TELEFONICA EUROPE B.V.

Interim Financial Report

June 30, 2022

Contents

INTERIM MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The management herewith submits the Interim Financial Statements of Telefonica Europe B.V. ("the Company") for the half year ended on June 30, 2022.

Result

During the period under review, the Company recorded a **profit of EUR 1,149 thousand** (January 1, 2021 - June 30, 2021: EUR 1,516 thousand), which is set out in detail in the enclosed Interim Statement of Income and Expenses.

The financial margin has decreased, from EUR 2,519 thousand on June 30, 2021 to EUR 2,074 thousand on June 30, 2022, mainly due to lower borrowed and on-lent volumes in average terms.

Operational expenses have increased by EUR 33 thousand when compared to the same period of 2021, mainly due to increases in rating agencies fees, audit fees and others.

Financing Activity

In regular course of business, the Company continued its financing activities by entering into several financing agreements unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by its parent company. The most relevant financing operations formalized during 2022 are the following:

(i) In the short term, the Company continued with its issuing activity under the **EUR 5,000,000 thousand Euro Commercial Paper Programme** and, during 2022, placed among several international investors 17 ECPs denominated in euro for a notional amount of EUR 1,116,000 thousand. The notional outstanding at June 30, 2022 is EUR 916,000 thousand (December 31, 2021: EUR 999,000 thousand).

Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events to be disclosed.

Future developments

Subject to financial market conditions, the Company will continue to seek and prospect for new markets and sources of finance for the Telefónica Group in order to extend its investor base.

Risks and uncertainties

The main risk and uncertainties the Company will face are summarized as follows:

Liquidity and credit risk:

Liquidity and credit risks management is implemented according to the Telefonica Group policies. As of June 30, 2022 the Company has lent the funds borrowed, to Telefónica, S.A. which guarantees most of the external debt subscribed by the Company. However, from time to time the Company could invest funds in other companies within the Group. In addition, the Company holds cash balances in several financial institutions.

In summary, any substantial credit or liquidity risk would be related to credit risk of Telefónica S.A. and its Group.

Interest rate and Foreign Exchange risk:

Currently, the Company lends money to Telefónica S.A. denominated in the same currency although, from time to time the Company may also lend money to other companies within the Group. At present, all loans granted are denominated in the same currency as the funds it raises on the capital markets. Therefore, the Company is implementing a natural hedge and foreign exchange fluctuation in exchange rates have very limited impact on its financial result.
However, the Company may have a limited foreign exchange risk due to the financial margin earned in several currencies different from Euro (mainly GBP, JPY and USD) and cash positions held in foreign currencies (USD, JPY and GBP).

As of today, the Company policy is to hedge any interest rate exposure arising from funding raised, by investing on the similar terms and conditions (tenors and type of interest, whether it may be floating or fixed interest rates). Nevertheless, if that would not be eventually possible, or the management may not consider it appropriate, the Company may look to mitigate any interest rate risk in other ways (by using derivatives or any other suitable instrument), or eventually decide not to hedge it.

No significant impact regarding risks and uncertainties occurred during past financial year.

Existing or worsening conditions in the financial markets may limit the Telefónica's Group ability to finance, and consequently, the ability to carry out its business plan.

The operation, expansion and improvement of the Telefónica Group's networks, the development and distribution of the Telefónica Group's services and products, the implementation of Telefónica's strategic plan and new technologies, the renewal of licenses or the expansion of the Telefónica Group's business in countries where it operates, may require a substantial amount of financing.

A decrease in the liquidity of either the Company or Telefónica, or a difficulty in refinancing maturing debt or raising new funds as debt or equity could force Telefónica to use resources allocated to investments or other commitments to pay its financial debt, which could have a negative effect on the Group's business, financial condition, and results of operations and/or cash flows.

Funding could be more difficult and costlier for the Company in the event of a significant deterioration of conditions in the international or local financial markets due to monetary policies set by central banks, including increases in interest rates and/or balance sheet reductions, and oil price instability, or if there is an eventual deterioration in the solvency or operating performance of the Telefónica Group.

Worsening of the economic and political environment could negatively affect Telefonica's Group business.

Telefónica's international presence enables the diversification of its activities across countries and regions, but it exposes Telefónica to diverse legislation, as well as to the political and economic environments of the countries in which it operates. Any adverse developments in this regard, including exchange rate or sovereign-risk fluctuations, as well as growing geopolitical tensions, may adversely affect Telefónica's business, financial position, cash flows and results of operations and/or the performance of some or all of the Group's financial

indicators.
The beginning of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia opened a period of high uncertainty that, almost five months later, remains unclear. Since then, inflationary pressures have intensified, not only due to the evolution of energy and food commodity prices (remember that Russia is the world's second largest exporter of oil and the first of natural gas, and Ukraine is the European Union's largest supplier of cereals) but also due to the rise in the price of other raw materials (metals) as a result of continued disruptions in global supply chains, In response to this, most central banks have accelerated the pace of monetary stimulus withdrawal, which has dragged down risky assets such as lower-quality credit and stock market assets, further tightening conditions for the global economy. Going forward, elements that could worsen the effects of the current situation would be: escalation of the armed conflict and the persistence of possible political fallout that would delay the resolution of the current supply disruptions and the cutting of key supplies by Russia such as gas that would prolong and amplify the inflation-recession scenario.
So far, our main European countries have been affected through higher commodity prices, as their trade and financial exposure is limited. However, there are concerns about the energy situation for the coming winter should the most adverse scenario materialize.

In Europe, there are several risks of an economic, political and health nature. First, the recent conflict between Russia and Ukraine has caused a major economic disruption which is already reflected in a widespread downward GDP growth revision in the Eurozone countries. The economic impact per country will depend primarily on their trade, financial and, above all, energy exposure. However, the sharp increase in global commodity prices (energy, food and metal) resulting from the conflict, is already having a negative impact on the cost of the household consumption basket and firms' production costs. Furthermore, the conflict has also increased the likelihood of supply disruptions not only for certain goods but has even called into question the security of the continent's energy supply. All of the above would be coupled with existing pre-conflict economic risks such as the consequences of an excessive tightening of financing conditions, both for the private and public sectors, with a negative impact on disposable income that could even lead to episodes of financial stress. The catalyst for this scenario could be either global factors stemming from the impact of the recent rise in inflation and the consequences of the normalization of U.S. monetary policy, or domestic factors such as a the financial fragmentation caused by the process of raising interest rates in Europe or a worsening of fiscal sustainability in a European country, which would affect the economic conditions of the countries in which Telefónica operates.

Spain: there are several local sources of risks. One of them stems from the risk that supply disruptions will have a more persistent negative economic impact than expected in the case of, for example, supply chains and high commodity prices, prolonging the inflationary episode with a deeper impact on household income. Secondly, there is a risk regarding the execution of the Next Generation European funds (NGEU) and the necessary reforms in order to continue accessing them, given the high level of parliamentary fragmentation and the lack of agreement on key issues. Third, as one of the most open countries in the world, from a commercial point of view, being among the top ten countries in respect of capital outflows and inflows globally, any situation of protectionist backlash could have significant implications. Lastly, the high public debt levels accumulated are an additional risk in the event of financial stress.

Signing of the interim financial statements

The members of the Management Board have signed these interim financial statements pursuant to their statutory obligations under art. 5:25d(2) Financial Markets Supervision Act. To the best of their knowledge, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company in accordance with Title 9 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and the management board's report gives a true and fair view of the position and performance of the business of the company, and reflects the significant risks related to the business.

Amsterdam, July 27, 2022

/s/

Mr. Carlos David Maroto Sobrado

/s/

Mr. François V. N. Decleve

/s/

Mr. Miguel Angel Contreras Contreras

/s/

Mrs. Ilaria De Lucia

INTERIM BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022
(before appropriation of result)

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

ASSETS	Note	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Fixed Assets			
Tangible fixed assets	1	-	1
Financial fixed assets	2	9,323,481	9,230,671
Total Fixed Assets		**9,323,481**	**9,230,672**
Current Assets			
Loans receivable	3	917,149	1,001,513
Interest receivable		151,303	206,315
Other current assets		1,300	640
Cash at bank	4	4,299	3,384
Total Current Assets		**1,074,051**	**1,211,852**
TOTAL ASSETS		**10,397,532**	**10,442,524**

SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Shareholder's Equity	5		
Issued share capital		46	46
Retained earnings		5,066	2,350
Result for the year		1,149	2,716
Total Shareholder´s Equity		**6,261**	**5,112**
Long Term Liabilities			
Bonds and loans	6	9,323,674	9,230,933
Total Long Term Liabilities		**9,323,674**	**9,230,933**
Current Liabilities			
Short term loans and bonds	7	917,149	1,001,513
Interest payable		149,803	204,331
Taxes payable		7	154
Other debts and accrued liabilities		638	481
Total Current Liabilities		**1,067,597**	**1,206,479**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**10,397,532**	**10,442,524**

INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	Note	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Financial Income and Expenses			
Interest Income		207,044	235,795
Interest Expense		(204,972)	(233,280)
Currency Exchange result		2	4
Net financial result	**8**	**2,074**	**2,519**
Operational Expenses			
Personnel expenses		(94)	(96)
Administrative expenses	9	(493)	(458)
Result from ordinary activities before taxation		**1,487**	**1,965**
Taxation	10	(338)	(449)
RESULT AFTER TAXATION		**1,149**	**1,516**

NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

General Information and Principal Activities

Telefónica Europe B.V. ("the Company"), having its statutory seat and registered office in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under number 24263798 is engaged in holding and financing activities for related companies. The home member state selected by the Company is Ireland. The offices of the Company are located in Zuidplein 112, 1077XV, Amsterdam (The Netherlands). The Company was incorporated on October 31, 1996.

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of 100 shares with a par value of EUR 460 each (EUR 46,000). On June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the issued capital of the Company consists of 100 shares, which have been fully paid and which represent a total paid up capital in the amount of EUR 46,000.

Group Affiliation

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Telefónica, S.A., located in Madrid, Spain. Direct or indirect subsidiaries of Telefónica, S.A. are referred to as related companies.

At June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company does not own, directly or indirectly, any capital stock or other equity interests in any subsidiary.

Basis of Presentation

The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Annual Report and the Interim Financial Report are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Dutch Accounting Standards, as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving').

As most of its activities are carried out in the Eurozone and the Company is domiciled in the Netherlands, the functional currency is the Euro. Therefore, these financial statements are presented in Euro.

Comparison with prior period

In line with more common practice in The Netherlands the balance sheet of last year end is taken up as the comparative balance sheet, rather than the balance sheet as at the interim date of the previous year.

Euro Medium Term Note Debt Programme

In 1996, the Company entered into a USD 1,500,000 thousand EMTN Debt Issuance Programme, arranged by Morgan Stanley & Co. International Limited, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Telefónica, S.A. Under the Programme, the Company may from time to time issue instruments in different currencies up to a maximum aggregate principal amount of USD 1,500,000 thousand. The total maximum aggregate principal amount was increased in 1998 to USD 2,000,000 thousand. In 2000, the total maximum aggregate principal amount was increased to EUR 8,000,000 thousand and finally, in July 2003, the maximum aggregate principal amount was increased again to EUR 10,000,000 thousand. The notes are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The Company has not issued any notes under this programme since 2003. The proceeds of the notes issued are lent to the parent company or to other related companies within the group of the parent company (Telefónica, S.A.).

As at June 30, 2022, the EMTN Debt Issuance Programme includes:

– Euro Notes due 2033	EUR	500,000,000

Global bonds

On September 21, 2000, Telefónica Europe B.V. issued notes for the notional amounts and coupons of USD 1,250,000 thousand 7.35% and EUR 1,000,000 thousand 6.125% due and repaid in 2005, USD 2,500,000 thousand 7.75% due and repaid in 2010 and USD 1,250,000 thousand 8.25% due 2030. These bonds are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the parent company.

As at June 30, 2022, there is only one outstanding note under the programme (USD 1,250,000 thousand carrying a semi-annual coupon of 8.25% and maturing on September 2030) and is quoted in Frankfurt and New York.

Euro Commercial Paper Programme (ECP Programme)

On June 29, 2000, the Company entered into a Euro Commercial Paper Programme with a maximum aggregate principal amount of EUR 2,000,000 thousand or its equivalent in alternative currencies. The Programme was updated in May 2005 and in May 2012, when its maximum aggregate principal amount outstanding (limit of the programme) was raised from EUR 2,000,000 thousand to EUR 3,000,000 thousand or its equivalent in alternative currencies. On April 22, 2016, the limit of the Programme was increased again by fixing this maximum outstanding principal amount into EUR 5,000,000 thousand or its equivalent in the alternative currencies. On December 17, 2019 the Company entered into an amended and restated agreement with no impact on the limit of the programme fixed on April 22, 2016.

The parent company guarantees in an unconditional and irrevocable basis all issues made under de ECP Programme. Notes may have any denomination, subject to compliance with any applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The minimum denominations are EUR 500,000, USD 500,000, JPY 100,000,000, and GBP 100,000. The tenor of the notes shall be not less than one or more than 365 days.

The notional outstanding amount as at June 30, 2022 is EUR 916,000 thousand. In the balance sheet the outstanding ECP issues are stated at their discounted notional amounts and were accounted for EUR 917,149 thousand at June 30, 2022.

JPY Dual Currency Loan

The Company borrowed JPY 15,000,000 thousand in three loans from a Japanese investor with a maturity on July 2037. Under this agreement interests are payable in USD on a semi-annual basis at a fix annual rate of 4.75%.

Undated Deeply Subordinated Guaranteed Fixed Rate Reset Securities in EUR and in GBP

On September 18, 2013, the Company issued two tranches of Undated Deeply Subordinated Guaranteed Fixed Rate Reset Securities (“Hybrids”) of EUR 1,125,000 thousand and EUR 625,000 thousand respectively. A third issue of GBP 600,000 thousand was completed on November 26, 2013.

On March 31, 2014 the Company issued two tranches of Hybrids of EUR 750,000 thousand and EUR 1,000,000 thousand. On December 4, 2014 the Company issued a new tranche of Hybrids of EUR 850,000 thousand.

On September 15, 2016, the Company issued a new tranche of Hybrids of EUR 1,000,000 thousand.

On December 7, 2017, the Company issued a new tranche of Hybrids of EUR 1,000,000 thousand.

On March 22, 2018, the Company issued two additional tranches of Hybrids of EUR 1,250,000 thousand and EUR 1,000,000 thousand.
On March 23, 2018 the company repurchased and cancelled EUR 1,287,400 thousand and GBP 428,500 thousand (equivalent to EUR 490,848 thousand) across four Euro denominated and one British Sterling denominated hybrid securities. On September 18, 2018, coinciding with the first call date, the Company cancelled EUR 473,300 thousand of the EUR 1,125,000 thousand issued on September 18, 2013 carrying an annual coupon of 6.50%. After this cancelation no amount was due from this hybrid securities, since the Company had already repurchased and cancelled EUR 651,700 thousand in a partial repurchase executed on March 23, 2018.

On March 14, 2019, the Company issued a new tranche of Hybrids of EUR 1,300,000 thousand. On March 15, 2019 the company repurchased and cancelled EUR 934,700 thousand of hybrid securities. On May 7, 2019, the Company called (following a substantial purchase event) and cancelled EUR 118,300 thousand of the EUR 850,000 thousand hybrid securities issued on December 4, 2014 that were originally issued with a first call date on December 4, 2019 and carried an annual coupon of 4.2%. After this cancelation no amount was due from this hybrid securities, since the Company had already repurchased and cancelled EUR 145,200 thousand in a partial repurchase (on March 23, 2018) and EUR 586,500 thousand in another partial repurchase (on March 15, 2019). On September 24, 2019, the Company issued a new tranche of Non-Call 8 years Hybrids of EUR 500,000 thousand and carrying an interest rate of 2.875%.

On February 5, 2020, the Company issued a new tranche of Non-Call 7.25 years Hybrids of EUR 500,000 thousand and carrying an interest rate of 2.502%. On February 6, 2020 the Company repurchased and cancelled EUR 232,000 thousand and GBP 128,200 thousand (equivalent to EUR 151,055 thousand) across one Euro denominated and one British Sterling denominated hybrid securities. After the liquidation and cancellation of the repurchased hybrids, and as agreed in the terms and conditions, the Company announced the option to exercise the clean-up call of both series (equivalent to EUR 111,719 thousand). On March 31, 2020, the Company called (following a Substantial Purchase Event contemplated in the Terms and conditions of the instruments) and cancelled in full the total outstanding amount EUR 292,700 thousand of its Hybrids issued on March 31, 2014 with an annual coupon of 5.0%.

On February 12, 2021, the Company issued a new tranche of Non-Call 8.25 years Hybrids of EUR 1,000,000 thousand and carrying an interest rate of 2.376%. On February 15, 2021 the Company repurchased and cancelled EUR 757,600 thousand of hybrid securities and on July 12, 2021 the Company repurchased and cancelled EUR 114,900 thousand of hybrid securities. After the liquidation and cancellation of the repurchased hybrids, and as agreed in the terms and conditions, the Company announced the option to exercise the clean-up call and on September 1, 2021, the Company called (following a substantial purchase event) and cancelled in full the total outstanding amount EUR 127,500 thousand of its Undated Deeply Subordinated Guaranteed Fixed Rate Reset Securities issued on September 15, 2016 with an annual coupon of 3.75%. On November 24, 2021, the Company issued a new tranche of Non-Call 6.5 years Hybrids of EUR 750,000 thousand and carrying an interest rate of 2.88%. On November 25, 2021 the Company repurchased and cancelled EUR 750,000 thousand across two Euro denominated hybrid securities: EUR 323,600 thousand of its Undated Deeply Subordinated Guaranteed Fixed Rate Reset Securities with a first call date on June 7, 2023 with an annual coupon of 2.625% and EUR 426,400 thousand of its Undated Deeply Subordinated Guaranteed Fixed Rate Reset Securities with a first call date on December 4, 2023 and with an annual coupon of 3.000%.

The hybrid securities outstanding at June 30, 2022, amounted a total notional amount equivalent to EUR 7,550,000 thousand. At June 30, 2022 all hybrid securities issued by the Company are listed for trading on the Irish Stock Exchange.

The main terms of the tranches currently outstanding at June, 30, 2022 are the following:

i. EUR 1,000,000 thousand issued on March 31, 2014 and with a first reset date on March 31, 2024 with an annual coupon of 5.875% (ISIN: XS1050461034);

ii. EUR 1,000,000 thousand issued on December 7, 2017 and with a first reset date on June 7, 2023 with an annual coupon of 2.625% (ISIN: XS1731823255). The notional outstanding amount as of June 30, 2022 is EUR 676,400 thousand;

iii. EUR 1,250,000 thousand issued on March 22, 2018 and with a first reset date on December 4, 2023 with an annual coupon of 3.000% (ISIN: XS1795406575). The notional outstanding amount as of June 30, 2022 is EUR 823,600 thousand;

iv. EUR 1,000,000 thousand issued on March 22, 2018 and with a first reset date on September 22, 2026 with an annual coupon of 3.875% (ISIN: XS1795406658);

v. EUR 1,300,000 thousand issued on March 14, 2019 and with a first reset date on March 14, 2025 with an annual coupon of 4.375% (ISIN: XS1933828433);

vi. EUR 500,000 thousand issued on September 24, 2019 and with a first reset date on September 24, 2027 with an annual coupon of 2.875% (ISIN: XS2056371334);

vii. EUR 500,000 thousand issued on February 5, 2020 and with a first reset date on May 5, 2027 with an annual coupon of 2.502% (ISIN: XS2109819859) and

viii. EUR 1,000,000 thousand issued on February 12, 2021 and with a first reset date on May 12, 2029 with an annual coupon of 2.376% (ISIN: XS2293060658);

ix. EUR 750,000 thousand issued on November 24, 2021 and with a first reset date on May 24, 2028 with an annual coupon of 2.880% (ISIN: XS2410367747).

The annual coupon included for all the securities is until the first call date. After that, they will be reset depending on the swap rates as disclosed in each security listed documentation. The securities are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange.

Investments of the Company

Substantially all the net proceeds from the principal or notional amounts obtained or borrowed by the Company under its financing activities have been lent on to the parent company.

Cash flow statement

No cash flow statement is presented in this interim financial report, as the Company's cash flows are included in the consolidated cash flow statement in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company Telefónica, S.A. This exemption is provided in DAS 360.104.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

The accounting principles of the Company are summarized below. These accounting principles have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year unless otherwise indicated.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the presentation currency at exchange rates prevailing at the Balance Sheet date. Any resulting exchange differences are recorded in the Statement of Income and Expenses.

Revenues and expenses in the year under review, which are denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into the reporting currency at exchange rates in effect on the transaction date.

Accounting policies in respect of the Balance Sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at their historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over the expected useful life of the related asset under the straight-line depreciation method. The estimated useful lives are:

Furniture and office equipment: 3 to 5 years

Long term receivables from related companies

At its initial recognition in the Balance Sheet, long term receivables from related companies are measured at its fair value, which is the transaction price plus the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial asset.

Subsequently, long term receivables from related companies are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except where otherwise stated in these notes. Gains and losses are recognized in the income statement when the loans are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is necessary in order to provide the required insight.

Currently the Company doesn't have any subsidiary. All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced would be considered to be a related party. Also, entities which can control the Company are considered to be a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of the Company or the ultimate parent company and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, or indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired, together with receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Current loans receivables and other payables

As from its initial recognition current loans receivables and payables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except where otherwise stated in these notes.

Interest receivables and interest payables

The Company accrues interest income and expenses in the balance sheet current assets or current liabilities, as it is applicable, when such interests are receivable/due according to the terms and conditions of the instruments subscribed. Following an interest payment, the accrual of interest is derecognized (in the same amount) in balance sheet.

Cash at banks

Cash at banks represent cash in bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks is carried at nominal value.

Bonds and loans

At its initially recognition in the Balance Sheet, bonds and loans are measured at its fair value, which is the price of the transaction minus the transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liability.

Subsequently, bonds and loans are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except where otherwise stated in these notes. Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Income and Expense when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Estimates

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of Telefonica Europe B.V. make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the true and fair view required under Book 2, article 362, paragraph 1, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statement item.

Accounting policies in respect of result determination

Interest incomes and expenses

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate includes all fees and basis points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. This includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets or liabilities.

Costs and revenues are recognized in the year to which they refer regardless of when paid or received, in accordance with the accrual basis. Differences between amounts received and paid and the corresponding revenue and costs are recognized under the correspondent caption of financial assets or financial liabilities.

Operational income and and expenses are based on the historical cost convention and attributed to the financial year to which they pertain.

Taxation

Taxation is calculated on the reported pre-tax result, at the prevailing tax rates, taking account of any losses carried forward from previous financial years and tax-exempt items and non-deductible expenses and using tax facilities.

Temporary differences between taxation on the result as shown in the Statement of Income and Expense and the taxation on the fiscal result are added or deducted from the provision for deferred taxation.

Accounting policies in respect of Financial Instruments

General

The information included in the notes for financial instruments is useful to estimate the extent of risks relating to on-balance sheet financial instruments. The Company’s primary financial instruments, not being derivatives, serve to finance the Telefonica’s Group operating activities. The principal risks, arising from the Company’s financing operations are, liquidity, credit, interest and foreign exchange risks. These risks are set out in detail below:

i. Liquidity and credit risk

Liquidity and credit risk management is implemented according to the Telefonica Group policies. As of June, 30, 2022 the Company has invested the funds borrowed, in Telefónica, S.A. which guarantees most of the external debt subscribed by the Company. However, from time to time the Company could also invest the funds in other companies within the Group. In addition, the Company holds cash balances in several financial institutions. In summary, as any substantial credit or liquidity risk would be related to credit risk of Telefónica, S.A. and its Group.

As of June 30, 2022 and Telefónica, S.A. and Telefónica Europe B.V. have been granted the same company credit ratings. These ratings are the following:

- Moody's Investors Services: Baa3 for the long term rating and P-3 for the short term rating. Outlook stable and last review November 7, 2016.
- Fitch Ratings: BBB for the long term rating and F-2 for the short term rating. Outlook stable and last review September 5, 2016.
- Standard and Poor's: BBB- for the long term rating and A-3 for the short term rating. Outlook stable and last review November 20, 2020.

ii. Interest rate and Foreign Exchange risk

Currently, the Company lends money to Telefónica S.A. although, from time to time, the Company may also lend money to other companies within the Telefonica Group. At present, all loans granted are denominated in the same currency as the funds it raises on the capital markets. Therefore, the Company is implementing a natural hedge. Consequently, foreign exchange fluctuation in exchange rates have a limited impact on its financial result.

However, the Company may have a limited foreign exchange risk due to the financial margin earned in several currencies different from Euro (mainly US Dollar and British Pound) and also due to some cash positions held in foreign currencies (US Dollar and British Pound).

Currently, the Company's policy is to hedge any interest rate exposure coming from funding raised by investing on similar terms and conditions (tenors and type of interest, whether it may be floating or fixed interest rates). Nevertheless, if that would not eventually be possible, or the management may not consider it appropriate, the Company may look to mitigate any interest rate risk in other ways (by using derivatives or any other suitable instrument) or eventually may decide not to hedge it.

1. Tangible Fixed Assets

The tangible fixed assets are comprised as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Tangible fixed assets	0	1

The movement in the tangible fixed assets is as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Carrying value		
Balance January 1	95	95
Additions	-	-
Balance	**95**	**95**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance January 1	(95)	(94)
Change for the period	-	(1)
Balance	**(95)**	**(95)**
Net book value	**0**	**1**

2. Financial fixed assets

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Long term receivables from related companies	9,323,481	9,230,671
Financial Fixed assets	**9,323,481**	**9,230,671**

The movement in the financial fixed assets is as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Balance January 1	9,230,671	9,150,280
Deferred Commissions amortization	3,169	9,883
Repayments	-	(1,750,000)
New Loans	-	1,739,800
Foreign Exchange result	89,641	80,708
Balance	**9,323,481**	**9,230,671**

The fair value for the long term receivables from the related companies are not substantially different to the fair value of the long term bonds and loans (disclosed at in note 6), since the terms and conditions of these long term receivables are almost equal to the terms and conditions of the bonds and loans issued.

The calculation of the fair value for the long term receivables from the related companies has been calculated by applying level 2 (of the hierarchy disclosed in note 6) after discounting the cash flows of the loans using an estimated credit spread curve for each applicable currency.

3. Loans receivable

The loans receivable comprises short-term loans due by the shareholder (granted by means of loan agreement dated May 10, 2012) and other related companies (if any) and amounted EUR 917,149 thousand on June 30, 2022 (EUR 1,001,513 thousand on December 31, 2021).

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Short Term Loans to Telefónica, S.A.	917,149	1,001,513
Total loans receivable	**917,149**	**1,001,513**

The fair value of the short term loans to Telefónica does not substantially differ from the book value. Given the short term nature, the impact of the discount is not significant.

4. Cash at bank

The cash at bank is freely disposable and there are not interests obtained from the bank accounts. All the external banks we work with have BBB+ credit rating or higher. The balances on June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are comprised as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Current bank account balances	**4,299**	**3,384**

5. Shareholder’s equity

The movements in the Shareholder's Equity are comprised as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	Issued share capital	Retained earnings	Result for the period	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance as at January 1, 2021	46	2,640	2,470	5,156
Allocation of result	-	2,470	(2,470)	-
Result for the period	-	-	2,716	2,716
Dividend payment	-	(2,760)	-	(2,760)
Balance as at December 31, 2021	**46**	**2,350**	**2,716**	**5,112**
Balance as at January 1, 2022	46	2,350	2,716	5,112
Allocation of result	-	2,716	(2,716)	-
Result for the period	-	-	1,149	1,149
Dividend payment	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	**46**	**5,066**	**1,149**	**6,261**

6. Bonds and loans

The long term bonds and loans balance is the following:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Long term bonds and loans	**9,323,674**	**9,230,933**

The movement in long term liabilities is as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
Balance January 1	9,230,934	9,150,479
Prepaid Commissions amortization	3,099	9,371
Repayments	-	(1,750,000)
New loans	-	1,740,375
Foreign Exchange result	89,641	80,708
Balance	**9,323,674**	**9,230,933**

The fair value of the long term loans and bonds subscribed by the Company at June 30, 2022 totals **EUR 8,862,482 thousand** (EUR 10,271,668 thousand at 31 December, 2021).

The Company calculates the fair value of the long term loans and bonds using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for either: (i) the instruments issued by the Company or (ii) identical instruments to those issued by the company.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar

instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The Company has calculated the fair value for the bonds issued by applying level 1 of the above hierarchy. The bonds fair value has been calculated using the market price at balance sheet date as published at the stock exchange where the bonds are admitted for trading.

The fair value of the Loans subscribed by the Company has been calculated by applying level 2 of the above hierarchy, after discounting the cash flows of the Loans using an estimated credit spread curve for each applicable currency.

7. Short term loans and bonds

As at June 30, 2022, the loans and bonds payable comprises the amount due under the Company's EUR 5,000,000 thousand Euro Commercial Paper Program. The balance on June 30, 2022 totals **EUR 917,149 thousand** (EUR 1,001,513 thousand at December 31, 2021).

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	31/12/2021
EUR 5,000,000,000 ST European Commercial Paper Programme	917,149	1,001,513
Balance	**917,149**	**1,001,513**

The fair value of the short term bonds and loans does not substantially differ from the book value. Given the short term nature of the loans and bonds, the impact of discount is not relevant.

8. Net Financial Result

The Net Financial Result is comprised as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Interest income	207,044	235,795
Interest expense	(204,972)	(233,280)
Currency exchange result	2	4
Net Financial Result	**2,074**	**2,519**

Interest income fully derives from related companies as all loans receivable have been granted to related companies. The 2021 figures include a one-off impact to P&L for the repurchase and cancellation of hybrid securities that took place on February 15, 2021.

9. Administrative expenses

At June 30, 2022 the administrative expenses total EUR 493 thousand (EUR 458 thousand at June 30, 2021). The increase in administrative expenses at June 30, 2022 (when compared to the same period of the prior year) is mainly due to increases in rating agencies fees, audit fees and others.

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Administrative expenses	(493)	(458)
Total	**(493)**	**(458)**

10. Taxation

The tax charge on the profit can be broken down as follows:

Unaudited figures (Euros in thousands)

	30/06/2022	30/06/2021
Corporate income tax 2022	341	-
Corporate income tax 2021	3	449
Corporate income tax 2020	(6)	-
Corporate income tax 2019	-	-
Total	**338**	**449**

The Company is subject to Dutch taxation and tax calculations are made in accordance with a Transfer Pricing report prepared by Ernst & Young.

The main features of this report are the establishment of a minimum financial margin for the transactions registered between Telefónica, S.A. and the Company as well as a capped yearly amount of operational expenses.

The effective and applicable tax rates do not differ significantly from those of previous fiscal year.

The applicable tax rate for the current financial statements is 25.8% (2021: 25%) and the effective tax rate is 23% (2021: 23%).

OTHER INFORMATION

Board of directors

The Company's board of directors consists of 4 directors at June 30, 2022 (June 30, 2021: 4), who don't receive remuneration.

Auditor's report

This Interim Financial Report has not been audited by the external independent auditors of the Company.

Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events to be disclosed.

Average number of employees

During the period under review the Company employed on average 2 persons (2021: 2), none of them working outside The Netherlands.

Amsterdam, July 27, 2022

/s/	/s/
Mr. Carlos David Maroto Sobrado	Mr. François V. N. Decleve
/s/	/s/
Mr. Miguel Angel Contreras Contreras	Mrs. Ilaria De Lucia

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