management duties.The annual variable remuneration is determined according to a quantitative and a qualitative component on the terms indicated in Section A.1.1. and was determined in line with the following two components:

a) A quantitative component equivalent to 3.2% of the Company's pre-tax profit, excluding the result of operations or accounting adjustments not realised in cash or cash equivalents, which the Company's Audit Committee is required to verify;

b) A qualitative component calculated according to criteria, indicators and/or parameters determined annually by the CNR. These include mainly: (i) the development of the skills of the team of professionals that works for the Company's group, (ii) the sustainability of revenue streams, (iii) encouraging sound and effective risk management and (iv) maximising shareholder value. The amount established in the paragraph above may be adjusted upward or downward by up to 90% to reflect the extent to which these targets are met(this percentage was approved by the Company's General Meeting on 27 April 2022).

A.1.7. Main characteristics of long-term savings systems. Among other information, state the contingencies covered by the system, whether through defined contributions or benefits, the annual contribution that needs to be made to the defined contribution system, the benefits directors are entitled to in the case of defined benefit systems, the conditions under which economic rights vest for directors and their compatibility with any other type of payment or severance pay for early termination or dismissal of the director, or deriving from the termination of the contractual relation, in the terms provided, between the company and the director.

State if the accrual or vesting of any of the long-term savings plans is linked to achieving certain objectives or parameters related to the short- or long-term performance of the director.

There are no long-term savings systems.

A.1.8. Any type of payment or severance pay for early termination or dismissal of the director, or deriving from the termination of the contractual relation, in the terms provided, between the company and the director, whether voluntary resignation by the director or dismissal of the director by the company, as well as any type of agreement reached, such as exclusivity, post-contractual non-competition, permanence or loyalty, which entitle the director to any type of remuneration.

No compensation has been agreed or paid in the event of the termination of duties as a director.

A.1.9. State the conditions that contracts should respect for those exercising senior management functions as executive directors. Among other questions, information should be provided on the duration, limits on amounts of indemnification, minimum contract term clauses, notice periods and payment in lieu of these notice periods, and any other clauses relating to hiring bonuses, indemnification and golden parachute clauses for early termination of the contractual relationship between the company and the executive director. Include, among others, the covenants or agreement on non-competition, exclusivity, permanence and loyalty, and post-contractual non-competition, unless these have been explained in the previous section.

The only executive director of the Company is the Executive Chairman who is also the Chief Executive Officer. His contract, approved by the Board of Directors, establishes the terms and conditions of the remuneration contained in the Remuneration Policy (see Section A.1.1.).

- The contract is permanent and includes an exclusivity agreement. No compensation is payable if the contract is terminated by the Company, but both parties are required to give six months' notice if either the Company or Executive Chairman wish to terminate the contract without just cause.
- The contract includes a claw-back clause covering the variable remuneration accrued and paid to the Executive Chairman.
- The contract does not contain any post-contractual non-competition agreement.

A.1.10. The nature and estimated amount of any other supplementary remuneration accrued by directors in the year in progress in consideration for services rendered other than those inherent in the directorship.

No additional remuneration accrued to the Company's directors as consideration for services rendered other than those inherent in the position.

A.1.11. Other remunerative items or by-products, as the case may be, of the company granting the director advance payments, loans, guarantees or any other remuneration.

No remuneration is paid in the form of advances, loans or guarantees.

A.1.12. The nature and estimated amount of any other planned supplementary remuneration accrued by directors in the year in progress that are not included in the previous sections, whether payment is satisfied by the company or another group company.

No supplementary remuneration is payable other than that disclosed in the sections above.

A.2. Explain any significant change in the remuneration policy applicable in the current year resulting from:

a) A new policy or a modification of the policy already approved by the general meeting.

b) Significant changes in the specific determinations established by the board for the current year regarding the remuneration policy in force with respect to those applied in the previous year.

c) Proposals that the board of directors has agreed to submit to the General Shareholders' Meeting to which this annual report will be submitted and which are proposed be applied to the current year.

In 2022, the Remuneration Policy in force, approved on 28 October 2020 for 2021 to 2023, was amended by the Annual General Meeting of 2022, following a proposal by the Company's Board of Directors. The amendments had two purposes:

a) On the one hand, the Policy was amended to adapt its content to the changes in remuneration made to Article 529 novodecies of the Spanish Limited Liability Companies Law, by Law 5/2021, of 12 April, amending the Consolidated Limited Liability Companies Law, with respect to fostering the long-term involvement of shareholders in listed companies ("Law 5/2021").

b) On the other, the amendment aimed to update the remuneration of the Company's Executive Chairman for the same reason it was updated in 2018 which was to establish an appropriate and competitive system for the Company's only executive director which, at the same time, would not have a negative effect on the entity's risk level but would not prevent the existing restrictions on the proportion between fixed and variable remuneration from jeopardising the alignment of the Executive Chairman's interests with the achievement of the Company's target profits.

Regarding the first amendments, the following are of note:

- A second section ("Principles and Objectives") was included which contains the principles and objectives concerning the directors' remuneration and explains how it contributes to the Company's business strategy, interests and long-term sustainability;

- A third section ("Consideration of the terms and conditions of the remuneration and of the employees' employment") to reflect how the policy applicable to the rest of the Group's employees is taken into account when determining the Executive Chairman's remuneration.

- A fourth section ("Decision-making process for setting the remuneration policy") was introduced to reflect the decision-making process for the determination, review and application of the policy; and
- A fifth section ("Management of conflicts of interest") was introduced to reflect the system and process for managing conflicts of interest.

Regarding the amendments to update the Executive Chairman's remuneration, the Policy was updated to:

- increase the Executive Chairman's fixed remuneration for 2022 and successive years by 400,000 euros to 1,400,000 euros; and

maintain the current variable remuneration system but (i) increase from 60% to 90% the upwards or downwards variance in the quantitative component of the variable remuneration according to the degree of compliance with the qualitative objectives, and (ii) increase from 700,000 euros to 1,100,000 euros the amount to be subtracted from the resulting variable remuneration.

A.3. Identify the direct link to the document where the current company remuneration policy is posted, which must be available on the web page of the company.

https://www.alantra.com/es/shareholders-investors/general-shareholders-meeting/

A.4. Explain, taking into account the data provided in Section B.4, how account has been taken of the voting of shareholders at the General Shareholders' Meeting to which the annual report on remuneration for the previous year was submitted on a consultative basis.

The annual report on directors' remuneration was submitted to the General Meeting held on 27 April 2022 for a consultative vote.

Following a favourable vote of 97.09% of the validly issued votes, the Board agreed to approve said report and publish it on the Company's website.

B. GENERAL SUMMARY OF HOW THE REMUNERATION POLICY WAS APPLIED DURING THE YEAR OF REFERENCE

B.1.1. Explain the process followed to apply the remuneration policy and determine the individual remuneration contained in Section C of this report. This information will include the role played by the remuneration committee, the decisions taken by the board of directors and, if applicable, the identity and the role of the external advisors whose services have been used in the process of implementing the remuneration policy in the year ended.

As detailed in section A.1., the Board of Directors is responsible for approving, on the proposal of the CNR, the remuneration paid to individual directors (for the performance of their duties as such and for any executive duties), within the limits and parameters established in the Remuneration Policy approved by the Company's General Meeting held on 28 October 2020, and subsequently amended by the Annual General Meeting held on 27 April 2022.

The only remuneration paid for membership of the Board is a fixed amount plus per diems, paid entirely in cash in the amounts set out in the current Remuneration Policy. The application of these amounts gives rise to the individual amounts detailed in section C below, based on each Director's membership of the various Committees that report to the Board and the number of meetings attended. In addition to the fixed amounts determined in accordance with the Remuneration Policy, certain directors received additional remuneration (within the maximum remuneration limit established in the Policy) in the form of a special 2022 bonus in recognition of their contribution to the strong results obtained by the Company in 2022.

With respect to the Executive Chairman, the only Director with an executive role, his fixed remuneration (established in his employment contract) and variable remuneration were approved by the Board on the proposal of the CNR. His variable remuneration was determined on the basis of an evaluation of the extent to which the targets linked to the qualitative component thereof were met, as detailed in section B.7 below.
No external advisor was involved in the calculation of the directors' remuneration for 2022.

B.1.2. Explain any deviation from the procedure established for the application of the remuneration policy that has taken place during the financial year.

No deviation from the procedure established for the application of the remuneration policy has taken place during the financial year.

B.1.3. Indicate whether any temporary exception has been applied to the remuneration policy and, if so, explain the exceptional circumstances that have led to the application of these exceptions, the specific components of the remuneration policy affected and the reasons why the entity believes that these exceptions have been necessary to serve the long-term interests and sustainability of the society as a whole or ensure its viability. Similarly, quantify the impact that the application of these exceptions has had on the remuneration of each director over the year.

No temporary exemptions to the remuneration policy were applied in 2022.

B.2. Explain the different actions taken by the company in relation to the remuneration system and how they have contributed to reducing exposure to excessive risks and adapting them to the long-term objectives, values and interests of the company, including mention of the measures that have been adopted to guarantee that the long-term results of the company have been taken into consideration in the remuneration accrued and that a suitable balance has been attained between the fixed and variable components of the remuneration, the measures that have been adopted in relation to those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material repercussion on the company's risk profile and the measures that have been adopted to avoid conflicts of interest, if appropriate.

The design of the directors' remuneration system (for the performance of their duties as such and for any executive duties) has been determined as established in the Company Bylaws, the Regulations of the Board of Directors and the Directors' Remuneration Policy, approved by the Company's General Meeting.

The directors' remuneration system (for the performance of their duties as such) comprises a fixed remuneration that is linked exclusively to their membership of the Board and its various Committees, and has, therefore, been designed to uncouple it from the achievement of short-term targets and variables. In any case, as disclosed above, the total remuneration paid to directors for the performance of their duties as such is limited to an amount previously set by the General Meeting.

The Executive Chairman's current remuneration scheme for the performance of his management duties gives greater weight (over 53%, as disclosed in section A.1) to the variable component than to the fixed component of the remuneration, as established in this report. As disclosed in section A.1.2, the Executive Chairman's contract includes a claw-back clause that allows amounts paid as part of his variable remuneration to be claimed and refunded.

The internal control and risk management systems and procedures include specific supervisory mechanisms and counterweights to prevent the Company assuming high levels of risk, and to avoid or, where applicable, appropriately manage, any conflicts of interest that may arise. As the parent company of a consolidated group of investment services companies, the Company is subject to the prudential supervision of the Spanish securities market authority, the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores (CNMV) and, for this purpose, the applicable legislation is Royal Decree 4/2015, of 23 October, approving the Spanish Securities Market Act. In accordance with the regulations established in said Act with regard to remuneration, the Company and the Alantra Group as a whole must have a remuneration policy that takes into account the appropriate management: of risk and potential conflicts of interest. The Board of Directors approved, therefore, an Alantra Group Remuneration Policy, as proposed by the CNR that encourages sound and effective risk management, in proportion to the nature, scale and complexity of the Group's activities. The Alantra Group Remuneration Policy applies to employees whose professional activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of the parent and the subsidiary (the "Identified Employees"). This policy, which can be consulted via the Alantra Group's website (www.alantra.com), together with the remuneration policy for the Company's directors approved by the General Meeting, includes criteria and mechanisms to enable the application of a suitable balance between the fixed and variable components of the remuneration paid to the Identified Employees, including (i) criteria for basing payment on effectively realised consolidated results, (ii) limits on the variable remuneration, and (iii) mechanisms for ensuring the interests of directors, executives and employees of the Alantra Group are in line with those of its shareholders and clients. The remuneration of the Identified Employees can be consulted in the Alantra Group's annual Solvency Report published on the Company's website.

With regard to measures to prevent conflicts of interest, as established in articles 25 to 27 of the Regulations of the Board of Directors, the Directors have a duty to adopt the measures needed to prevent situations where their interests may be in conflict with those of the Company and their duties to it. Directors are also obliged to inform the Board of Directors if any such conflict arises, for the Board to determine how to handle said conflict.

B.3. Explain how the remuneration accrued and consolidated over the financial year complies with the provisions of the current remuneration policy and, in particular, how it contributes to the company's long-term and sustainable performance.

Furthermore, report on the relationship between the remuneration obtained by the directors and the results or other performance measures of the company in the short and long term, explaining, as the case may be, how variations in the company's performance have influenced changes in the remuneration of directors, including accrued remuneration that has been deferred, and how the latter changes contribute to the short and long-term results of the company.

The remuneration payable to Directors for each component established in the Remuneration Policy derives from the application of criteria and amounts set out therein and are within current established limits. The principles on which said Policy are based, with respect to Directors' remuneration both for their membership of governing bodies and for the performance of their executive duties, have been correctly applied.

In particular, the total remuneration paid to Directors as members of the Board of Directors amounted to 628,000 euros, within the 800,000 annual limit set in the Policy.

The Executive Chairman's variable remuneration has been determined in accordance with the quantitative and qualitative components disclosed above in section A.1., and meets the Company's quantitative targets, thereby maintaining a direct relationship with its financial results.

B.4. Report on the result of the advisory vote at the annual general meeting on remuneration in the previous year, indicating the number of abstentions, votes against, blank votes, and votes in favour that may have been cast:

	Number	% of total
Votes cast	30,731,991	79.55

	Number	% of cast
Votes against	449,083	1.46
Votes for	29,837,837	97.10
Blank votes		0.00
Abstentions	445,071	1.45

Remarks

B.5. Explain how the fixed components accrued and vested during the year by the directors as such have been determined, their relative proportion with regard to each director and how they changed with respect to the previous year.

The members Company's Board of Directors are entitled to receive the following remuneration in accordance with the Directors' Remuneration Policy, the fixed remuneration and per diems indicated in Section A.1.1. above.

The Board has also approved an increase in the fixed remuneration (for membership of the Board) paid to the Committee Chairs and one independent director in recognition of his work in the financial year, as disclosed in section C.1. of this report. Said increases are detailed below:

- An increase of 40,000 euros in the remuneration paid to the Chair of the CNR
- An increase of 30,000 euros in the remuneration paid to the Chair of the Audit and Risks Control Committee
- An increase of 30,000 euros in the remuneration paid to an independent director.

B.6. Explain how the salaries accrued and vested by each one of the executive directors over the past financial year for the performance of management duties were determined, and how they have changed with respect to the previous year.

The Executive Chairman, the Company's only executive director, received a fixed remuneration in 2022 for the performance of his executive and management duties of 1,400,000 euros, in accordance with his current employment contract as Executive Chairman.
As a result of the amendments made to the Company's Directors' Remuneration Policy approved at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 April 2022, the amount of the Executive Chairman's fixed remuneration increased from 1,000,000 euros in 2021 to 1,400,000 euros in 2022.

B.7. Explain the nature and the main characteristics of the variable components of the remuneration systems accrued and vested in the year ended.

In particular:

a) Identify each one of the remuneration plans that have determined the different types of variable remuneration accrued by each of the directors in the year ended, including information on their scope, date of approval, date of implementation, vesting conditions if applicable, the periods of accrual and validity, the criteria used to evaluate performance and how this has affected the establishment of the variable amount accrued, as well as the measurement criteria used and the time required to be in a position to suitably measure all the conditions and criteria stipulated. Detailed explanation of the applicable criteria and factors regarding the time required and methods used to check the performance terms and conditions or any other type of term or condition to which accruals and vesting of each variable remuneration component are associated have been effectively fulfilled.

b) In the case of share options and other financial instruments, the general characteristics of each plan will include information on both the conditions for acquiring unconditional ownership (vesting) and for exercising these options or financial instruments, including the price and time limit for exercise.

c) Each director, and the category of his or her directorship (executive directors, proprietary non-executive directors, independent non-executive directors and other outside directors) that are beneficiaries of remuneration schemes or plans that include remuneration.

d) Where applicable, deferred or postponed payment periods that have been established and applied and/or retention/non-disposal periods of shares and other financial instruments, if they exist.

Describe the short-term variable components of the remuneration systems:

In 2022, the Executive Chairman, the Company's only executive director, received a variable remuneration amounting to 1,686,242 euros. This variable remuneration was approved by the Board of Directors on 25 January 2023 at the proposal of the CNR, applying the General Remuneration Policy of the Alantra Group as a consolidated group of investment services companies. The variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman comprises the components detailed in Section A.1.1.
The CNR, at its meeting of 25 January 2023, rigorously assessed the extent to which the targets built into the qualitative components of the variable remuneration of the Executive Chairman contained in the Policy had been met, determining the following:
(i) Development of the skills of the team of professionals that works for the Company's group:
The Committee positively assessed:
- Definition of a new organisational structure for the Group through the review, strengthening and diversification of responsibilities and
management capacities.
- Launch of AECOM to share business progress and the preparation of corporate policies applicable to the whole Group with the executive team;
- Vertical integration of Alantra CPA in Alantra ICA to create "Vertical Banking";
- Fostering of initiatives to increase capacities and efficiency at Alantra ICA: growth bonus pool, subsectors committee, MD signing protocol and fee sharing protocol;
- Reorganisation of Alantra Italy's team with the incorporation of an executive chairman and two senior executives;
- Incorporation of new Head of Human Capital for the Alantra Group
Sustainability of revenue streams
The Committee positively assessed:
- The progress made in the Alantra Group's product diversification strategy: (a) launch of the Technology pillar with the creation of Deko Data, (b) development of Alantra Corporate Venture, and (c) in the Private Capital pillar, acquisition of a strategic interest in Iroise (fundraising and investor relationship platform);
- In the Alantra Group's assessment management area, the launch of PEF IV, a new private equity fund of a maximum of 450 million euros and the obtainment of a contribution commitment of up to a maximum of 100 million euros from the institutional investor FondICO;- Initiatives related to ESG issues and publicising them via the Non-financial information statement.
(iii) Encouraging sound risk management
The Committee positively assessed:
- - Progress made in cybersecurity: (a) audit of the Alantra Group's cybersecurity systems;
and (b) subsequent approval of an action plan to remedy the weaknesses detected
- Developments regarding digital management and control tools: (a) Pointer (task monitoring), (b) OneStream (consolidation) and (c) Diligent (documentation for board and committees and AECOM)
- International reinforcement of risk control
(iv) - Incorporation of a senior executive to create the tax functionMaximising shareholder value
The Committee positively assessed:

- Maintaining a pay-out policy with a broad scope in line with the 2022-2025 financial plan;

- Reconsidering investments due to the macroeconomic situation in 2022;

- Executing certain corporate transactions that have contributed to creating value for the Alantra Group, including the following: (a) acquisition of the remaining 25% of the share capital of Access Capital Partners (alternative fund manager based in Paris), exercising the purchase option, to obtain 49% of the aforementioned group, (b) total divestment of Alantra Wealth Management, private banking division of the Alantra Group acquired by the Mutua Group, (c) creation of an investment vehicle for a maximum of 720 million euros (of equity) to invest in PV assets located in Spain and Italy, and (d) the creation of an investment vehicle for a maximum of 150 million euros to invest in the cybersecurity sector.

Describe the long-term variable components of the remuneration systems:

B.8. Indicate whether certain accrued variable components have been reduced or clawed back when, in the case of the former, payment of unvested amounts has been deferred or, in the case of the latter, the amounts have vested and been paid, on the basis of data that have subsequently been demonstrated to be inaccurate. Describe the amounts reduced or clawed back through the application of the reduction (malus) or claw-back clauses, why they were implemented and the years to which they refer.

In March 2018 the Board of Directors approved a change to the contract of the Company's Executive Chairman to include, among other items, a claw-back clause to allow variable components of his remuneration to be recovered.

The Executive Chairman's contract does not, at present, contain any malus clause.

Said clause was not exercised in 2022.

B.9. Explain the main characteristics of the long-term savings systems where the amount or equivalent annual cost appears in the tables in Section C, including retirement and any other survivor benefit that are financed, totally or partially, by the company, whether through internal or external contributions, indicating the type of plan, whether it is a defined contribution or defined benefit plan, the contingencies covered, the conditions for economic rights of directors to vest and their compatibility with any type of severance pay for early termination or termination of the contractual relationship between the company and the director.

The Company has not approved any long-term savings systems.

B.10. Explain, where appropriate, the severance pay or any other type of payment deriving from early dismissal or early resignation, or from the termination of the contract in the terms provided for therein, accrued and/or received by directors during the year ended.

In 2022 the Directors did not receive any remuneration or other payment in compensation for the termination or early termination of their contracts, whether due to the decision of the Company or the Director.

B.11. Indicate whether there have been any significant changes in the contracts of persons exercising senior management functions, such as executive directors, and, where such is the case, explain the changes. In addition, explain the main conditions of the new contracts signed with executive directors during the year, unless these have been explained in Section A.1.

The contract of the Executive Chairman, the Company's only executive director, was amended in 2022 to reflect the changes made to the Directors' Remuneration Policy approved by the Annual General Meeting of 27 April 2022 in relation to the Executive Chairman's remuneration. As explained in the supporting report issued by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors, the amendment aimed to update the remuneration of the Company's Executive Director for the same reason it was updated in 2018 which was to establish an appropriate and competitive system for the Company's only executive director which, at the same time, would not have a negative effect on the entity's risk level but would not prevent the existing restrictions on the proportion between fixed and variable remuneration from jeopardising the alignment of the Executive Chairman's interests with the achievement of the Company's target profits.

In particular, the Executive Chairman's remuneration, as the Company's executive director, was amended as follows:

(a) increase of the annual fixed component by 400,000 euros to reach 1,400,000 euros per year; and

(b) maintenance of the current variable remuneration system but (i) increase from 60% to 90% of the upwards or downwards variance in the quantitative component of the variable remuneration according to the degree of compliance with the qualitative objectives, and (ii) increase from 700,000 euros to 1,100,000 euros of the amount to be subtracted from the resulting variable remuneration.

B.12. Explain any additional remuneration accrued to directors as consideration for services rendered other than those inherent in the position.

No additional remuneration accrued to directors as consideration for services rendered other than those inherent in the position.

B.13. Explain any remuneration deriving from advance payments, loans or guarantees granted, indicating the interest rate, the essential features and the amounts eventually returned, as well as the obligations taken on by way of guarantee.

No remuneration is paid deriving from advances, loans or guarantees.

B.14. Itemise the remuneration in kind accrued by the directors over the year, briefly explaining the nature of the different salary components.

The Executive Chairman is the only director who receives remuneration in kind, comprising 50% of the payments for the health insurance policy covering his immediate family (2,163 euros).

B.15. Explain the remuneration accrued by directors by virtue of payments made by the listed company to a third company at which the director renders services when these payments seek to remunerate the director's services to the company.

No remuneration was accrued by directors by virtue of payments made by the listed company to a third company at which the director renders services.

B.16. Explain and detail the amounts accrued in the year in relation to any other remuneration concept other than that set forth above, whatever its nature or the group entity that pays it, including all benefits in any form, such as when it is considered a related-party transaction or, especially, when it significantly affects the true image of the total remuneration accrued by the director. Explain the amount granted or pending payment, the nature of the consideration received and the reasons for those that would have been considered, if applicable, that do not constitute remuneration to the director or in consideration for the performance of their executive functions and whether or not has been considered appropriate to be included among the amounts accrued under the "Other concepts" heading in Section C.

In the year on which the information is provided, Segalen & Associes, a company providing human resources and personnel selection consulting services, which is controlled by Diane Segalen (independent director of the Company until January 2023), was engaged between the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 by Alantra France Corporate Finance SAS, a subsidiary of the Alantra Group in the Investment Banking area, to search for and select senior professionals for the Group who are based in France.

For the services provided Segalen&Associes received remuneration from Alantra Francia Corporate Finance SAS, as detailed in Section D.3. of the Annual Corporate Governance Report in relation to related party transactions.

This transaction, as it was considered a related-party transaction, was approved by the Company's Board of Directors, subject to a favourable report by the Audit and Risks Control Committee.

The remuneration received by Segalen & Associes was not considered remuneration of the director in her capacity as such or for performance of executive functions. It was not considered appropriate to include the amounts under "other items" in Section C.

C. BREAKDOWN OF INDIVIDUAL REMUNERATION CORRESPONDING TO EACH DIRECTOR

Name	Type	Accrual period 2022
Mr. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	Executive Chairman	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Mr. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	Vice Chairman Other External	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Mr. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	Coordinating Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Mr. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	Independent Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Ms. MARÍA GARAÑA CORCES	Independent Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Mr. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	Proprietary Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Mr. JOSE ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	Proprietary Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Ms. SILVIA REINA PARDO	Proprietary Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22
Ms. DIANE SEGALEN	Independent Director	Between 01/01/22 and 31/12/22

C.1. Complete the following tables on the individual remuneration of each director (including the salary received for performing executive duties) accrued during the year.

a) Remuneration from the reporting company:

i) Remuneration accruing in cash (thousands of euros)

Name	Fixed remuneration	Per diems	Remuneration for membership on board committees	Salary	Short-term variable remuneration	Long-term variable remuneration	Indemnity	Other items	Total 2022	Total 2021
Mr. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	54	12		1,400	1,686				3,152	3,798

Name	Fixed remuneration	Per diems	Remuneration for membership on board committees	Salary	Short-term variable remuneration	Long-term variable remuneration	Indemnity	Other items	Total 2022	Total 2021
Mr. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	54	12							66	66
Mr. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	45	29						40	114	101
Mr. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	36	23						30	89	82
Ms. MARÍA GARAÑA CORCES	36	23						30	89	81
Mr. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	36	17							53	53
Mr. JOSE ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	36	15							51	52
Ms. SILVIA REINA PARDO	36	12							48	30
Ms. DIANE SEGALEN	36	17							53	53

Remarks

ii) Table of changes in share-based remuneration schemes and gross profit from vested shares or financial instruments.

Name	Name of Plan	Financial instruments at start of 2022		Financial instruments awarded during 2022		Financial instruments vested during the year				Instruments matured and not exercised	Financial instruments at end of 2022	
		No. instruments	No. equivalent shares	No. of instruments	No. equivalent shares	No. of instruments	No. of equivalent/vested shares	Price of vested shares	Gross profit from vested shares or financial instruments (thousand euros)	No. of instruments	No. of instruments	No. equivalent shares
No figures												

Remarks

iii) Long-term savings systems.

Name	Remuneration for vesting of rights in savings systems
No figures	

Name	Contribution for the year made by the company (thousand euros)				Amount of accumulated funds (thousand euros)			
	Savings systems with vested economic rights		Savings systems with unvested economic rights		Savings systems with vested economic rights		Savings systems with unvested economic rights	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
No figures								

Remarks

iv) Breakdown of other benefits

Name	Item	Amount of remuneration
No figures		

Remarks

b) Remuneration of directors of the listed company for seats on the boards of other subsidiary companies:

i) Remuneration accruing in cash (thousands of euros)

Name	Fixed remuneration	Per diems	Remuneration for membership on board committees	Salary	Short-term variable remuneration	Long-term variable remuneration	Indemnity	Other items	Total 2022	Total 2021
No figures										

Remarks

ii) Table of changes in share-based remuneration schemes and gross profit from vested shares or financial instruments.

Name	Name of Plan	Financial instruments at start of 2022		Financial instruments awarded during 2022		Financial instruments vested during the year				Instruments matured and not exercised	Financial instruments at end of 2022	
		No. of instruments	No. equivalent shares	No. of instruments	No. equivalent shares	No. of instruments	No. of equivalent/vested shares	Price of vested shares	Gross profit from vested shares or financial instruments (thousand euros)	No. of instruments	No. of instruments	No. equivalent shares
No figures												

Remarks

iii) Long-term savings systems.

Name	Remuneration for vesting of rights in savings systems
No figures	

	Contribution for the year made by the company (thousand euros)				Amount of accumulated funds (thousand euros)			
Name	Savings systems with vested economic rights		Savings systems with unvested economic rights		Savings systems with vested economic rights		Savings systems with unvested economic rights	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
No figures								

Remarks

iv) Breakdown of other benefits

Name	Item	Amount of remuneration
No figures		

Remarks

c) Summary of remuneration (thousands of euros):

The summary should include the amounts earned by the director in respect of all types of compensation disclosed in this report (in thousands of euros).

	Remuneration earned in the Company					Remuneration earned in group companies					
Name	Total cash remuneration	Gross profit from vested shares and financial instruments	Remuneration under savings systems	Remuneration from other benefits	Total year 2022, Company	Total cash remuneration	Gross profit from vested shares and financial instruments	Remuneration under savings systems	Remuneration from other benefits	Total year 2022, Group	Total year 2022, Company + Group
Mr. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	3,152				3,152						3,152
Mr. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	66				66						66
Mr. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	114				114						114
Mr. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	89				89						89
Ms. MARÍA GARAÑA CORCES	89				89						89
Mr. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	53				53						53
Mr. JOSE ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	51				51						51
Ms. SILVIA REINA PARDO	48				48						48
Ms. DIANE SEGALEN	53				53						53
TOTAL	3,715				3,715						3,715

Remarks

C.2. Indicate the evolution in the last five years of the amount and percentage variation of the remuneration accrued by each of the directors of the listed company who have held this position during the year, the consolidated results of the company and the average remuneration on an equivalent basis with regard to full-time employees of the company and its subsidiaries that are not directors of the listed company.

	Total accrued and % year-on-year change								
	2022	% variation 2022 / 2021	2021	% variation 2021 / 2020	2020	% variation 2020 / 2019	2019	% variation 2019 / 2018	2018
Executive Directors									
Mr. SANTIAGO EGUIDAZU MAYOR	3,152	-17.01	3,798	70.16	2,232	-26.24	3,026	18.67	2,550
External directors									
Mr. SANTIAGO BERGARECHE BUSQUET	66	0.00	66	13.79	58	-25.64	78	-2.50	80
Mr. LUIS CARLOS CROISSIER BATISTA	114	12.87	101	14.77	88	-21.43	112	10.89	101
Mr. JOSÉ JAVIER CARRETERO MANZANO	89	8.54	82	6.49	77	-24.51	102	8.51	94
Ms. MARÍA GARAÑA CORCES	89	9,88	81	5.19	77	4.05	74	8.82	68
Mr. JORGE MATAIX ENTERO	53	0.00s	53	60.61	33	-38.89	54	5.88	51
Mr. JOSE ANTONIO ABAD ZORRILLA	51	-1.92	52	57.58	33	-38.89	54	0.00	54
Ms. SILVIA REINA PARDO	53	0.00	30	-	0	-	0	-	0
Ms. DIANE SEGALEN	48	60.00	53	23.26	43	30.30	33	-	0
Consolidated profit of the company									
	62,326	-34.85	95,662	132.25	41,190	-38.67	67,161	6.22	63,230
Average remuneration paid to employees									
	179	-37.04	270	71.97	157	-19.49	195	-5.34	206

Remarks

D. FURTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST

If there is any relevant aspect of director remuneration that it has not been possible to include in the other subsections of this report, but that it is necessary to include in order to provide more comprehensive and reasoned information regarding the remuneration practices and structure of the company as regards its directors, briefly explain.

N/A

This annual remuneration report was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on:

22/03/2023

Indicate whether any director voted against or abstained from approving this report.

[ ] Yes
[√] No

NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION STATEMENT

ALANTRA PARTNERS, S.A. AND COMPANIES COMPRISING THE ALANTRA GROUP

FINANCIAL YEAR 2022

Index

1. PROFILE OF THE REPORT

This Non-financial Information Statement was prepared following the requirements established in Spanish Law 11/2018, of 28th December 2018, which modifies the Code of Commerce, the amended text of the Corporate Enterprise Act approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010, of 2nd July, and Spanish Law 22/2015, of 20th July, on Accounts Auditing, on the subject of non-financial information and diversity.

Since 2021 the report complies with the disclosure requirements of Regulation 2021/2178 developing Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852 (Regulation on European Taxonomy) which affects the Alantra Group and is related to determining a framework to facilitate sustainable investments.

This document refers to the activity of Alantra Partners, S.A. and companies in the Alantra Group, hereinafter "Group", "Alantra" or "the Company".

This Non-financial Information Statement was prepared in accordance with the contents of current company legislation and following the principles of the Global Reporting Initiative's Sustainability Reporting Standards selected, and the other principles described in accordance with the above for each matter in the "Appendix – Contents included in the Non-financial Information Statement" section. The context and regulation of the business sectors in which the Group operates were also taken into account, along with the main demands of interest groups, sector trends and the best practices to determine which non-financial aspects are important to Alantra.

This Non-financial Information Statement was verified by Deloitte in its role as an independent verification services provider, in compliance with the wording given by Spanish Law 11/2018 to article 49 of the Code of Commerce.

Below, in response to these material aspects, the main lines of extra-financial performance in respect of environmental, social, staff and human rights issues, and questions related to the fight against corruption and bribery are described.

1.1 Quantitative analysis of materiality

In order to conduct the quantitative analysis of materiality, we analysed the scope of the Alantra Group, taking into account workforce data and the contribution to income before tax made by the units in the countries integrated in the Group in 2022.

After this analysis, the following conclusions were drawn:

- The coverage of the quantitative information to be reflected in this report refers to Alantra's activity in the following countries: Germany, Spain, United States, France and United Kingdom, which on aggregate account for more than 82% of the Alantra Group's workforce and over 83% of the contribution to the Alantra Group's income before tax.

The companies in the Alantra Group in these countries are detailed in Note 1 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

- The following countries were not regarded as material for the information reflected in this report: Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey. This is because on aggregate they do not even represent around 18% of the workforce or 17% of the contribution to income before tax.
- However, the quantitative information related to the general, workforce and economic information reported will correspond to the aggregates of all the organizations in the Alantra Group, in order to maintain consistency and report the same information as in the Financial Statements for the year.

Moreover, it should be noted that to value the comparability of the information reported for financial year 2021 the said year included information on Alantra's activity in Switzerland but, in view of the Group's development, it was considered not to be material for financial year 2022.

1.2 Qualitative analysis of materiality

A qualitative analysis was conducted for 2022 in order to determine the material matters on which to report information in the Alantra Group's Non-financial Information Statement. This methodology defines material aspects as the important aspects associated with the organization's most significant impacts, considering real and potential impacts on the economy, the environment and people, including impacts on human rights, in all the organization's business activities and relations.

A list of impacts associated with certain sustainability questions to be assessed was drawn up, in order to prioritize and define the contents of this report. To this end, the sustainability issues added by the regulations on non-financial reporting (Spanish Law 11/2018 of 28th December, on non-financial information and diversity) were taken into account, along with CNMV (Spanish Stock Exchange Commission) recommendations, GRI and SASB reporting standards and other questions related to corporate social responsibility pertinent to Alantra's activity.

The analysis of the results of the valuation of the impacts associated with sustainability issues posed was carried out using the GRI 3 Material Topics (2021) approach and following supervisors' recommendations and the new global trends in sustainability reporting.

To this end, the impacts identified were assessed, using quantitative and qualitative analysis, according to specific principles related to the scope, scale, irremediable nature and likelihood of occurrence. The impacts were ordered according to the score obtained and the ones with the highest score were selected, thereby obtaining significant impacts. Significant impacts are grouped around sustainability issues to determine the material matters which are to be informed of in this Non-financial Information Statement of the Alantra Group.

The Company's senior management took part in the process of determining material issues, in order to include the perspective of interest groups, considering their needs, expectations and opinions. The interest groups include entities or individuals that might be significantly affected by Alantra's activities and services and whose actions could reasonably affect Alantra's capacity to successfully implement its strategies and achieve its objectives. The priority interest groups considered are:

- **Clients:** Individuals or entities related to the activity conducted by the Alantra Group, as receivers of its services, regardless of their economic capacity, sector or segment, and according to a principle of universality.
- **Shareholders:** Individuals or entities owning Alantra's subscribed capital.
- **Staff and employees:** People working for the Alantra Group.
- **Suppliers:** Individuals or entities related to the Group's operations as suppliers of goods or services.
- **Society**: A group composed of any entity, organization or environment on which the Alantra Group has an impact, including the environment.

As a result of the process described above, the list of material topics for Alantra which are to be informed of and prioritized in this document is as shown below:

MATERIAL TOPICS 2022	SECTION OF THE REPORT
Human capital and talent	
- Recruitment and training	7.2.1.1.f) Development of human capital
- Remuneration policies	7.2.1.1.b) Remuneration
- Management of talent/Employability	7.2.1.1 Talent management
- Diversity and equal opportunities in workers' rights	7.2.1.1.h) Diversity, inclusion and accessibility
Sustainable finances	
- Green financing. Social and environmental financing and investment principles	7.1.2.1 Advice on investments with an environmental impact 7.1.2.2 Energy transition fund - Klima 7.1.2.3 Alantra Solar 8. Disclosure in relation to EU taxonomy regulation
- Environmental policy and management	
- Climate change and its risks	
Economic development of the environment	
- Economic performance and financial strength	5. Business environment
	7.2.1.3 Value for our clients
	7.1.2 Indirect impact
- Commitment to sustainable development	7.2.1.2.b) Commitment to solidarity
- Responsible purchasing	7.2.1.2.d) Impact on our suppliers
- Business model/Diversification of the business	2. Brief description of Alantra: Business model, organization and activities
- Responsible taxation	7.2.1.2.a) Tax contribution
- Creation of value for the shareholder	7.2.1.4 Value for the shareholder
Good corporate governance and compliance	
- Management of complaints and claims	7.2.1.3.b) Communication
- Ethics	6.1 Human rights

- Public policies	4. Main risks and policies
- Cybersecurity and protection of information	

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ALANTRA: BUSINESS MODEL, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES

Alantra is a firm with a consolidated international presence that provides investment banking services, alternative asset management and advisory services in relation to loan portfolios to corporations, family groups and institutional investors that mainly operate in the segment of the so-called mid-market. The Group has more than 711 professionals working in the main markets in Europe, United States, Latin America, Middle East and Asia, and has its registered office in Madrid in calle José Ortega y Gasset, 29. With this structure, Alantra offers a highly internationalized service with notable local penetration.

Alantra was founded in 2001 under the name of N+1. In 2015, through the merger with Dinamia Capital Privado (a listed venture capital company managed by the Group), the company became a listed company which implied, amongst other aspects, a step forward in the development of its culture of transparency and professionalization of processes. The following year, the Group adopted its current name, Alantra, as an element unifying all the professionals in numerous countries which, in just a few years, had joined the project in the framework of the company's growth and internationalization process.

Alantra conducts its activities in three main business segments:

1. In Investment Banking, Alantra provides advisory services in corporate operations, mergers and acquisitions, debt and capital market transactions and investment services. Alantra has been involved in over 320 operations for a total volume of some €260,100m in the last two years. Alantra's senior professionals and executive teams have global experience in different industrial sectors, combined with sound relations with companies, investors and financial institutions which operate in each of their respective markets.

2. The Asset Management division offers its clients access to a wide range of investment strategies (direct investment, funds of funds, co-investments and secondary investments) in seven alternative asset classes (private equity, active funds, private debt, infrastructures and cybersecurity, solar, energy transition and technology). As of 31st December 2022, assets managed by the businesses in the Group's scope of consolidation amounted to over €2,121m.

3. In its Credit Portfolio Advisory segment, Alantra has the largest advisory team in credit and real estate portfolios in Europe. The team is involved in the execution of transactions, structuring, valuations, modelling and data improvement related to credit portfolios and servicers. In the last two years, this division has provided advice for more than 118 transactions, for a total volume of some €84,000m.

In view of the great complexity and specialization of the technological and innovation ecosystem, since 2022 Alantra also offers the market tailored integrated solutions for technological companies, investors and technological founders and for companies faced with the challenges of digital transformation. Along with a technology advisory team, Alantra has developed specialized knowledge to help clients achieve their goals and capitalize on the most notable trends affecting the current technological industry. This area is developed through advisory services in venture capital transactions, corporate venture capital and solutions based on advanced analytical and artificial intelligence to enhance companies' revenue generation.

3. CULTURE AND VALUES

Alantra's culture is its main unifying and, ultimately, motivating force. Our culture is a combination of the objectives, values and general ideas the members of the company share. The culture is our "mind", while our "body" is the way in which we organize means and resources to achieve our objectives. The culture is the tool for creating and maintaining team cohesion, which is indispensable at a global company like Alantra.

Alantra's culture is founded on a set of key values which constitute the essence of what we want to be as a business institution:

- Alantra is and wants to continue to be a partnership, and this even though it is a listed company. In a partnership, the executive partners take ultimate responsibility for the company's actions; they assume it collectively as partners but also as individuals. A fundamental principle of our business culture is respect for individual autonomy and independent thinking. In exchange, we expect individuals to take the ultimate responsibility for the decisions they make and the work they do. This principle extends to our partners and affects all our professionals.

- At Alantra, duty is more important than results. Legitimate aspiration and determination to obtain good results should never take priority over duty. We believe that, even in such a competitive environment as ours, it is possible to work productively and profitably while always doing what is right. The company's culture is aimed at increasing the sense of duty and not at undermining it.

- Our interests should not be put before our clients' interests. Our clients' interests come first, while respecting ours. The relation between the two should be ruled by equity.

- An essential value in Alantra's culture is that its professionals inhabit an environment where precedence is given to respect, autonomy, the value of critical capacity and other people's ideas, the opportunities to learn and move ahead according to merit, a reasonable demand of time and effort, a good atmosphere, ethical behaviour and, especially, the sensation of taking part in a project made by all for all.

- Alantra seeks to be a global company with a global perspective and conscience, without physical or mental boundaries, with a desire for communication and understanding, despite distance and national or regional differences, and with the aspiration of recognizing the key role of each of its professionals in developing the project, regardless of their position or location.

4. MAIN RISKS AND POLICIES

Alantra has an organization and corporate governance procedures directed, amongst other aspects, at risk control and management, including tax risks. The Company has a Control and Risk Committee which is totally independent of the business lines and reports directly to the Risk Control and Audit Committee. The Control and Risk Committee is chaired by the manager of risk and regulatory compliance and its permanent members are the general manager, the general secretary and a manager from the legal division, the secretary to the board and the members of the risk and regulatory compliance department. In addition, risk control is taken into account in all the strategic and operating decisions which are adopted both by the parent company and by each of the subsidiaries.

Alantra has a risk and regulatory compliance department that focuses on developing an institutionalized stable efficient control function throughout the Group. The department was boosted in 2022 with the addition of a new member. The Group continuously analyses its global risk profile through a risk map, an exercise in identifying and recording new risk situations and monitoring exposure using risk indicators and indicators of possible losses from faults in processes, possible lawsuits, tax risk, etc. Their materiality is classified according to their possible impact on the income statement and the impact in terms of reputational risk. This information enables the Group to establish the tolerance threshold for exposure to risk and to take mitigation or risk transfer decisions.

The working methodology for identifying and monitoring risks is described in the Annual Corporate Governance Report for financial year 2022, attached in sections E and H as an Appendix to the Consolidated Management Report.

4.1 Risks

The Company is exposed to a series of risks that can be divided into two groups: on the one hand, risks strictly related to the Group's financial statements (credit, liquidity and market risks); and, on the other, the risks inherent to its activity, in turn divisible into the typical risks of the industry in which the company operates and Alantra's own specific risks. The information on credit, liquidity and market risks is given in Note 20 to the Financial Statements.

Typical industry risk factors:

- Highly competitive sector
- Dependence on key staff (risk of loss of human capital)
- Reputational risk
- Highly regulated sector (regulatory and regulatory compliance risk)
- Macroeconomic situation (invasion of Ukraine, inflation, interest rate, insecurity in the markets)

Alantra's own specific risk factors:

- Risks stemming from international expansion
- Conflicts of interest

- Tax risk
- Risks from trading on an equity market
- Sustainability risk

The breakdown of the risks mentioned above is included in sections E and H of the Annual Corporate Governance Report for financial year 2022, attached as an Appendix to the Consolidated Management Report.

4.2 Policies

The existence of a structured process and existing policies and procedures are key measures in reducing risks. Another important measure is raising awareness amongst employees and the ongoing training Alantra offers, including compulsory training in regulatory compliance, either attended in person or by virtual means through e-learning platforms.

The Risks and Regulatory Compliance Department is responsible for continually reviewing the internal control system, both to drive improvement to it and to assure compliance with external regulations and with internal policies and procedures. With the support of the Legal Department and the Risks and Regulatory Compliance Department, the Risks and Control Committee assesses regulatory changes and compliance with current regulations, in order to adopt the measures necessary for their observation and even, if they were especially material because of their material impact, to include them in the risk map.

In addition, Alantra has the aforementioned risk map which identifies all the possible risks to which Alantra is exposed. These risks were grouped by items and mitigating policies have been established.

The table below details the main measures, policies and procedures Alantra has to control and mitigate some of the types of risk identified in the above section. In all types of risks, Alantra considers that there is a possible impact on all the interest groups, but probably from the perspective of non-financial information they may have a greater impact on the interest groups mentioned in the third column.

TYPE OF RISK	MITIGATION MEASURES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	INTEREST GROUP
Highly regulated sector (Regulatory and regulatory compliance risk)	Internal Rules of Conduct in matters related to the Equity Market Manual on the Prevention of Money-laundering (and tailored appendices) Internal Control System for Financial Information Manual on the Alantra Group's Accounting Policies Risk Control and Audit Committee Risks and Regulatory Compliance Committee Policy for Training in Regulatory Compliance	Clients, employees, suppliers, society, shareholders
Highly competitive sector and reputational risk	General Code of Ethics and Conduct (Code of Ethics) Anti-corruption policy Manual on the Prevention of Money-laundering (and tailored appendices) Procedure for Assessing Alantra Group Directors and Managers Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest	Clients, shareholders, employees
Dependence on key staff (Human capital risk and reputational risk	Code of Ethics Internal Rules of Conduct Alantra Group Remuneration Policy Remuneration Policy for Directors Global Recruitment Protocol Manual on Career Plan and Promotion Criteria Violation Notification Policy Anti-corruption policy Appointments and Remuneration Committee	Employees, suppliers
Operating risks (including environmental risk and cybersecurity, asset and data protection)	Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest Corporate Social Responsibility Policy Data Protection Policy Policy on the Use of Electronic Devices Cybersecurity Process Security Incidents Process Business Continuity Plan Risk Control and Audit Committee Risks and Regulatory Compliance Committee	Clients, shareholders, suppliers, society, employees
Risks related to the international expansion process	Code of Ethics Internal Rules of Conduct Manual on the Prevention of Money-laundering Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest	Shareholders, clients, employees

Conflicts of interest	Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest	Employees, society

Moreover, in addition to the types of risk and measures identified in the table above, the table below identifies as an illustration the main measures, policies and procedures in place to control Alantra's core business activities:

TYPE OF RISK	MITIGATION MEASURES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES	INTEREST GROUP
Related to the provision of investment services	Internal Control Procedure Capital Market Procedures Procedure for Registration of Clients and Contracting of Services Procedure for Selecting Financial Brokers Procedures Policy for Communicating Suspicious Operations Underwriting Procedure Client Assistance Rules	Employees, clients
Related to Investment Banking	Client Admission Policy Procedures for Management for Alantra Products and Operating Procedures in the Company's Financial Activities Client Assistance Rules	Employees, clients
Related to Asset Management	Management and Administration Procedure Procedure for the Exercise of Voting Rights Procedure for the Regulatory Compliance Unit Procedure for the Risk Control Unit Procedure for Selecting Financial Brokers Procedure for Related Transactions Management and Administration Procedure Policy for Managing Conflicts of Interest Delegation of Functions and Control of Delegated Activities Subscriptions and Reimbursement Procedure Client Assistance Rules	Clients, employees, society
Related to brokering and analysis	Procedure for Assessing Alantra Group Directors and Managers Best Execution Policy Reception Procedure for Purchase and Sale Orders Procedure for Keeping Compulsory Records Procedure for Personal Transactions Market Research Procedure Organization of Subcontracting of Essential Services Procedure for Management of Middle Office Operations Procedure for the Preparation, Publication and Distribution of Analysis Products	Clients, employees

	Limit Management Procedure Procedure for Registration, Error control Register and Facilitation Control Client Assistance Rules	

All the policies are available on the Group's intranet organized by department and item.

In 2022 the Policy for Training in Regulatory Compliance was created (December 2022). In addition, the Money-Laundering (December 2022), Internal Control System for Financial Information (December 2022) and Data Protection (October 2022) policies were updated. These changes correspond to recurring policy reviews in order to include regulatory updates or technical improvements or to adapt them to the firm's changing reality.

Alantra also has policies and procedures for data protection, in compliance with current legislation. In particular, it has a Privacy Policy (accessible on the webpage through the following link: https://www.alantra.com/data-protection-policy/) and, in addition, it addresses specific issues in its new policies for the Use of Electronic Devices and in the Code of Ethics. Supervision and monitoring of compliance with the principles and rules in these matters is guaranteed through the data protection delegate, who can be contacted at dataprivacy@alantra.com. Moreover, Alantra has a data processing inventory and an inventory of the corresponding impact assessments.

The Alantra Group has a cybersecurity programme which is regularly reviewed by the Risk Control and Audit Committee and by the Board of Directors. The programme includes a plan of technical initiatives to be implemented and other elements related to corporate governance on the matter and monitoring of training initiatives. As regards resources, Alantra has a skilled internal team that takes care of cybersecurity and there is a head of security. Moreover, the Company contracts advisory and consultancy services from outside experts of recognized prestige, both for designing strategy and for implementing initiatives and performing vulnerability exercises and analyses. In addition, the Group has a specific insurance policy to cover cybersecurity risks.

5. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The Russian invasion of Ukraine and its consequences marked activity in financial year 2022. It had a strong impact on the world economy, which had already shrunk as a result of COVID-19, and this was evidenced by the shortage of raw materials and the generalized price hike that started in the second half of 2021 and continued in 2022, with a generalized increase in inflation levels accompanied by an increase in interest rates. Financial year 2022 was marked by continual interventions from central banks which opted for increases in interest rates to control rising inflation. Stock market indices fell sharply, after the year 2021 ended with rises across the board, with many of their stocks at record highs and with European markets ending their second-best year since 2009.

In this context, in line with the sector, the Group's activity was down in relation to 2021, a year of record figures, and returned to pre-pandemic levels.

The majority of indicators of macro results are still moving in the right direction and this was noticeable at the beginning of 2023 with rises in share and bond prices. The risk of recession continues to weaken and there were signs of a moderation in prices and in wage pressure in the last quarter of 2022, in comparison with the figures for the first half of the previous year. Economic activity is showing signs of recovery, although risks still exist in the main world economies.

The first half of 2023 is likely to continue to be marked by uncertainty. The geopolitical and macroeconomic situation will continue to push towards a correction of the valuations and maximum volumes of 2021.

The measures adopted in 2021 as a result of the pandemic, such as the adaptation of IT systems, have led to the boosting of the flexible model of working from home and in the workplace.

Although the environment continued to show complex elements during the year, Alantra has been capable of meeting important strategic goals, such as the recruitment of talent and the growth of the digital culture.

Sustainability was consolidated as a key aspect in the financial sector, on the back of a sound and growing regulatory framework, showing the potential to have a positive impact on social, environmental and governance matters in the environment in which it operates. Alantra, aware of the market approach to achieving sustainability targets, notable amongst which are energy transition, the decarbonisation of the economy, and the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, is committed to sustainable growth in the different business areas. Activity in relation to sustainable finances is detailed in the following sections of this report: Advice on investments with an environmental impact, Energy transition fund – Klima, Alantra Solar – Alantra Desarrollo Solar SCR and N-Sun Energy, and Disclosure in relation to the taxonomy regulation EU 2020/852.

6. GLOBAL INITIATIVE – UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT (UNGC)

6.1 Human rights

"Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights within their sphere of influence.

Principle 2: Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses."

- *United Nations Global Compact*

Alantra is committed to the UNGC principles and this commitment is reflected in the Group's Code of Ethics, which has necessarily to be adhered to by all employees in every country. Alantra includes these principles in its corporate policies and has a channel for confidential communication of any type of violation (whistleblowing@alantra.com). In 2022 the channel received no reports of human rights violations.

In the asset management division, as a signatory of UNPRI, Alantra assumes the commitment to pursue its goals and to try to use our capacity of influence in investment to generate a positive long-lasting impact.

In its ESG policies, Alantra establishes a work framework aligned with the most recognized international human rights protection initiatives, such as the UN's Global Compact and Sustainable Development Goals, and the OECD's Corporate Governance Principles.

6.2 Fight against corruption and bribery

"Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

- *United Nations Global Compact*

In line with what is mentioned in the above point, Alantra is aligned in the fight against corruption and bribery through the provisions of its Code of Ethics and its Anti-corruption Policy. In this context, employees receive compulsory training on current principles, which are common and applicable to all Alantra's members and companies in order to shape a general unanimous principle. To this end, a set of guidelines or standards was established to regulate the use of corporate credit cards, supplier contracting, relations with the private sector, relations with authorities or public servants and possible conflicts of interest.

Within this chapter, Alantra has a special awareness as regards the prevention of money-laundering, which is reflected in specific policies that are also addressed in employee training courses. These policies set out specific diligence measures when clients are being formally identified in order to detect any irregularity or violation. In addition, they establish guidelines for the analysis, action and communication of suspicious transactions, which must be communicated.

In 2022 no report was made in this field through the whistleblowing channel.

7. ALANTRA'S IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND ON SOCIETY

With a global presence and an extensive portfolio of clients and institutional investors, Alantra's advisory and asset management activities, through the approach taken towards them, are important to obtain inclusive, responsible and sustainable development.

7.1 Environmental impact

At Alantra we are concerned about the world and the impact we have on it and our commitment to sustainable development is reflected in our environmental awareness. Our impact is not only direct but is also produced indirectly through the exercise of our activities. We should respect the environment and we continually seek initiatives to mitigate negative impacts, use resources in a responsible way and promote the circular economy. Moreover, we recognize the influence we have through our advice to clients and the management of our investments.

7.1.1 Direct impact – Our environmental footprint

7.1.1.1 Sustainable use of resources

The resources used by Alantra in its activity are mainly office material and electricity. The Group measures the consumption of its offices covered by the minimum reporting scope in 2022, i.e. the offices in Germany, Spain, United States, France and United Kingdom, as indicated in the quantitative materiality analysis in this report.

It should be noted that there is a difference in the minimum scope of this report in comparison with the 2020 report, where the minimum reporting scope covered the offices in Germany, Spain, United States, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland and Italy, and with the 2021 report, where the minimum reporting scope covered the offices in Germany, Spain, United States, France, United Kingdom and Switzerland.

At Alantra, we try to ensure responsible efficient consumption of material with recurring control and initiatives. We seek to identify new efficiency opportunities in the most significant environmental aspects where we can have an impact.

The most significant environmental impact of Alantra's activity is from energy consumption at the properties our offices occupy. That is why we are located in buildings which meet the highest standards of energy efficiency and sustainability. The following initiatives taken at Alantra's offices should be highlighted:

The Edificio Beatriz in Madrid, where Alantra is housed in Spain and the largest number of the company's employees work, has the BREEAM environmental certification, the only multi-tenant office building in Spain with the category of "Exceptional" in the Certification. The management of the building is certified according to the ISO 14001 and its sustainable management is largely based on improvement in energy efficiency and a reduction in energy consumption. To this end, initiatives are being taken to reduce consumption of all utilities, amongst them the complete replacement of lighting with LED lights and the installation of the chilled beam HVAC system.

The Boston office is located in a building which has the Energy Star certificate and the LEED certificate with the top "Gold" level. These certificates are evidence of the commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and emissions of other contaminants from the use of electricity and are articulated through the sustainability initiatives which are being taken in management of the building, with the implantation of good practices in energy efficiency, water conservation, waste management and air quality.

In this respect, it is worth highlighting the charging stations for electric cars, bicycle parking, service centres for shared vehicles, recycling, monitoring of air and water, the use of an HVAC technique with a closed loop condensed water system.

The German headquarters have been awarded the "DGNB Zertifikat in Gold" certificate for sustainable administrative and office buildings. This certificate assesses the building's economic, sociocultural, functional and ecological quality and awards the "Gold" qualification for a compliance level of over 65%. The building is managed by the owner with special attention to sustainability criteria, adopting measures to guarantee it and ensuring reasonable use on the part of users. These measures range from waste management and water saving to addressing issues of health and well-being at work.

The London office has an energy performance certificate with a high grade "B" (where A+ is the top score given to buildings with emissions of below zero down to grade G for less efficient buildings according to the criterion of CO_2 emission).

The table below shows the main consumptions of the minimum scope and their change on the previous year:

Energy consumption	2020	2021	2022	Change 21-22
Diesel consumption (l)*	26,553.79	50,965.71	54,445.70	**+7%**
Electricity consumption (kWh)**	634,496.04	693,458.75	761,367.44	**+10%**

*Italy is excluded from the figures reported in 2021 and 2022 and Switzerland is excluded in 2022. Natural gas consumption can be regarded as negligible, since it is only used in heating the London building and the consumption attributable to the office of Alantra UK CF is 0.03 kWh p.a. *The figure was calculated through the estimate for the offices in Spain and USA. ** The figure was calculated through the estimate for the offices in France, UK CPAI and USA. To quantify annual consumption in Spain, the figures for the first 3 quarters of 2022 and the last quarter of 2021 were used.*

The main energy consumed is electricity, with diesel used for heating at some offices and there was an increase with the general return to the offices. It should be noted that 100% of electricity consumed at the Madrid offices and 41% of the electricity consumed at the German offices is renewable.

As regards materials consumption, the main material used is paper because of the nature of the business. That is why a number of different initiatives have been developed at Alantra to reduce paper consumption. At the Madrid office, accounts are kept by department for the expense of paper and other materials. In addition, the printers have personal codes for each employee to record their use, which results in a reduction in paper consumption.

The Boston office continues with the initiative undertaken in 2020 to effectively replace all expense reports which used to be printed and signed for the corresponding authorizations with an electronic format.

The London office is raising awareness about reducing paper use, for example by avoiding printing documents and using digital tools to present reports.

Water and paper consumption is shown below:

Water and paper consumption	2020	2021	2022	Change 21-22
Paper (kg)	11,366.98	8,591.41	5,381.25	**-37%**
Water (m^3) *	7,703.97	8,471.49	9,091.38	**+7%**

*Italy is excluded from the figures reported in 2021 and 2022 and Switzerland is excluded in 2022. * The figure was calculated through the estimate for the offices in France, UK CPAI and USA. To quantify annual consumption in Spain, the figures for the first 3 quarters of 2022 and the last quarter of 2021 were used.*

In 2022, despite the return to the office, some offices kept the partial remote working system and paper consumption fell sharply, by 37%, which showed Alantra employees' awareness and good practices of rational paper consumption. The crisis in supplies and the increase in prices also had an impact. Another factor to be considered is the improvement in reporting the figure, since real, more detailed information was obtained in regard to the paper consumed during the year.

On the other hand, water consumption increased, mainly due to the return to the offices and the adoption of intensive self-protection practices against COVID-19, such as frequent hand-washing and cleaning of surfaces which was maintained for part of the year.

7.1.1.2 Circular Economy

Because of the nature of its businesses, Alantra has a less of an environmental impact than companies in industrial sectors. Nonetheless, we believe that the financial sector also has a fundamental responsibility which is specifically to support the circular economy through investments and to advise and finance companies which adopt a more sustainable approach to production and consumption.

At Alantra, waste undergoes integrated treatment for its recycling. We have two companies that help us with recycling at the Madrid office and there are similar waste management initiatives at the group's other offices. On the one hand, confidential paper is destroyed and recycled and, on the other, rubbish, toner, batteries, metal, cardboard, organic waste, plastic, paper and glass are recycled separately.

At the Paris office, Alantra has an environmental protection certificate, precisely for its work on recycling paper.

CERTIFICAT DE
SAUVEGARDE
ENVIRONNEMENTAL

At the Madrid office, in the active policy for the responsible management of the waste generated at the building and its recycling, measures have been implemented, such as the introduction of new ways of separating waste at source.

At the office in Germany, an initiative was taken which conforms with the principles of the Circular Economy to maintain the value of the materials and resources used, through the organization of a collaborative market for the reutilization of electronic equipment (screens, keyboards, computers) in good condition amongst the different participants who donate the equipment they no longer use so that others can make use of it.

Waste	2020	2021	2022	Change 21-22
Paper (kg) *	9,656.29	11,714.12	16,124.20	**+38%**
Toner (kg) **	128.30	97.34	81.10	**-17%**
Batteries (kg) ***	24.15	5.81	5.60	**-4%**
WEEE (Waste from electrical and electronic equipment) (kg)	300.00	40.92	800.00	**+ >100%**

*Italy is excluded from the figures reported in 2021 and 2022 and Switzerland is excluded in 2022. *The figure was calculated through an estimate in the case of the UK CF offices. ** The figure was calculated through an estimate in the case of the UK CPAI offices. *** The figure was calculated through an estimate in the case of the office in USA, Germany and France.*

The notable reduction in the collection of toner waste coincides with the decrease in paper consumption mentioned in the above section, again illustrating the good printing practices followed by Alantra's employees. Moreover, apart from being related to the return to the offices, the increase in waste paper shows employees' awareness of recycling and the cumulative removal of this type of waste.

Waste generated from batteries is residual and continues on a downward trend. There was a significant increase in waste from electrical and electronic equipment, which is due to the cumulative nature of this type of removal of waste equipment with a long useful life.

7.1.1.3 Greenhouse gas emissions and action plan against Climate Change

At Alantra we are convinced that we are moving towards a more sustainable economy and that we must consider our own impact on climate change and our need to respond. This has led us to foment greater awareness, to aspire to reducing our own footprint, and to carefully monitor environmental goals in the countries where we operate.

Alantra's carbon footprint comprises the following elements:

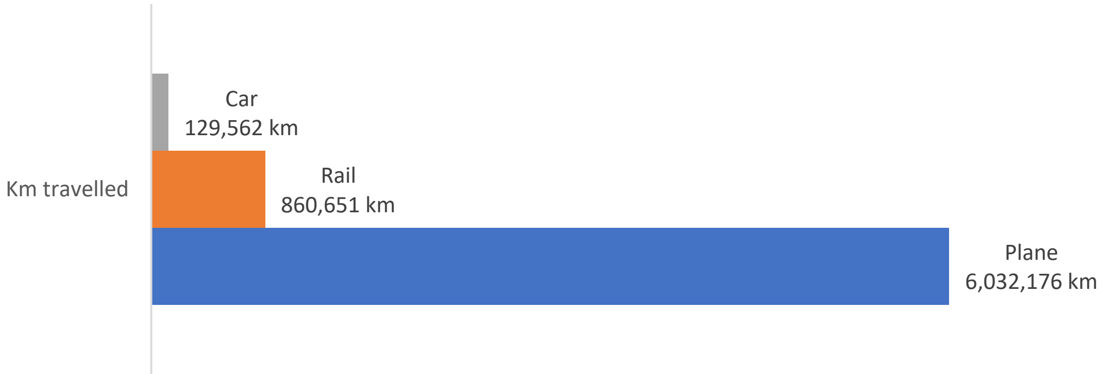
- **Scope 1:** Consumption of fuel and refrigerant gases at offices.
- **Scope 2:** Electricity consumption at offices.
- **Scope 3:** Staff travel for work.

The emissions in scopes 1 and 2 are associated with consumption at the buildings where Alantra's offices are located and minimizing them depends on the result of the energy efficiency measures implemented at each of them.

The element with the greatest impact on the corporate carbon footprint is that of scope 3, stemming from staff trips for face-to-face meetings, sales visits and business trips for other reasons. Aware of this, Alantra has promoted the use of electronic videoconferencing for meetings and has generally adopted a culture of responsibility in relation to business trips.

Moreover, Alantra's offices are located strategically in the cities where they are found and this contributes to the use of public transport to get to work being preferred. Measures have recently been implemented to enhance mobility, such as bicycle parking at the Boston and Madrid offices and electric chargers for hybrid and electric vehicles.

The recovery of international mobility after the situation of the previous years has contributed to an increase in travel and, with it, in related emissions. That is why the emissions of Scope 3 doubled. However, monitoring the impact associated with travel improved, as is well reflected in the availability of specific reports on impact provided by travel service providers. In corporate travel, rail was widely used, outstripping the use of the car in terms of kilometres travelled, and it was consolidated as an alternative with a lower carbon footprint impact and was extensively used by Alantra's employees.



Similarly, with the return to the office, the increase in energy consumption observed above was reflected, with the corresponding increase in the emissions of scope 1 and 2.

Carbon footprient – GHG emissions	2020	2021	2022	Change 21-22
Scope 1 (ton. $CO_{2\ eq}$)	67.61	125.17	167.99	**+34%**
Scope 2 (ton. $CO_{2\ eq}$)	96.65	107.87	122.86	**+14%**
Scope 3 (ton. $CO_{2\ eq}$)*	292.52	474.91	1,161.6	**+145%**

*Italy is excluded from the figures reported in 2021 and 2022 and Switzerland is excluded in 2022. *The figure for km by car was calculated through an estimate in the case of Spain and USA.*

The European Parliament and Commission's Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 form part of the Energy Union's strategy and of EU application of the Paris Agreement. This agreement establishes a general framework to prevent dangerous climate change. The initial goal is to keep global warming way below 2ºC and then to work towards limiting it to 1.5ºC. It also aims to boost countries' capacity to address the effects of climate change and to support them in their efforts.

In certain regions where Alantra operates, there are specific policies with precise goals for climate change, with the intention of speeding up decarbonisation in the next ten years prevailing in all of them. Although we have no specific targets for the reduction of emissions, we are committed to contributing to state objectives in each of the regions we are present. Thus:

- In Spain, the national goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are established by law at a 20% reduction by 2030 from 1990 levels. The goal was set in 2020 and is an increase in Spain's climate ambitions and an alignment with the European Union's targets. It is also a response to the Paris Agreement.
- The United Kingdom aims to reduce greenhouse gases by 61% by 2030, in comparison with 1990 levels, and at the end of 2020 its government expressed its desire to go further and reach up to 69%, which represents a 50% increase in the decarbonisation rate in the next decade.
- The state of Massachusetts, where Alantra's head office in the United States is located, has a goal to reduce emissions to 85% below 1990 levels, and aims to reach net zero GHG emissions in 2050. The state also has legal targets to reduce GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels in 2050.

- Germany has a policy to reduce emissions by a minimum of 55% by 2030 from 1990 levels, according to a joint decision shared by the European Union Member States (Effort Sharing Decision - ESD). The first national law on climate, passed in 2019, announced the reduction targets for individual sectors up until 2030, which are in line with European plans for the reduction of greenhouse gases. The country aims to reach emission neutrality ("net zero") in 2050.

- France continues to aim to be carbon neutral by 2050 but its goal of a 40% reduction by 2030 is still a long way off the 55% target set by the European Union.

7.1.2 Indirect impact

Alantra also has a significant indirect impact on the fight against climate change through its activity with clients, investors or portfolio investment companies. Through advice and investment management with an environmental responsibility perspective, we are contributing to sustainable development goals.

Alantra's indirect impact mainly resides in the value generated by the company that reverts to society.

The social impact is measured directly in employees but also in the other interest groups through the provision of advisory services and asset management as they turn into the development of client's projects and in the stimulation of the local economies in which suppliers and shareholders operate.

The debt fund management activity and the advisory service in debt transactions also has an indirect impact on society as these activities provide access to credit for business projects which, because of their characteristics, have difficulties in opting for bank financing.

7.1.2.1 Advice on investments with an environmental impact

Some examples of operations which have an indirect impact are:

- Alantra acted as the Sugal Group's sole financial advisor in sustainable long-term financing of €120m euros for a major Portuguese producer of tomato paste. The financing is subject to ESG principles and price-fixing is linked to the achievement of certain ESG KPIs.

- Alantra acted as Sole Global Coordinator in Enerside's IPO of 35 million euros in the BME Growth market. Enerside Energy is a fast-growing photovoltaic solar platform with a global presence, based in Barcelona, Spain, and specializing in the development, construction and maintenance of renewable energy projects. Enerside Energy went public on 4th March, at a price of €5.46 per share and with market cap. of €204m.

In the asset management division, Alantra has a joint ESG policy for the different vehicles and asset classes. The different management teams take into account environmental, social and governance aspects in the due diligence procedures prior to taking investment or divestment decisions. The risks and performance in the ESG field are monitored during the life of the investments. More specifically, this year:

- In the EQMC and QMC III management teams, the investment process contemplates a rigorous risk policy in environmental matters, with a social and governance impact, which falls within its own ESG policy. In the process of studying new investments, both funds use a tool developed internally that analyses more than 30 ESG key performance indicators, observes an improvement in the last three years and compares them with the indicators of their competitors in the industry and with other listed companies in their investment universe. In all its investments, the team performs a specially detailed analysis of a set of key aspects according to materiality for the investments, notable amongst which are the levels of greenhouse gas emissions, the circular economy, the level of commitment, diversity and decent pay for staff, alignment of managers' interests with their stakeholders and transparency in communication. This makes it possible to identify areas of improvement in ESG policy and to collaborate with investees' management teams in establishing goals and in their active monitoring. The EQMC and QMC III management teams continue to collaborate with the managerial teams of investee companies in the design of their ESG policy and/or definition of their medium-term improvement goals in the matter.

- Alantra Private Debt has promoted three private debt funds since it was incorporated in 2015, two corporate debt funds and a real estate debt fund, through which it has sealed a total of 34 financing transactions to date. The object of these funds is to facilitate access to flexible financing, as an alternative to bank debt, mainly for Spanish small and medium-sized enterprises, thus benefitting their growth plans and, where relevant, their internationalization plans.

  Alantra Private Debt has included Alantra Asset Management's responsible investment policy in its investment process and has added the exclusion of restricted sectors (such as tobacco, alcoholic beverages, casinos and arms) and the identification of certain KPIs related to ESG to its funds' investment policy.

  Alteralia Real Estate granted a green loan to erect a building that will meet the highest certification according to BREEAM, guaranteeing the sustainable nature of the project, through energy efficiency and protection of the environment. This property will have 35,000 square metres and will be located in Jundiz (Alava), one of the key spots in the north of Spain for logistics and manufacturing.

- For its part, Alantra Private Equity continues to manage its portfolio in line with ESG aspects throughout the investment cycle, as established in its Responsible Investment Policy. In 2022 it published its sustainability report, which included the whole of the portfolio managed for the first time, describing the achievements obtained and the evolution of the integration of sustainability in investment activity, extendible to the activities conducted by each of the investee companies.

7.1.2.2 Energy transition fund - Klima

Klima Energy Transition Fund ("Klima"), the fund launched in 2020 by Alantra in collaboration with Enagás, reached 210 million euros at the end of 2022, outstripping its initial target of 150 million euros and the hard-cap of 200 million euros. It has a diversified high-quality investor base which includes institutional investors, energy companies, European public institutions and family offices.

Klima is an Article 9 fund in the sense of the SFDR, also called a "Dark Green Fund", i.e. its goal is sustainable investment. The fund contributes to the environmental targets defined according to European Taxonomy of mitigating climate change, adapting to climate changes, transition towards a circular economy and prevention and control of pollution. In forming its portfolio, Klima assesses and certifies with a third party the alignment of companies' activities with these targets.

Klima acquires minority holdings in companies with high growth potential in energy transition sectors, such as low carbon solutions, intelligent electrical networks, energy storage, renewable energies and enabling technologies, digitalization of the entire energy equation, energy efficiency in sectors difficult to abandon, and sustainable transport.

Klima's team is committed to sound governance practices and is incentivized to promote contribution to the climate. Good governance is guaranteed by designated ESG managers, responsible for implanting responsible investment directives and for coordination with investees. Sustainability risks are considered in the fund's decision-making and ESG aspects are integrated throughout the investment cycle.

7.1.2.3 Alantra Solar – Alantra Desarrollo Solar SCR and N-Sun Energy

Alantra Solar manages several vehicles aimed at investment in solar energy infrastructure opportunities in Europe. The first vehicle, Alantra Desarrollo Solar SCR, has a size of €40m and its strategy is based on investment in the acquisition of diversified photovoltaic assets, all at an advanced stage of development.

Recently, Alantra's alliance with Solarig signed at the end of 2021 materialized with the launch of a vehicle with capacity of 1.9 GW and investment of €1,700m. This investment platform, called N-Sun Energy and managed by Alantra Solar, will be environmentally sustainable in compliance with the criteria established by the EU Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852). The project, which will start to be deployed in 2023, will comprise a portfolio of over 50 photovoltaic plants in Spain and Italy. It is estimated that, in operation, they will generate 2.7 GWh per year (equivalent to the annual consumption of 800,000 homes).

The multidisciplinary team of professionals that form part of Alantra Solar has extensive experience of over 15 years in the photovoltaic solar energy sector. Alantra Solar's team has a long record, having invested over €600m in the sector, and has acquired and developed assets with a total capacity of over 3GW in Europe and United States.

7.2 Direct Impact

7.2.1 Social Impact

FY	Present in	Employees	Partners	Share-holders at 31/12	Clients	Collaborators from
2022	18 countries	711	107	2.953	100+	10+ entities
2021	18 countries	657	98	2.877	100+	10+ entities

FY	Generation of tax obligations	Salaries	Dividends paid to shareholders	Payments to suppliers	Donations
2022	€73.3m	€129m	€33.6m	€33.2m	over €108k
2021	€62.3m	€173m	€28.5m	€33.4m	over €30k

Investment Banking	Asset Management	Credit Portfolio Advisory
137 transactions in 2022 for a volume of over €8.5bn	€15.8bn assets in 2022 under management in conjunction with Strategic Partners	59 transactions in 2022 for a volume of over €25.2bn

Alantra's values are focussed on people. Here, we seek qualified committed professionals and, consequently, talent management, training, assessment and careers have great importance. We aspire to offer the best service to our clients and investors with good credentials and investment backgrounds, and we measure the impact our activity directly has on society with our tax contribution, collaborating with universities to integrate our young people through a voluntary social commitment. Moreover, we find business for our suppliers, also applying criteria of excellence and efficiency. In addition, our dividend policy is attractive to shareholders.

7.2.1.1 Talent management

a) Employees and contracts

Of Alantra's total workforce, 92% work under indefinite contracts and the average length of our staff's service is 4.07 years. The latter figure is naturally biased because of the growth of the firm and the young people joining the company (under-30s have less than two years of seniority, while the over-50s have an average of over 8 years).

Employees	Gender		Age			Professional category		
	Men	Women	<30	30-50	>50	Executive	Degree Holder	Administrative
2021	489	168	256	340	61	49	559	49
2022	521	190	260	366	85	59	598	54
Var.	7%	13%	7%	5%	31%	20%	7%	10%

Workforce as of 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2022 by gender, age and professional category.

Prof. Cat. /Age		Women			Men			
		< 30	30 – 50	>50	< 30	30 – 50	>50	TOTAL
Executive	2021	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	7%
	2022	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	5%	8%
Degree Holder	2021	8%	9%	1%	29%	34%	4%	85%
	2022	10%	9%	1%	28%	32%	5%	84%
Administrative	2021	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%	8%
	2022	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	8%
TOTAL	**2021**	**10%**	**13%**	**2%**	**29%**	**39%**	**7%**	**100%**
	2022	**11%**	**14%**	**2%**	**28%**	**36%**	**9%**	**100%**

Percentage of employees by professional category, gender and age as of 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2022.

Employees by country	**2021**			**2022**			**Difference**
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Germany	30	9	39	31	11	42	3
Austria	3	1	4	2	1	3	-1
Belgium	4	-	4	2	-	2	-2
China	5	4	9	12	6	18	9
Denmark	5	1	6	5	1	6	0
United Arab Emirates	3	-	3	5	-	5	2
Spain	204	82	286	208	92	300	14
United States	43	7	50	43	8	51	1
France	28	9	37	39	11	50	13
Greece	-	2	2	12	6	18	16
Hong Kong	1	-	1	-	-	-	-1
Ireland	1	-	1	9	1	10	9
Italy	19	4	23	29	8	37	14
Netherlands	2	-	2	5	-	5	3
Portugal	1	-	1	5	1	6	5
United Kingdom	123	45	168	97	41	138	-30
Sweden	7	3	10	10	2	12	2
Switzerland	10	1	11	7	1	8	-3
TOTAL	**489**	**168**	**657**	**521**	**190**	**711**	54

Workforce as of 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2022 by gender and country.

Contracts	**2021**	**2022**	**% Change**
Indefinite contract	565	651	15%
Temporary contract	83	46	-45%
Commercial contract	9	14	56%

Workforce as of 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2022 by type of contract.

Contracts	**2021**		**2022**	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Indefinite contract	411	140	474	177
Temporary contract	62	21	34	12
Commercial contract	5	1	13	1

Annual averages for 2021 and 2022 by gender and type of contract.

Contracts	2021			2022		
	<30	30-50	>50	<30	30-50	>50
Indefinite contract	161	336	54	218	356	77
Temporary contract	78	3	2	42	4	0
Commercial contract	-	4	2	-	6	8

Annual averages for 2021 and 2022 by age and type of contract.

Contracts	2021			2022		
	Executive	Degree Holder	Administrative	Executive	Degree Holder	Administrative
Indefinite contract	44	459	48	56	542	53
Temporary contract	-	80	3	-	45	1
Commercial contract	3	3	-	3	11	-

Annual averages for 2021 and 2022 by professional contract and contract type.

Dismissals	Gender		Age			Professional Category		
	Men	Women	<30	30-50	>50	Executive	Degree Holder	Administrative
2021	17	8	8	16	1	-	24	1
2022	16	7	7	12	4	-	19	4

Dismissals as of 31/12/2021 and 31/12/2022 by gender, age and professional category.

b) Remuneration

At Alantra we have an employee remuneration system composed of two types of payment: fixed remuneration and variable remuneration. Taking into account criteria of competitiveness in the labour market, fixed remuneration is established on the basis of each employee's professional category, their professional experience and responsibility and functions to be performed. Variable remuneration is determined by the profitability of each business and the employee's contribution to it, their contribution to revenue sustainability and their professional projection, using a structured system of periodic performance assessment. As a general rule, starting from percentages of the result by division for variable payments, the company establishes the distribution between the members of the division discretionally, on the basis of the said criteria. In the service divisions where there is no revenue, variable remuneration is fixed discretionally. In any event, in determining variable remuneration the limiting principles applicable according to current legislation are taken into account.

The Alantra Group's remuneration policy supports development and long-term careers and is supervised by the Appointments and Remuneration Committee.

All the professionals in the Group obtain a higher salary than in the Collective Agreement for Offices and the Agreement for Consultancy Firms applicable in Spain and all of them receive remuneration higher than each country's minimum wage. Only interns and employees with work experience contracts are paid at the salary fixed in the agreement.

The tables below show (in thousands of euros) the average salary scales by category, gender, age range, country and segments into which the Group is organized (as established in Note 28 of the financial report). The remuneration of the executive chairman was eliminated from these calculations. His remuneration is detailed in the annual remuneration report and in the financial reports for 2022.

Average remuneration 2021	Women			Men			Salary gap		
	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50
Executive	-	846	155	-	813	969	-	-4%	84%
Degree Holder*	65	139	103	83	268	443	22%	48%	76%
Administrative	45	48	61	-	31	-	-	-56%	-

**Degree Holder: This category encompasses posts ranging from analysts to department heads and managers.*

Average remuneration 2022	Women			Men			Salary gap		
	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50
Executive	-	657	-	-	454	467	-	-45%	-
Degree Holder*	55	121	96	68	184	196	19%	34%	51%
Administrative	31	44	41	18	31	25	-72%	-42%	-64%

**Degree Holder: This category encompasses posts ranging from analysts to department heads and managers.*

Average remuneration fixed salary 2021	Women			Men			Salary gap		
	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50
Executive	-	215	155	-	228	205	-	6%	24%
Degree Holder*	43	87	65	49	125	184	13%	31%	65%
Administrative	34	37	47	-	27	-	-	-38%	-

**Degree Holder: This category encompasses posts ranging from analysts to department heads and managers.*

Average remuneration fixed salary 2022	Women			Men			Salary gap		
	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50
Executive	-	218	-	-	220	200	-	1%	-
Degree Holder*	44	91	77	52	125	116	15%	27%	34%
Administrative	26	37	34	18	29	20	-44%	-28%	-70%

**Degree Holder: This category encompasses posts ranging from analysts to department heads and managers.*

Remuneration by country and category 2021	Women			Men		
	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50
Executive						
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	1,505
Spain	-	1,000	-	-	585	529
United States	-	-	-	-	1,622	1,175
France	-	693	-	-	1,121	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	1,215	1,243
Rest	-	-	155	-	1,169	1,317
Degree holder*						
Germany	158	201	-	119	398	202
Spain	45	121	72	59	194	75
United States	63	233	-	96	463	485
France	98	185	-	108	243	1,012
United Kingdom	66	148	108	105	323	431
Rest	77	37	175	73	258	272
Administrative						
Germany	-	69	-	-	-	-
Spain	17	35	57	-	31	-
United States	-	-	116	-	-	-
France	45	105	16	-	-	-
United Kingdom	61	55	-	-	-	-
Rest	-	61	62	-	-	-

**Degree Holder: This category encompasses posts ranging from analysts to department heads and managers.*

Remuneration by country and category 2022	Women			Men		
	<30	30 - 50	>50	<30	30 - 50	>50
Executive						
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	240
Spain	-	625	-	-	562	334
United States	-	-	-	-	262	289
France	-	722	-	-	466	854
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	300	1,237
Rest	-	-	-	-	106	285
Degree holder*						
Germany	119	144	-	89	193	95
Spain	46	111	82	51	144	73
United States	75	194	155	94	208	227
France	49	134	-	55	233	287
United Kingdom	74	130	92	101	266	278
Rest	45	122	107	57	158	237
Administrative						
Germany	-	58	15	-	-	-
Spain	22	34	49	20	29	25
United States	31	-	35	-	-	-
France	28	100	0	-	-	-
United Kingdom	47	56	-	-	41	-
Rest	17	48	64	16	-	-

**Degree Holder: This category encompasses posts ranging from analysts to department heads and managers.*

To interpret the data in the above tables correctly, it should be pointed out that each of the categories indicated (executive, degree holder and administrative) encompasses very heterogeneous professional groups, with very different functions and responsibilities, with very diverse professional profiles and, thus, difficult to compare in terms of remuneration. For this reason, the salary ranges in each category are very wide.

- Administrative: This category includes, for example, executive secretaries in all countries and business divisions, reception staff and cleaning or kitchen staff and people preparing meeting rooms. The salary gap in the framework of this cohort is very wide because the remuneration of this group, largely composed of women, varies a great deal from person to person, since it depends on the specific function, the training required for each post, and experience and commitment.

- Degree holders: This category includes a wide range of people, from interns or people with work experience contracts and no experience to division managers with over 20 years' experience. Although the fixed remuneration salary ranges in this category are assessed by group according to different criteria, there are differences between the different business divisions and countries. In fixed remuneration, the salary gap is also greater in the 30-50-year range because professionals with very diverse ranges of years of experience coincide. In variable remuneration, the gap exists not because of gender or age but because the system for determining the annual bonus is based on a performance assessment system each year, which is conducted by reviewing the factors that concur in each employee every year. In the performance assessment, up to five ranges are distinguished to assess achievement of targets in each category and each range is assigned a proportional part of the variable percentage for the division.

- Executives: This category encompasses all the degree holders that have managerial functions that imply they have powers of representation and management at the different group companies. As in the degree-holder category, variable remuneration also depends on the evolution of each professional's individual performance each year, and on the profitability or evolution of the division or country to which they belong. Thus, the variable remuneration system is meritocratic, and this produces a salary gap between executives which, as in the case of degree holders, does not correspond to questions of age or gender.

c) Organization of work

Without prejudice to any applicable legal or contractual demands, in general Alantra follows patterns of some timetable flexibility which enable our professionals to balance performing their functions with the aspirations of their personal lives.

Although Alantra still does not have a specific policy for disconnecting from work, the Group has a commitment to respect employees' time off, their leave and their holidays.

Other specific initiatives are in place in this respect, such as the invitation to avoid meetings outside usual working hours or facilitating remote working.

Of the total workforce, 2% of employees had part-time contracts. This figure includes people with a working day of less than 100% or with shorter working hours. It includes indefinite and temporary contracts, and work experience and commercial contracts. It does not take into account professionals in training with agreements with universities. The shorter working day is a reflection of the work-life balance and contributes to greater harmony between work and personal life for the people who require it.

	Gender			Age			
	Men	Women	Total	<30	30-50	>50	Total
Full-time	518	180	**698**	272	349	77	**698**
Part-time	3	10	**13**	3	7	3	**13**

Moreover, in Spain lights are automatically turned off at 9.00 pm so that employees leave their posts at this time at the latest. In addition, the promotion of remote working based on autonomy and responsibility enables employees to coordinate their professional life with occasional personal affairs. However, given the Group's activity, the staff has to be available for meetings and calls that may arise in different time zones, which limits the total implementation of work and digital disconnection.

In 2022, as many as 42 employees in Spain took maternity or paternity leave, with a total of 2,047 days, which is a contribution to equal opportunities.

Parental leave taken	Total number of employees	Total number of days
Women	5	472
Men	24	1,575
Total	**29**	**2,047**

d) Organization of social dialogue

Within the minimum scope representing Alantra's business, collective agreements are applied in Spain and France. In Spain, the Collective Agreement applicable to the workforce is the agreement for Offices in the Community of Madrid (except for UDA Real Estate, S.L. and Deko Data Analytics, S.L. which apply the Collective Agreement for Consultancy and Market Research and Public Opinion Firms). At the French office, the National Collective Agreement, SYNTEC, is applied. These agreements cover 49% of the Alantra Group's workforce.

At Alantra Switzerland, employees are subject to Federal Law and, in particular, to the articles concerning gender equality. Article 8 on Equal Rights reads, "Men and women will have the same rights". The law establishes their legal and real equality, especially in the family, in education and at work. Men and women have the right to the same salary for work of equal value.

Lastly, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States are governed by their state legislation to protect their workers' rights and time off.

To date, none of our employees form part of any Workers' Committee or Union.

e) Health and safety

Reflected in its General Code of Ethics and Conduct, the prevention of our employees' risks at work appears as one of the Company's unavoidable ethical principles.

Alantra's employees receive training on safety and well-being at work.

As one of the benefits for employees, Alantra offers medical insurance 50% financed by the Company which also offers cover for the worker's direct family.

Since 2020, there has been a medical service in Edificio Beatriz for basic consultations and emergencies, managed by Quirón Prevención. It is a free service for employees and operates on every working day.

In addition, in Spain Alantra offers all its employees an annual medical check-up, which is performed by Quirón Prevención and highly subscribed to by staff.

The Madrid office offers lunch for staff with varied menus that foment healthy eating habits.

The most common accidents amongst the Group's employees are accidents in itinere. In 2022, there were no accidents involving sick leave at the offices analysed in the minimum scope. However, in Spain, the sick leave of 6 employees with Covid-19 (two women and four men) were considered to be accidents at work because of the time taken off. In 2022 no one took leave for professional diseases in the countries analysed in the minimum scope. Moreover, a total of 16,949 hours of absenteeism were contemplated in the year in the countries in the minimum scope, taking leave for accidents and for illness into account in the calculation.

f) Development of human capital

"Your potential is our ambition and our duty"

- *Alantra webpage*

At Alantra we seek to attract, select and retain the best talent, with value proposals that contribute to people's growth within the company. The Group's success depends on the capacity, development and potential of its professionals. In 2022 a new global head of Human Capital joined the group, with the main mission of developing and consolidating personnel policies in this direction.

Managing talent forms part of our commitment to accompany every professional during their careers so that everyone can reach their maximum potential. At Alantra we firmly believe that, by providing the appropriate tools in a healthy and intellectually stimulating working environment, we help our professionals to feel fulfilled while contributing to the creation of the company, our common project. The pride in creating as compared to working for something already created.

Talent management is a priority for Alantra and our strategy centres on the following mainstays:

- **Autonomy and clarity in the career plan:**

With appropriate accompaniment, Alantra offers its professionals the possibility of designing their professional career within the company. Great effort is made to discover each employee's professional concerns and Alantra is clear to them about what is expected of them and how they can continue to progress.

- **Ongoing training:**

For Alantra, ongoing learning and curiosity are essential elements of personal growth. To this end, it constantly analyses professionals' training needs and offers different formats: i) sharing internal knowledge, ii) contracting training from external suppliers specialized in different subjects, and iii) providing professional coaching sessions.

In 2022, Alantra invested an average of €940.12 on training each employee, in a total of 18,756 hours.

In order to always be up to speed and to respond to the training needs of Alantra's professionals which change with the pace of the market and the new technologies, assessments and monitoring are carried out which help to discover professionals' level of satisfaction. The most successful training areas are related to interaction with colleagues, being able to apply the training in the day to day, competences and the quality of the trainers. In general, the areas for improvement have more to do with employees' desire for more time and exclusive dedication to training.

	Hours of training in 2022		
	Total	Men	Women
Administrative	824.00	40.00	784.00
Degree holders	16,713.00	13,335.00	3,378.00
Executives	1,219.00	1,159.00	60.00
Total	**18,756.00**	**14,534.00**	**4,222.00**

	Hours of training in 2021		
	Total	Men	Women
Administrative	1,306	55	1,251
Degree holders	29,822	23,138	6,684
Executives	1,344	1,275	69
Total	**32,472**	**24,468**	**8,004**

	No. of employees who received training in 2022		
	Total	Men	Women
Administrative	42	2	40
Degree holders	576	445	131
Executives	56	53	3
Total	**674**	**500**	**174**

	No. of employees who received training in 2021		
	Total	Men	Women
Administrative	55	5	50
Degree holders	748	590	158
Executives	51	48	3
Total	**854**	**643**	**211**

- **International mobility:**

At Alantra we understand that exposure to a variety of different experiences contributes to professional growth. That is why Alantra offers and facilitates opportunities in each division at a global level. In financial year 2022 there were several moves between countries within the same business division.

- **Continuous assessment of performance:**

At Alantra we see assessment as a technique aimed at continuous improvement by means of encouraging communication between all the members of the team. It is essential for supervisors and professionals to provide feedback and exchange dialogue and tools to achieve their goals and develop objectives.

The continuous assessment process is critical for the development of human capital. In performance assessment, clear individual objectives, aligned to the business, are established. Constructive recurrent conversations are encouraged between professionals where not only reaching the target is important but also how it is reached.

g) Employment

As is shown in the tables in the “a) Employees and contracts” section, as of 31st December 2022 a total of 711 professionals were developing their professional lives at Alantra. Of these, 27% are women and 73% men; 300 people 31% women and 69% men) are working at Alantra’s offices in Spain and 411 outside Spain (24% women and 76% men).

In 2022, 261 professionals joined Alantra, through the same strategy for attracting, selecting and adding diverse profiles. The new professionals are incorporated with their new capacities as part of Alantra's responsible sustainable growth project.

Gender		Age		
Men	Women	<30	30-50	>50
188	73	174	74	13
261		261		

h) Diversity, inclusion and accessibility

As declared in the Alantra Group's Code of Ethics, the organization's ethical principles, good corporate governance and professional ethics are the cornerstones of its activity. Every action must be guided by these ethical standards, amongst which are personal and professional honesty, familiarity with and respect for applicable regulations, equal opportunities and non-discrimination between clients and, in general between people, and respect for people, in such a way that harassment, abuse, intimidation, lack of respect or consideration or any type of physical or verbal aggression are unacceptable and are neither permitted or tolerated at work.

Training in this is being prepared for all Alantra's staff.

- **Diversity:**

At Alantra, as a highly internationalized company in its operations and established in numerous countries with different cultures, diversity is an undeniable value, recognized and useful for the provision of advisory and management services to clients who are also very diverse.

Alantra has an Equality Plan in the corporate advisory sphere in Spain and is preparing a general quality policy for the Group. The policies guarantee respect for diversity at work by applying flexibility measures which make it possible to combine the principles of freedom, autonomy and work commitments with the different professional demands of Alantra's employees. With this policy, action plans are established to promote effective gender equality, guaranteeing their professional development with equal opportunities; in particular, directed at increasing the number of women on our staff through positive actions that favour the incorporation of women and the promotion of women to more senior posts where there is scant or no female presence.

The Group's Board of Directors is 33% formed by women.

Moreover, we have professionals of 42 different nationalities, represented by both genders, multiple races and a diversity of age and cultural origins. In this environment, the principle of equal opportunities is of key importance at all the stages of the selection processes.

Although our workforce continues to be predominantly male, this is not the result of any implicit bias in the selection or evaluation processes. We believe that the trend is towards a change in this respect. Thus, according to a study by Oliver Wyman, the percentage of women in leadership in finance, 20% in 2020, has doubled since 2003. At Alantra, we have also witnessed this trend and women currently account for 27% of staff.

Alantra has a whistleblowing channel that serves to detect any circumstance that might imply discrimination, abuse of authority, sexual, labour or any other type of harassment and any other type of abusive treatment. Reports are channelled by email (whistleblowing@alantra.com) and received by the Group's Risks and Regulatory Compliance Director who would follow a protocol with due guarantees to process the matters raised. The whistleblowing channel is not only open to staff but also to other interest groups and its existence is made public through internal communications and the Alantra webpage.

In 2022, no report was made through the channel and the company has been implementing measures to detect and, where relevant, correct any situations that might potentially imply some type of discrimination.

- **Inclusion:**

Alantra is part of a collaboration agreement for the integration of disabled people in the labour market. Our commitment facilitates the worker's integration into work, helps in the work of the work instructor, internally supports the integration and promotes the worker's professional career. In addition, we subscribe to the Code of Ethics of the Fundación A La Par and they help us with occasional initiatives for which they are providers (preparation of Christmas hampers,…).

In 2022, within this commitment, a disabled person is employed at the parent company, Alantra Partners. This person already has 3.9 years of service at the company and is on an indefinite contract. Their level of integration is very positive and they have gradually increased their range of functions since they joined.

- **Accessibility:**

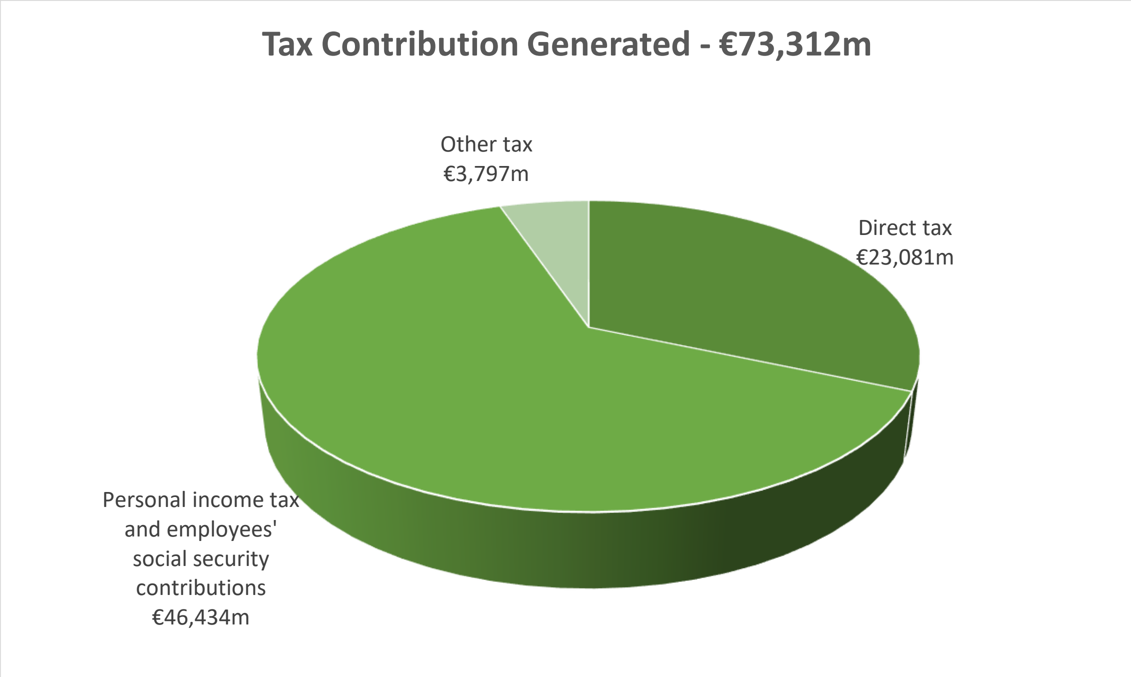
The premises where Alantra is located have measures in place for the access of people with reduced mobility, including ramps, lifts, doors of a suitable size and specially adapted bathrooms.

7.2.1.2 Contribution to social progress

Alantra's activity has an impact and significant value for companies, clients and investors and shareholders through the promotion of responsible sustainable development and its operating excellence. It also contributes with a commitment to solidarity.

a) Tax contribution

With its activities in different countries, by fulfilling its tax obligations, Alantra makes an economic and social contribution in the different territories. This year, the tax contribution amounted to a total of €73.3 million (€62.3 in 2021). Of this amount, 63% (53% in 2021) are withholdings on account of the staff for personal income tax and employees' social security contributions. Alantra paid a total of €50.2 million (€29 million in 2021) in direct and indirect taxes.



b) Commitment to solidarity

In 2022 Alantra continued with its social work and commitment to the community as a reflection of the culture and values that guide its activity.

Alantra and its employees donated over €235,000 for the Ukraine emergency, through not-for-profit entities such as Cáritas, Save the Children and World Central Kitchen.

The sixth edition of Alantra ScaleUp was completed. This is a *pro bono* strategic advisory initiative for companies with strong growth potential to prepare their initial rounds of institutional financing.

The three start-ups taking part were RobinGood, the winner of this edition, which produces and distributes artisanal snacks made by people at risk of social exclusion; Cheerfy, which engages in customer and sales channel loyalty-building for major hospitality brands; and Ladorian, an AI and data analytics company applied to digital marketing for e-commerce. In 2022, through members of its staff who came forward as volunteers, Alantra supported the promotors of these companies in preparing investment theses, defining the financial and business model, and in pinpointing the investor base at which to aim. Moreover, Alantra Germany collaborated with €5,000 euros with “Hilfe für krebskranke Kinder e.V.”, a not-for-profit association that supports children with cancer. Founded in 2007, the association both helps the children and advises and supports their family members affected by the disease.

In 2022 Alantra in the United Kingdom collaborated with Fruidel Limited for an association called Fareshare, which cooperates with food banks throughout the United Kingdom. In addition, in the United Kingdom contributions were made to several not-for--profit entities and organizations through donations for a value of more €1,500 in 2022. Amongst the beneficiary entities are: Shine Ltd, Birmingham Women’s and Children’s Hospital Charity, Human Race

Limited Triathlon, Cure Leukaemia, Centrepoint, Save the Children and Macmillan Cancer Support.

At the Boston office a voluntary action was carried out with Thompson Island Outward Bound, where they foment learning through experience-based education for pupils of all ages and a donation of $2,500 was made. They also donated $5,000 to the not-for-profit organizations Sunflower of Peace and UnitedHelpUkraine, which provide different types of aid for people affected by the war in Ukraine.

In France, our office donated a total of €10,000 to the Paris Institut du Cerveau as aid to neurological research.

c) Collaboration with universities

Alantra collaborates with different universities in the countries where it operates through agreements that encourage young talent to join the company’s staff. Monitoring and specific training schemes are drawn up that vary in each country and graduates who have recently joined the workforce are offered “mentorship” programmes that permit continuous monitoring. This proved to be especially important during the time of remote working.

In collaboration with universities, Alantras takes part in employment fairs, presentations to students about the company and job offers through employment exchanges normally aimed at covering internships or analyst posts.

There are agreements with universities and business schools such as the Frankfurt School and the Goethe University in Germany, Northeastern University in the United States and the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid in Spain. In addition, in the United Kingdom it has programmes with the country’s most prestigious universities.

d) Impact on our suppliers

Alantra has established a set of basic action guidelines so that the acquisition of goods and services is conducted with objectivity and impartiality, avoiding any type of conflict of interest or favouritism in the selection. All acquisitions of goods or contracting of services must be carried out following principles of honesty, integrity, transparency, respect, necessity, suitability, austerity in price and social responsibility and they should be governed by the guidelines specified in the Code of Ethics.

Contracting services or acquiring goods is carried out in accordance with objective criteria, generating equal opportunities between competitors. Moreover, generally speaking, several offers should be valued, except in transactions of a small amount. Suppliers who show a due diligence in sustainability in environmental, social and corporate governance matters are positively valued.

With the contracting of suppliers, Alantra provided a total of €22.8m to other businesses, promoting excellence and the principles of responsible sustainable growth in society. As in the previous year, 83.88% of our suppliers who have the greatest impact on our business are local.

In view of the activity of the Group and its suppliers, standardization or audits of suppliers are not carried out.

7.2.1.3 Value for our clients

Through its activities, Alantra has a positive global impact on its clients and investors, contributing to their development and to the generation of returns.

The asset management division has institutional investors with a global presence, including managers, pension funds, foundations, insurance companies and banks, and public financing institutions. Alantra Asset Management, which subscribes to the UN Responsible Investment principles, seeks minimum risks with maximum returns for investors. The generation of value has an impact on the underlying investor.

The sustainability themes promoted through the Private Equity, Private Debt and Klima Fund businesses were consolidated with growth in the volume of assets managed, reaching €305m. Moreover, the interest of important institutional investors was attracted in the different vehicles managed.

New businesses were launched in the field of sustainability and cybersecurity. In relation to energy transition, in collaboration with Solarig and Amundi, Alantra Solar launched a new 1.9 GW photovoltaic investment with €1,700m in capital to be invested. In conjunction with an international investment team, Alantra launched 33N Ventures, a venture capital manager specializing in cybersecurity to invest in Europe, Israel and USA.

In our Investment Banking division, Alantra has provided advisory services for 137 transactions, with a volume assessed of €8,500m in 2022. The leading sector was technology, which accounted for 30% of our total investment banking activity during the year. The transaction activity in this sector arose in services enabled by technology, software and SaaS, Internet and digital media, and financial technology, amongst others.

During the year 20 professionals joined the company to further specialization in the sector and its products.

The Credit Portfolio Advisory division provided advice in 59 transactions for a volume of over €25,200m, notable amongst which were advice on the sale of an NPL and real estate portfolio in Cyprus for €2,400m, advice to Piraeus Bank in 3 three synthetic securitizations of outstanding loans for a value of €2,700m and an exclusive advisory service to UniCredit in the securitization of an NPL portfolio of €2,200m.

a) Recognitions

Alantra Credit and Portfolio Advisory (CPA) received market recognition as “Advisor of the Year” in the SCI’s NPL securitization awards, after presenting a significant innovation in the European arena for non-performing loans.

As an advisory group, Alantra CPA focuses on five key areas: credit transactions, securitization and guaranteed financing, real estate portfolio transactions, advice on bank regulation and M&As, and strategic advice on credit. Alantra has shown a great capacity to underwrite portfolios and prepare detailed business plans, while understanding investors.

The market recognized EQMC as one of the best equity funds in Europe in the Investors Choice Awards 2022.

b) Communication

Alantra has several channels for communication with clients and other interest groups:

- Alantra's website has a section on investor relations, which includes contact information.
- The website also includes, on every page, a link to the privacy policy where the contact information for the data protection delegate (DPD) can be found. https://www.alantra.com/es/data-protection-policy/
- Employees have the whistleblowing channel at their disposal.
- The regulated companies in the Group have a client assistance department and a regulation for the defence of the client which can be accessed through the CNMV page.

In 2022 no claims or complaints were received by any of the channels mentioned.

7.2.1.4 Value for the Shareholder

Alantra is a Company whose shares trade on the C.A.T.S. on the Madrid and Barcelona Stock Exchanges. Its subscribed capital amounts to €115,894,212 and is divided into 38,631,404 shares, each with a par value of €3. All the shares are of the same class and have the same economic and voting rights. As of 31st December 2022, there were 32,283 shares in treasury stock.

In accordance with applicable regulations and corporate governance recommendations, Alantra permanently offers transparency and full information to its shareholders and investors about its activities and its financial data through its corporate webpage (www.alantra.com). The "Shareholders and investors" section includes information on subscribed capital and the share, financial information, communications to the CNMV on insider information and other important information, information on shareholders' agreements, shareholders with a significant holding, and on corporate governance (general meetings, board of directors, corporate policies and internal regulations).

As a channel of communication with its shareholders and investors, Alantra has placed at the public's disposal a telephone number and an e-mail address for directly contacting the Investor Relations Department, all without prejudice to scrupulous monitoring of the obligations of providing information to shareholders on the occasion of general meetings. The general meetings are always broadcast live through the corporate webpage.

In 2022, the General Shareholders' Meetings, which was held on 27th April 2022, was once again in person as it had been before the pandemic.

Share performance during the year was negative. At the end of 2022, Alantra was trading at €12.05 per share, after falling more than the general index of the IBEX index, which ended the year with a 5.7% loss (vs. Alantra's 21.5% dropback). At the end of financial year 2022, Alantra's market cap. stood at €465m.

As regards the impact the price has had for the shareholder in the long term, Alantra has registered appreciation of around 70.4% (as of 31st December 2022) since it was listed in July 2015, compared with a 27% downturn on the IBEX 35 in the same period.

Alantra follows a dividend policy that involves the payment to shareholders of a significant part of consolidated income each year, consistent with the investment plan.

8. DISCLOSURE IN RELATION TO REGULATION EU 2020/852 ON TAXONOMY

In the framework of the European Green Deal and as part of the EU's Sustainable Finance Action Plan, a European package of regulations has been developed with different legal instruments that aim to reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment, include sustainability in risk management and foment transparency.

The EU Regulation on Taxonomy (Regulation (EU) 2020/852) establishes the criteria for determining whether an economic activity is environmentally sustainable. To date, six environmental goals have been articulated to which an economic activity can contribute to be considered environmentally sustainable and in the future social and governance "taxonomies" will be developed.

In addition, the disclosures that companies obliged to report non-financial information in relation to the proportion of assets and revenues from services and activities associated with environmentally sustainable economic activities are established in its Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178.

The disclosure calendar established by the Delegated Regulation is progressive. In the case of asset management and investment services financial entities, like Alantra, they must disclose the proportion of exposures to eligible economic activities according to the taxonomy from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2023. From 1st January 2024, the indicator to be disclosed will contemplate the economic activities which fall under the taxonomy.

8.1 Applicable regulatory requirement

The content to be disclosed for financial companies is established in article 10, section 3 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178:

"From 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2023, financial undertakings shall only disclose:

a) the proportion in their total assets of exposures to Taxonomy non-eligible and Taxonomy-eligible economic activities;
b) the proportion in their total assets of the exposures referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2;
c) the proportion in their total assets of the exposures referred to in Article 7(3);
d) the qualitative information referred to in Annex XI."

The abovementioned paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 referred to are:

" 1. The exposures to central governments, central banks and supranational issuers shall be excluded from the calculation of the numerator and denominator of key performance indicators of financial undertakings.

2. Derivatives shall be excluded from the numerator of key performance indicators of financial undertakings.

3. Exposures to undertakings that are not obliged to publish non-financial information pursuant to Article 19a or 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU shall be excluded from the numerator of key performance indicators of financial undertakings."

8.2 Disclosure of information on Alantra's environmentally sustainable economic activities in financial year 2022

The analysis conducted by the Alantra Group to examine its assets, in order to determine the eligibility of associated economic activities, contemplated underlying investments and the internal information available on clients and other counterparties.

The limitation of information available from counterparties and clients must be borne in mind. As a result, Alantra has performed the best analysis possible to determine the proportion of eligibility of its assets, taking into account the Q&A documents published by the European Commission in December 2021 and February 2022.

The method for calculating the quantitative indicators started with the identification of exposures excluded from the calculation of the denominator of the proportion of eligible and non-eligible assets:

- Exposures to central governments, central banks and supranational issuers: Assets which correspond to Alantra's tax obligations to the Tax Authority.
- Exposures to derivatives: There are no exposures of this type on Alantra's balance sheet.

The assets were examined by separately analysing asset management activities and investment service activities, as explained below:

- **Asset management:** Investments in financial assets were analysed, determining whether the investment is destined to go to companies which are obliged to disclose non-financial information, according to Directive 2013/34/EU.

  The investment vehicles in which Alantra participates were analysed, along with its invested companies, only analysing the latter's activities if they are obliged to disclose non-financial information according to Directive 2013/34/EU.

  Comparing the companies' activities with the list of eligible activities according to the NACE and to the information available in the corresponding Non-financial Information Statements published on the date this report was prepared, the eligibility of Alantra's investments was determined, weighting the value of the investment with respect to the total investment vehicle in each case, to find the value of eligible assets.

- **Investment services:** The investment service activities conducted by Alantra which are not subject to analysis according to the regulation are excluded: advisory activities in M&As and financial analysis activities in relation to transactions in financial instruments.

  With this, the accounts receivable from investment service activities considered to calculate the ratio are analysed according to the nature of the counterparty, i.e. determining whether they are obliged to disclose non-financial information according to Directive 2013/34/EU.

For the counterparties obliged to disclose non-financial information according to Directive 2013/34/EU, the counterparty's activities were analysed to check whether they fall into the list of eligible activities. This year no eligible activities were detected at the counterparties.

To examine the assets, the assets corresponding to activities of entities of public interest with more than 500 workers (subject to the obligation to publish Non-financial information statements according to Directive 2013/34/EU), checking whether their economic activity is eligible according to the list of activities contemplated in Regulation (EU) 2021/2139, we used the tool implemented by the European Commission for eligible activities called "EU Taxonomy Compass" (available at https://ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance-taxonomy/tool/index_en.htm).

In any event, Alantra aims to continue to improve the analysis of the eligibility of the economic activities associated with its assets, as the information available from clients and counterparties is developed, together with the methodology from the bodies competent.

To comply with Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the activities that contribute to meeting the European Union's environmental goals are reported below:

	Ratio
1. Proportion of eligible assets	**0.18% (*)**
2. Proportion of non-eligible assets	99.82% (*)
3. Exposures to central administrations, central banks and supranational issuers	4.73%
4. Exposures to derivatives	0.00%
5. Exposures to companies not obliged to publish non-financial information	33.18%

(*) With respect to the scope of assets covered: Assets covered = Total assets – Exposures to central administrations, central banks and supranational issuers.

At the end of 2022, the assets on the Alantra Group's consolidated balance sheet in the scope of consolidation amounted to 535 million euros.

1. The proportion of assets associated with eligible economic activities is 0.18%, representing 927 thousand euros. These exposures correspond to the numerator of the "Proportion of eligible assets" ratio.

2. The proportion of assets associated with non-eligible economic activities is 99.82%, representing 509 million euros. These exposures correspond to the numerator of the "Proportion of non-eligible assets" ratio.

(*) The scope of the assets considered to calculate these indicators corresponds to 95.27% of assets, which correspond to assets associated with asset management and investment services activities, excluding exposures to central administrations, central banks and supranational issuers.

3. Exposures to central administrations, central banks and supranational issuers account for 4.73% of total assets, representing 25 million euros.

   The asset scope (excluding exposures to central administrations, central banks and supranational issuers) corresponds to the denominator of the "Proportion of eligible assets" ratio and the "Proportion of non-eligible assets" ratio.

4. There are no exposures to derivatives.

5. Exposures to companies not regarded as entities of public interest or entities of public interest with less than 500 workers account for 34.83% of total assets, representing 177 thousand euros.

To calculate the quantitative indicators presented, the source of the data used was Alantra's accounting information management system.

Alantra's strategy as regards ESG, as described in section 5. Business Environment, is directed at responsible investment adopting an integrated approach aligned with sustainability issues, giving special importance to specific matters, such as environmental impact, sustainable growth and long-term value creation through its activity, adopting an integrated approach aligned with sustainability issues.

It is precisely on the sustainability issues considered that Alantra is working in order to align them with the European Taxonomy framework for environmental sustainability, placing special emphasis on the targets of mitigation and adapting to climate change.

As an example of this, it is worth highlighting Alantra's move towards sustainable investment through the Klima fund, with the group itself investing €6m (3% of the €210m fund), an Art. 9 product with nearly all the underlying assets aligned with Taxonomy.

The objective of the Solar and Klima funds is sustainable investment in innovative technological firms that address decarbonisation of the energy system and the development of electricity generating installations using photovoltaic solar technology. The sector approach includes digital energy, energy efficiency, low carbon solutions, renewable energies and generation, energy storage, the intelligent network, sustainable mobility and the energy markets. The activities of the investee companies are eligible, although they do not fall into the scope of the calculation of the indicator as they are not obliged to disclose non-financial information according to Directive 2013/34/EU.

Appendix I. Contents included in the Non-financial Information Statement: Spanish Law 11/2018 and GRI

Content of Spanish Law 11/2018 Non-Financial Information Statements		Standard used	Page of the Report
Business Model			
Description of the group's business model	Description of the business model.	GRI 2.1, GRI 2.5, GRI 2.6, GRI 2.7, GRI 2.28	Page 7
	Geographical presence. Objectives and strategies.		Page 7
	Main factors and trends that affect future performance.		Page 15
Information on environmental matters			
Policies	Management approach.	GRI 3.3	Pages 11-14
Main risks	Main risks and impacts from the group's activities and management of the same.	GRI 3.3	Pages 10-11
General	Effects of the company's activity on the environment, health and safety.	GRI 2.12	Pages 18-22
	Procedures for environmental evaluation or certification.	GRI 2.25, GRI 2.12	Pages 18-20
	Resources dedicated to the prevention of environmental risks.	GRI 2.25, GRI 2.12	Page 10 and Pages 24-27
	Application of the precaution principle.	GRI 2.23	Page 18
	Provisions and guarantees for environmental risks.	-	Not applicable
Pollution	Measures to prevent pollution.	GRI 3.3, GRI 302-4, GRI 305-5	Pages 21-24
Circular economy and waste prevention and management	Measures for waste prevention and management.	GRI 3.3, GRI 306-3	Pages 21-22
Sustainable use of resources	Water consumption.	GRI 303-5	Page 20
	Raw materials consumption.	GRI 3.3, GRI 301-1	Page 20
	Energy: Direct and indirect consumption; Measures taken to improve energy efficiency; Use of renewable energies.	GRI 3.3, GRI 302-1, GRI 302-4, GRI 203-1	Page 19
Climate change	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	GRI 305-1, GRI 305-2, GRI 305-3	Pages 22-24
	Measures to adapt to climate change.	GRI 305-5, 201-2	Pages 22-24
	GHG emission reduction goals.	GRI 3.3, GRI 305-5	Pages 22-24
Protection of biodiversity	Measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity.	The Company has no direct impact on biodiversity	Not applicable
	Impacts caused by the business.	The Company has no direct impact on biodiversity	Not applicable
Information on social issues and staff			
Policies	Management approach.	GRI 3.3	Page 11-14
Main risks	Main risks and impacts from the group's activities and management of the same.	GRI 3.3	Page 10-11
Employment	Total number and breakdown of employees by gender, age, country and professional classification.	GRI 2.7, GRI 401-1a, GRI 405-1b	Page 28-29
	Total number and breakdown of contract types.		Page 29
	Annual average indefinite contracts, temporary contracts and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional classification.		Page 29
	Number of dismissals by gender, age and professional classification.		Page 29
	Average remuneration gender, age and professional classification or equal value.	GRI 405-1 GRI 405-2	Pages 30-31

Content of Spanish Law 11/2018 Non-Financial Information Statements		Standard used	Page of the Report
	Salary gap.		Pages 30-31
	Remuneration for equal or average jobs at the company.		Pages 31-32
	Average remuneration of directors and managers, broken down by gender.		Note 5.1 of Annual Accounts
	Measures for disconnecting from work.	GRI 3.3	Page 33
	Disabled employees.	GRI 405-1	Page 38
Organization of work	Organization of working hours.	GRI 2.7, GRI 3.3	Page 34
	Number of hours of absenteeism.	GRI 403-9	Page 35
	Measures to facilitate the work-life balance.	GRI 3.3, GRI 401-3b	Page 34
Health and safety	Health and safety conditions at work.	GRI 403-1, GRI 403-3, GRI 403-5, GRI 403-6	Pages 34-35
	Indicators of accidents, broken down by gender.	GRI 403-9	Pages 34-35
	Professional diseases.	GRI 403-10	Pages 34-35
Social relations	Organization of social dialogue.	GRI 403-4	Page 34
	Percentage of employees covered by collective agreement.	GRI 2.30	Page 34
	Balance of collective agreements in the field of health and safety at work.	GRI 403-4	Page 34
Training	Training policies.	GRI 404-1, GRI 404-2	Pages 35-37
Accessibility	Universal accessibility of disabled people.	GRI 3.3, GRI 405-1, GRI 406-1, GRI 2.23, GRI 2.26	Page 38
Eqaulity	Gender equality measures.		Pages 37-38
	Equality plans.		Pages 37-38
	Measures to promote employment.		Pages 37-38
	Protocols against gender and sexual harassment.		Pages 37-38
	Policy against discrimination and management of diversity.		Pages 37-38
Information on respect for human rights			
Policies	Management approach.	GRI 3.3	Pages 11-14
Main risks	Main risks and impacts from the group's activities and management of the same.	GRI 3.3	Pages 10-11
Human rights	Application of due diligence procedures.	GRI 406-1	Page 16
	Measures to prevent and manage possible violations committed.		
	Reporting of cases of violation of human rights.		
	Promotion and compliance with the provisions of the OECD and the UN Global Compact.		
Information on the fight against corruption and bribery			
Policies	Management approach.	GRI 3.3	Pages 11-14
Main risks	Main risks and impacts from the group's activities and management of the same.	GRI 3.3	Pages 10-11
Corruption and bribery	Measures to prevent corruption and bribery.	GRI 2.23, GRI 2.26, GRI 205-2, GRI 205-3	Pages 16-17
	Measures to fight against money-laundering.		
	Contributions to foundations and non-profit entities	GRI 201-1	Pages 39-40
Information on society			
Policies	Management approach.	GRI 3.3	Pages 11-14
Main risks	Main risks and impacts from the group's activities and management of the same.	GRI 3.3	Pages 10-11
The company's commitments to sustainable development	Impact of the company's activity on employment and local development.	GRI 203-1, GRI 413-1	Pages 24-27 and 40-41
	Impact of the company's activity on local towns and the territory.		Pages 24-27 and 40-41
	Relations with local communities.	GRI 2.29, GRI 413-1	Pages 39-41
	Association or sponsorship actions.	GRI 201-1	Page 39-41
Subcontracting and suppliers	Inclusion of ESG matters in the purchasing policy.	GRI 2.6, GRI 3.3, GRI 414-1	Page 41
	Considering in relations with suppliers and subcontractors their environmental and social responsibility.		

Content of Spanish Law 11/2018 Non-Financial Information Statements		Standard used	Page of the Report
	Supervision systems and audits and results of the same.		
Consumers	Measures for consumers' health and safety.	The company's activity has no impact on consumers' health and safety	Not applicable
	System for managing claims and complaints received.	GRI 416-1, GRI 416-2, GRI 418-1	Page 42
Tax information	Profits obtained by country.	GRI 207-4, GRI 207-1	Appendix Annual Report on Investment Services Companies d) and e) of Annual Accounts
	Income tax paid.		Appendix Annual Report on Investment Services Companies e) of Annual Accounts
	Public grants received.	GRI 201-4	Appendix Annual Report on Investment Services Companies f) and Note 26 of Annual Accounts
European Union Taxonomy	Disclosure in relation to the Taxonomy regulation (EU) 2020/852.	At the company's discretion	Pages 44-47