

RISK CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Board of Directors of Grifols, S.A. (the "**Company**") is responsible for approving the risk control and management policy, which establishes the basic principles and general framework to identify, assess, control and manage all kind of risks facing the Company and its subsidiaries ("**Grifols**").

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Company's risk control and management policy is to provide greater confidence in the achievement of Grifols objectives and strategy to patients, donors, employees, shareholders, customers, vendors and other stakeholders, through the anticipation, control and management of the risks to which Grifols is exposed. The risk control and management policy is further developed and supplemented by specific risk policies.

2. SCOPE

The risk control and management policy applies to the Company and its subsidiaries.

At those companies in which the Company has an interest but does not have effective control, the Company will promote principles, guidelines, and risk limits consistent with those established in the risk control and management policy and shall maintain appropriate channels of information to ensure a proper understanding of risks.

3. RISK AND RISK CATEGORIES

From a general viewpoint, risk is considered to be any threat that an event, action, or omission may prevent Grifols from reaching its objectives and strategy.

At Grifols, risks are grouped into the following categories:

- a) **Strategic risks:** risks that can impact the Company's business strategy and strategic objectives; including market risks uncertainties, such as socio-political, and reputational risks.
- b) **Financial risks:** risks that can impact cash flows if not effectively managed, leading to a loss in revenue, shareholder value or the overall stability of the organization. Financial risks also include contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks.
- c) **Operational risks:** risks related to direct or indirect economic losses resulting from inadequate internal procedures, technical failures, human error, or certain external events. Operational risks also include information technologies.
- d) **Cybersecurity risks:** risk of breaches of or attacks on information systems by malicious insiders and outsiders.
- e) **Environmental, Social and Governance risks (ESG):** environmental, social, and governance-related risks that may impact the organization, including climate change,

human capital and breaches of laws, regulations, internal standards, ethical value and contracts. Governance risks also include fraud and corruption risks.

- f) **Legal and Regulatory risks:** risks arising from new or modified legislation, regulation and interpretation.

4. RISK CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The risk control and management policy is implemented by means of a comprehensive risk control and management system, designed to identify, assess and manage all kind of risks (including contingent liabilities and other off-balance sheet risks), to provide greater confidence in the achievement of Grifols objectives and strategy.

The Company's Audit Committee supervises the effectiveness of the risk control and management system and reviews it periodically.

The Company's Corporate Risk Committee oversees management's responsibilities to assess, manage and monitor risks and the integration of risk management in Grifols, through the enterprise risk management process.

In the risk control and management system, after assessing the significant risks, the management determines how to respond to these. The responses may be to avoid, mitigate, transfer or accept the risk. On considering its response, the management of Grifols assesses the effects on the business as well as expected costs and benefits.

The risk control and management system is based on the following principles:

- Establishment of a risk appetite framework, with the levels of risk the Company deems acceptable. These levels of risk are consistent with the Grifols objectives.
- Leadership of management, who will provide the necessary resources.
- Integration in management processes, especially those related to strategy and planning.
- Segregation of duties between the business areas and the areas of supervision and assurance.
- Comprehensive and harmonized management, so that all risks are managed through a common process for identification, assessment and treatment.
- Continuous improvement through periodic reviews of the suitability and efficiency of applying the system and the best practices and recommendations in the area of risks.

* * *

THIS DOCUMENT CONSTITUTES A TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH OF THE OFFICIAL SPANISH VERSION. IN CASE OF DISCREPANCIES, THE OFFICIAL SPANISH VERSION SHALL PREVAIL.