

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A.

Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (SPAIN)

www.magau.es

INFORMATION DOCUMENT

OCTOBER 3rd, 2019

REGISTRATION OF SHARES

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Content

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE FOR INFORMATION DOCUMENT	5
1 SUMMARY	6
1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A	6
1.2 COMPANY NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE AND REGISTRATION FOR THE SPECIAL TAX REGIME FOR SOCIMI	7
1.2.1 Company name	7
1.2.2 Registered office	7
1.2.3 Data of Registration with the Commercial Registry	7
1.2.4 Registration for the SOCIMI special tax regime	7
1.3 DURATION (ARTICLE 4 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)	7
1.4 COMPANY PURPOSE (ARTICLE 2 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)	8
1.5 FISCAL YEAR (ARTICLE 26 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)	8
1.6 DIVIDENDS (ARTICLE 29 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)	9
1.7 ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND CONTROLLING BODIES	.10
1.7.1 Board of Directors (Article 22, 23, 24 and 25 of the Articles of Association)	. 10
1.7.2 Composition of the Board of Directors	. 12
1.7.3 Directors' Trajectory	. 12
1.7.4 Assessment of the Board of Directors related to Bankruptcy, Liquidation, and/or Fraud Related Convictions	. 14
2 HISTORY AND KEY FIGURES	. 15
2.1 HISTORY OF THE COMPANY	.15
2.2 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	.16
3 COMPANY ACTIVITY	. 17
3.1 SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS	.17
3.2 COMPANY INVESTMENT DATA	.17
3.3 PAST AND FUTURE INVESTMENTS	.17
3.4 BUSINESS MODEL	.18
3.5 DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE ASSETS	.18
3.5.1 Building at Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (Spain)	. 20
3.5.2 Building at Calle Salvago, 2 Málaga (Spain)	. 22
3.5.3 Retail and office units at Calle Alameda Principal, 11 Málaga (Spain)	. 23
3.6 THE MARKET	.25

3.7 INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES	31
3.8 DEPENDENCE ON LICENCES AND PATENTS	32
3.9 INSURANCE CONTRACTS	33
3.10RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS	34
4 ORGANIZATION	. 35
4.1 COMPANY'S FUNCTIONAL ORGANISATION CHART	35
5 RISK FACTORS	. 36
5.1 RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS	36
5.1.1 Cyclical sector	. 36
5.1.2 Risks derived from the possible fluctuation in the demand for properties and their consequent decrease in rental prices.	
5.1.3 Degree of liquidity of investments	. 36
5.1.4 Risk of lack of occupation or activity licence	. 36
5.2 OPERATING RISKS	37
5.2.1 Risks associated with the valuation of assets	. 37
5.2.2 Risk of property damage	. 37
5.2.3 Geographical concentration of product and market	. 37
5.3 LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS	38
5.3.1 Risks related to regulatory changes	. 38
5.3.2 Changes in tax legislation (including changes in the tax regime of SOCIMI)	. 38
5.3.3 Application of special tax regime	. 39
5.3.4 Loss of the SOCIMI tax regime	. 39
5.3.5 Litigation risk	. 39
5.3.6 Lack of liquidity for the payment of dividends	. 39
6 INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OPERATION	. 41
6.1 REGISTRATION WITH EURONEXT ACCESS	41
6.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE LISTING PROCESS	.41
6.3 COMPANY'S SHARE CAPITAL (ARTICLE 5 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)	42
6.4 EVOLUTION OF THE SHARE CAPITAL, INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS	42
6.5 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SHARES (ARTICLE 6 AND 7 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)	42
6.6 CONDITIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF SHARES	46
6.6.1 Transferability of the shares (ArtICLE 8, 9, 10, 11, 31 OF THE ARTICLES OF	
ASSOCIATION)	
7 COMPANY VALUATION	. 48
7.1 RUSINESS DI AN	/1 Q

7.2 COMPANY'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF TRADING	51
7.3 COMPANY VALUATION	
7.4 REAL ESTATE ASSETS VALUATION	55
7.4.1 Building at Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (Spain)	56
7.4.2 Building at Calle Salvago, 2 Málaga (Spain)	58
7.4.3 Retail and office units at Calle Alameda Principal, 11 Málaga (Spain)	60
7.4.4 Real Estate Assets Valuation Summary	61
8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE 2019 INTERIM FISCAL YEAR AS AT 30TH OF JUNE 2019 AND THE ANNUAL FISCAL YEAR OF 2018 AS AT 31ST DECEMBER	
8.1 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019 AND 31ST DECEMBER 2018	62
8.2 INCOME STATEMENT AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019 AND 31ST DECEMBER 2018	64
8.3 PRINCIPLES, RULES AND ACCOUNTING METHODS	65
8.4 SCHEDULED DATE FOR FIRST PUBLICATION OF EARNINGS FIGURES	65
9 LISTING SPONSOR	66
APPENDIX I FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE 2019 INTERIM FISCAL YEAR AS AT 30TH OF JUNE 2019	67

The articles of association included in this Information Document have been translated into English from Spanish version, and their content appears for information purposes. In case of any discrepancies, and for legal purposes, the Spanish version registered in the Commercial Registry shall prevail.

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE FOR INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Mr. José Torres Quesada, president of the Board of Directors, acting for and on behalf of MAQ Administración Urbanas SOCIMI, S.A., (the "Company" or "MAQ") hereby declares, after taking all reasonable measures for this purpose and to the best of his knowledge, that the information contained in this Information Document is in accordance with the facts and that the Information Document makes no material omission.

ARMANEXT ASESORES S.L., declares that, to the best of our knowledge, the information provided in the Information Document is accurate and that, to the best of our knowledge, the Information Document is not subject to any (material) omissions, and that all relevant information is included in the Information Document.

1 SUMMARY

The following is a summary of some of the information contained in this Information Document. We urge to read this entire Information Document carefully, including the risk factors, MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A.'s historical financial statements, and the valuation of both the assets and the Company.

1.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A.

MAQ, is a Spanish company, running under the special tax regime of Sociedad Cotizada de Inversión en el Mercado Inmobiliario (hereinafter "SOCIMI"), equivalent to a Real Estate Investment Trust (hereinafter, "REIT").

The Company was founded on March 31st, 2014 under the corporate name of MAQ Administración Urbanas, S.L. On September 27th, 2018 the Company was transformed from a private limited liability company into a public limited liability company and consequently, it changed its denomination to MAQ Administración Urbanas, S.A. On September 27th, 2018 the Company changed its denomination to the current one (MAQ Administración Urbanas SOCIMI, S.A.).



MAQ owns a property portfolio comprising 2 wholly owned buildings, and a partially owned building in Málaga as stated below:

- Building at Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (Spain)
- Building at Calle Salvago, 2 Málaga (Spain)
- Part of a building at Calle Alameda Principal, 11 Málaga (Spain)

This property portfolio comes to a total surface area of 5,624 sqm, as detailed in section 3.5 of this Information Document.

Company strategy is mainly based on the management and maintenance of its current real estate asset portfolio in order to put the assets towards the best and most profitable use at any given time. Furthermore, the development of strategic plans in the medium term is for the acquisition of building units for their use in the leasing scheme, in commercial prime areas in Málaga (Spain) as well as in other locations of the city suitable for office use.

1.2 COMPANY NAME, REGISTERED OFFICE AND REGISTRATION FOR THE SPECIAL TAX REGIME FOR SOCIMI

1.2.1 Company name

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A.

1.2.2 Registered office

Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (Spain).

1.2.3 Data of Registration with the Commercial Registry

Registered at the Málaga Commercial Register.

Date	April 15 th , 2014
Volume	05264
Book	4171
Sheet	101
Page	MA-00122715
Entry	1

1.2.4 Registration for the SOCIMI special tax regime

On September 25th2018, the Board of Directors approved to be subject to the SOCIMI special tax regime. On September 27th, 2018, the Company communicated to the Spanish Tax Agency its request to the mentioned special tax regime, established in Law 11/2009. This was registered by the State Tax Administration on September 28th, 2018.

1.3 DURATION (ARTICLE 4 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

Article 4. – DURATION

The duration of the Company is indefinite and will start its operations on the incorporation deed granting date.

1.4 COMPANY PURPOSE (ARTICLE 2 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

Article 2. – CORPORATE PURPOSE

The Company's corporate purpose is to carry out the following activities:

- a) Acquisition and development of urban real estate for lease (CNAE 6820). The development activity includes the refurbishment of buildings under the terms established in Value Added Tax Law 37/1992, of 28 December, or any rule that may replace it in the future.
- b) Holdings of shares in the capital of other SOCIMIs or in that of other non-resident or non-Spanish entities that have the same corporate purpose as the SOCIMIs and that are subject to a regime similar to that established for the SOCIMIs with regard to the compulsory, legal or statutory policy of distribution of dividends (CNAE 6420).
- c) Holdings of shares in the capital of other entities, resident or not in Spanish territory, whose main corporate purpose is the acquisition of real estate of an urban nature for lease and which are subject to the same regime established for SOCIMIs with regard to the compulsory, legal or statutory policy of distribution of dividends and which meet the investment requirements referred to in article 3 of the SOCIMIs Law (CNAE 6420).
- d) Holding of shares of Real Estate Collective Investment Institutions regulated in Law 35/2003, of 4 November, on Collective Investment Institutions, or the rule that be replace it in the future.

Direct exercise, and indirect exercise if this is appropriate, of all those activities reserved by special legislation is excluded. If the legal provisions require a professional title, prior administrative authorization, registration in a public register or any other requirement for the exercise of any activity included in the corporate purpose, such activity may not commence until the professional or administrative requirements are complied.

The activities forming part of the corporate purpose may be carried out totally or partially indirectly, by means of participation in other companies with a similar purpose".

1.5 FISCAL YEAR (ARTICLE 26 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

Article 26. – FISCAL YEAR AND PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

- 1. The fiscal year will begin on January 1st of each year and finish on the 31st of December.
- 2. The Board of Directors, within the first three months of the year, shall prepare the annual accounts, the management report and the proposal for the allocation of the result and, if applicable, the consolidated annual accounts and management report. The annual accounts and the management report must be signed by all the directors. If the signature of any of them is missing, it will be indicated in each of the documents that are missing, with an express indication of the cause.

1.6 DIVIDENDS (ARTICLE 29 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

Article 29. – SPECIAL RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS

- 1.- Right to receive dividends. The persons entitled to receive the dividend shall be the ones registered in the accounting records of the corresponding management company of the systems for registering, clearing and liquidating securities (Iberclear, SA, Euroclear, LCH, S.A. or similar) at the time determined by the General Shareholders' Meeting or, as the case may be, by the Board of Directors, for the purposes of the distribution resolution.
- 2.-Dividend enforceability. Unless otherwise agreed, the dividend will be due and payable within one month following the date of the agreement by which the General Meeting or, if applicable, the Board of Directors has agreed to distribute it.
- 3.- Indemnity. If the Company is subject to the special tax of 19% on the amount of dividends distributed to those shareholders with a stake equal to or greater than 5% who pay on dividends at a rate of less than 10%, the aforementioned shareholders will indemnify the Company by reimbursing an amount equivalent to 19% of the dividends received. The indemnity to be paid by the shareholders will be offset against the amount of dividends to be paid to those, and the Company may retain the amount of indemnity from the liquid to be paid as dividends. In the event that the income received by the Company as a result of the indemnity is taxed by the corporation tax at the rate of the general tax, the amount of the indemnity shall be increased to the extent necessary to absorb this tax cost (i.e. to increase to the full amount).

The amount of indemnity shall be approved by the Board of Directors prior to the distribution of the dividend.

4.- Right of retention for breaching of the Ancillary Obligation. In those cases, in which the payment of the dividend is made prior to the deadlines established for compliance with the ancillary obligation, the Company may retain those shareholders or holders of economic rights over the shares of the Company that have not yet provided the information and documentation required in the preceding article 7 an amount equivalent to the amount of indemnity that, if necessary, they should satisfy. Once the ancillary obligation is fulfilled, the Company will reimburse the retained amounts to the shareholder who has no obligation to indemnify the Company.

Likewise, if the ancillary obligation is not fulfilled within the established time limits, the Company may also withhold payment of the dividend and offset the amount with the amount of the indemnity, satisfying the shareholder the positive difference for the latter, if any.

5. Other rules. In those cases where the amount of the indemnity could cause harm to the Company (for example, that derived from non-compliance with the requirement of Law 11/2009 that at least 80% of the income of the tax period should come from certain sources), the Board of Directors may require an indemnity lower than the amount calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article or, alternatively, delay the enforceability of such indemnity until a later date.

6. These ancillary obligations shall not entail any compensation by the Company to the relevant shareholders.

1.7 ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT, AND CONTROLLING BODIES

1.7.1 Board of Directors (Article 22, 23, 24 and 25 of the Articles of Association)

Article 22. – WAYS OF ORGANIZING THE COMPANY

- 1.-The Company will be managed by a Board of Directors.
- 2.- The Board of Directors shall be governed by the applicable legal regulations and by these Bylaws. The Board of Directors may develop and supplement such provisions by means of the appropriate Regulations of the Board of Directors, whose approval the General Shareholders' Meeting shall be informed.

Article 23. – TERM OF APPOINTMENT

The appointed Directors shall hold office for a term of six (6) years, which shall be the same for all of them, without prejudice to their re-election, as well as the power of the General Meeting to proceed with their removal at any time and at any moment in accordance with what is established in the Law.

If, during the term for which the Directors were appointed, vacancies occur without there being any substitutes, the Board may appoint from among the shareholders the persons to fill them until the first General Meeting.

Article 24. – REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD MEMBERS

The position of Board member in its capacity as such is non-remunerated, without prejudice to the payment of fees or wages that could be credited against the Company, due to the provision of professional services or employment relationship, as the case may be, originating in a contractual relationship different from that derived from the position of Board member.

Article 25. – REGIME AND NATURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall be composed of a minimum of three (3) members and a maximum of five (5). The General Meeting shall determine the specific number of members.

The Board of Directors shall appoint the Chairman from among its members and may appoint a Vice-Chairman to replace the Chairman in case of vacancy, absence or illness. It will also appoint the person who holds the office of Secretary and may appoint a Deputy Secretary, who will replace the Secretary in case of vacancy, absence or illness. The Secretary may or may not be a Director, in which case he / she will have a voice but no vote. The same shall apply, where appropriate, to the Deputy Secretary.

The Board of Directors shall meet at least quarterly.

The Board of Directors shall be convened by its Chairman. The Directors constituting at least one-third of the members of the Board may convene it, indicating the agenda, to be held at the place where the Company's registered office is located, if previously request has been sent to the Chairman and he has not convened the meeting within one month, without justification caused.

The convening will be sent by letter, telegram, fax, or any other written or telematic means. The call will be addressed personally to each of the members of the Board of Directors at least four (4) days in advance. The meeting of the Board shall be valid without prior notice when, when all its members attend and unanimously decide to hold the meeting

Unless other majorities are imperatively established, the Board shall be validly constituted when the absolute majority of its members attend the meeting, present or represented. In the case of an odd number of Directors, the absolute majority will be determined by default (for example, 2 Directors must be present on a Board of Directors composed of 3 members and 3 in one of 5).

The resolutions of the Board of Directors concluded by videoconference or by multiple telephone conference shall be valid provided that none of the Directors opposes to this procedure, have the means to do so, and recognize each other, which shall be expressed in the minutes of the Board and in the certification of the agreements that is issued. In such case, the meeting of the Board shall be considered sole and held at the place of registered office.

The Director may only be represented at meetings of this body through another Director. Representation shall be conferred by means of a letter addressed to the Chairman.

The Chairman will open the session and lead the discussion of the issues, giving the floor, as well as facilitating news and reports on the progress of corporate matters to Board members.

Unless other majorities are imperatively established, resolutions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the members attending the meeting. In the case of an odd number of members, the absolute majority will be determined by default (for example, 2 members who vote in favor of the agreement if 3 members attend, and 3 if 5 members attend).

The voting of the agreements in writing and without session will be valid when no Director opposes to this procedure.

The discussions and resolutions of the Board of Directors will be taken to a book of minutes.

Notwithstanding any powers conferred on any person, the Board of Directors may appoint from among its members one or more Executive Directors or Executive Committees, establishing the content, limits and modalities of delegation.

The permanent delegation of any powers of the Board of Directors to the Executive Committee or to one or several Executive Officers and the appointment of the Board of Directors or Officers to hold such positions shall require, for their validity, a favorable vote of two thirds of the members of the Board and will not produce any effect until they are registered with the

Commercial Registry; in addition, it will be necessary to conclude the contract (or contracts) provided for in art. 249 of the Law. In no case may the delegation of the preparation of the annual accounts and their submission to the General Meeting be delegated to the Board, unless it has been expressly authorized by it to sub-delegate them and, in general, the other faculties that cannot be delegated in accordance with the provisions of art. 249 bis of the Law.

The Board may establish an Audit and Control Committee and an Appointment and Remuneration Committee with the powers of information, supervision, advice and proposal in matters within their competence that are specified and developed in the Regulations of the Board of Directors.

Likewise, the Board may set up other committees with advisory functions, without prejudice to the fact that they are exceptionally empowered to decide.

1.7.2 Composition of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company is composed by:

Member	Position
Mr. José Torres Quesada	Secretary
Mrs. María Antonia Quesada Contreras	Director
Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada	President

1.7.3 Directors' Trajectory

- Mr. José Torres Quesada: He studied a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration at Mount Ida College in Newton, Massachusetts, from 1992 to 1996. Later in 1996 he commenced a Master of Science in Administrative Studies at Boston University, where he graduated in 1997. He currently holds several management posts, including:
 - Director at Agricola La Matanza since 1998 where he oversees the planning and monitoring of agricultural activities.
 - Director and Secretary at Spilbo Inversiones SICAV S.A. since 2009, where he is responsible for the company's strategic planning.
 - Director and Secretary at Bizcochero Inversiones SICAV S.A. since 2013, where he is in charge of the company's strategic planning.
 - Sole Director at Invertoque since 2015, where he oversees the steering of the company its strategic planning.

Furthermore, and other than the post as Secretary he holds at MAQ, he is the director of five companies, including:

- o Ibervoip.
- o Avanzada.
- Elastix Europe S.L.
- Sutelinco.
- o Usavoip.
- Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada: He studied a Business and Management Degree at Mount Ida College from 1994 to 1998.

Other than the two current posts he holds, one in MAQ as President, and the other as Director at Agricola la Matanza since 2007, his professional experience is detailed below:

- Sales Representative and Customer Service from 2002 to 2003 at ITS Telecomunicaciones Marbella.
- Sales Representative and Cashier at Banco Sabadell from 2003 to 2006 where he worked covering temporary vacancies that would arise at different branches. Moreover, he trained bank personnel in the implementation of new operative system of Banco Sabadell when branches of Banco Herrero where acquired by the former.
- Sole Director at Invertoque since 2005 to 2015.
- Mrs. María Antonia Quesada Contreras: María Antonia holds a post as Director at MAQ and was also a director of MAQ S.L. since 2014.

Other current positions include being the Director and shareholder of Urbima S.L. since 1989, and shareholder at Invertoque since 2015, where she is responsible for the strategic planning of the company.

Prior work experience is detailed below:

- o Administrator at Administración Quesada Contreras from 1988 to 1995
- Sole Director and shareholder at Picasito y Tete S.L. from 1991 to 1998.
- Business Owner at Administración de Fincas María A. Quesada Contreras from 1988 to 2014, carrying out management and general administrative tasks.
- o Sole Director at Agrícola la Matanza S.L. from 1998 to 2018.

1.7.4 Assessment of the Board of Directors related to Bankruptcy, Liquidation, and/or Fraud Related Convictions

The Board of Directors declares that neither the company nor its directors, nor its executives are or have been involved in historical (at least in the previous past five years), or on-going, bankruptcy, liquidation or similar procedure and also fraud related convictions or on-going procedures in which any person in the management and/on board of the Issuer has been involved.

2 HISTORY AND KEY FIGURES

2.1 HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

- March 31st, 2014: The Company was registered under the name MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.L. by public deed granted before the Notary of Málaga, Spain. The initial number of participations on this date was 2,010,369 with a nominal value of €1 each.
- **September 25th, 2018:** The Company changed its corporate structure and thus, its name from MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.L. to its current one, MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A.
- **September 28**th, **2018**: Communication to the corresponding Tax Agency of the special tax regime of SOCIMI.

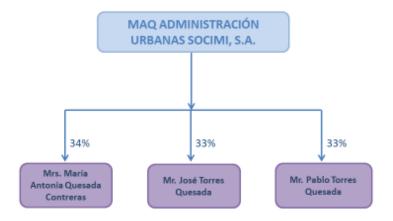
June 4th, 2019:

 Donation of 670,118 shares in favor to each of her sons, Mr. José Torres Quesada and Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada granted by Mrs. Mª Antonia Quesada

Capital increase through monetary contribution by €3,800,000.00. The number of new shares issued amounted to 3,800,000 with a nominal value of €1 each. The total share capital of the Company after the increase stood at €5,810,369.00 with 5,810,369 shares of €1 each. As a result of the donation and capital increase, the Company's shareholding structure is the following:

SHAREHOLDER	(€) SHARE CAPITAL	SHAREHOLDING
Mrs. María Antonia Quesada Contreras	1,975,525.00	34.00%
Mr. José Torres Quesada	1,917,422.00	33.00%
Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada	1,917,422.00	33.00%
Total	5,810,369.00	100.00%

The final Company's shareholding structure is the following:



2.2 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The Company's key figures are presented below:

SELECTED DATA	30/06/2019	31/12/2018	31/12/2017	
PROFIT & LOSS (€)				
Revenues	645,724.46	1,168,338.01	961,064.01	
Operating Result	318,211.59	631,134.55	478,473.44	
Financial Result	-63,124.18	-3,158.57	5,254.13	
Result before Taxes	255,087.41	627,975,98	473,219.31	
Taxes	-12,438.09	-23,679.23	118,304.83	
Net Result	250,420.74	618,642.64	354,914.48	
BALANCE SHEET (€)				
Investment Properties	6,207,771.09	2,418,110.05	2,423,303.49	
Cash and cash equivalents	585,963.24	384,951.29	443,774.09	
Equity	6,255,842.69	3,363,213.97	2,731,336.20	
Liabilities Long-term	629,581.76	601,813.86	648,237.02	

More detailed financial information of the Company is provided in section 8 of this Information Document.

The Spanish language financial statements have been audited by BDO Auditores S.L.P. (hereinafter "BDO") with registered office at Calle Rafael Calvo 18, 28010, Madrid, Spain.

The financial statements are available at the Company's website: www.maqau.es.

3 COMPANY ACTIVITY

3.1 SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A. is a real estate investment company (SOCIMI) with its registered office in Málaga (Spain), Calle Marqués de Larios, 5, and with VAT number A-93322766, with the purpose of investing in real estate intended for lease, mainly in dwellings, offices and commercial premises located in Spain.

3.2 COMPANY INVESTMENT DATA

- On the date of this Document, the Company owns 3 assets in Málaga (Spain) with €52,205,000 market value.
- Geographical concentration of product and market: 100% in Málaga (Spain).
- Occupancy:

Occupancy on the date of this Information Document is as follows:

ASSET	CITY	OCCUPANCY RATE
Calle Marqués de Larios, 5	Málaga	99%
Calle Salvago, 2	Málaga	100%
Calle Alameda Principal, 11	Málaga	98%

- Debt: The level is 0%.
- The Company has carried out transactions with related party as detailed in section 3.10 of this Information Document.
- Mortgages: There are no mortgages.

3.3 PAST AND FUTURE INVESTMENTS

On the date of this Information Document, the Company is focused on maintaining optimal conditions of the three assets comprised in its real estate portfolio in order to optimize rental income. In this sense, the Company is committed to carrying out regular upgrading and maintenance works on the premises.

In the past 3 years the Company has acquired the retail and office units at Calle Alameda Principal 11, which were added to its portfolio in June 2019. Further, MAQ finished with the

complete remodelling works of the building located in Calle Marqués de Larios, 5, which took place in 2018.

The Company has no future investment commitments although it is open to exploring new opportunities if they arise.

3.4 BUSINESS MODEL

The Company's business consists in the leasing commercial properties, offices and dwellings in Málaga, (Spain).

On the date of this Information Document, the Company has three buildings for different uses, including: commercial, office and residential use.

The Company works for the satisfaction and maintenance of its tenants, adding value by making improvements and refurbishments at the buildings as well as carrying out remodeling works on them.

Currently, the Company has first-rate mass-market retailers as lessees of the commercial space of its buildings, including; Calzedonia and Oysho. These firms are committed to being located at the Company's buildings, since these are in well-connected commercial areas of the city and with large sidewalks.

On the date of this Information Document, the Company is open to analyzing possible investment opportunities in other property assets in Málaga (Spain).

Management

Management of the Company and its properties is done internally through the Board of Directors and the administrator of the Company.

3.5 DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE ASSETS

The Company has acquired property assets directly as mentioned in section 1 of this Information Document.

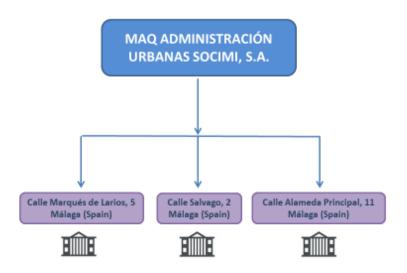
On the date of this Information Document, the Company's asset portfolio comprises the following property assets in Spain:

- Building at Calle Marqués de Larios 5, Málaga (Spain)
- Building at Calle Salvago 2, Málaga (Spain)
- Part of a building at Calle Alameda Principal 11, Málaga (Spain)

Málaga is the second largest city of the Andalusian region after Seville, with at present 567,433 inhabitants. During the summer, these population figures are boosted by its thriving tourism and important second home infrastructure. Málaga is the fourth ranking economic zone of Spain after Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia.

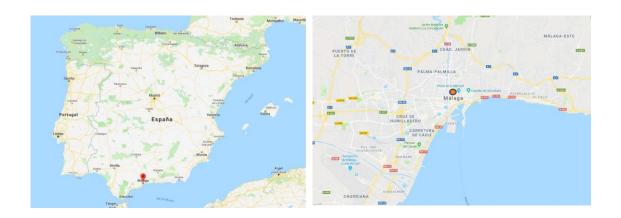
The province of Málaga (La Costa del Sol) has 1,364,837 inhabitants (INE 2018) and attracts over 19 million visitors each year.

It is located along the river Guadalmedina and disposes of a historic centre with good walking facilities and appealing ambience. It is one of the warmest cities of Spain with an average temperature of 18.6°C and 88 days a year above 32 °C on average.



PROPERTY	LOCATION	FOOTPRINT (sqm)
Calle Marqués de Larios, 5	Málaga	2,622
Calle Salvago, 2	Málaga	1,935
Calle Alameda Principal, 11	Málaga	1,067
	TOTAL	5,624

Geographic location of MAQ's asset portfolio



3.5.1 Building at Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (Spain)

The building occupies a prime and prominent position on Calle Marqués de Larios, the likeable central street that hosts all the major fashion brands and is the most important retail high-street of the city.

This street achieves the highest retail rents in Málaga and is also classed as the city's central business district. Calle Marqués de Larios is home to many international high street retailers, as well as several national companies and bank branches.

The property benefits from a high pedestrian flow, both from tourists as well as from local inhabitants. The unit is expected to be attractive for a variety of tenants, particularly fashion retailers.

The building comprises a full semidetached mixed retail and office building spread along ground and four upper floors. The property has a large façade onto Marqués de Larios and a smaller one onto Strachan Street.

Due to prime location in corner position, it benefits from an unbeatable footfall and representativeness.



The asset was built in 1891 in classical style, and regarding to the cadastre information, it was refurbished in 1944 and lately (one year ago) there was a large refurbishment of the hall, entrance and lifts. The overall state of repair is medium, with old lightning and grade B specifications in common corridors, toilets, and doors.

The ground floor of the building is aimed for retail use, where national, and international brands are located.

The rest of the floors are aimed for office use, except some units at the first floor used as storage for the retail units located in ground floor. In addition, residential use is located within the building with some units rented.

The average length of commercial tenancy agreements at this building is fourteen years, whereas for offices, it is five years.

Moreover, the occupancy rate at this building is 99% on the date of this Information Document.

To sum up, the building has a total of 5 retail units, 24 office spaces, and an apartment, representing 14%, 82% and 4% respectively of the total leasable area.





3.5.2 Building at Calle Salvago, 2 Málaga (Spain)

Although the property is not located in a prime location, it is within Málaga´s historic centre. The property is very well positioned behind Constitución Square and surrounded by local retail units and contemporary small restaurants. Next to Calle Nueva, it is alongCalle Marqués de Larios and Granada, the most commercial street of the centre.

The street where the asset is located is quite dynamic, benefiting from a high footfall due to its position, which links the west of the historical city of Málaga (neighbourhood of Trinidad and Perchel Norte) with the prime areas of the centre.



The building, built in 1916 and refurbished in 1995, comprises a full semidetached corner building mixed retail, office and residential building spread along ground and five upper floors. The property has a large façade onto Salvago and a smaller one onto Calle Compañía.

The property finds itself in a good location, benefiting from high pedestrian flow through Compañía Street as well as the due to the presence of Thyssen Museum.

The building is L shaped north and east oriented. The entrance of light is quite limited due to the proximity of the building located in front of the property. However, three patios allow the light to introduce into the depth facade spaces.

The building comprises a total of 6 floors: retail units on the ground floor and residential and office units on the rest of the floors. The upper floor comprises a penthouse with open views towards Thyssen Museum and Sagrado Corazón Church. At the ground level there are 3 retail units, two of which are leased by a furniture shop (La Oca) with façade towards Salvago Street. The third unit is a restaurant with mezzanine that benefits from terrace with tables towards Compañía Street and high visibility and pedestrian flow.

The rest of the units have 3 or 4 units of offices or residential rented except the penthouse which is own occupation.

The average length of commercial tenancy agreement at this building is fourteen years, whereas for offices, it is five years.

Moreover, the occupancy rate at this building is 100% on the date of this Information Document.

To sum up, the property has a total of 3 retail units, representing 18% of total leasable area, and 10 office units and 5 dwellings, each of them representing 41% of the total leasable area.



3.5.3 Retail and office units at Calle Alameda Principal, 11 Málaga (Spain)

The property is part of a building located in the city centre of Málaga, in one of the most well-known areas of the city. The property has a strategic position because it is considered the link between the city centre and the eastern part of the city. Further, Calle Marqués de Larios is less than 300 metres away from the property. The area is a mix of local brands with some international tenants. There is a strong presence of the Food & Beverage sector.



The properties are in the basement and first floor of a building with six floors that occupies a good location of Alameda Principal, this street is a location that until nowadays has been focused on local/national restaurants and many local tenant of many different sectors; The whole avenue is large and wide and for commercial purposes can be split in 2 different sub-areas, the sidewalk closer to Calle Marqués de Larios is usually more attractive for investors/tenants due to the proximity with the most important commercial street of the City. The other one, where the property is located, is more focused on local brands/restaurants and traditional shops that have granted a good inflow due to the proximity of different bus stops in the area that can be considered a sort of public transportation hub that connect the city centre with all the other areas of Málaga.

The building was built in 1875 and the last refurbishment was carried out in 2005. The style is classical. The overall state of repair is medium, with old lightning in common corridors.

The entrance is at Calle Alameda Principal, and the ground floor is exclusively accommodated to retail use. Currently there are 4 different tenants. In the first floor there are 2 offices, one of them used as storage, and in the second floor another unit which is currently rented. There are therefore 5 tenants in the building.

The total leasable space is distributed as follows: retail space (29%) and office space (71%).

The average length of commercial tenancy agreement at this building is fourteen years, whereas for offices, it is five years.

Moreover, the occupancy rate at this building is 98% on the date of this Information Document.





3.6 THE MARKET

It is considered relevant for the investor to provide current general information on the market in which the Company operates.

The main variables and factors to be considered are presented to properly understand the macro economic environment and the business itself more specifically.

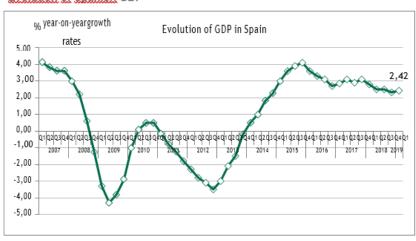
This section content has been taken from CBRE Asset's Valuation Report.

Spanish Economy

In Q1 2019 the Spanish economy grew by 2.42%. Spanish economic growth is underpinned by more balanced foundations than it was prior to the crisis, with internal and external demand being the primary drivers. The stability of economic growth in Spain throughout 2018 was in marked contrast with the situation in the rest of the Eurozone, where there was distinct a slowdown as economic activity dropped sharply in comparison to 2017.

Looking further ahead, GDP growth is expected to gradually slow over time, as demand policies become less expansive and as the decline in overseas exports – which will have an increasingly adverse effect on consumer and corporate expenditure – gathers pace. After growing by 2.32% in 2018, CBRE forecasts growth dipping to 2% and 1.3% in the next two years respectively. However, other research centres such as the Bank of Spain place these figures slightly higher, at 2.2% and 2% respectively.

Despite this easing in the rate of growth, which will also slightly put the brakes on growth in domestic demand, Spain will continue to be one of the countries to post the highest growth in Europe in 2019.



Evolution of Spanish GDP

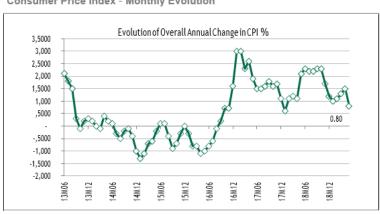
Source: CBRE

Forecasts for the Spanish economy suggest that the expansion phase of the cycle—which began in the final stretch of 2013—will persist for the next few years. More specifically, CBRE estimates that Spain's GDP will grow by around 2.4% in 2019. The factors underpinning this strong

performance in the short-term are primarily interest rates which remain at record lows, the improved financial position of companies and households and the drop in the price of oil.

According to CBRE Valuation's Report consumer prices rose throughout 2018, largely driven by the cost of energy. Nevertheless, from Q3 we began to see a marked slowdown, in line with recent trends in crude oil prices, which have dropped sharply. In May 2019, the CPI closed at 0.80%, down from 1.7% in December. The average annual inflation rate came in at 1.14% in until Q1 2019.

In the following table the annual change in CPI during the last 5 years is shown.



Consumer Price Index - Monthly Evolution

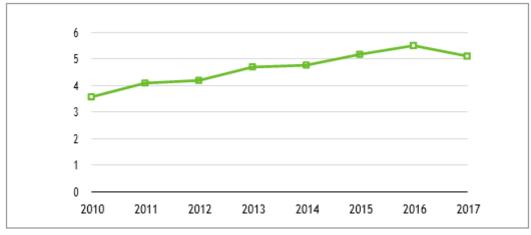
Source: CBRE

Local Economy

Business activity in Andalusia grew by 2.71% in 2018, which is a slight y-o-y improvement. Málaga, which is one of Andalusia's economic drivers. This is clearly good news, considering the long period of subdued growth that we have been immersed in since 2008. Moreover, tourism has played a key role in Málaga in this regard, which has been breaking records for several quarters in terms of number of visitors, overnight stays and spending per tourist.

In terms of the number of companies operating in Andalusia at the end of 2017 (latest date published), Málaga tops the list of provinces with the highest number of companies operating from the province (5,113 companies).

Number of creation of companies in the region of Málaga (in thousand)



Source: CBRE

Tourism represents one of the most important drivers of the region. Given its strong touristic activity, the economy of the province of Málaga is dominated by Services. In 2017, 83.7% of the total workers were dedicated to this sector which equals to 565,500 persons. Comparing 2017and 2016, the construction sector showed the biggest new contracts increase at 10.08% (72,295 contracts) with the coastal interest in new developments, especially in municipalities such as Mijas, Estepona and Benahavis. It is followed by the Service sector at 8.16% (571,785 contracts).

Retail Overview

In 2018, the High Street market in Málaga experienced an upward trend, in line with the previous years, with the upturn in purchases and the real estate sector.

Following the trend of the previous years, the demands of national and international operators increased, and it is focused on the prime street of the city. In reaction, the supply of available retail units gradually adapts and at a lower rate than the demand, with the consequent increase in rents for the most requested types of properties.



As a result, the areas comprised by Calle Marqués de Larios, Plaza de la Constitución, Calle Nueva and the first stretch of Calle Granada are suffering a high demand pressed by expiry of the old-rents contracts, the rotation of the tenants and the increase of the rents. Despite this dynamism of the commercial interest in the city, there is still a shortage of supply, highly demanded by the main firms, which seek to locate in Calle Marqués de Larios its flagship stores.

Moreover, the city is improving the city centre by increasing the pedestrian areas and its communications, with several works which are currently ongoing: the conversion of Alameda Principal into a pedestrian avenue, enlarging the length of the sidewalks and reducing the presence of traffic cars; the metro works that will connect the east of Málaga with the city centre, and the project to convert other secondary streets such as Carretería, Alamos and Victoria street into pedestrian avenues.

Those works will keep improving the existing synergy between tourism and commerce. The port attracts more than 250,000 cruise passengers per year who find in Málaga a cultural, commercial and leisure offer of first level, and the new configuration of the centre improves the conditions for office and retail uses.

These factors are essential for operators who seek to maximize their visibility and who find in Málaga a showcase for a growing public with greater purchasing power.

Office Overview

During 2018, the positive trend for the office sector that began in previous years has continued, in which companies, both locally and internationally, consider new options for the location of their spaces: to grow on the surface, or to find new, more functional spaces that fix better to their needs. It should also be noted that demand for buying offices seems to start to appear, although in a very moderate way, analysing carefully the price of offices that have a good location and do not require a large refurbishment.

The supply of the Málaga office market is concentrated in four clearly differentiated areas: Historic Centre, Business District, Periphery and PTA.

These areas are shown in the graphic below:

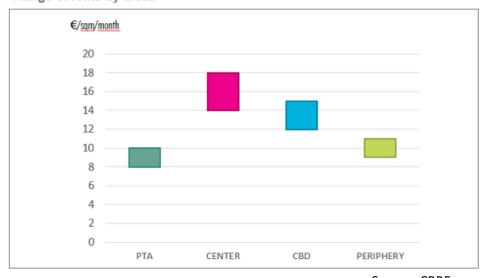
Office Market-Zoning



The occupancy rate in Málaga is over 90%. The current availability of office spaces totals 35,000 sqm. The Periphery area and PTA availability is higher than the Historic Centre and BCD. Most companies interested in setting up their businesses in Málaga find the same problem. That is, that most of the installations are old, obsoletes, and are not adapted to the characteristics currently being demanded.

In general, CBRE can affirm that demand has increased in the four areas of the city, and that there is a clear difference in company profiles or independent professionals located in each of them, depending on their priorities, representativeness, communications, synergies or costs. Undoubtedly, the increasingly economic improvement is contributing to the absorption of the available office stock, in terms of product and areas.

Range of rents by areas



Source: CBRE

The Historic Center continues to be the area of Málaga city where the highest rents are located, specifically in Calle Marqués de Larios and its surroundings, with unitary rents in the average of €16 / sqm / month, although there is a certain disparity in rents depending on the building and property requirements. An example is the renovated building located in Calle Marqués de Larios 4, with Breeams certificate, those unitary rent rise until €18/m²/month.

In terms of the pipeline, there are a few projects in pipeline in Málaga that will provide thousands of offices surface in the short-middle term. The extension of PTA Málaga, which will add nearly of new 100,000 sqm to the stock in exclusive buildings, is now under design, with the imminent construction of the first office building of the extension: Rosalind building will have a total of 5,600 sqm and is expected to be finished in 2020. The expected rent achieved in the building will be in the range of €11-12€/sqm/month.

In addition, the townhall has approved the recalcification of some plots of land to be destined for office use, due to the increased demand for office spaces. Once developed, these projects will increase the stock in more than 80,000 sqm of office spaces located in representative areas of Málaga such as the Port, Martiricos and Juan XXIII. The expected competition is estimated to be finished in 2023-2025, with a large range of unitary rents that vary from€13.5 to €19/sqm/month and will elevate the city of Málaga to better positions in the ranking of business cities, in line with Madrid and Barcelona.

Plots for future office developments

AREA	PROJECT	SURFACE
CENTER	Puerto de Málaga	26,500 <u>sqm</u>
PERIPHERY	Terrenos Repsol	44,300 sgm
CBD	Martiricos	10,900 sựm

Source: CBRE

It should be noted that the future conversion of some buildings into hotels or tourist apartments, located in the Historic Centre, together with the transformation that this area is experiencing, is affecting the office availability of office space not only to other buildings of the Historic Centre but also to other areas of the city.

3.7 INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

3.7.1 Investment Strategy

The Company's investment strategy is primarily focused on maintaining optimal conditions of the real property assets in order to optimize income from rent.

The most recent refurbishment on the properties includes those carried out in 1995, 2005 and 2018, at Calle Salvago 2, Calle Alameda Principal 11 and Calle Marqués de Larios 5 respectively.

The Company has the following investment restrictions:

Types of assets

The Company is focused on the lease of ground floor level commercial space at the three properties. Further, leased space also includes space for office use and some dwellings on the upper floors.

Investment restrictions

- Diversification of tenants: The Company's policy includes diversification of tenants.
 This would minimise the risks that could arise in case one of its tenants decided to change location.
- 2. No investments will be made in the form of financial leasing.
- 3. The investments will be made in Málaga (Spain).
- 4. Considering the geographical scope, all investments will be made in euros.
- 5. Restrictions derived from the special tax regime of SOCIMI: Any restriction on investments, derived from the application of the SOCIMI regime.
- 6. The Company will not make discounted investments in (i) loans in default (distressed loans), loans, debt (neither individual nor debt portfolios), with underlying real estate assets; nor in (ii) securitized mortgage assets (commercial mortgage-backed securities CMBS), or securities representing real rights, leading to acquire an asset.

Leverage criteria

At the date of the Information Document, the Company is not leveraged. In case the Company entered a credit contract with a financial entity, it must seek to optimize the leverage structure in order to maximize investors' returns. The level of leverage shall not exceed 25%, calculated as the total value of debt divided by the value of the real estate assets.

3.7.2 Competitive Advantages

Among the Company's competitive advantages, the following ones stand out:

- 1. Central location with the possibility of walking to the main areas of interest.
- 2. First commercial line where the main mass-market fashion brands as well as other firms of the hospitality sector, and franchises operate. These are areas with heavy pedestrian traffic, which may in turn imply heavy footfall.
- 3. Safe and quite location for tenants with good public transport accessibility.
- 4. The Company selects solvent tenants with good long-term income prospects.
- 5. Tenant diversification.
- 6. Willingness of shareholders to invest for the long-term.
- 7. Internal management, eliminating the risks arising from outsourcing the management of the property portfolio by a non-shareholder third party.
- 8. Economies of scale in property management, having all tenants distributed in only three buildings.
- 9. No leverage, and maximum leverage of 25%, as established in the investment policy.
- 10. Proven ability to manage real estate assets with a track record of success, including the period comprised between 2008 and 2012, when Spain suffered the effects of the financial crisis.

3.8 DEPENDENCE ON LICENCES AND PATENTS

The Company is not dependent on any trademark, patent or intellectual property right that affects its business. All properties owned have the relevant licences for their activity.

3.9 INSURANCE CONTRACTS

The Company has various insurance policies for its various assets with Ges Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.

Insurer	GES SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS, S.A.	
Insured risks	Property located at Calle Salvago, nº 2, 29005, Málaga (Spain).	
Maximum guaranteed amount	Property owner's liability: - Basic capital (fire, theft) - €1,688,838.00 - Civil liability - €600,000.00 - Aesthetic restoration - €3,000.00 - Electrical and electronic damage at fire risk - €3,000.00 - Extension pipe repair - €1,000 - Water damage wastage: included. Guarantee limited to €500 annually	
Validity period	From 17/01/2019 to 17/01/2020. Renewable on an annual basis.	

Insurer	GES SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS, S.A.
Insured risks	Property located at Calle Marqués, nº 5, 29015, Málaga (Spain).
Maximum guaranteed amount	Property owner's liability: - Basic capital (fire, theft) - €2,184,429.00 - Civil liability - €600,000.00 - Aesthetic restoration - €3,000.00 - Electrical and electronic damage at fire risk - €3,000.00 - Extension pipe repair - €1,000 - Water damage wastage: included. Guarantee limited to €500 annually
Validity period	From 17/01/2019 to 17/01/2020. Renewable on an annual basis.

Insurer	GES SEGUROS Y REASEGUROS, S.A.
Insured risks	Property located at Calle Alameda Principal, nº 11, 29001, Málaga (Spain).
Maximum guaranteed amount	Property owner's liability: - Basic capital (fire, theft) - €1,136,000.00 - Civil liability - €1,000,000.00 - Aesthetic restoration - €3,000.00 - Electrical and electronic damage at fire risk - €3,000.00
Validity period	From 27/09/2019 to 27/09/2020. Renewable on an annual basis.

3.10 RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

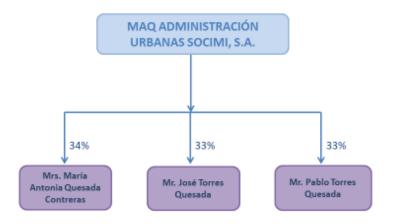
The Company has incurred an expense with "other related parties", indicating that it corresponds to salaries (not directors' remuneration) that have been valued under normal market conditions. In this respect, the total amount corresponding to salaries during the year 2019 ended June 30th, 2019, is €53,513.82.

To the extent that such related operation is valued at market price, there would be no tax contingency in this respect.

4 ORGANIZATION

4.1 COMPANY'S FUNCTIONAL ORGANISATION CHART

MAQ is managed internally through the Board of Directors.



The investment and disinvestment decisions of the Company are agreed and approved by its three directors; whose responsibilities are:

- Mr. José Torres Quesada: Strategy Director and Relationship Manager. Duties can
 include investment and disinvestment decisions, property management as well as
 being in charge of the effective communication with advisers, providers, tenants, and
 other institutions.
- Mrs. María Antonia Quesada: Administrator. Duties can include general
 administration tasks for the smooth daily running of the Company and keeping of
 accounting records.
- **Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada:** Managing Director. Duties include leading the Company and ensuring that this meets its business goals, and the planning and implementation of long-term business plan.

Moreover, MAQ employs four members of staff, including: an administrator, who carries out general admin duties, two concierges and a cleaner. It must be noted that, to this date, the Company has not implemented a share-based incentive scheme neither for its employees nor its directors.

5 RISK FACTORS

Set forth below are detailed those certain risks, uncertainties and other factors that may affect the Company's future results.

5.1 RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

5.1.1 Cyclical sector

The current property sector is very sensitive to the existing political and economic-financial environment. The revenues derived from the property assets and their valuations depend, in large part, on the supply and demand for properties, inflation, interest rates, the economic growth rate or legislation.

If the Company's asset portfolio were to suffer a decline in value requiring a provision with respect to the carrying value, this would have an impact on the profit, the financial situation and the valuation of the Company.

5.1.2 Risks derived from the possible fluctuation in the demand for properties and their consequent decrease in rental prices.

The Company leases its properties to various clients. Said contractual relationships are documented and signed by both parties. In the event that said clients decide not to renew their contracts or insist on renegotiating rent prices downwards, this would have a negative impact on the financial situation, profits or valuation of the Company.

5.1.3 Degree of liquidity of investments

Real estate investments are characterised as being more illiquid than investments in movable properties. Therefore, in the event that the Company wants to disinvest part of their portfolio of real estate assets, its ability to sell may be limited in the short term.

5.1.4 Risk of lack of occupation or activity licence

For the operation of real estate assets, the Company must obtain the necessary municipal occupation licences. Given that the obtainment of such licences is usually subject to a long administrative procedure, the Company may be prevented from using the property within the period initially set which could cause a substantial adverse effect on the activities, profits and financial situation of the Company.

5.2 OPERATING RISKS

5.2.1 Risks associated with the valuation of assets

At the time of valuing the real estate assets, CBRE Valuation Advisory Services S.A. (hereinafter, the "CBRE") made certain assumptions, among others, concerning the occupancy rate of the assets, the future updating of the rents, the estimated profitability or the discount rate used, with which a potential investor many not agree. If said subjective elements were to evolve negatively, the valuation of the Company's assets would be lower and could consequently affect the Company's financial situation, profit or valuation.

5.2.2 Risk of property damage

The Company's properties are exposed to damage from possible fires, floods, accidents or other natural disasters. If any of this damage is not insured or represents an amount greater than the coverage taken out, the Company will have to cover the same as well as the loss related to the investment made and the income expected, with the consequent impact on the Company's financial situation, profit and valuation. To mitigate this risk, and as detailed in section 3.9, the company has signed insurance contracts on the three property assets it owns.

5.2.3 Geographical concentration of product and market

Currently the company has invested exclusively in Málaga (Spain), therefore there is a very large exposure to the city. However, as a mitigating factor, we can highlight the fact that Málaga is a stable city within the European Union, and the fourth largest economic power of Spain only behind Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia. The city is thus not considered to be exposed to great risks in general.

In case of specific modifications to the urban plans in the autonomous community or local authorities, or due to changes of the economic conditions in the area, the financial position, results or valuation of the Company, this could be negatively affected.

5.3 LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISKS

5.3.1 Risks related to regulatory changes

The Company's activities are subject to legal and regulatory provisions of a technical, environmental, fiscal and commercial nature, as well as planning, safety, technical and consumer protection requirements, among others. The local, autonomic, and national administrations may impose sanctions for non-compliance with these standards and requirements. The sanctions may include, among other measures, restrictions that may limit the performance of certain operations by the Company. In addition, if the non-compliance is significant, the fines or sanctions may have a negative impact on the Company's profits and financial situation.

A significant change to these legal and regulatory provisions or a change affecting the way in which these legal and regulatory provisions are applied, interpreted or met, may force the Company to change its plans, projections or even properties and, therefore, assume additional costs, which could negatively impact the Company's financial situation, profit or valuation.

5.3.2 Changes in tax legislation (including changes in the tax regime of SOCIMI)

The Company opted for the SOCIMI special tax regime on September 25th, 2018 and will therefore be taxed under CIT at 0% for any profit arising providing it meets the requisites of such regime. Any change (including changes of interpretation) in the Law of SOCIMI or in relation to the tax legislation in general, in Spain or in any other country in which the Company may operate in the future or in which the shareholders of the Company are residents, including but not limited to:

- (i) The creation of new taxes, and,
- (ii) The increase of the tax rates in Spain or in any other country where the Company may operate,

could have an adverse effect on the activities of the Company, its financial conditions, its forecasts or results of operations.

Furthermore, the non-compliance with the requirements established in the Law of SOCIMI would determine the loss of the special tax regime applicable to MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A (except in those cases in which the regulations allow its correction within the next immediate fiscal year).

The loss of the SOCIMI regime (i) would have a negative impact for the Company in terms of both direct and indirect taxes, (ii) could affect the liquidity and financial position of MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A, as long as it is required to regularize the indirect taxation of certain acquisitions of real estate assets, as well as the direct taxation of those income obtained in previous tax periods going to tax in accordance with the general regime and the general rate of taxation of Corporate Income Tax, and (iii) would determine that MAQ

ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A could not opt again for the application of the same SOCIMI special tax regime until at least three years from the conclusion of the last tax period in which said regime would have been applicable. All this could therefore affect the return that investors obtain from their investment in the Company.

5.3.3 Application of special tax regime

It should be noted that ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS SOCIMI, S.A will be subject to a special tax of 19% on the full amount of the dividends or profit sharing distributed to the partners whose participation in the share capital of the entity is equal to or greater than 5% when the dividends paid out to these shareholders are either tax exempt or taxed at a rate lower than 10%.

This tax will be considered as a Corporate Income Tax fee. Shareholders who cause the accrual of the special tax of 19% shall indemnify the Company in an amount equivalent to the Corporate Income Tax expense that would arise from making the dividend payment that serves as the basis for the calculation of the aforementioned special tax.

5.3.4 Loss of the SOCIMI tax regime

On September 25th, 2018, the Company's Board of Directors requested the application of the SOCIMI special tax regime. The application of said special tax regime is subject to compliance with the requirements set out in Law 11/2009 modified by Law 16/2012. Lack of compliance with any of said requirements would mean that the Company would be taxed under the general Corporation Income Tax regime for the year in which said non-compliance occurred, with the Company being required to enter, where appropriate, the difference between the fee for this tax resulting from the application of the general regime and the amount paid that resulted from the application of the special tax regime in subsequent tax periods, without prejudice to late payment interest, surcharges and penalties that may be appropriate, as the case may be. The loss of said SOCIMI special tax regime could negatively affect the Company's financial situation, operating results, cash flows or valuation.

5.3.5 Litigation risk

Currently there are not litigation risks that could have an impact on the Company's results.

5.3.6 Lack of liquidity for the payment of dividends

All dividends and other distributions paid by the Company will depend on the existence of profits available for distribution, and sufficient cash. In addition, there is a risk that the Company generates profits but does not have sufficient cash to meet, monetarily, the dividend distribution requirements set out in the SOCIMI tax regime. If the Company does not have sufficient cash, it may be required to cover dividends in kind or to implement a system of reinvesting dividends in new shares.

As an alternative, the Company may request additional funding, which would increase its financial costs, reduce its capacity to ask for funding for making new investments and it may

have an adverse material effect on the Company's business, financial conditions, operating results and forecasts.

6 INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OPERATION

6.1 REGISTRATION WITH EURONEXT ACCESS

Registration procedure: Registration of shares for negotiations on Euronext Access Paris through technical admission.

ISIN: ES0105447009

LEI: 89450027AK4LSOGXGY18

Euronext Ticker: MLMAQ

Number of shares to be listed: 5,810,369 shares

Nominal price per share: €1

Reference price per share: €8,26

Market capitalisation: €47,993,647.94

Initial listing and trading date: November 29th, 2019

Listing Sponsor: ARMANEXT ASESORES S.L.

Financial service: SOCIETE GENERALE Securities Services

Central Securities Depositary: EUROCLEAR FRANCE

6.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE LISTING PROCESS

This transaction is carried out within the framework of a procedure for admission to trading on the Euronext Access Market operated by Euronext Paris S.A., through technical admission. The proposed transaction does not require a visa from the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF).

The registration in the Euronext Access Market will allow the Company to acquire notoriety and to adapt to the operation of financial markets before a possible transfer to a larger market that enables to continue its development.

Additionally, in order to keep the SOCIMI's special tax regime, the Company must be listed in a European Market or in a Market of any other country where there exists an effective communication exchange between Tax Agencies.

6.3 COMPANY'S SHARE CAPITAL (ARTICLE 5 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

Article 5 of the articles of association sets out the Company's share capital.

Article 5. - SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital is FIVE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE EUROS (5.810.369), fully subscribed and paid up and represented by FIVE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE EUROS (5.810.369), ordinary shares of ONE (1) EURO par value each one, numbered consecutively from 1 to 5.810.369, both inclusive, all of the same class and series. All the shares are fully subscribed and disbursed and grant the same rights to their holders.

6.4 EVOLUTION OF THE SHARE CAPITAL, INCREASES AND REDUCTIONS

The Company's shareholding structure before the donation of shares in favour of Mr. José and Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada took place was the following:

SHAREHOLDER	(€) SHARE CAPITAL	SHAREHOLDING
Mrs. María Antonia Quesada Contreras	2,010,359.00	99.9995%
Mr. José Torres Quesada	5.00	0.00025%
Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada	5.00	0.00025%
Total	2,010,369.00	100.00%

The Company was incorporated on March 31st, 2014 with share capital of €2,010,369.00. Subsequently, it increased the share capital from €2,010,369.00 to €5,810,369.00.

As show in section 2.1, the current Company's shareholding structure after the capital increase and the donation of shares in favour of Mr. José and Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada is the following:

SHAREHOLDER	(€) SHARE CAPITAL	SHAREHOLDING
Mrs. María Antonia Quesada Contreras	1,975,525.00	34.00%
Mr. José Torres Quesada	1,917,422.00	33.00%
Mr. Pablo Torres Quesada	1,917,422.00	33.00%
Total	5,810,369.00	100.00%

6.5 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SHARES (ARTICLE 6 AND 7 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

The shares are of a nominative kind and are numbered consecutively from 1 to 5.810.369, both inclusive, all of the same class and series. All the shares are fully subscribed and disbursed and grant the same rights to their holders.

Article 6.- REPRESENTATION OF THE SHARES

- 1.- The shares are represented by book entries form ("anotaciones en cuenta") and are constituted as such by virtue of their inscription in the corresponding accounting record. They will be governed by the applicable regulations in the matter of securities markets.
- 2.- The legitimation for the exercise of the shareholder's rights is obtained through the registration in the accounting register, which presumes legitimate ownership and entitles the registered owner to demand that the Company recognizes him as a shareholder. Such legitimacy may be accredited by means of the presentation of the appropriate certificates, issued by the entity in charge of carrying out the corresponding accounting record.
- 3.- If the Company makes any benefit in favour of whoever appears as shareholder in accordance with the accounting record, it will be released from the corresponding obligation, even if it is not the beneficial holder, provided that it is carried out in good faith and without gross negligence.
- 4. In the hypothesis that the person who appears legitimized in the entries in the accounting register has such legitimization by virtue of a fiduciary title or in their capacity as financial intermediary acting on behalf of their clients or through another title or condition of analogous meaning, the Company may require him to disclose the identity of the actual owners of the shares, as well as the acts of transfer and encumbrance thereon.

Article 7. – ANCILLARRY OBLIGATIONS

The Company's shares entail the realization and fulfillment of the ancillary obligations described below. These obligations, which will not imply any compensation by the Company to the shareholder in each case affected, are the following:

- 1. Shareholders holding significant number of shares:
 - a) In general, the shareholder will be obliged to communicate to the Company the acquisition or transfer of shares, by any title and directly or indirectly, that determines that his total stake in the Company reaches, exceeds or falls from 5% of the share capital and successive multiples. If the shareholder is a manager or a director of the Company, this obligation of communication will refer to the percentage of 1% of the share capital and successive multiples. The communications must be made to the Board of Directors of the Company within a maximum period of four (4) calendar days following that on which the determining event of the communication had occurred.
 - b) Any shareholder who (i) owns shares in the Company in a percentage equal to or greater than 5% of the share capital or that percentage of stake provided for in Article 9.2 of the Law of SOCIMIs, or the rule that replaces it, for the accrual by the Company of the special tax for Corporate Income Tax (the "Significant Stake"), or (ii) acquires shares that imply a significant stake in the share capital of the Company, must communicate these circumstances to the Board of Directors within four (4) calendar days from becoming the holder of said percentage of stake.

- c) Likewise, any shareholder who has achieved this Significant Stake must notify the Board of Directors of any subsequent acquisition, irrespective of the number of shares acquired.
- d) The same declaration to those indicated in the preceding paragraphs must also be delivered by any person who holds economic rights over shares of the Company that represent a percentage equal to or greater than five percent (5%) of the share capital or that percentage of stake that, for the accrual by the Company of the special tax for Corporate Tax, at any time is envisaged by the current legislation in substitution or as a modification of article 9.2 of the Law of SOCIMIs, including in any case those indirect holders of shares of the Company through financial intermediaries that are formally legitimized as shareholders by virtue of the accounting record but acting on behalf of the said holders;
- e) Together with the communication provided for in the preceding paragraphs, the shareholder, or the owner of the economic rights affected, shall provide the Company's Board with:
 - (i) A certificate of residence for the purposes of the corresponding personal income tax issued by the competent authorities of his country of residence. In those cases where the shareholder resides in a country with which Spain has signed a convention to avoid double taxation, the certificate of residence must meet the characteristics provided for by the corresponding convention for the application of its benefits.
 - (ii) A certificate issued by the tax authorities of the country of residence, if this is different from Spain, attesting the type of tax to which the dividend distributed by the Company is subject, together with a declaration by the shareholder indicating that the shareholder is the beneficial owner of such dividend. In the absence of the aforementioned certificate, the shareholder must provide a declaration of being subject to a tax return of not less than 10% on the dividends received from the Company, indicating the normative rule that supports said declaration, specifying an article and a description of the applicable standard that allows its identification.

The shareholder or holder of economic rights obligated shall deliver to the Company the documentation referred to in the two preceding paragraphs within ten (10) calendar days following the date on which the General Meeting or, if applicable, the Board of Directors approves a distribution of any dividend or any similar amount (reserves, etc.) and, in any case, before the date foreseen for its effective distribution.

f) If the obligor to inform fails to comply with the information obligation set forth in the preceding paragraphs, the Board of Directors may presume that the dividend is exempt of taxation for this obligor or that it is taxed at a rate lower than that provided for in article 9.2 of the Law of SOCIMIs, or the standard that replaces it.

In case the payment of the dividend or similar concept is made prior to the deadlines given for compliance with the accessory obligation, as well as in case of default, the Company may withhold payment of the amounts to be distributed corresponding to the shareholder or holder of economic rights affected, in the terms of Article 29 of these By-laws.

- g) The transfer of the shares of the Company (including, therefore, this accessory obligation) by "inter vivos" acts or "mortis causa" is authorized for all purposes.
- h) The percentage of stake equal to or greater than 5% of the share capital referred to in paragraph a) above shall be understood to be (i) automatically modified if it varies from that provided for in article 9.2 of the Law of SOCIMIs, and, therefore, (ii) replaced by that which is included at any time by the mentioned legislation.

2. - Shareholders subject to special regimes:

- a) Any shareholder who, as an investor, is subject in its jurisdiction of origin to any kind of special legal regime in matters of pension funds or benefit plans, must communicate this circumstance to the Board of Directors.
- b) Likewise, any shareholder who is in the situation described in paragraph a) above must notify the Board of Directors of any subsequent acquisition or transfer, regardless of the number of shares acquired or transferred.
- c) The same declaration to those indicated in a) and b) above shall also be provided by any person who holds economic rights over shares of the Company, including in any case those indirect owners of shares of the Company through financial intermediaries who are formally legitimated as shareholders by virtue of the accounting record but acting on behalf of the said holders.
- d) The Company may, by means of a written notice (an "Information Request"), require any shareholder or any other person with a known or apparent interest in the shares of the Company to provide in writing the information that the Company requires and is brought to the notice of the shareholder or other person, in relation to the actual ownership of the relevant shares or the interest thereon (accompanied, if the Company requires it, by a formal or notarial statement and / or by independent evidence), including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any information that the Company deems necessary or convenient for the purpose of determining whether such shareholders or persons are likely to be in the situation described in paragraph a) above.

The Company may make an Information Request at any time and may send one or more Information Requests to the same shareholder or to another person with respect to the same shares or interest on the same shares.

- e) Notwithstanding the obligations set forth in this article, the Company shall supervise the acquisitions and transfers of shares made, and shall adopt such measures as may be appropriate to avoid any damages that might arise for the Company itself or its shareholders from the application of the current regulations regarding pension funds or benefit plans that may affect them in their respective jurisdictions.
- f) The transfer of the shares of the Company (including, therefore, this ancillary obligation) by inter vivos acts or mortis causa is authorized for all purposes

3.-Communication of shareholders agreement:

The same communication as foreseen in the previous section 1.- a), and within the same period of four (4) days from the fact determining such obligation, shall be made by shareholders who participate or know of the subscription, modification, extension or termination of any agreement that restricts the transfer of the shares owned or affected by the voting rights inherent to such shares.

4.-The Company will publicize such communications in accordance with the rules of the Alternative Stock Market ("MAB"), Euronext Access or of the Multilateral Trading Facility which it is incorporated in.

6.6 CONDITIONS FOR THE TRANSFER OF SHARES

6.6.1 Transferability of the shares (ARTICLE 8, 9, 10, 11, 31 OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION)

Article 8 of the articles of association covers the transferability of the shares.

Article 8.– TRANSFER OF SHARES

- 1. The shares and economic rights deriving therefrom, including the pre-emptive subscription right, are freely transferable by all means permitted by law.
- 2. Transfer in case of change of control.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a shareholder who wishes to acquire a shareholding in excess of 50% of the share capital must make, at the same time, a purchase offers addressed, under the same conditions, to all shareholders.

A shareholder who receives a shareholder's offer or a third party's offer to purchase its shares, on the basis of the terms of the agreement, the characteristics of the acquirer and other circumstances, must reasonably be inferred that it is intended to confer on the acquirer a shareholding in excess of 50% of the share capital, may only transfer shares that determine that the acquirer exceeds the aforementioned percentage if the potential acquirer proves that it has offered to the totality of the shareholders the purchase of their shares under the same conditions

Article 9.— UNSUFRUCT OF SHARES

In the case of usufruct of shares, the qualification of shareholder resides in the owner, but the beneficial owner (usufructuario) will be entitled in any case to the dividends agreed by the Company during the usufruct. The beneficial owner is obliged to facilitate the owner the exercise of his rights. In the relations between the beneficial owner and the owner, it will govern what is determined in the title constituting the usufruct and what is foreseen in the Law and, additionally, in the Civil Code (or as the case may be, the applicable civil law).

Article 10.- PLEDGE OF SHARES

In case of pledge of shares, the owner of the shares shall exercise the rights of shareholder. The pledgee is obliged to facilitate the exercise of these rights.

If the owner of the shares fails to comply with a pending disbursement obligation, the pledgee may fulfill this obligation or proceed with the realization of the pledge.

Article 11.- SEIZURE OF SHARES

In case of seizure of shares the provisions contained in the previous article will be observed, as long as they are compatible with the specific regime of the seizure.

Article 31.- EXCLUSION OF NEGOTIATION

From the moment the shares of the Company are admitted to trading in the MAB, Euronext Access or in another Multilateral Trading Facility, in the event that the General Meeting adopts a bargaining agreement excluding its shares in the aforementioned market that is not supported by all the shareholders, the Company will be obliged to offer, to the shareholders who did not vote in favor, the acquisition of its shares at the justified price resulting from the regulation of public offers for the acquisition of securities for the cases of exclusion from trading in the MAB, Euronext Access or in another Multilateral Trading Facility.

The Company will not be subject to the previous obligation when it agrees to the admission to trading of its shares in an official Spanish secondary market simultaneously with its exclusion from trading on the Market.

7 COMPANY VALUATION

7.1 BUSINESS PLAN

Below the Profit and Loss forecast for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 is shown, which has been prepared using criteria comparable to those used in the preparation of the Company's Financial Statements and includes three real estate assets located in Málaga City Centre.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FORECAST	2019 E	2020 E	2021 E
CONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Net turnover	€ 1,297,047.72	€ 1,678,072.99	€ 1,696,648.92
Staff expenses	€ 148,611.84	€ 80,720.53	€ 81,854.94
Other operating expenses	€ 516,941.85	€ 280,645.29	€ 256,666.74
Amortization of fixed assets	€ 63,134.80	€ 69,988.32	€ 69,988.32
OPERATING EARNINGS	€ 568,359.23	€ 1,246,718.85	€ 1,288,138.92
Financial expense	-	-	-
Change in fair value of financial instruments	-	-	-
FINANCIAL EARNINGS	-	-	-
PRE-TAX EARNINGS	€ 568,359.23	€ 1,246,718.85	€ 1,288,138.92
Profit tax	-	-	-
FINANCIAL PERIOD'S EARNINGS	€ 568,359.23	€ 1,246,718.85	€ 1,288,138.92

Rent Revenue

- The income coming from commercial properties contributes the most towards the Company's total revenue due to their excellent location. The occupancy rate will be 100% or very close to it, as there is a waiting list of tenants who wish to enter into tenancy agreements.
- Properties for office use is the most predominating. These properties are very attractive to the real estate market, as the majority are small offices. Due to this fact, the Company can engage with a greater number of potential clients. All of this will allow the occupancy rate to near 100%.
- Dwellings rental income represent a minority of the real estate assets portfolio of the Company. The occupancy rate will be close to 100%.

Staff expenses

 The planned expenditure has considered the salaries and wages of the 4 current employees.

Maintenance and preservation costs

The assets were built in the XVIII y XIX centuries and due to this, they have high
maintenance costs. Numerous work improvements have nonetheless been carried out in
the recent past and no further improvement works are expected during the next two years.

Independent professional services

These costs include labour advisers and tax advisers, as well as legal costs incurred by the
management of the activities carried out by the company. Is also includes costs derived
from the process of incorporation to listing and trading the SOCIMI on the Market.

Banking Services

Due to the zero-leverage level, banking costs are minimal and financing costs non existing

Utilities

 Because the properties are old, they do not have metre readers. Also, and due to the fact, that, most of the leased properties are offices, the water expense is paid out by the Company.

Taxes

• Since joining the SOCIMI special tax regime in 2018, the Company has been subject to a 0% corporation tax. Thus, and since it is estimated that the Company has complied to this date and will continue to comply with all the provisions of the SOCIMI Law, the effective rate that the Company is and shall be subject to is 0%.

The business plan has been prepared using criteria comparable to that used for the historical financial information

The Profit and Loss forecast shown in this section has been prepared by using accounting criteria consistent with that used for the preparation of Financial Statements, described in section 8 of this Informational Document.

The Profit and Loss forecast presented above has not been subject to audit review or any type of assurance by independent auditors.

Main assumptions and factors that could substantially affect compliance with the forecasts or estimates

The main assumptions and factors, which could substantially affect the fulfillment of the forecasts or estimates, are detailed in section 5 of this Informational Document. In addition to those risks mentioned in the section indicated above, a series of factors are listed below, and although they may not be all, the ones that could substantially affect the fulfillment of the forecasts have been indeed included.

- Risk of inaccurate estimation of the market rents
- Default risk higher than that estimated in the invoiced rents
- Risk of lack of occupancy in the leased properties
- Risk of non-occupancy of the new properties acquired
- Risk of increase in third-party costs (marketing, insurers, utilities and professional services suppliers)
- Risk of increase in the estimated CapEx and OpEx levels

7.2 COMPANY'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF TRADING

Cash Inflow	ago-19	sep-19	oct-19	nov-19	dic-19	ene-20	feb-20	mar-20	abr-20	may-20	jun-20	jul-20	ago-20	sep-20	oct-20	nov-20	dic-20
Rental Income	€ 111,119.25	€ 113,577.55	€ 111,173.96	€ 114,540.02	€ 122,530.42	€ 139,689.92	€ 138,127.36	€ 138,205.82	€ 140,821.03	€ 139,648.34	€ 139,661.54	€ 142,643.67	€ 138,994.89	€ 138,998.99	€ 141,502.42	€ 139,216.07	€ 140,562.96
Total Cash Inflows	€ 111,119.25	€ 113,577.55	€ 111,173.96	€ 114,540.02	€ 122,530.42	€ 139,689.92	€ 138,127.36	€ 138,205.82	€ 140,821.03	€ 139,648.34	€ 139,661.54	€ 142,643.67	€ 138,994.89	€ 138,998.99	€ 141,502.42	€ 139,216.07	€ 140,562.96
Cash Outflows	€ 43,678.00	€ 43,709.00	€ 43,739.00	€ 43,770.00	€ 43,800.00	€ 43,831.00	€ 43,862.00	€ 43,891.00	€ 43,922.00	€ 43,952.00	€ 43,983.00	€ 44,013.00	€ 44,044.00	€ 44,075.00	€ 44,105.00	€ 44,136.00	€ 44,166.00
Wages	-€ 11,999.29	-€ 11,999.29	-€ 11,999.29	-€ 11,999.29	-€ 14,257.36	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 7,393.98	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 7,193.42	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 6,456.50	-€ 8,024.60
Maintenance costs	-€ 5,411.03	-€ 2,608.03	-€ 2,933.50	-€ 2,608.03	-€ 2,609.03	-€ 2,942.17	-€ 2,610.19	-€ 17,942.17	-€ 2,942.17	-€ 2,610.19	-€ 17,610.19	-€ 2,942.17	-€ 2,610.19	-€ 17,610.19	-€ 2,942.17	-€ 2,610.19	-€ 17,611.21
Insurance costs	-€ 3,757.93	-€ 3,757.93	-€ 3,757.93	-€ 3,757.93	-€ 3,757.93	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00	-€ 2,000.00
Independent professionals	-€ 34,149.89	-€ 3,297.89	-€ 66,204.00	-€ 21,204.00	-€ 29,365.00	-€ 3,779.08	-€ 3,728.08	-€ 4,872.47	-€ 4,762.35	-€ 3,728.08	-€ 4,504.30	-€ 3,728.08	-€ 3,728.08	-€ 4,504.30	-€ 3,728.08	-€ 3,728.08	-€ 33,504.30
Other expenses	-€ 3,480.96	-€ 2,385.90	-€ 3,989.90	-€ 7,543.51	-€ 3,139.90	-€ 3,751.00	-€ 3,649.03	-€ 1,782.62	-€ 7,353.22	-€ 7,339.74	-€ 3,236.93	-€ 3,714.79	-€ 4,284.64	-€ 2,425.70	-€ 3,170.70	-€ 7,694.38	-€ 3,170.70
Total Cash Outflows	-€ 58,799.10	-€ 24,049.04	-€ 88,884.62	-€ 47,112.76	-€ 53,129.22	-€ 18,928.75	-€ 18,443.80	-€ 33,053.76	-€ 24,451.72	-€ 22,134.51	-€ 33,807.92	-€ 19,578.46	-€ 19,079.41	-€ 32,996.69	-€ 18,297.45	-€ 22,489.15	-€ 64,310.81
Tax expense	-	-	-€ 6,355.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-€ 6,482.40	-	-	-€ 6,482.40	-€ 6,482.40	-€ 8,503.19	-€ 8,843.00
Net Cash Flow	€ 52,320.15	€ 89,528.51	€ 15,934.05	€ 67,427.26	€ 69,401.20	€ 120,761.17	€ 119,683.56	€ 105,152.05	€ 116,369.31	€ 117,513.83	€ 99,371.23	€ 123,065.20	€ 119,915.47	€ 99,519.90	€ 116,722.58	€ 108,223.72	€ 67,409.15

7.3 COMPANY VALUATION

The Issuer has entrusted CBRE with an independent valuation of its shares dated of June 30th, 2019. In accordance with this mandate, CBRE has issued a valuation report on the Company's business with a valuation date of June 30th, 2019.

The purpose of this company valuation is to provide independent expert opinion as to the fair value of the company with regards to its circumstances according to the most recent Company's data available.

This valuation is understood to have been carried out in accordance with internationally recognised criteria, the ultimate purpose of which is to determine the company's fair value, defined as "The price that would be received if all or part of the portfolio was to be marketed simultaneously, either in a lot or as a whole taking into account any premium or discount that may be negotiated in the market".

CBRE has prepared the Valuation Report in accordance with RICS Valuation – Global Standards 2017 which incorporates the International Valuation Standards ("the Red Book").

After considering the type of activity carried out by the Company (real estate activity), CBRE has determined that the best methodology for its valuation is the Adjusted Value of Company's Equity. This methodology is based on the hypothesis of a company under operation.

For the Company's equity valuation CBRE started off from the financial statements dated as of June 30th, 2019 provided by the Company, over which BDO has carried out on June 30th, 2019 its limited review.

The Company's real estate assets have been valued at market value following the methodology of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors ("RICS") and according to the International Valuations Standards (IVS).

Since the Company records its real estate assets using the method of acquisition price (net of allowances and amortizations) accepted by the Spanish GAAP (General Accounting Plan, PGC), CBRE adjusts the value of the Company's equity to the impact of the real estate assets' market value minus net book value of the same before the calculation of the fiscal impact, if applicable, according to the following table as at June 30th, 2019.

Investments	(€) NBV 30/06/2019	(€) Market Value 30/06/2019	(€) Capital Gain
Real Estate Investments	6,357,443	52,205,000	45,847,557

In order to calculate the value range of the Company's assets, a sensitivity analysis was carried out varying the discount rate that has been used in the valuation of each real estate asset in +/- 0.50%. The result of this sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Range	(€) NBV 30/06/2019	(€) Market Value 30/06/2019	(€) Capital Gain
Lower Range	6,357,443	50,137,852	43,780,409
Central Range	6,357,443	52,205,000	45,847,557
Higher Range	6,357,443	54,379,650	48,022,207

Apart from analysing the market valuation of the real estate assets, the Company's remaining assets and liabilities have also been analysed to register them at market value when not included in the balance sheet as at June 30th, 2019. After this analysis, the adjustments to be included in the corporate valuation are the following:

- Adjustment to obtain the fair value of the Key Money:

The Key Money bonded by the tenants of the retail assets has been adjusted as income (€446,667):

Euro	Lower Range	Central Range	Higher Range
Key Money Adjustment	+ 446,667	+ 446,667	+ 446,667

The adjustments corresponding to the projection of the structure costs:

Costs of the Company not considered in the valuation of real estate assets must be made in the corporate valuation. Normalized structural costs of €370,000 per year have been considered, and their present value has been calculated by discounting the cash flows of these projected 10-year costs based on the standardized structure costs. In addition, a sensitivity analysis was carried out varying the discount rate by +/- 50 basis points, with the following result:

Euro	Lower Range	Central Range	Higher Range
Structured Costs Adjustment	- 4,878,000	- 4,598,000	- 4,348,000

Given the non-selling purpose of the Company, and not having the market value of the assets at the moment of taking advantages of the SOCIMI regime, the potential impact (calculation of deferred taxes) that the application of article 12.1.c of the Law 11/2009, of October 26th could have, were not estimated. This article regulates the SOCIMI and states that the income derived from the transfer of real estate owned prior to the application of the regime of SOCIMI, carried out in periods in which said regime is applicable, shall be understood as generated linearly, unless proven otherwise, during the entire tenure of the property transmitted.

The part of the rent attributable to the previous tax periods will be taxed by applying the corresponding tax rate (25%) and the tax regime prior to the application of the special tax regime

of the SOCIMI (if the Company has sold any asset, the previous tax rate would be applied for the proportional part of the capital gains assigned to the years elapsed between the acquisition of the asset and the entry of the company in the SOCIMI regime. The negative impact of this adjustment about the corporate valuation would be around €10.9 million). CBRE has not considered this adjustment for the present valuation.

CBRE's work concludes with the following range on the fair value of the Company shareholder's equity as of June 30th, 2019, and its central point is a value of €47,952,000:

(€) EQUITY VALUATION	(€) LOWER RANGE	(€) CENTRAL RANGE	(€) HIGHER RANGE
Shareholder's Equity	6,255,843	6,255,843	6,255,843
+Market Value Real Estate Investments	50,137,852	52,205,000	54,379,650
+Net Book Value Real Estate Investments	-6,357,443	-6,357,443	-6,357,443
+ Real Estate Inv. Capital Gains	43,780,409	45,847,557	48,022,207
Adjusted Net Worth	50,036,252	52,103,400	54,278,050
+Adjustment for payment in advance	446,667	446,667	446,667
-Structure Costs Adjustment	-4,878,000	-4,598,000	-4,348,000
TOTAL	45,605,000	47,952,000	50,377,000

Taking into consideration the valuation report of the Company issued by CBRE dated of June 30th, 2019 the Board of Directors of the Company on September 10th, 2019 established a reference price of €8.26 per share, which It implies a total value for the Company of €47,993,647.94. This valuation of the Company is included in the valuation range established by CBRE.

7.4 REAL ESTATE ASSETS VALUATION

The Issuer has entrusted CBRE with an independent valuation of its assets. Complying with said mandate, CBRE issues a valuation report for the Company's business with the valuation date being June 17th, 2019.

Valuation Methodology

CBRE has valued the three properties adopting the discounted cash flow (DCF) approach of valuation to determine the Market Value of each Property, having performed a cross-check with the traditional income/investment method of valuation.

The Discounted Cash Flow approach is a financial modelling technique whereby explicit assumption regarding the future cash flow from an asset is modelled. Such assumptions include about future market conditions affecting supply, demand, income, expenses and the potential for risk. These assumptions determine the earning capacity of a property upon which the pattern of its income and expenditure is projected.

To this projected cash flow series, an appropriate, market-derived discount rate is applied to establish an indication of the present value of the income stream associated with the property. In the case of operating property, periodic cash flow is typically estimated as gross income less vacancy (and related void costs) and less operating expenses.

The series of periodic net operating incomes, along with an estimate of the reversion/terminal value, anticipated at the end of the projection period, is then discounted at an appropriate rate of interest to determine its present value. The valuation therefore represents the discounted future cash flow.

Net Present Value (NPV)

The Net Present Value is the measure of the difference between the discounted revenues, or inflows, and the costs, or outflows, in a DCF analysis. In a valuation that is done to arrive at Market Value, where discounted inflows and outflows and the discount rate are market derived, the resulting NPV is the Market Value by the income approach.

Income Summary and Analysis of Passing Rent

CBRE has analysed the sustainability of the current rent and the risks of adjustments that could occur once the obligatory lease term is completed for each occupying tenant. For this, we have compared the unitary monthly rent paid by each tenant against our opinion of market rent derived from the market analysis of comparable occupational transactions, in order to establish any risk of potential loss of income, or any potential upside in rents going into the future. The rent paid by occupying tenants is relatively market facing and provides a good degree of sustainability of the rental income.

7.4.1 Building at Calle Marqués de Larios, 5 Málaga (Spain)

KEY VALUATION FACTORS

Positive

• Prime location in one of the most important commercial streets of Málaga

High visibility and pedestrian flow through the street. Calle Marqués de Larios is one of

the most visited in the ranking of prime streets of Spain. Its footfalls increase almost

double when cruises arrive to the city

Great level of accessibility to properties, with good transport connections via public

transport

The property is well maintained and provides representative office space due to its

prime location

Negative

Lack of underground parking

City centre could not be of interest of certain occupiers due to tourist congestion of the

area and the noise in special events

• Pipeline in the next 3-5 years that will introduce more than 80,000 sqm in the market

with the best quality materials and modern installations

• Pipeline in the next 3-5 years that will introduce more than 80,000 sqm in the market

with the best quality materials and modern installations

Main DCF Parameters

In preparing our Discounted Cash Flow CBRE has made the following assumptions:

• DCF Period: 10 years starting 01 June 2019 and finishing 30 May 2029.

• Estimated rental value per sqm:

o Retail: €250

o Offices: €12

Residential refurbished: €18

Residential non refurbished: €15

o Storage: €10

56

• Growth assumptions:

o Indexation: 1.32% for 12 months from 01/01/2019, 1.66% for 12 months +1.80% for 12 months + 1.81% for 12 months + 1.84% for 12 months + 2.00% into perpetuity. PCI forecast by Oxford Economics.

o Rental Growth: 3.50% into perpetuity.

• Exit Yield: 3.50%

 Acquisition Costs: 3.57% consisting of agent fees 1%, legal fees 0.57% and Stamp Duty 2%.

• Discount Rate/Unleveraged IRR: 5.50%

• Contingencies: 5.50% of the total tenant revenue

Summary Valuation Parameters

CBRE details below the main valuation parameters:

MARQUÉS DE LARIOS 5	
Total Gross Area	3,081 sqm
Gross Leasable Area	2,621.69 sqm
Gross Passing Rent	€993,504 per year
Current Charges Invoiced	€7,046 per year
Net Operating Income	€932,705 per year
Market Rent	€2,085,024 per year
Gross Initial Yield (Gross passing rent/ net market value)	2.80%
Net Initial Yield (Net passing rent/ net market value)	2.63%
Running yield Year 2 (over net market value)	3.28%
Running yield Year 3 (over net market value)	3.37%
Reversionary Yield (over net market value)	4.66%
Equivalent Yield (over gross market value)	3.80%
IRR	5.50%
Exit Yield	3.50%
Gross Value	€42,329,059
% Acquisition costs	3.57%
Net Market Value	€40,870,000
Vale (€/ gross sqm)	€13,265 / per sqm

7.4.2 Building at Calle Salvago, 2 Málaga (Spain)

KEY VALUATION FACTORS

Positive

• Good location of the property although slight secondary within the city centre. Thyssen

Museum areas has a good footfall and high local retail occupiers.

• Corner building with good visibility faced to pedestrian streets.

The property is in good repair conditions with some refurbishment Works carried out

some years ago.

The high demand of retail space in Calle Marqués de Larios with the following shortage

of vacant units and the increase in rent force operators to choose secondary areas such

as Nueva, Especería and Compamia Street. Therefore, the commercial interest is still

high.

Negative

• Lack of parking space in the street. The public transportation and the nearest bus stop

is 10 min walking distance.

· Lack of underground parking within the building, which may difficult the marketability

of the spaces. The nearest public parking is located in Camas Square, 5 min walking.

• Larger surface of facade towards Salvago Street (which is more secondary than

Compañía), that may difficult the unitary rents increase.

City centre could not be of interest of certain occupiers due to tourist congestion of the

area.

Main DCF Parameters

In preparing our Discounted Cash Flow CBRE has made the following assumptions:

• DCF Period: 10 years starting 01 June 2019 and finishing 30 May 2029.

• Estimated rental value per sqm:

o Retail: €45

o Offices: €10

o Residential: €12

o Storage: €8

58

• Growth assumptions:

Indexation: 1.32% for 12 months from 01/01/2019, 1.66% for 12 months + 1.80% for 12 months + 1.81% for 12 months + 1.84% for 12 months + 2.00% into perpetuity. PCI forecast by Oxford Economics.

o Rental Growth: 2% into perpetuity.

• Exit Yield: 5%

• Acquisition Costs: 4.07% consisting of agent fees 1.50%, legal fees 0.57% and Stamp Duty 2%.

• Discount Rate/Unleveraged IRR: 7%

• Contingencies: 2% of the total tenant revenue

Summary Valuation Parameters

CBRE details below the main valuation parameters:

SALVAGO 2	
Total Built Area	3,081 sqm
Gross Leasable Area	1,935 sqm
Gross Passing Rent	€272,589 per year
Current Charges Invoiced	€1,505 per year
Net Passing Rent	€266,456 per year
Market Rent	€355,560 per year
Gross Initial Yield (Gross passing rent/ net market value)	3.91%
Net Initial Yield (Net passing rent/ net market value)	3.81%
Running yield Year 2 (over net market value)	4%
Running yield Year 3 (over net market value)	4.39%
Reversionary Yield (over net market value)	5.27%
Equivalent Yield (over gross market value)	4.98%
IRR	7%
Exit Yield	5%
Gross Value	€7,513,854
% Acquisition costs	4,07%
Net Market Value	€7,220,000
Vale (€/ gross sqm)	€3,031 / per sqm

7.4.3 Retail and office units at Calle Alameda Principal, 11 Málaga (Spain)

KEY VALUATION FACTORS

Positive

New pedestrian area in the Avenue that will improve footfall

The area of Soho has been rehabilitated and it had a good effect on this area

New projects as La Equitativa will improve the general perception of this area and will

create a stronger international inflow in the area

Great level of accessibility to properties, with good transport connections via public

transport by bus and soon by Metro.

Negative

Lack of free parking space in the surroundings

• The façade needs refurbishment

• Commercial mix focused on local and traditional shops

• Location in the less attractive part of the Avenue

Main DCF Parameters

In preparing our Discounted Cash Flow CBRE has made the following assumptions:

DCF Period: 10 years starting 01 June 2019 and finishing 31 May 2029.

• Estimated rental value per sqm:

o Retail: €30

o Offices: €13

Growth assumptions:

Indexation: 1.32% for 12 months from 01/01/2019, 1.66% for 12 months +

1.80% for 12 months + 1.81% for 12 months + 1.84% for 12 months + 2.00% into

perpetuity. PCI forecast by Oxford Economics.

Rental Growth: 2% into perpetuity

Exit Yield: 4.75%

Vendor's Fees: 2.00%

60

• Discount Rate/Unleveraged IRR: 6.75%

Summary Valuation Parameters

CBRE details below the main valuation parameters:

ALAMEDA PRINCIPAL 11	
Total Gross Area	1,067 sqm
Gross Leasable Area	1,067 sqm
Gross Passing Rent	€144,998 per year
Current Charges Invoiced	€16,752 per year
Net Passing Rent	€122,829 per year
Market Rent	€238,800 per year
Gross Initial Yield (Gross passing rent/ net market value)	4.13%
Net Initial Yield (Net passing rent/ net market value)	3.64%
Running yield Year 2 (over net market value)	4.34%
Running yield Year 3 (over net market value)	4.43%
Reversionary Yield (over net market value)	5.11%
Equivalent Yield (over gross market value)	4.32%
IRR	6.75%
Exit Yield	4.75%
Gross Value	€4,303,055
% Acquisition costs	4.57%
Net Market Value	€4,115,000
Vale (€/ gross sqm)	€3,856 / per sqm

7.4.4 Real Estate Assets Valuation Summary

Below, there will be shown a table containing a summary of the information already detailed on sections 7.4.1, 7.4.2 and 7.4.3, that is, there will be displayed the total gross lettable area of the three properties, and the total Net Market Value.

PROPERTY	LOCATION	FOOTPRINT (sqm)	NET MARKET VALUE
Calle Marqués de Larios, 5	Málaga	2,622	€40,870,000
Calle Salvago, 2	Málaga	1,935	€7,220,000
Calle Alameda Principal, 11	Málaga	1,067	€4,115,000
	TOTAL	5,624	€52,205,000

8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE 2019 INTERIM FISCAL YEAR AS AT 30TH OF JUNE 2019, AND THE ANNUAL FISCAL YEAR OF 2018 AS AT 31ST DECEMBER

The financial statements set out in this Information Document have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles referred to in section 8.3, and the selected financial data included has been derived from the Report on audited Review of Interim Financial Information for the 2019 fiscal year as at 30th of June 2019, and from the Financial Information contained in the audited Annual Report for the year 2018 as at December 31st.

The financial statements in Spanish have been audited by BDO and can be found in Annex I of this Information Document.

Additionally, the financial statements are available at the Company's website: www.maqau.es.

The selected financial data of the financial statements included in this Information Document have been translated into English from Spanish version, and their content appears for information purposes. In case of any discrepancies, the Spanish version shall prevail.

8.1 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019 AND 31ST DECEMBER 2018

ASSETS	(€) 30/06/2019	(€) 31/12/2018
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	6,572,005.14	2,786,631.52
Intangible assets	-	891.65
Other intangible assets	-	891.65
Property, plant and equipment	176,385.82	192,878.52
Technical installation and other tangible fixed assets	176,385.82	192,878.52
Investment property	6,207,771.09	2,418,110.05
Land	4,640,435.02	1,692,208.49
Buildings	1,567,336.07	725,901.56
Long-term financial investments	187,848,.26	174,751.30
Other financial assets	187,848,.26	174,751.30
CURRENT ASSETS	681,131.53	1,277,222.58
Trade and other receivables	95,168.29	53,960.50
Clients receivables for sales and services	8,335.54	9,397.53
Current tax assets	16,021.10	44,562.97
Other receivables from Public Authorities	70,811.65	-
Short-term investments	-	838,310.79
Equity instruments	-	197,923.08
Other financial assets	-	640,387.71
Cash and cash equivalents	585,963.24	384,951.29
Cash and banks	585,963.24	384,951.29
TOTAL ASSETS	7,253,136.67	4,063,854.10

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	(€) 30/06/2019	(€) 31/12/2018
EQUITY	6,255,842.69	3,363,213.97
Equity	6,255,842.69	3,363,213.97
Capital	5,810,369.00	2,010,369.00
Share Capital	5,810,369.00	2,010,369.00
Reserves	195,052.95	734,202.33
Legal and statutory	132,080.46	70,216.20
Other reserves	62,972.49	663,986.13
Financial period's earnings	250,420.74	618,642.64
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	629,581.76	601,813.86
Long-term debt	220,248.26	173,813.86
Creditors for financial leases	-	-937.44
Other financial liabilities	220,248.26	174,751.30
Long-term accruals	409,333.50	428,000.00
Long-term accruals	409,333.50	428,000.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES	367,712.25	98,826.27
Current liabilities	8,806.61	13,152.48
Creditors for financial leases	8,806.61	13,152.48
Other financial liabilities	-0.01	-0.01
Trade and other payables	321,572.31	48,340.46
Sundry accounts payable	19,945.36	-276.06
Other accounts payable to Public Administration	301,626.95	48,614.52
Short-term accruals	37,333.33	37,333.33
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	7,253,136.70	4,063,854.10

8.2 INCOME STATEMENT AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019 AND 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Below there is the income statement for the Company corresponding to the 2018 fiscal year and the interim income statement as at 30^{th} of June 2019.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	(€) 30/06/2019	(€) 31/12/2018
CONTINUED OPERATIONS		
Net turnover	645,724.46	1,168,338.01
Net sales	645,724.46	1,168,338.01
Staff expenses	-90,225.90	-190,689.47
Wages, salaries and similar	-73,343.30	-151,132.49
Social charges	-16,882.60	-39,556.98
Other operating expenses	-201,118.79	-291,113.10
Outsources services	-188,680.70	-267,433.87
Taxes	-12,438.09	-23,679.23
Amortization of fixed assets	-33,131.68	-55,411.34
Other earnings	-3,036.50	10.45
OPERATING EARNINGS	318,211.59	631,134.55
Financial expenses	-80.98	-2,841.24
For debts with group and associated companies	-80.98	-139.72
For debts with third parties	-	-2,701.52
Change in fair value of financial instruments	-63,043.20	-317.33
Trading portfolio and others	-63,043.20	-317.33
FINANCIAL EARNINGS	-63,124.18	-3,158.57
PRE-TAX EARNINGS	255,087.41	627,975.98
Profit tax	-4,666.67	-9,333.34
FINANCIAL PERIOD'S EARNINGS FROM CONTINUED OPERATIONS	250,420.74	618,642.64
FINANCIAL PERIOD'S EARNINGS	250,420.74	618,642.64

8.3 PRINCIPLES, RULES AND ACCOUNTING METHODS

The annual accounts are prepared using the accounting records of MAQ.

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results, in accordance with Spanish GAAP, and in according with Law 16/2007 of 4 July, 2007 concerning the reform and adaptation of the commercial legislation in terms of accounting for its international harmonisation based on European Union legislation, Royal Decree 1514/2007 of November 16, 2007 approving the General Accounting Plan, and Royal Decree 1159/2010 of September 17, 2010 approving the standards for the preparation of annual accounts, in all that does not expressly oppose that set out in the commercial reform mentioned with the aim of presenting a true image of the equity, financial situation and results of the group as well as the accuracy of the cash flows included in the cash flow statement.

8.4 SCHEDULED DATE FOR FIRST PUBLICATION OF EARNINGS FIGURES

The Shareholder's General Meeting will be held in May 2020, and publication of the Company's earnings figures following the listing admission shall be in or before June 30th, 2020.

6 LISTING SPONSOR

ARMANEXT ASESORES, S.L.

Paseo de la Castellana 56, Bajo Derecha, 28046 Madrid (Spain)

Phone number: +34 910 563 580

www.armanext.com

APPENDIX I FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE 2019 INTERIM FISCAL YEAR AS AT 30TH OF JUNE 2019



CUENTAS ANUALES E INFORME DE GESTIÓN CORRESPONDIENTES AL EJERCICIO 2018 JUNTO CON EL INFORME DE AUDITORÍA INDEPENDIENTE DE CUENTAS ANUALES





MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A.

Cuentas Anuales e Informe de Gestión correspondientes al ejercicio 2018 junto al Informe de Auditoría Independiente de Cuentas Anuales

INFORME DE AUDITORÍA INDEPENDIENTE DE CUENTAS ANUALES

CUENTAS ANUALES CORRESPONDIENTES AL EJERCICIO 2018:

- Balances al 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 2017
- Cuentas de Pérdidas y Ganancias correspondientes a los ejercicios 2018 y 2017
- Estado de Cambios en el Patrimonio Neto correspondiente a los ejercicios 2018 y 2017
- Estados de Flujos de Efectivo correspondientes a los ejercicios 2018 y 2017
- Memoria del ejercicio 2018

INFORME DE GESTIÓN CORRESPONDIENTE AL EJERCICIO 2018



MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A.

Informe de Auditoría Independiente de Cuentas Anuales





Informe de auditoría de cuentas anuales emitido por un auditor independiente

A los Accionistas de MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A., por encargo de la Administradora Única

Opinión

Hemos auditado las cuentas anuales de MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. (la Sociedad), que comprenden el balance a 31 de diciembre de 2018, la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias, el estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto, el estado de flujos de efectivo y la memoria correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha.

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del patrimonio y de la situación financiera de la Sociedad a 31 de diciembre de 2018, así como de sus resultados y flujos de efectivo correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera que resulta de aplicación (que se identifica en la nota 2 a) de la memoria) y, en particular, con los principios y criterios contables contenidos en el mismo.

Fundamento de la opinión

Hemos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dichas normas se describen más adelante en la sección *Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales* de nuestro informe.

Somos independientes de la Sociedad de conformidad con los requerimientos de ética, incluidos los de independencia, que son aplicables a nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales en España según lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas. En este sentido, no hemos prestado servicios distintos a los de la auditoría de cuentas ni han concurrido situaciones o circunstancias que, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la citada normativa reguladora, hayan afectado a la necesaria independencia de modo que se haya visto comprometida.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y adecuada para nuestra opinión.

Aspectos más relevantes de la auditoría

Los aspectos más relevantes de la auditoría son aquellos que, según nuestro juicio profesional, han sido considerados como los riesgos de incorrección material más significativos en nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales del periodo actual. Estos riesgos han sido tratados en el contexto de nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales en su conjunto, y en la formación de nuestra opinión sobre éstas, y no expresamos una opinión por separado sobre esos riesgos.



Hemos determinado que las cuestiones que se describen a continuación son las cuestiones clave de la auditoría que se deben comunicar en nuestro informe.

Aspectos más relevantes de la auditoría

Respuesta de auditoría

Inmovilizado material

Según menciona la nota 5 de la memoria adjunta, la Sociedad tiene registrado un importe de 2.418.110 euros en el epígrafe de Inversiones inmobiliarias, correspondiente a los activos que explota en régimen de arrendamiento, y que constituye la actividad principal de la Sociedad como se indica en la nota 1.

Dado que se trata de la primera auditoría que se realiza a la Sociedad, hemos considerado clave en nuestra auditoría que estos activos estén valorados de acuerdo con sus costes de adquisición y que sus amortizaciones hayan sido correctamente registradas.

Hemos llevado a cabo, entre otros, los siguientes procedimientos de auditoría:

- Obtener el registro de inmovilizado comprobando su exactitud aritmética y que coincide con los registros contables.
- Para una muestra de activos incluidos en dicho registro:
 - Comprobar la existencia, propiedad del activo por la Sociedad.
 - Cotejar los detalles del registro con documentación acreditativa, así como su correcta clasificación.
- Analizar con la Dirección de la Sociedad la evaluación realizada para concluir que no existen indicios de deterioro de estos activos.
- Hacer un recálculo de la amortización por tipo de elemento desde su origen, considerando: Vidas útiles, valor residual asignado, altas/bajas de ejercicio y elementos totalmente amortizados.
- Identificar aquellos elementos de inmovilizado que están como garantía de obligaciones de la Sociedad.
- Comprobar que la información incluida en las cuentas anuales es oportuna y suficiente.



Aspectos más relevantes de la auditoría

Respuesta de auditoría

Reconocimiento de ingresos

Como se indica en la nota 1 de la memoria adjunta, la Sociedad tiene por actividad principal el alquiler de bienes inmobiliarios.

El reconocimiento de ingresos es un área significativa y susceptible de incorrecciones especialmente en lo referente a la integridad, exactitud y adecuada imputación temporal, por este motivo hemos considerado esta cuestión como un aspecto relevante de nuestra auditoría.

Hemos llevado a cabo, entre otros, los siguientes procedimientos de auditoría:

- Analizamos los controles internos establecidos por la Dirección para garantizar la integridad y exactitud de la cifra de negocios y realizamos pruebas para verificar su funcionamiento.
- Análisis sobre la razonabilidad de los ingresos registrados mediante revisiones analíticas de los diferentes conceptos de ingresos, comparando con ejercicios anteriores.
- Revisión para una muestra de transacciones que el registro de los ingresos se realiza en base al principio del devengo.
- Análisis de los principales contratos de arrendamiento en vigor.
- Comprobación de que la información incluida en las cuentas anuales es oportuna y suficiente.



Otras cuestiones

Como se indica en la nota 2 d) de la memoria abreviada adjunta, las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2018 incluyen información comparativa del ejercicio 2017, que no ha sido auditada.

Otra información: Informe de gestión

La otra información comprende exclusivamente el informe de gestión del ejercicio 2018, cuya formulación es responsabilidad de la Administradora Única de la Sociedad y no forma parte integrante de las cuentas anuales.

Nuestra opinión de auditoría sobre las cuentas anuales no cubre el informe de gestión. Nuestra responsabilidad sobre el informe de gestión, de conformidad con lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas, consiste en evaluar e informar sobre la concordancia del informe de gestión con las cuentas anuales, a partir del conocimiento de la Entidad obtenido en la realización de la auditoría de las citadas cuentas y sin incluir información distinta de la obtenida como evidencia durante la misma. Asimismo, nuestra responsabilidad consiste en evaluar e informar de si el contenido y presentación del informe de gestión son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación. Si, basándonos en el trabajo que hemos realizado, concluimos que existen incorrecciones materiales, estamos obligados a informar de ello.

Sobre la base del trabajo realizado, según lo descrito en el párrafo anterior, la información que contiene el informe de gestión concuerda con la de las cuentas anuales del ejercicio 2018 y su contenido y presentación son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación.

Responsabilidad de la Administradora Única en relación con las cuentas anuales

La Administradora Única de la Sociedad es responsable de formular las cuentas anuales adjuntas, de forma que expresen la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiera y de los resultados de la Sociedad, de conformidad con el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable a la Entidad en España, y del control interno que consideren necesario para permitir la preparación de cuentas anuales libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error.



En la preparación de las cuentas anuales, la Administradora Única es responsable de la valoración de la capacidad de la Sociedad para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento, revelando, según corresponda, las cuestiones relacionadas con la empresa en funcionamiento y utilizando el principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento excepto si la Administradora Única tiene intención de liquidar la Sociedad o de cesar sus operaciones, o bien no exista otra alternativa realista.

Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales

Nuestros objetivos son obtener una seguridad razonable de que las cuentas anuales en su conjunto están libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error, y emitir un informe de auditoría que contiene nuestra opinión. Seguridad razonable es un alto grado de seguridad pero no garantiza que una auditoría realizada de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España siempre detecte una incorrección material cuando existe. Las incorrecciones pueden deberse a fraude o error y se consideran materiales si, individualmente o de forma agregada, puede preverse razonablemente que influyan en las decisiones económicas que los usuarios toman basándose en las cuentas anuales.

Como parte de una auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España, aplicamos nuestro juicio profesional y mantenemos una actitud de escepticismo profesional durante toda la auditoría. También:

- Identificamos y valoramos los riesgos de incorrección material en las cuentas anuales, debida a fraude o error, diseñamos y aplicamos procedimientos de auditoría para responder a dichos riesgos y obtenemos evidencia de auditoría suficiente y adecuada para proporcionar una base para nuestra opinión. El riesgo de no detectar una incorrección material debida a fraude es más elevado que en el caso de una incorrección material debida a error, ya que el fraude puede implicar colusión, falsificación, omisiones deliberadas, manifestaciones intencionadamente erróneas, o la elusión del control interno.
- Obtenemos conocimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoría con el fin de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean adecuados en función de las circunstancias, y no con la finalidad de expresar una opinión sobre la eficacia del control interno de la Entidad.
- Evaluamos si las políticas contables aplicadas son adecuadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables y la correspondiente información revelada por la Administradora Única.



- Concluimos sobre si es adecuada la utilización, por la Administradora Única, del principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento y, basándonos en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida, concluimos sobre si existe o no una incertidumbre material relacionada con hechos o con condiciones que pueden generar dudas significativas sobre la capacidad de la Sociedad para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento. Si concluimos que existe una incertidumbre material, se requiere que llamemos la atención en nuestro informe de auditoría sobre la correspondiente información revelada en las cuentas anuales o, si dichas revelaciones no son adecuadas, que expresemos una opinión modificada. Nuestras conclusiones se basan en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida hasta la fecha de nuestro informe de auditoría. Sin embargo, los hechos o condiciones futuros pueden ser la causa de que la Sociedad deje de ser una empresa en funcionamiento.
- Evaluamos la presentación global, la estructura y el contenido de las cuentas anuales, incluida la información revelada, y si las cuentas anuales representan las transacciones y hechos subyacentes de un modo que logran expresar la imagen fiel.

Nos comunicamos con la Administradora Única de la Entidad en relación con, entre otras cuestiones, el alcance y el momento de realización de la auditoría planificados y los hallazgos significativos de la auditoría, así como cualquier deficiencia significativa del control interno que identificamos en el transcurso de la auditoría.

Entre los riesgos significativos que han sido objeto de comunicación a la Administradora Única de la Entidad, determinamos los que han sido de la mayor significatividad en la auditoría de las cuentas anuales del periodo actual y que son, en consecuencia, los riesgos considerados más significativos.

Describimos esos riesgos en nuestro informe de auditoría salvo que las disposiciones legales o reglamentarias prohíban revelar públicamente la cuestión.

BDO Audicoxes, S.L.P.

José María Silva Alcaide Socio - Auditor de Cuentas N° ROAC 16048

30 de abril de 2019

✓ UDITORES

INSTITUTO DE CENSORES JURADOS
DE CUENTAS DE ESPAÑA

BDO AUDITORES, S.L.P.

2019 Núm. 07/19/00926
96,00 EUR
SELLO CORPORATIVO:
Informe de auditoria de cuentas sujeto a la normativa de auditoria de cuentas

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Nº ROAC S1273 Domicilio social en Madrid, Calle Rafael Calvo, 18, 28010

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. CUENTAS ANUALES CORRESPONDIENTES AL EJERCICIO 2018

BALANCES AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018 Y 2017 (Expresados en euros)

	Notas a la memoria	2018	2017 (*)
ACTIVO NO CORRIENTE		2.786.631,52	2.800.957,15
Inmovilizado intangible		891,65	891,65
Inmovilizado material	Nota 5	192.878,52	207.010,71
Instalaciones técnicas y otro inmovilizado material		192.878,52	207.010,71
Inversiones inmobiliarias	Nota 5	2.418.110,05	2.423.303,49
Inversiones en terrenos y bienes naturales		1.692.208,49	1.692.208,49
Inversiones en construcciones		725.901,56	731.095,00
Inversiones financieras a largo plazo	Nota 8	174.751,30	169.751,30
Otros activos financieros		174.751,30	169.751,30
ACTIVO CORRIENTE		1.277.222,58	920.030,81
Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas a cobrar	Nota 8 y 11	53.960,50	16.376,88
Clientes por ventas y Prestaciones de servicios.		9.397,53	16.376,88
Activos por impuesto corriente		44.562,97	-
Inversiones financieras a corto plazo	Nota 8	838.310,79	459.879,84
Otros instrumentos de patrimonio a corto plazo		197.923,08	-2.076,92
Otros activos financieros		640.387,71	461.956,76
Efectivo y otros activos líquidos equivalentes	Nota 8	384.951,29	443.774,09
TOTAL ACTIVO	The second secon	4.063.854,10	3.720.987,96

^(*) Reexpresado, no auditado

BALANCES AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018 Y 2017 (Expresados en euros)

PATRIMONIO NETO Y PASIVO	Notas a la memoria	2018	2017 (*)
PATRIMONIO NETO		3.363.213,97	2.731.336,20
Fondos propios		3.363.213,97	2.731.336,20
Capital	Nota 9	2.010.369,00	2.010.369,00
Reservas	Nota 9	734.202,33	366.052,72
Resultado del ejercicio		618.642,64	354.914,48
PASIVO NO CORRIENTE		601.813,86	648.237,02
Deudas a largo plazo	Nota 10	173.813,86	182.903,69
Acreedores por arrendamiento financiero		(937,44)	13.152,39
Otros pasivos financieros		174.751,30	169.751,30
Periodificación a largo plazo	Nota 4 h	428.000,00	465.333,33
PASIVO CORRIENTE		98.826,27	341.414,74
Deudas a corto plazo	Nota 10	13.152,48	137.315,70
Deudas con entidades de crédito		-	128.737,12
Acreedores por arrendamiento financiero		13.152,48	8.578,58
Acreedores comerciales y otras cuentas a pagar	Nota 10 y 11	48.340,46	166.765,71
Proveedores, empresas del grupo y asociadas		-	3.851,23
Acreedores varios		(274,06)	36.382,55
Personal (remuneraciones pendientes de pago)		-	8.808,13
Otras deudas con las Administraciones Públicas		48.614,52	117.723,80
Periodificaciones a corto plazo	Nota 4 h	37.333,33	37.333,33
TOTAL PATRIMONIO NETO Y PASIVO		4.063.854,10	3.720.987,96

^(*) Reexpresado, no auditado

CUENTAS DE PÉRDIDAS Y GANANCIAS CORRESPONDIENTES A LOS

EJERCICIOS TERMINADOS EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018 Y 2017

(Expresada en euros)

	Notas a la memoria	2018	2017 (*)
Importe neto de la cifra de negocios		1.168.338,01	961.064,01
Prestaciones de servicios	Nota 13	1.168.338,01	961.064,01
Gasto de personal	Nota 13	(190.689,47)	(184.601,32)
Sueldos, salarios y asimilados		(151.132,49)	(148.744,30)
Cargas sociales		(39.556,98)	(35.857,02)
Otros gastos de explotación		(291.113,10)	(260.418,14)
Servicios exteriores		(267.433,87)	(223.584,22)
Tributos		(23.679,23)	(36.833,92)
Amortización del inmovilizado	Nota 5	(55.411,34)	(37.571,11)
Resultados excepcionales		10,45	-
RESULTADO DE EXPLOTACIÓN		631.134,55	478.473,44
Ingresos financieros		-	291,37
Gastos financieros		(2.841,24)	(5.545,50)
Variación de valor razonable en instrumentos financiero		(317,33)	
RESULTADO FINANCIERO		(3.158,57)	(5.254,13)
RESULTADO ANTES DE IMPUESTOS		627.975,98	473.219,31
Impuestos sobre beneficios		(9.333,34)	(118.304,83
RESULTADO DEL EJERCICIO		618.642,64	354.914,48

^(*) Reexpresado, no auditado

ESTADOS DE CAMBIOS EN EL PATRIMONIO NETO

(Expresados en euros)

B) ESTADOS TOTALES DE CAMBIOS EN EL PATRIMONIO NETO EN EL EJERCICIO TERMINADO EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018 Y 2017

	Capital Escriturado	Reservas	Resultado del ejercicio	Ajustes por cambios de valor	<u>Total</u>
SALDO INICIO DEL EJERCICIO TERMINADO EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2017	2.010.369,00	148.686,29	198,561,21	-	2.357.616,50
Total ingresos y gastos reconocidos Otras variaciones del patrimonio neto	-	-	354.914,48	502.666,67	857.581,15
Distribución de resultados del ejercicio anterior		198.561,21	(198.561,21)	-	
SALDO FINAL DEL EJERCICIO TERMINADO EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2017	2.010.369,00	347,247,50	354.914,48	502.666,67	3.215.197,65
Ajustes por errores 2017 (nota 2 f)	-	32.040,35	-	(502.666,67)	(470.626,32)
SALDO INICIO DEL EJERCICIO TERMINADO EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018	2.010.369,00	379.287,85	354.914,48	÷	2.744.571,33
Total ingresos y gastos reconocidos Otras variaciones del patrimonio	.	-	618.642,64	-	618.642,64
neto Distribución de resultados del ejercicio anterior	-	354.914,48	(354.914,48)	-	-
SALDO FINAL DEL EJERCICIO TERMINADO EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018	2.010.369,00	734.202,33	618.642,64	-	3,363,213,97

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. ESTADO DE FLUJOS DE EFCTIVO DE LOS EJERCICIOS 2018 Y 2017

FLUJOS DE EFECTIVO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE EXPLOTACIÓN	Notas a la 2 Memoria	018	2017
Australie de de la companya de la c	618	3.642,64	473.219,31
Resultado del ejercicio antes de impuestos		1,236,58	545,491,90
Ajustes al resultado		5.411,34	37.571,11
Amortización del inmovilizado		0,00	(291,37)
Ingresos financieros	,	2.841,24	5.545,50
Gastos financieros	4		5.5 .5,5 0
Variación del valor razonable en instrumentos financieros	/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	317,33	(502 666 66)
Otros ingresos y gastos	(3/	.333,33)	(502.666,66)
Cambios en el capital corriente	(40	.761,60)	32.889,33
Deudores y otras cuentas a cobrar		6.979,35	(1.336,79)
Acreedores y otras cuentas a pagar	(47	7.740,95)	34,226,12
de la la constatoción	(41	(.256,42)	(39.040,09)
Otros flujos de efectivo de las actividades de explotación	•	2.841,24)	(5.545,50
Pago de intereses	ζ~		291,3
Cobro de intereses	(138	3.415,18)	(33.785,96
Cobros (pagos) por impuesto sobre beneficios	(130	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(2011,003,5
Flujos de efectivo de las actividades de explotación	45	57.861,20	1.012.560,4
FLUJOS DE EFECTIVO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE INVERSIÓN			
D invovoionas	(38:	3.430,95)	(793.560,56
Pago por inversiones Empresas del grupo y asociadas	(17)	8.430,95)	
Otros activos financieros	(20.	5.000,00)	(167.674,38
Inmovilizado material		-	(625.886,18
			201 153 7
Cobros por desinversiones		-	201.153,7
Crédito por empresas del grupo y asociadas		-	201.153,7
Flujos de efectivo de las actividades de inversión	(38	3.430,95)	(592.406,8
FLUJOS DE EFECTIVO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE			

ESTADO DE FLUJOS DE EFCTIVO DE LOS EJERCICIOS 2018 Y 2017

FLUJOS DE EFECTIVO DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE EXPLOTACIÓN	Notas a la 2 Memoria 2	018	2017
Cobros y pagos por instrumentos de pasivo financiero Emisión de otras deudas Devolución y amortización de deudas con entidades de crédito		. 253,05) 4.573,90 .826,95)	(35.916,74) 8.578,58 (44.495,32)
Flujos de efectivo de las actividades de financiación	(133	.253,05)	(35.916,74)
AUMENTO/DISMINUCIÓN NETA DEL EFECTIVO O EQUIVALENTES	(58	.822,80)	384.236,87
Efectivo o equivalentes al comienzo del ejercicio Efectivo o equivalentes al final del ejercicio		3.774,09 4.951,29	59.537,22 443.774,09

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. MEMORIA DEL EJERCICIO 2018

NOTA 1. CONSTITUCIÓN, ACTIVIDAD Y RÉGIMEN LEGAL DE LA SOCIEDAD

a) <u>Naturaleza y actividades principales</u>

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. (en adelante MAQAU o la Sociedad) se constituyó como sociedad de responsabilidad limitada el 31 de marzo de 2014 como sociedad limitada. Con fecha 27 de septiembre de 2018 se elevan a públicos los acuerdos sobre transformación de sociedad limitada en SOCIMI, SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA.

Su objeto social y actividad consisten en a) la adquisición y promoción de bienes inmuebles de naturaleza urbana para su arrendamiento (CNAE 6820). La actividad de promoción incluye la rehabilitación de edificaciones en los términos establecidos en la Ley 37/1992, de 28 de diciembre, del Impuesto sobre el Valor Añadido o norma que la sustituya en el futuro, b) La tenencia de participaciones en el capital de otras SOCIMIs o en el de otras entidades residentes o no en territorio español que tengan el mismo objeto social que aquéllas y que estén sometidas a un régimen similar al establecido para las SOCIMIs en cuanto a la política obligatorias, legal o estatutaria, de distribución de beneficios. (CNAE 6420), c) La tenencia de participaciones en el capital de otras entidades, residentes o no en territorio español, que tengan como objeto social principal la adquisición de bienes inmuebles de naturaleza urbana para su arrendamiento y que estén sometidas al mismo régimen establecido para las SOCIMIs en cuanto a la política obligatoria, legal o estatutaria, de distribución de beneficios y cumplan los requisitos de inversión a que se refiere el artículo 3 de la Ley de SOCIMIs. (CNAE 6420) d) La tenencia de acciones o participaciones de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva Inmobiliaria reguladas en la Ley 35/2003, de 4 de noviembre, de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, o la norma que la sustituya en el futuro. (CNAE 6420).

Su actividad principal es el alquiler de bienes inmobiliarios por cuenta propia.

El ejercicio contable está comprendido desde el 1 de enero hasta el 31 de diciembre del mismo año.

Tiene su domicilio social en Málaga, calle Marqués de Larios, nº5, CP 29015.

Se rige por sus Estatutos, la Ley de Sociedades de Capital, y especialmente se aplica el Real Decreto 1514/2007 modificado por el Real Decreto 1159/2010, por el que se aprueba el Plan General de Contabilidad, y disposiciones complementarias de la legislación mercantil. La Sociedad se rige asimismo por la Ley 11/2009, de 26 de octubre, de Sociedades Anónimas Cotizadas de Inversión en el mercado inmobiliario ("ley de SOCIMIS").

Dada la actividad a la que se dedica la Sociedad, no se tiene responsabilidades, gastos, activos, ni provisiones y contingencias de naturaleza medioambiental que pudieran ser significativos en relación con el patrimonio, la situación financiera y los resultados de las mismas. Por este motivo, no se incluyen desgloses específicos en la presente memoria de las cuentas anuales con respecto a información de cuestiones medioambientales.

b) <u>Régimen SOCIMI</u>

La Sociedad se encuentra regulada por la Ley 11/2009, de 26 de octubre, modificada por la Ley 16/2012, de 27 de diciembre, por la que se regulan las Sociedades Anónimas Cotizadas de Inversión en el Mercado Inmobiliario ("LSOCIMI"). Dichas sociedades cuentan con un régimen fiscal especial, teniendo que cumplir, entre otras, con las siguientes obligaciones:

1. Obligación de objeto social: Deben tener como objeto social principal la tenencia de bienes inmuebles de naturaleza urbana para su arrendamiento, tenencia de participaciones en otras SOCIMI o sociedades con objeto social similar y con el mismo régimen de reparto de dividendos, así como Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva.

2. Obligación de Inversión:

- Deberán invertir el 80% del activo en bienes inmuebles destinados al arrendamiento, en terrenos para la promoción de bienes inmuebles que vayan a destinase a esta finalidad siempre que la promoción se inicie dentro de los tres años siguientes a su adquisición y en participaciones en el capital de otras entidades con objeto social similar al de las SOCIMI.
- Este porcentaje se calculará sobre el balance en el caso de que la Sociedad sea dominante de un grupo según los criterios establecidos en el artículo 42 del Código de Comercio, con independencia de la residencia y de la obligación de formular Cuentas Anuales Consolidadas. Dicho grupo estará integrado exclusivamente por las SOCIMI y el resto de entidades a que se refiere el apartado 1 del artículo 2 de la Ley 11/2009.
- Existe la opción de sustituir el valor contable de los activos por su valor de mercado. O se computará la tesorería/derechos de crédito procedentes de la transmisión de dichos activos siempre que se superen los periodos máximos de reinversión establecidos.
- Asimismo, el 80% de sus rentas deben proceder de las rentas correspondientes al (i) arrendamiento de los bienes inmuebles; y (ii) de los dividendos procedentes de las participaciones. Este porcentaje se calculará sobre el balance en el caso de que la Sociedad sea dominante de un grupo según los criterios establecidos en el artículo 42 del Código de Comercio, con independencia de la residencia y de la obligación de formular Cuentas Anuales Consolidadas. Dicho grupo estará integrado exclusivamente por las SOCIMI y el resto de entidades a que se refiere el apartado 1 del artículo 2 de la Ley 11/2009.

- Los bienes inmuebles deberán permanecer arrendados al menos tres años (para el cómputo, se podrá añadir hasta un año del periodo que se hayan ofrecido en arrendamiento). Las participaciones deberán permanecer en el activo al menos tres años.
- 3. Obligación de negociaciones en mercado regulado. Las SOCIMI deberán estar admitidas a negociación en un mercado regulado español o en cualquier otro país que exista intercambio de información tributaria. Las acciones deberán ser nominativas.
- 4. Obligación de Distribución de resultado. Las sociedades deberán distribuir como dividendos, una vez cumplidos los requisitos mercantiles:
 - El 100% de los beneficios procedentes de dividendos o participaciones en beneficios distribuidos por las entidades a que se refiere el apartado 1 del artículo 2 de la Lay 11/2009.
 - Al menos el 50% de los beneficios derivados de la trasmisión de inmuebles y acciones o participaciones a que se refiere el apartado 1 del artículo 2 de la Ley 11/2009, realizadas una vez trascurridos los plazos de tenencia mínima, afectos al cumplimiento de su objeto social principal. El resto de estos beneficios deberán reinvertirse en otros inmuebles o participaciones afectos de dicho objeto, en el plazo de los tres años posteriores a la fecha de transmisión.
 - Al menos el 80% del resto de los beneficios obtenidos. Cuando la distribución de dividendos se realice con cargo a reservas procedentes de beneficios de un ejercicio en el que haya sido aplicado el régimen fiscal especial, su distribución se adoptará obligatoriamente en la forma descrita anteriormente.
- 5. Obligación de información (véase nota 16): Las SOCIMI deberán incluir en las notas de sus Cuentas Anuales la información requerida por la normativa fiscal que regula el régimen especial de las SOCIMI.
- 6. Capital mínimo: El capital social mínimo se establece en 5 millones de euros.

Podrá optarse por la aplicación del régimen fiscal especial en los términos establecidos en el artículo 8 de la Ley, aun cuando no se cumplan los requisitos exigidos en la misma, a condición de que tales requisitos se cumplan dentro de los dos años siguientes a la fecha de la opción por aplicar dicho régimen.

El incumplimiento de alguna de las condiciones anteriores, supondrá que MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. pase a tributar por el régimen general del Impuesto sobre Sociedades a partir del propio periodo impositivo en que se manifieste dicho incumplimiento salvo que se subsane en el ejercicio siguiente. Además, MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A., estará obligado a ingresar, junto con la cuota de dicho periodo impositivo, la diferencia entre la cuota que por dicho impuesto resulte de aplicar el régimen general y la cuota ingresada que resultó de aplicar el régimen fiscal especial en los periodos impositivos anteriores, sin perjuicio de los intereses de demora, recargos y sanciones qué en su caso, resulten procedentes.

El tipo de gravamen de las SOCIMI en el Impuesto sobre Sociedades se fija en el 0%. No obstante, cuando los dividendos que la SOCIMI distribuya a sus socios con un porcentaje de participación superior al 5%, estén exentos o tributen a un tipo inferior al 10%, la SOCIMI estará sometida a un gravamen especial del 19%, que tendrá la consideración de cuota del Impuesto sobre Sociedades, sobre el importe del dividendo distribuido a los socios. De resultar aplicable, este gravamen especial deberá ser satisfecho por la SOCIMI en el plazo de dos meses desde la fecha de distribución del dividendo.

NOTA 2. BASES DE PRESENTACIÓN DE LAS CUENTAS ANUALES

a) Marco Normativo de información financiera aplicable a la Sociedad

Estas cuentas anuales se han formulado por la Administradora Única de acuerdo con el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable a la Sociedad, que es el establecido en:

- Código de Comercio y la restante legislación mercantil.
- Plan General de Contabilidad aprobado por el Real Decreto 1514/2007, el cual fue modificado por el Real Decreto 1159/2010, de 17 de septiembre y por el Real Decreto 602/2016, de 2 de diciembre, así como con el resto de la legislación mercantil vigente.
- Las normas de obligado cumplimiento aprobadas por el Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas en desarrollo del Plan General de Contabilidad y sus normas complementarias.
- El resto de la normativa contable española que resulte de aplicación.

b) Imagen fiel

Las cuentas anuales abreviadas adjuntas han sido obtenidas de los registros contables de la Sociedad y se presentan de acuerdo con el marco normativo de información financiera que le resulta de aplicación y en particular, los principios y criterios contables en él contenidos, de forma que muestran la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiera, y de los resultados de la sociedad habidos durante el correspondiente ejercicio. Estas cuentas anuales, que han sido formuladas por la Administradora Única de la Sociedad, se someterán a la aprobación por la Junta General de Accionistas, estimándose que serán aprobadas sin modificación alguna.

c) Aspectos críticos de la valoración y estimación de la incertidumbre

En la elaboración de las cuentas anuales adjuntas se han utilizado estimaciones realizadas por la Administradora Única de la Sociedad para valorar algunos de los activos, pasivos, ingresos, gastos y compromisos que figuran registrados en ellas. Básicamente estas estimaciones se refieren:

- La evaluación de posibles pérdidas por deterioro de determinados activos (nota 4).
- La vida útil de los activos materiales, intangibles e inversiones inmobiliarias (nota
 4).
- Riesgos relacionados con la adopción del régimen SOCIMI

La Sociedad está acogida al régimen establecido en la Ley 11/2009, de 26 de octubre por la que se regulan las Sociedades Anónimas Cotizadas de Inversión en el mercado Inmobiliario (SOCIMI), lo que en la práctica supone que bajo el cumplimiento de determinados requisitos la sociedad está sometidas a un tipo impositivo en relación al Impuesto sobre Sociedades del 0%. La Administradora Única de la Sociedad, realiza una monitorización del cumplimiento de los requisitos establecidos en la legislación con el objeto de guardar las ventajas fiscales establecidas en la misma. En este sentido, la estimación de la Administradora Única es que dichos requisitos serán cumplidos en los términos y plazos fijados, no procediendo registrar ningún tipo de resultado derivado del Impuesto sobre Sociedades.

A pesar de que estas estimaciones se han realizado sobre la base de la mejor información disponible al cierre del ejercicio 2018, es posible que acontecimientos que puedan tener lugar en el futuro obliguen a modificarlas (al alza o a la baja) en los próximos ejercicios, lo que se realizaría, en su caso, de forma prospectiva.

d) Comparación de la información

La información contenida en estas cuentas anuales referidas al ejercicio 2018 se presenta, a efectos comparativos, con la información del ejercicio 2017, la cual difiere de las cuentas anuales aprobadas del ejercicio 2017 por las modificaciones realizadas como consecuencia de la obtención de nueva información en el ejercicio 2018 (véase nota 2 f)) así como por el formato de PYMES utilizado para la formulación de las cuentas anuales en el ejercicio 2017.

Las modificaciones realizadas han sido las siguientes:

	Deudor - acreedor
Inmovilizado material	40.536,19
Ajustes en patrimonio neto	502.666,67
Reservas	(18.805,22)
Periodificaciones a largo plazo	(465.333,34)
Deudas a largo plazo	(13.152,39)
Deudas a corto plazo	(8.578,58)
Periodificaciones a corto plazo	(37.333,33)
Otros ingresos de explotación	502.666,67
Impuesto sobre beneficios	(502.666,67)

e) Agrupación de partidas

Determinadas partidas del balance, de la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias, del estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto y del estado de flujos de efectivo se presentan de forma agrupada para facilitar su comprensión, si bien, en la medida en que sea significativa, se ha incluido la información desagregada en las correspondientes notas de la memoria.

f) Errores

Como se indica en la nota 2 d) anterior, en el ejercicio 2018 se han corregido errores como consecuencia de la obtención de nueva información en el ejercicio que han supuesto un incremento de las reservas de 32.040,35 euros.

NOTA 3. APLICACIÓN DE RESULTADOS

La administradora Única va a someter a la aprobación de la Junta General de Accionistas la siguiente aplicación del resultado de 2018:

	2018
Bases de Reparto: Beneficios del ejercicio	618.642,64
Total	
Aplicación: A reservas A dividendos	92.796,40 525.846,24
Total	

La Junta General resolverá sobre la aplicación del resultado de acuerdo con el balance aprobado, distribuyendo dividendos a los accionistas en proporción al capital que hayan desembolsado, de conformidad con los previsto en el artículo 6 de la Ley de SOCIMIs con cargo a los beneficios o a reservas de libre disposición, una vez cubierta la reserva legal y siempre que el valor del patrimonio neto contable no sea o no resulte ser, a consecuencia del reparto, inferior al capital social.

Así, una vez cubiertas las atenciones previstas por la Ley y la Ley 11/2009, la distribución de dividendos con cargo al beneficio del ejercicio, o a reservas de libre disposición, se realizará de conformidad con las siguientes reglas:

- a) La Junta General deberá acordar necesariamente la distribución del cien por cien (100%) de los beneficios procedentes de dividendos o participaciones en beneficios distribuidos por las entidades a que se refiere el artículo 2 de los Estatutos.
- b) Asimismo, deberá acordar la distribución de al menos el cincuenta por ciento (50%) de los beneficios derivados de la transmisión de inmuebles y acciones o participaciones a que se refiere el artículo 2 de estos Estatutos, realizadas una vez transcurridos los plazos a que se refiere el apartado 3 del artículo 3 de la Ley 11/2009, afectos al cumplimiento de su objeto social principal. El resto de estos beneficios deberá reinvertirse en otros inmuebles o participaciones afectos al cumplimiento de dicho objeto, en el plazo de los tres (3) años posteriores a la fecha de transmisión. En su defecto, dichos beneficios deberán distribuirse en su totalidad conjuntamente con los beneficios, en su caso, que procedan del ejercicio en que finaliza el plazo de mantenimiento anterior, aquellos beneficios deberán distribuirse en su totalidad conjuntamente con los beneficios, en su caso, que procedan del ejercicio en que se han transmitido.
- c) La Junta General distribuirá entre todos los accionistas un dividendo anual mínimo del ochenta por ciento (80%) de los beneficios distribuibles restantes de la Sociedad, una vez cumplido lo previsto en los apartados a) y b) anteriores. La Junta General resolverá sobre la aplicación del resultado del ejercicio y la distribución del beneficio conforme a lo previsto en los párrafos anteriores, dentro de los seis (6) primeros meses de cada ejercicio. Los dividendos se distribuirán entre los accionistas en la proporción correspondiente al capital que hayan desembolsado, realizándose el pago en la fecha que determine la propia Junta General dentro del plazo máximo de un (1) mes a contar desde la fecha del acuerdo de distribución.

NOTA 4. NORMAS DE REGISTRO Y VALORACIÓN

Las principales normas de registro y valoración utilizadas por la Sociedad en la elaboración de sus cuentas anuales abreviadas del ejercicio 2018, de acuerdo con las establecidas por el Plan General de Contabilidad, han sido las siguientes:

a) Inmovilizado intangible

Como norma general, el inmovilizado intangible se valora inicialmente por su precio de adquisición o coste de producción. Posteriormente se valora a su coste minorado por la correspondiente amortización acumulada y, en su caso, por las pérdidas por deterioro que haya experimentado.

La Sociedad registra en el epígrafe "Aplicaciones informáticas" los costes incurridos en la adquisición y desarrollo de programas de ordenador. Los costes de mantenimiento de las aplicaciones informáticas se registran en la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias del ejercicio en que se incurren. Las aplicaciones informáticas se amortizan linealmente durante su vida útil.

Deterioro de valor de activos intangibles y materiales

Al cierre de cada ejercicio (para el caso del fondo de comercio) o siempre que existan indicios de pérdida de valor, la Sociedad procede a estimar mediante el denominado "Test de deterioro" la posible existencia de pérdidas de valor que reduzcan el valor recuperable de dichos activos a un importe inferior al de su valor en libros.

El importe recuperable se determina como el mayor importe entre el valor razonable menos los costes de venta y el valor en uso.

b) Inmovilizado material

El inmovilizado material se valora inicialmente por su precio de adquisición o coste de producción, y posteriormente se minora por la correspondiente amortización acumulada y las pérdidas por deterioro, si las hubiera, conforme al criterio mencionado en la nota 4 a).

Los gastos de conservación y mantenimiento de los diferentes elementos que componen el inmovilizado material se imputan a la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias del ejercicio en que se incurren. Por el contrario, los importes invertidos en mejoras que contribuyen a aumentar la capacidad o eficiencia o a alargar la vida útil de dichos bienes se registran como mayor coste de los mismos.

Para aquellos inmovilizados que necesitan un período de tiempo superior a un año para estar en condiciones de uso, los costes capitalizados incluyen los gastos financieros que se hayan devengado antes de la puesta en condiciones de funcionamiento del bien y que hayan sido girados por el proveedor o correspondan a préstamos u otro tipo de financiación ajena, específica o genérica, directamente atribuible a la adquisición o fabricación del mismo.

La amortización de los elementos del inmovilizado material se realiza sobre los valores de coste siguiendo el método lineal, en función de los años de vida útil estimados de los distintos elementos, según el siguiente detalle:

	Años de vida útil
Edificios u otras construcciones Maquinaria Mobiliario Elementos de transporte Otro inmovilizado	33-50 8,33 10 6 5

c) <u>Inversiones inmobiliarias</u>

Se recogen en este epígrafe el valor de los terrenos y edificios que se mantienen para explotarlos en régimen de alquiler.

Estos activos se valoran y amortizan con los criterios indicados en la nota 4 b) anterior.

d) Arrendamientos

Los arrendamientos se clasifican como arrendamientos financieros siempre que las condiciones de los mismos se deduzcan que se transfieren al arrendatario sustancialmente los riesgos y beneficios inherentes a la propiedad del activo objeto del contrato. Los demás arrendamientos se clasifican como arrendamientos operativos.

Arrendamiento operativo

Cuando la Sociedad actúa como arrendador

Los ingresos y gastos derivados de los acuerdos de arrendamiento operativo se cargan a la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias en el ejercicio en que se devengan.

Asimismo, el coste de adquisición del bien arrendado se presenta en el balance conforme a su naturaleza, incrementado por el importe de los costes del contrato directamente imputables, los cuales se reconocen como gasto en el plazo del contrato, aplicando el mismo criterio utilizado para el reconocimiento de los ingresos del arrendamiento.

Cualquier cobro o pago que pudiera realizarse al contratar un arrendamiento operativo se tratará como un cobro o pago anticipado que se imputará a resultados a lo largo del periodo del arrendamiento, a medida que se cedan o reciban los beneficios del activo arrendado.

Cuando la Sociedad actúa como arrendatario

Los gastos derivados de los acuerdos de arrendamiento operativo se cargan a la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias en el ejercicio en que se devengan.

Cualquier cobro o pago que pudiera realizarse al contratar un arrendamiento operativo, se tratará como un cobro o pago anticipado que se imputará a resultados a lo largo del periodo del arrendamiento, a medida que se cedan o reciban los beneficios del activo arrendado.

Arrendamiento financiero

Cuando la Sociedad actúa como arrendatario

En las operaciones de arrendamiento financiero en las que la Sociedad actúa como arrendatario, se presenta el coste de los activos arrendados en el balance según la naturaleza del bien objeto del contrato y, simultáneamente, un pasivo por el mismo importe. Dicho importe será el menor entre el valor razonable del bien arrendado y el valor actual al inicio del arrendamiento de las cantidades mínimas acordadas, incluida la opción de compra, cuando no existan dudas razonables sobre su ejercicio. No se incluirán en su cálculo las cuotas de carácter contingente, el coste de los servicios y los impuestos repercutibles por el arrendador. La carga financiera total del contrato se imputa a la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias del ejercicio en que se devenga, aplicando el método del tipo de interés efectivo. Las cuotas de carácter contingente se reconocen como gasto del ejercicio en que se incurren.

Los activos registrados por este tipo de operaciones se amortizan con criterios similares a los aplicados al conjunto de los activos materiales, atendiendo a su naturaleza.

e) Instrumentos financieros

Activos financieros

Los activos financieros que posee la Sociedad se clasifican en las siguientes categorías:

- Préstamos y partidas a cobrar: activos financieros originados en la venta de bienes o
 en la prestación de servicios por operaciones de tráfico de la empresa, o los que no
 teniendo un origen comercial, no son instrumentos de patrimonio ni derivados y
 cuyos cobros son de cuantía fija o determinable y no se negocian en un mercado
 activo.
- Activos financieros mantenidos para negociar: Un activo/pasivo financiero se clasifica como mantenido para negociar cuando se adquirió con el propósito de venderlo en el corto plazo, forma parte de una cartera de instrumentos financieros identificados y gestionados conjuntamente, de la que existen evidencias de actuaciones recientes para obtener ganancias en el corto plazo o es un instrumento financiero derivado, siempre que no sea un contrato de garantía financiera ni haya sido designado como instrumento de cobertura

Valoración inicial

Los activos financieros se registran inicialmente al valor razonable de la contraprestación entregada más los costes de la transacción que sean directamente atribuibles.

Valoración posterior

Los préstamos, partidas a cobrar e inversiones mantenidas hasta el vencimiento se valoran por su coste amortizado.

Los activos financieros mantenidos para negociar, en valoraciones posteriores, se valoran por su valor razonable, sin deducir los costes de transacción en que se pudiera incurrir en su enajenación. Los cambios que se producen en el valor razonable se imputan en la Cuenta de Pérdidas y Ganancias del ejercicio.

Al menos al cierre del ejercicio, la Sociedad realiza un test de deterioro para los activos financieros que no están registrados a valor razonable. Se considera que existe evidencia objetiva de deterioro si el valor recuperable del activo financiero es inferior a su valor en libros. Cuando se produce, el registro de este deterioro se registra en la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias.

En particular, y respecto a las correcciones valorativas relativas a los deudores comerciales y otras cuentas a cobrar, el criterio utilizado por la Sociedad para calcular las correspondientes correcciones valorativas, si las hubiera, es dotar aquellas provisiones por deterioro que permiten cubrir los saldos de cierta antigüedad o en los que concurren circunstancias que permitan razonablemente su calificación como de dudoso cobro.

La Sociedad da de baja los activos financieros cuando expiran o se han cedido los derechos sobre los flujos de efectivo del correspondiente activo financiero y se han transferido sustancialmente los riesgos y beneficios inherentes a su propiedad, tales como en ventas en firme de activos, cesiones de créditos comerciales en operaciones de "factoring" en las que la empresa no retiene ningún riesgo de crédito ni de interés, las ventas de activos financieros con pacto de recompra por su valor razonable o las titulizaciones de activos financieros en las que la empresa cedente no retiene financiaciones subordinadas ni concede ningún tipo de garantía o asume algún otro tipo de riesgo.

Por el contrario, la Sociedad no da de baja los activos financieros, y reconoce un pasivo financiero por un importe igual a la contraprestación recibida, en las cesiones de activos financieros en las que se retenga sustancialmente los riesgos y beneficios inherentes a su propiedad, tales como el descuento de efectos, el "factoring con recurso", las ventas de activos financieros con pactos de recompra a un precio fijo o al precio de venta más un interés y las titulizaciones de activos financieros en las que la empresa cedente retiene financiaciones subordinadas u otro tipo de garantías que absorben sustancialmente todas las pérdidas esperadas.

Pasivos financieros

Son pasivos financieros aquellos débitos y partidas a pagar que tiene la Sociedad y que se han originado en la compra de bienes y servicios por operaciones de tráfico de la empresa, o también aquellos que sin tener un origen comercial, no pueden ser considerados como instrumentos financieros derivados.

Los débitos y partidas a pagar se valoran inicialmente al valor razonable de la contraprestación recibida, ajustada por los costes de la transacción directamente atribuibles. Con posterioridad, dichos pasivos se valoran de acuerdo con su coste amortizado.

La Sociedad da de baja los pasivos financieros cuando se extinguen las obligaciones que los han generado.

f) Impuesto sobre beneficios

El gasto o ingreso por impuesto sobre beneficios comprende la parte relativa al gasto o ingreso por el impuesto corriente y la parte correspondiente al gasto o ingreso por impuesto diferido.

El impuesto corriente es la cantidad que la Sociedad satisface como consecuencia de las liquidaciones fiscales del impuesto sobre el beneficio relativas a un ejercicio. Las deducciones y otras ventajas fiscales en la cuota del impuesto, excluidas las retenciones y pagos a cuenta, así como las pérdidas fiscales compensables de ejercicios anteriores y aplicadas efectivamente en éste, dan lugar a un menor importe del impuesto corriente.

El gasto o el ingreso por impuesto diferido se corresponden con el reconocimiento y la cancelación de los activos y pasivos por impuesto diferido. Estos incluyen las diferencias temporarias que se identifican como aquellos importes que se prevén pagaderos o recuperables derivados de las diferencias entre los importes en libros de los activos y pasivos y su valor fiscal, así como las bases imponibles negativas pendientes de compensación y los créditos por deducciones fiscales no aplicadas fiscalmente. Dichos importes se registran aplicando a la diferencia temporaria o crédito que corresponda el tipo de gravamen al que se espera recuperarlos o liquidarlos.

Se reconocen pasivos por impuestos diferidos para todas las diferencias temporarias imponibles, excepto aquellas derivadas del reconocimiento inicial de fondos de comercio o de otros activos y pasivos en una operación que no afecta ni al resultado fiscal ni al resultado contable y no es una combinación de negocios.

Por su parte, los activos por impuestos diferidos sólo se reconocen en la medida en que se considere probable que la Sociedad vaya a disponer de ganancias fiscales futuras contra las que poder hacerlos efectivos.

Los activos y pasivos por impuestos diferidos, originados por operaciones con cargos o abonos directos en cuentas de patrimonio, se contabilizan también con contrapartida en patrimonio neto.

En cada cierre contable se reconsideran los activos por impuestos diferidos registrados, efectuándose las oportunas correcciones a los mismos en la medida en que existan dudas sobre su recuperación futura. Asimismo, en cada cierre se evalúan los activos por impuestos diferidos no registrados en balance y éstos son objeto de reconocimiento en la medida en que pase a ser probable su recuperación con beneficios fiscales futuros.

Régimen SOCIMI

En virtud de la Ley 11/2009, de 26 de octubre, por la que se regulan las Sociedades Anónimas cotizadas de inversión en el mercado inmobiliario, las entidades que opten por la aplicación del régimen fiscal especial previsto en dicha Ley tributarán a un tipo de gravamen del 0% en el Impuesto de Sociedades. En el caso de generarse bases imponibles negativas, no será de aplicación el artículo 25 del Texto Refundido de la Ley del Impuesto de Sociedades, aprobado por el Real Decreto Legislativo 4/2004, de 5 de marzo. Asimismo, no resultará de aplicación el régimen de deducciones y bonificaciones establecidas en los Capítulos II, III y IV de dicha norma. En todo lo demás no previsto en la Ley 11/2009, será de aplicación supletoriamente lo establecido en el Texto Refundido de Ley del Impuesto sobre Sociedades.

La entidad estará sometida a un gravamen especial del 19% sobre el importe íntegro de los dividendos o participaciones en beneficios distribuidos a los accionistas cuya participación en el capital social de la entidad sea igual o superior al 5%, cuando dichos dividendos, en sede de sus socios, estén exentos o tributen a un tipo de gravamen inferior al 10%. Dicho gravamen tendrá la consideración de cuota del Impuesto sobre Sociedades.

La aplicación del régimen de SOCIMI anteriormente descrito se efectuará durante el ejercicio 2018 sin perjuicio de que, durante el mismo, la Sociedad no cumpla con la totalidad de los requisitos exigidos por la norma para su aplicación, ya que, en virtud de la Disposición Transitoria Primera de la Ley 11/2009 del régimen SOCIMI, la Sociedad dispone de un periodo de dos años desde la fecha de la opción por la aplicación del régimen para cumplir con la totalidad de los requisitos exigidos por la norma.

Dicho lo anterior, cabe mencionar que el día 25 de septiembre de 2018 la Sociedad adoptó la decisión de acogerse al régimen regulado por la ley 11/2009, de 26 de octubre, por la que se regulan las Sociedades Anónimas Cotizadas de Inversión en el Mercado Inmobiliario ("SOCIMI") con efectos a partir de 1 de enero de 2018. Dicho acogimiento se comunicó a la Agencia Estatal de la Administración Tributaria mediante escrito de fecha 28 de septiembre de 2018.

g) <u>Ingresos y gastos</u>

Los ingresos y gastos se imputan en función del criterio de devengo, es decir, cuando se produce la corriente real de bienes y servicios que los mismos representan, con independencia del momento en que se produzca la corriente monetaria o financiera derivada de ellos. Dichos ingresos se valoran por el valor razonable de la contraprestación recibida, deducidos descuentos e impuestos.

El reconocimiento de los ingresos por ventas se produce en el momento en que se han transferido al comprador los riesgos y beneficios significativos inherentes a la propiedad del bien vendido, no manteniendo la gestión corriente sobre dicho bien, ni reteniendo el control efectivo sobre el mismo.

Los ingresos por alquileres se reconocen linealmente en el periodo estimado de duración del contrato.

En cuanto a los ingresos por prestación de servicios, éstos se reconocen considerando el grado de realización de la prestación a la fecha de balance, siempre y cuando el resultado de la transacción pueda ser estimado con fiabilidad.

Los intereses recibidos de activos financieros se reconocen utilizando el método del tipo de interés efectivo y los dividendos, cuando se declara el derecho del accionista a recibirlos. En cualquier caso, los intereses y dividendos de activos financieros devengados con posterioridad al momento de la adquisición se reconocen como ingresos en la cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias.

h) Periodificaciones

La sociedad registra en esta partida del balance, los ingresos anticipados derivados de la facturación por alquileres a clientes.

i) Indemnizaciones por despido

De acuerdo con la legislación vigente, la Sociedad está obligada al pago de indemnizaciones a aquellos empleados con los que, bajo determinadas condiciones, rescinda sus relaciones laborales. Por tanto, las indemnizaciones por despido susceptibles de cuantificación razonable se registran como gasto en el ejercicio en el que se adopta la decisión del despido. En las cuentas anuales adjuntas no se ha registrado provisión alguna por este concepto, ya que no están previstas situaciones de esta naturaleza.

j) Transacciones con vinculadas

La Sociedad realiza todas sus operaciones con vinculadas a valores de mercado. Adicionalmente, los precios de transferencia se encuentran adecuadamente soportados por lo que la Administradora Única considera que no existen riesgos significativos por este aspecto de los que puedan derivarse pasivos de consideración en el futuro.

207.010,71

NOTA 5. INMOVILIZADO MATERIAL E INVERSIONES INMOBILIARIAS

El movimiento habido durante los ejercicios terminados el 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 2017 en las diferentes cuentas del inmovilizado material y de sus correspondientes amortizaciones acumuladas han sido los siguientes (en euros):

	Saldos a		Saldos a
	1/01/2018	Altas	31/12/2018
vilizado material	259.367,64	-	259.367,64
			250 265 64
	259.367,64	-	259.367,64
ovilizado material	(52.356,93)	(14.132,19)	(66.489,12)
	(52.356,93)	(14.132,19)	(66.489,12)
	207.010,71	(14.132,19)	192.878,52
Saldos a	Altac	Bajas	Saldos a 31/12/2017
01/01/2017	Allas	Andrew Agenticana Anno Antonio (1900)	15000000000000000000000000000000000000
113.278,50	146.089,14		259.367,6
112 270 50	146 080 14	0.00	259.367,6
113.2/8,50	140.002,14	0,00	
(81.638,37)	(10.748,06)	40.029,50	(52.356,93
(04 (00 00)	(10 740 06)	40 020 50	(52.356,93
(81.638,37)	(10.748,06)	40.029,30	(02.000)
	01/01/2017 113.278,50 113.278,50	259.367,64 259.367,93 207.010,71	1/01/2018 Altas ovilizado material 259.367,64 - 259.367,64 - 259.367,64 - 0vilizado material (52.356,93) (14.132,19) (52.356,93) (14.132,19) 207.010,71 (14.132,19) Saldos a 01/01/2017 Altas Bajas 113.278,50 146.089,14 - 113.278,50 146.089,14 0,00 (81.638,37) (10.748,06) 40.029,50

31.640,13

135.341,08

40.029,50

El movimiento habido durante los ejercicios terminados el 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 2017 en las diferentes cuentas de Inversiones Inmobiliarias y de sus correspondientes amortizaciones acumuladas han sido los siguientes (en euros):

~ 4	4	4	2010
31	C1C1	embre	2018

31 diciembre 2018	Saldos a 01/01/2018	Altas	Saldos a 31/12/2018
Coste Terrenos y construcciones	2.495.776,42	-	2.495.776,42
	2.495.776,42	-	2.495.776,42
Amortización acumulada Terrenos y construcciones	(72.472,93)	(5.193,44)	(77.666,37)
	(72.472,93)	(5.193,44)	(77.666,37)
	2:423:303,49	(5.193,44)	2.418.110,05

31 diciembre 2017

31 diciembre 2017	Saldos a 01/01/2017	Altas	Saldos a 31/12/2017
Coste Terrenos y construcciones	2.010.359,00	479.797,04	2.490.156,04
	2.010.359,00	479.797,04	2.490.156,04
Amortización acumulada Terrenos y construcciones	(40.029,50)	(26.823,05)	(66.852,55)
	(40.029,50)	(26.823,05)	(66.852,55)
	1.970.329,50	452.973,99	2.423.303,49

Dentro del epígrafe "Inversiones inmobiliarias" al 31 de diciembre de 2018 se incluyen 2 inmuebles destinados al alquiler (véase nota 6). El desglose entre terrenos y construcciones se muestra a continuación:

Ejercicio 2018	Coste 31/12/2018	Amortización acumulada 31/12/2018	Valor Neto contable 31/12/2018
Suelo Construcción	1.692.208,49 803.567,93	- (77.666,37)	1.692.208,49 725.901,56
	2.495.776,42	(77.666,37)	2.418.110,05
Ejercicio 2017	Coste 31/12/2017	Amortización acumulada 31/12/2017	Valor Neto contable 31/12/2017
, cycle y dalling gas call to the young woman and a marrier of	1.692.208,49	_	1.692.208,49
Suelo Construcción	803.567,93	(72.472,93)	731.095,00

No se ha producido ninguna circunstancia que haya supuesto una incidencia significativa que afecte al ejercicio presente o a ejercicios futuros que afecten a las estimaciones de los costes de desmantelamiento, retiro o rehabilitación, vidas útiles y métodos de amortización.

No se han capitalizado gastos financieros en los ejercicios 2018 y 2017.

No se han realizado ninguna corrección valorativa de los bienes de inmovilizado.

A 31 de diciembre de 2018 los elementos totalmente amortizados ascienden a 2.242,33 euros (2.242,33 euros a 31 de diciembre de 2017).

La política de la Sociedad es formalizar pólizas de seguros para cubrir los posibles riesgos a que estén sujetos los diversos elementos de su inmovilizado material. La administración revise anualmente, o cuando alguna circunstancia lo hace necesario, las coberturas y los riesgos cubiertos y se acuerdan los importes que razonablemente se deben cubrir para el año siguiente.

NOTA 6. ARRENDAMIENTOS Y OTRAS OPERACIONES DE NATURALEZA SIMILAR

6.1) Arrendamientos Operativos (la Sociedad como arrendadora)

Los ingresos de la Sociedad en su condición de arrendatario han ascendido a un importe de 1.168.338,01 euros (961.064,01 euros en el ejercicio 2017) (ver nota 13).

El importe de los cobros futuros mínimos correspondientes a los arrendamientos operativos no cancelables más significativos, se desglosa a continuación:

	2018	2017
Hasta 1 año Entre uno y cinco años Más de 5 años	728.536,45 3.019.745,81 3.935.068,03	728.536,45 3.019.745,81 4.685.614,86
Total	7.683.350,29	8.433.897,12

En su posición de arrendador, los contratos de arrendamiento operativo más significativos que tiene la Sociedad son los correspondientes a los activos indicados en la nota 5 anterior.

NOTA 7. INFORMACIÓN SOBRE NATURALEZA Y NIVEL DE RIESGO DE LOS INSTRUMENTOS FINANCIEROS

La gestión de los riesgos financieros de la Sociedad está centralizada en la Dirección General, la cual tiene establecidos los mecanismos necesarios para controlar la exposición a las variaciones en los tipos de interés y tipos de cambio, así como a los riesgos de crédito y liquidez. A continuación, se indican los principales riesgos financieros que impactan a la Sociedad:

Riesgo de crédito:

Con carácter general la Sociedad mantiene su tesorería y activos líquidos equivalentes en entidades financieras de elevado nivel crediticio. Adicionalmente, hay que indicar que, no existe una concentración significativa del riesgo de crédito con terceros.

Riesgo de liquidez:

Con el fin de asegurar la liquidez y poder atender todos los compromisos de pago que se derivan de su actividad, la Sociedad dispone de la tesorería y las inversiones financieras que muestran su balance.

Riesgo de mercado (incluye tipo de interés y otros riesgos de precio):

Tanto la tesorería como la deuda financiera de la Sociedad, están expuestas al riesgo de tipo de interés, el cual podría tener un efecto adverso en los resultados financieros y en los flujos de caja. Las variaciones de los tipos de interés modifican el valor razonable de aquellos activos y pasivos que devengan un tipo de interés fijo así como los flujos futuros de los activos y pasivos referenciados a un tipo de interés variable. El objetivo de la gestión del riesgo de tipos de interés es alcanzar un equilibrio en la estructura de la deuda que permita minimizar el coste de la deuda en el horizonte plurianual con una volatilidad reducida en la Cuenta de Pérdidas y Ganancias. Dependiendo de las estimaciones de la Sociedad y de los objetivos de la estructura de la deuda, pueden realizarse operaciones de cobertura mediante la contratación de derivados que mitiguen estos riesgos.

NOTA 8. ACTIVOS FINANCIEROS

Activos financieros a largo plazo

El detalle de los Activos financieros a largo plazo al cierre, de los ejercicios terminados el 31 de diciembre 2018 y 2017 es el siguiente (en euros):

Clase Categoría	Créditos, deriva 2018	ados y otros 2017	Tota 2018	1 2017
Fianzas constituidas	174.751,30	169.751,30	174.751,30	169.751,30
	174.751,30	169.751,30	174.751,30	169.751,30

Estos importes corresponden a las fianzas de los contratos de alquiler depositadas en la Junta de Andalucía.

Activos financieros a corto plazo

El detalle de los activos financieros a corto plazo al cierre de los ejercicios terminados el 31 de diciembre 2018 y 2017 es el siguiente (en euros):

Clase Categoría	Instrume patrim		Créditos, de otro		Tot	al
Class Categoria	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Préstamos y partidas a						
cobrar Deudores comerciales y otras cuentas a cobrar	-	-	9.397,53	16.376,88	9.397,53	16.376,88
Inversiones financieras a corto plazo Otros activos financieros					C+0 207 71	461 056 76
(Notar 12)	-	-	640.387,71	461.956,76	640.387,71	461.956,76
Activos a valor razonable con cambios en pérdidas y ganancias:						
Efectivo y otros activos líquidos equivalentes			384.951,29	443.774,09	384.951,29	443.774,09
Mantenidos para negociar	197.923,08	(2.076,92)	-		197.923,08	(2.076,92
			1.034.736,53	022 107 73	1 222 650 61	020 030 8

Los activos mantenidos para negociar corresponden a un fondo de inversión.

NOTA 9. PATRIMONIO NETO Y FONDOS PROPIOS

a) Capital social

El capital social es de DOS MILLONES DIEZ MIL TRESCIENTOS SESENTA Y NUEVE EUROS (2.010.369,00 euros). Está dividido en 2.010.369 acciones nominativas de UN EURO (1,00 euro) de valor nominal cada una de ellas numeradas correlativamente del 1 al 2.010.369, ambas incluidas, pertenecientes a una única clase y serie. Todas las acciones se encuentran íntegramente suscritas y desembolsadas y otorgan a sus titulares los mismos derechos.

Reservas

Según lo dispuesto en el artículo 274 de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital, una cifra igual al 10% del beneficio del ejercicio se destinará a la reserva legal hasta que este alcance, al menos, el 20% del capital social. Mientras no supere el límite indicado, solo podrá destinarse a la compensación de pérdidas en el caso de que no existan otras reservas disponibles suficientes para este fin. La reserva legal asciende a un importe de 70.216,20 euros al 31 de diciembre de 2018.

La reserva legal solamente puede utilizarse para cubrir pérdidas y sólo sería distribuible en el caso de liquidación de la Sociedad.

Las Reservas Voluntarias son de libre disposición.

NOTA 10. PASIVOS FINANCIEROS A LARGO Y CORTO PLAZO

El detalle de los pasivos financieros a largo y corto plazo, al 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 2017 es el siguiente:

Ejercicio 2018						
	de cré arrend:	n entidades Edito y amiento Iciero	Derivados	s y otros	To	tal
	Largo plazo	Corto plazo	Largo plazo	Corto plazo	Largo plazo	Corto plazo
Débitos y partidas a pagar						
Deudas con entidades de crédito	-	-	_	**	-	
Acreedores por arrendamiento financiero	(937,44)	13.152,49	-	-	(937,44)	13.152,49
Fianzas y depósitos recibidos	-	100	174.751,30	(0,01)	174.751,30	(0,01)
Acreedores comerciales y otras				(- - (- 5)		(5=4.0.0)
cuentas a pagar	***	-	-	(274,06)	-	(274,06)
	Assassi i i i san baga dan Salaa				حمامته محاد	10 070 4
	(937,44)	13.152,49	174.751,30	(274,07)	173.813,86	12.878,42
Ejercicio 2017	Deudas cor de cré arrenda finan	a entidades dito y amiento ciero	Derivados	y otros	То	tal
Ejercicio 2017	Deudas cor de cré arrenda	1 entidades Edito y Amiento				
	Deudas cor de cré arrenda finan Largo	n entidades edito y amiento ciero Corto	Derivados Largo	y otros Corto	To Largo	tal Corto
Débitos y partidas a pagar Deudas con entidades de crédito	Deudas cor de cré arrenda finan Largo	n entidades edito y amiento ciero Corto	Derivados Largo	y otros Corto	To Largo	tal Corto plazo
Débitos y partidas a pagar Deudas con entidades de crédito Acreedores por arrendamiento	Deudas cor de cré arrenda finan Largo	n entidades edito y amiento ciero Corto plazo	Derivados Largo	y otros Corto	To Largo	tal Corto plazo 128.737,12
Débitos y partidas a pagar	Deudas cor de cré arrenda finan Largo plazo	a entidades dito y amiento ciero Corto plazo	Derivados Largo	y otros Corto plazo	To Largo plazo -	tal Corto

El importe de las fianzas corresponde con los contratos de alquiler indicados en la nota 6.

Información sobre los aplazamientos de pago efectuados a proveedores. Disposición adicional tercera. "Deber de información" de la Ley 15/2010, de 5 de julio-

La Ley 15/2010, de 5 de julio, de modificación de la Ley 3/2004, de 29 de diciembre, por la que se establecen medidas de lucha contra la morosidad en las operaciones comerciales, señala: "Las sociedades deberán publicar de forma expresa las informaciones sobre plazos de pago a sus proveedores en la Memoria de sus cuentas anuales". En este sentido, la Resolución de 29 de enero de 2016, del Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas, sobre la información a incorporar en la memoria de las cuentas anuales en relación con el periodo medio de pago a proveedores en operaciones comerciales, dicta la información a incluir en la memoria en aras a cumplir con la citada Ley.

Concepto Periodo medio de pago a proveedores Ratio de operaciones pagadas Ratio de operaciones pendientes de pago	2018 Días 30,00 30,00 30,00	2017 Días 30,00 30,00 30,00
Total pagos realizados Total pagos pendientes	Importe (euros) 365.261 274	Importe (euros) 722.633 37.550

NOTA 11. ADMINISTRACIONES PÚBLICAS Y SITUACIÓN FISCAL

Saldos corrientes con Administraciones Públicas

La composición de los saldos con "Administraciones Públicas" al 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 2017 es la siguiente:

Ejercicio 2018	Saldos Deudores	Saldos acreedores
Hacienda Pública por IVA Hacienda Pública por IRPF Organismos de la Seguridad Social	- - -	32.718,29 10.453,35 5.442,88
Activos por impuesto corriente	44.562,97	-
	44.562,97	48.614,52

T-1 *		2017
L]	ercicio	2017

Ejercicio 2017	Saldos Deudores	Saldos acreedores
Hacienda Pública por IVA Hacienda Pública por IRPF Organismos de la Seguridad Social	-	112.022,83 209,80 5.491,17
Activos por impuesto corriente	-	-
		117.723,80

Conciliación resultado contable y base imponible fiscal

El Impuesto sobre Sociedades se calcula en base al resultado económico o contable, obtenido por la aplicación de principios de contabilidad generalmente aceptados, que no necesariamente ha de coincidir con el resultado fiscal, entendido éste como la base imponible del Impuesto.

Al haber optado por el régimen fiscal de las SOCIMI, el tipo aplicable sería el 0%. No obstante, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 12 de la Ley 11/2009, tributan al tipo general los ajustes fiscales pendientes de integrar en la base imponible antes de la entrada de aplicación del régimen de SOCIMI. Por tanto, en el ejercicio 2018 tributaría al 25% de 37.333,34 euros, siendo el gasto por impuesto de 9.333,34 euros.

En el ejercicio 2017 la Sociedad tributaba al 25%. A continuación se muestra el cálculo del impuesto sobre sociedades.

31 diciembre 2017	Importe
Resultado contable del ejercicio (después de impuestos) Diferencias permanentes Impuesto sobre sociedades	354.914,48 118.304,83
Base imponible fiscal	473.219,31

Ejercicios pendientes de comprobación y actuaciones inspectoras

Según establece la legislación vigente, los impuestos no pueden considerarse definitivamente liquidados hasta que las declaraciones presentadas hayan sido inspeccionadas por las autoridades fiscales o haya transcurrido el plazo de prescripción de cuatro años. Al cierre del ejercicio 2018 la Sociedad tiene abiertos a inspección por las autoridades fiscales los cuatro últimos ejercicios en relación a los principales impuestos que le son de aplicación. La administradora Única de la Sociedad considera que se han practicado adecuadamente las liquidaciones de los mencionados impuestos, por lo que, aún en caso de que surgieran discrepancias en la interpretación normativa vigente por el tratamiento fiscal otorgado a las operaciones, los eventuales pasivos resultantes, en caso de materializarse, no afectarían de manera significativa a las cuentas anuales adjuntas.

Como se indica en la nota 1, con fecha 27 de septiembre de 2018 se elevan a públicos los acuerdos sobre transformación de sociedad limitada en SOCIMI, SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA. La Junta General de Accionistas aprobó con fecha 25 de septiembre de 2018, que la Sociedad se acoja al régimen fiscal de las sociedades anónimas cotizadas de inversión en el mercado inmobiliario (SOCIMI) de conformidad con lo establecido en el art. 8 y siguientes de la Ley 11/2009, de 26 de octubre, reguladora de las Sociedades Anónimas Cotizadas Inversión en el Mercado Inmobiliario (SOCIMI). La información exigida referente a las "Exigencias Informativas derivadas de la condición de SOCIMI, Ley 11/2009, es detallada en la nota 16 de las presentes cuentas anuales adjuntas.

NOTA 12. OPERACIONES Y SALDOS CON PARTES VINCULADAS

Saldos con vinculadas

El detalle de los saldos deudores y acreedores con empresas del grupo y asociadas al 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 31 de diciembre de 2017 son los siguientes:

	Saldo deudores 31,12,18 (nota 8)	Saldo deudores 31.12.17 (nota 8)
Accionistas	640.387,71	461.956,76

Operaciones con vinculadas

Las principales transacciones realizadas con empresas del grupo y otras partes vinculadas durante los ejercicios terminados 31 de diciembre 2018 y 2017 han sido las siguientes:

	Gastos ejercicio 2018	Gastos ejercicio 2017
Otras partes vinculadas	106.070,16	106.449,86
	106.070,16	106.449,86

Los saldos anteriores tienen su origen, básicamente, en retribuciones que en opinión de la administradora Única están realizadas en condiciones normales de mercado.

Retribuciones a la Administradora Única y a la alta dirección

La Administradora Única no ha devengado durante los ejercicios terminados el 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 2017 retribución alguna.

La Sociedad tiene concedidos anticipos o créditos a la Administradora Única por importe de 640.387,71 euros a 31 de diciembre de 2018 (461.956,76 euros a 31 de diciembre de 2017).

En los ejercicios 2018 la Sociedad no mantiene contratada una Póliza de Responsabilidad Civil para Administradores y Directivos.

Otra información referente al Administradora Única de la Sociedad:

No se han puesto de manifiesto situaciones de conflicto, directo o indirecto, con el interés de la Sociedad, con arreglo a la normativa aplicable (actualmente, de conformidad con lo establecido en el artículo 229 de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital), todo ello sin perjuicio de la información sobre operaciones vinculadas reflejadas en la memoria.

Asimismo, y de acuerdo con la Ley de Sociedades de Capital, mencionada anteriormente, se informa que la administradora Única y personas vinculadas a ellos, no han realizado ninguna actividad, por cuenta propia o ajena, con la Sociedad que pueda considerarse ajena al tráfico ordinario que no se haya realizado en condiciones normales de mercado.

NOTA 13. INGRESOS Y GASTOS

Cifra de negocios

El Importe neto de la cifra de negocios correspondiente a la actividad ordinaria de la Sociedad durante el ejercicio ascendió a 1.168.338,01euros (961.064,01 euros en el ejercicio 2017), correspondiente a los ingresos por arrendamiento indicados en la nota 6 anterior.

La Sociedad realiza su actividad en la Comunidad Autónoma Andaluza.

Gastos de personal

El desglose de los gastos de personal de los ejercicios 2018 y 2017 es el siguiente:

	Saldos 31/12/2018	Saldos 31/12/2017
Sueldos y salarios Seguridad Social	151.132,49 39.556,98	148.744,30 35.857,02
	190.689,47	184,601,32

NOTA 14. OTRA INFORMACIÓN

TOTAL

El detalle del personal medio por categorías y sexo durante los ejercicios 2018 y 2017 es como sigue:

Categoría	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total
Directivo	1	-	1	1	***	1
Administrativo		1	1		1	1
Limpieza/portería	1	_	1	1	_	1

El detalle del personal al 31 de diciembre de 2018 y 31 de diciembre de 2017 es como sigue:

3

Categoría	Hombre	31/12/2018 Mujer	Total	Hombre	31/12/2017 Mujer	Total
Directivo	1	_	1	1	m	1
Administrativo		1	1		1	1
Limpieza/portería	1	_	1	1	-	1

La Sociedad en el desarrollo normal de su actividad tiene entregado avales referido a operaciones comerciales por importe de 16.528,71 euros concedidos por entidades financieras.

Los honorarios devengados en el ejercicio por los servicios prestados por el auditor de cuentas han ascendido a 9.500 euros.

NOTA 15. HECHOS POSTERIORES

Con posterioridad al cierre del ejercicio terminado el 31 de diciembre de 2018 no han ocurrido hechos o circunstancias adicionales que pudieran afectar a la presentación de estas cuentas anuales.

NOTA 16. "EXIGENCIAS INFORMATIVAS DERIVADAS DE LA CONDICIÓN DE SOCIMI, LEY 11/2009"

El importe de las Reservas procedentes de ejercicios anteriores a la aplicación del régimen fiscal establecido la Ley de SOCIMIS ascienden a 734.202,33 euros.

A 31 diciembre de 2018 no hay reservas procedentes de ejercicios en los que se haya aplicado el régimen fiscal establecido en esta Ley.

A 31 diciembre de 2018 no hay dividendos distribuidos con cargo a beneficios de ejercicios en que ha resultado aplicable el régimen fiscal establecido en la Ley de SOCIMIS.

A 31 diciembre de 2018 no se han distribuido dividendos con cargo a reservas.

Los inmuebles destinados al alquiler indicados en la nota 5, se adquirieron con fecha 31 de marzo de 2014. Ambos inmuebles computan dentro del 80 por ciento a que se refiere el apartado 1 del artículo 3 de la Ley de SOCIMIS.

A 31 diciembre de 2018 no hay reservas procedentes de ejercicios en que ha resultado aplicable el régimen fiscal especial establecido en esta Ley, que se hayan dispuesto en el período impositivo, que no sea para su distribución o para compensar pérdidas.

INFORME DE GESTIÓN 2018

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

El Informe de Gestión del ejercicio 2018, se formula de conformidad con la Ley de Sociedades de Capital.

MAQ ADMINISTRACIÓN URBANAS, S.A. (en adelante MAQAU o la Sociedad) se constituyó como sociedad de responsabilidad limitada el 31 de marzo de 2014 como sociedad limitada. Con fecha 27 de septiembre de 2018 se elevan a públicos los acuerdos sobre transformación de sociedad limitada en SOCIMI, SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA.

Su objeto social y actividad consisten en a) la adquisición y promoción de bienes inmuebles de naturaleza urbana para su arrendamiento (CNAE 6820). La actividad de promoción incluye la rehabilitación de edificaciones en los términos establecidos en la Ley 37/1992, de 28 de diciembre, del Impuesto sobre el Valor Añadido o norma que la sustituya en el futuro, b) La tenencia de participaciones en el capital de otras SOCIMIs o en el de otras entidades residentes o no en territorio español que tengan el mismo objeto social que aquéllas y que estén sometidas a un régimen similar al establecido para las SOCIMIs en cuanto a la política obligatorias, legal o estatutaria, de distribución de beneficios. (CNAE 6420), c) La tenencia de participaciones en el capital de otras entidades, residentes o no en territorio español, que tengan como objeto social principal la adquisición de bienes inmuebles de naturaleza urbana para su arrendamiento y que estén sometidas al mismo régimen establecido para las SOCIMIs en cuanto a la política obligatoria, legal o estatutaria, de distribución de beneficios y cumplan los requisitos de inversión a que se refiere el artículo 3 de la Ley de SOCIMIs. (CNAE 6420) d) La tenencia de acciones o participaciones de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva Inmobiliaria reguladas en la Ley 35/2003, de 4 de noviembre, de Instituciones de Inversión Colectiva, o la norma que la sustituya en el futuro. (CNAE 6420).

2. EVOLUCIÓN DEL NEGOCIO

La evolución de las principales magnitudes del balance y de la cuenta de resultados ha sido la siguiente:

	Ejercicio 2018	Ejercicio 2017
Activo corriente	1.277.222,58	920.030,81
Pasivo corriente	98.826,27	341.414,74
Circulante	1.178.396,31	578.616,07
Variación	599.780,24	
%	104%	

	Ejercicio 2018	Ejercicio 2017
Cifra de negocios	1.168.338,01	961.064,01
Variación con el ejercicio anterior	207.274,00	
Variación con el ejercicio anterior %	22%	

3. INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ACONTECIMIENTOS IMPORTANTES ACAECIDOS DESPUÉS DEL CIERRE DEL EJECICIO

No se han producido acontecimientos importantes después del cierre del ejercicio.

4. INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ACTIVIDADES EN MATERIA DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y DESARROLLO

La Sociedad no ha registrado importe alguno en concepto de gastos de investigación y desarrollo en el activo del balance del ejercicio 2018, porque no ha desarrollado actividad alguna en esta materia a lo largo de dicho ejercicio.

5. GESTION DE CALIDAD Y MEDIOAMBIENTE

Durante el ejercicio 2018, la Sociedad no ha incurrido en gastos derivados de actividades medioambientales, ni tenía activos medioambientales registrados en el balance de situación al 31 de diciembre de 2018.

6. INFORMACION SOBRE ADQUISICIONES DE ACCIONES PROPIAS

La Sociedad no tiene actualmente en su cartera ningún paquete de títulos propios ni lo ha tenido durante el ejercicio 2018 y tampoco ha aceptado sus propias acciones en prenda, ni en ninguna clase de operación mercantil o negocio jurídico.

7. INFORMACIÓN DEL PERIODO MEDIO DE PAGO A PROVEEDORES

Al cierre del ejercicio 2018 la Sociedad presenta un Periodo Medio de Pago a proveedores de 30 días (30 días en 2017). De esta forma se cumple con lo establecido en la Ley 15/2010, de 5 de julio, por la que se establecen medidas de lucha contra la morosidad en las operaciones comerciales.

DILIGENCIA DE FIRMA

Las anteriores Cuentas Anuales que comprenden el Balance, la Cuenta de Pérdidas y Ganancias, el Estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto, el Estado de Flujos de Efectivo y la Memoria, así como el Informe de gestión, correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en 31 de diciembre de 2018, han sido formuladas por la Administradora Única de la Sociedad el 29 de marzo de 2019.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo previsto en el artículo 253 de la Ley de Sociedades de Capital, la administradora Única las firma a continuación:

Administradora Única

Da María Antonia Quesada Contreras

BDO Auditores S.L.P., es una sociedad limitada española, y miembro de BDO International Limited, una compañía limitada por garantía del Reino Unido, y forma parte de la red internacional BDO de empresas independientes asociadas.

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