

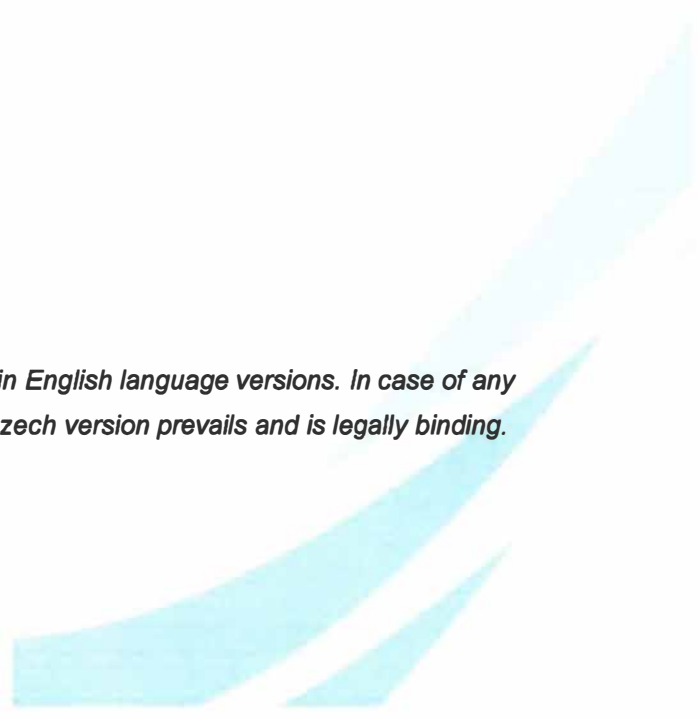
Annual report

company

**Sarantis Czech Republic,
s. r. o.**

for the year 2025

The Annual report has been prepared in Czech and in English language versions. In case of any discrepancies between the language versions, the Czech version prevails and is legally binding.



Basic information

Company:	Sarantis Czech Republic, s. r. o.
Seat:	Smrčkova 2485/4, Libeň, 180 00 Praha 8
Legal form:	Limited liability company
ID:	25705971
Established:	29 th October 1998



Registration: business register maintained by Municipal Court in Prague, section C, insert 62867

Result and development of the company

The company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. occupies an important place among distributors of mass cosmetics and household goods in the Czech Republic. Our customers are national chains, wholesalers and retailers. In 2015, the company took over the distribution of Astrid products and significantly expanded the distribution of goods from the Conter supplier - Denim, Strep, Tesori d'Oriente and Vidal brands. In 2016, the company established cooperation with Tereza Maxová, who became the ambassador of the Astrid brand. New ambassador of the brand is a model Pavlína Němcová. In 2025, the company continued to present its Astrid brand through television commercials in the Czech Republic.

Another important brand of the company is the STR8 brand in the men's cosmetics category, which was also supported by a television campaign in 2025.

In the category of household and cooking utensils, the company is represented by FINO brand products, which were presented in print and digital campaigns with the support of the brand's ambassador - Karolína Kamberská, a successful cookbook author. Massive TV campaign started in 2025 and is planned also for next years.

A significant milestone for the company was the year 2018, when the Indulona brand was purchased by the Sarantis group. The company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. became a distributor of these brands on the domestic market in 2018.

Generally, the company tries to keep its growth strategy, both through new acquisitions such as the purchase or Indulona or Astrid brands, as well as organic growth in sales of the existing product portfolio. This strategy is successfully implemented by the company in last years.

The average recalculated number of employees in 2025 is 50 people.

Future development

The goal of company is to become one of the most important players on the market in the field of mass cosmetics and household needs on the Czech market.

In 2026, the company plans to keep or improve its market positions and strengthen its position in new segment of oral care through a brand Jordan. The Company will continue to intensively support the key brands as Astrid, Indulona and Fino in the media (several waves

of television campaigns, digital support throughout the year, PR activities, press campaigns accompanied by a massive presentation of samples). New line of Astrid products will be introduced in second half of 2026.

Significant marketing support will also be given to the men's cosmetics brand STR8, which in 2019 came up with a modern re-design of products and launched a completely new line of antiperspirants and shower gels. In 2023 the brand came with new line called STR8 Game, that was followed by new line STR8 Wild Beat in 2025.

The Indulona brand will also continue to be supported by a television campaign that refers to the brand's more than 70-year history, while communicating the brand's traditional values in a modern and fresh style.

Environmental activities

According to Act No. 477/2001 Coll. about packaging Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. contract with EKO-KOM, a.s. and ENVI-PAK, a.s.

Research and development activities

The company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. does not perform any development of products directly. The new products are developed in cooperation with Group or suppliers and only according to the current legislative of the Czech Republic and the EU, so that they are environmentally friendly.

Information on labour relations

The company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. employs citizens of the Czech Republic and other member states of the European Union.

Information about organizational unit of the company abroad

The company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. does not have an organizational unit abroad.

There were no significant events after the balance sheet date.

The company has not any litigation, administrative dispute or arbitration proceedings with significant impact.

The most important indicators, performances and figures on the company's business activities are part of the company's financial statements, which are attached to this annual report.

In Prague on 31.3.2026



Krzysztof Jan Kaminski
Statutory representative

Sarantis Czech Republic, s. r. o. ID: 25705971, seat Smrčkova 2485/4, Libeň 180 00 Praha 8

REPORT ON RELATION BETWEEN
THE CONTROLLING ENTITY AND THE CONTROLLED ENTITY AND
BETWEEN CONTROLLED ENTITY AND THE ENTITIES CONTROLLED
BY THE SAME CONTROLLING ENTITY

for the period 2025

Statutory representative of the company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o., prepared this report in accordance with Section 82 of the Commercial Corporations Act.

1. Definition of the controlling entity, controlled entity and the entities controlled by the same controlling entity

1.1. Definition of the controlling entity and the controlled entity

The controlled entity whose statutory authority prepared this report, is company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o., ID: 25705971 seat Smrčkova 2485/4, Libeň 180 00 Praha 8.

Hereinafter Sarantis

The controlling entity to the company Sarantis for the accounting period 2025 is the sole member GR SARANTIS SA, 26 Amaroussiou – Halandriou STR, GR 151 25, Amaroussion - Greece.

Hereinafter GR Sarantis SA

The share of the controlling entity in the share capital of the controlled entity is 100%.

1.2. Definition the entities controlled by the same controlling entity

The statutory representative of a company acting with due diligence are aware of other persons who were controlled by one controlling entity in the accounting period 2025, i.e. GR SARANTIS SA:

- 100%, SARANTIS BELGRADE D.O.O.
- 100%, SARANTIS BULGARIA LTD.
- 100%, SARANTIS ROMANIA S.A.
- 100%, SARANTIS BANJA LUKA D.O.O.
- 100%, SARANTIS SKOPJE D.O.O.
- 100%, SARANTIS POLSKA S.A.
- 100%, SARANTIS HUNGARY kft.
- 100%, SARANTIS CZECH REPUBLIC, s.r.o.

- 100%, SARANTIS SLOVAKIA, s.r.o.
- 100%, ASTRID T.M., a.s.
- 100%, SARANTIS PORTUGAL Lda
- 100%, ZETAFIN LTD
- 100%, POLIPAK sp. z.o.o.
- 100%, ELODE FRANCE S.A.R.L.
- 100%, SARANTIS FRANCE S.A.R.L.
- 100%, IVYBRIDGE VENTURES LTD
- 100%, ERGOPACK LLC
- 100% SARANTIS LJUBLJANA D.O.O.
- 100% STELLA PACK S.A.
- 100% STELLA PACK S.R.L.
- 79% STELLA PACK UKRAINE LLC

2. The role of the controlled entity in relation to the controlling entity

The controlling entity is part of the group, which further consists of the Controlling entity and the entities listed in part 1.2 of this report.

The controlled entity is so-called regional company of the group.

3. Method and means of control

The controlling influence is applied mainly through appointment and dismissal of the statutory bodies of the controlled entity and making of decision by the controlling entity within the competence of the sole member of the controlled entity in the sense of the provisions of Section 12 of Act No. 90/2012 Coll., on Business Corporations.

4. Overview of contracts concluded in the last accounting period between the controlled entity and the controlling entity and between the controlled entity and other entities controlled by the same controlling entity

4.1. Overview of contracts concluded between the controlled entity and the controlling entity

In the accounting period 2025, the company Sarantis has not concluded any contracts with the controlling entity.



4.2. Overview of acts performed in the accounting period 2025, which were initiated or in the interest of the controlling entity or its controlled entities, if such conduct concerned assets that exceed 10% of the controlled entity's equity determined according to the last financial statements

In the accounting period of 2025, Sarantis purchased from GR Sarantis SA goods in the total value of 218 283 TCZK and license fees and other services in the amount of 2 438 TCZK. Sarantis also paid dividend to GR Sarantis SA in amount of 109 829 TCZK, that represents profit of 2024 approved by Shareholder resolution.

In the accounting period of 2025, Sarantis purchased goods and services from Sarantis Polska S.A. in the total amount of 27 205 TCZK.

In the accounting period of 2025, Sarantis purchased goods and services from Polipak sp.z.o.o. in the total amount of 55 842 TCZK.

In the accounting period of 2025, Sarantis sold goods and services to Sarantis Slovakia s.r.o. in the total amount of 189 049 TCZK.

5. Overview of mutual agreements concluded between the controlled entity and the controlling entity or between the controlled entity and other controlled entities

In the accounting period 2025, the company Sarantis has not concluded any contracts with the controlling entity.

6. Assessment of whether the controlled entity has suffered damage and assessment of its compensation

Sarantis did not suffer any loss from the contracts, other legal acts or measures mentioned in this report.

7. Evaluation of advantages and disadvantages

All relations between the controlling entity and controlled entity took place and were concluded under normal business conditions.

The statutory body of the company states that from the relations with persons in Part I of this report significantly prevail the benefits for the company resulting from participation in a multinational business group.

The statutory body of the company states that they are not aware of any significant risks arising from relations with the persons listed in Part I of this report.

8. Indication of other legal acts that were performed in the interest of the controlling entity or in the interest of other entities controlled by the same controlling entity

In the accounting period 2025, no other acts were performed in the interest of the controlling entity or in the interest of other entities controlled by the same controlling entity.

9. Indication of all other measures taken or implemented by the controlled entity in the interest of or at the initiative of the controlling entity and in the interest of or at the instigation of other entities controlled by the same controlling entity, their advantage and disadvantage

Sarantis has not taken or implemented any other measures in the interest of or at the instigation of or at the instigation of other entities controlled by the same controlling entity.

Conclusion

The Company's management declared that it has prepared this Report with due diligence and that it has included in this report all known relationships between the controlled entities and the controlling entity and the controlled entity controlled by the same controlling entity and that it had the necessary information to prepare this Relationship Report.

In Prague, 31.3.2026



Krzysztof Jan Kaminski
Statutory representative

**Financial Statement of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o.
for the period
from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**

The Financial statement has been prepared in Czech and in English language versions. In case of any discrepancies between the language versions, the Czech version prevails and is legally binding.

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Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	22 236	27 480
Intangible assets	3	24 675	26 059
Other non-current assets		1 809	1 890
Non-current assets		48 720	55 429
Current assets			
Inventories	4	152 845	154 098
Trade receivables	5	146 817	109 669
Other receivables	6	5 665	3 841
Accruals and deferred costs	8	19 037	12 012
Cash and cash equivalents	9	71 756	56 618
Current assets		396 120	336 238
TOTAL ASSETS		444 840	391 667
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	12 829	17 118
Deferred tax liability	14	2 868	4 621
Non-current liabilities		15 697	21 739
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	164 606	92 499
Lease liabilities	15	6 205	5 898
Tax liabilities	18	10 964	12 544
Other liabilities	19	33 272	35 485
Accruals and deferred income	20	16 304	43 470
Current liabilities		231 351	189 896
TOTAL LIABILITIES		247 048	211 635
NET ASSETS		197 792	180 032
EQUITY			
Share capital	10	39 320	39 320
Other reserves	13	6 206	5 080
Retained earnings	11	152 266	135 632
TOTAL EQUITY		197 792	180 032

Statutory representative: Krzysztof Jan Kaminski

Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Revenue	21	1 260 934	1 246 249
Other operating income	22	20 902	18 717
Raw materials and consumables used	23	755 622	729 820
Services	24	283 127	311 091
Depreciation and amortisation expense		10 753	9 338
Employee benefit expenses	25	70 827	61 245
Other expenses	26	2 788	5 965
Finance income	27	17 127	7 038
Finance expense	27	14 275	14 387
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		161 571	140 158
Tax expense	28	35 112	30 329
PROFIT OR LOSS		126 459	109 829
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		126 459	109 829

Statutory representative: Krzysztof Jan Kaminski

Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Cash Flow statement

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	9	56 618	53 050
Cash flows from Operating Activities		137 190	115 062
Profit before Tax		161 571	140 158
Adjustments:			
Depreciation & amortization	2, 3	10 753	9 338
Plus/minus adjustments for changes in working capital accounts		-353	-13 721
Decrease / (increase) in receivables		-38 891	-16 204
Decrease / (increase) in inventories	4	1 253	-55 447
Decrease / (increase) in transitional assets accounts	8	-7 025	-2 972
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities (other than to banks)	17, 19	71 476	44 814
(Decrease) / increase in transitional liability accounts	20	-27 166	16 088
Interest income and other related income		-114	-539
Interest expense and other related expenses		2 608	6 143
Tax Paid		-37 275	-26 317
Cash flows from Investment Activities		-4 011	-6 479
Interest received		114	539
Revenues from sale of tangible and intangible assets			
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets		-4 125	-7 018
Dividends received			
Cash flows from Financial Activities		-118 041	-105 015
Interest paid		-2 608	-6 143
Dividends paid	11	-109 829	-94 935
Inflows/ (Outflows) stock awards		0	0
Inflows/ (Outflows) from leases	15	-5 604	-3 937
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	9	71 756	56 618

Statutory representative: Krzysztof Jan Kaminski

Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital	Other reserve fund	Stock awards	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance 1/1/2024	39 320	3 932	380	120 738	164 370
Profit for the period				109 829	109 829
Other equity changes			768		768
Dividend paid to shareholders				-94 935	-94 935
Balance 31/12/2024	39 320	3 932	1 148	135 632	180 032
Profit for the period				126 459	126 459
Other equity changes			1 126		1 126
Dividend paid to shareholders				-109 829	-109 829
Rounding - balance transfer				4	4
Balance 31/12/2025	39 320	3 932	2 274	152 266	197 792

Statutory representative: Krzysztof Jan Kaminski

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The general information

1. Name, address, the basic object of the activity of the Company

The company Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. hereinafter referred to as statement "Company", is an important distributor of mass cosmetics and household products on the market of Czech Republic. The Company's customers are international retail chains and local retailers and wholesalers.

The Company was registered on 29.10.1998 by the Municipal Court in Prague, section C, insert 62867.

Company ID 25705971

Company address

Smrčková 2485/4
180 00 Prague 8 - Libeň

2. Statutory representatives of the Company

On 31 December 2025 the statutory representative of the Company is:

Krzysztof Jan Kaminski

The Company is represented by the statutory representative. The Company has one statutory representative.

3. Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is not obligatory for limited liability companies and was not established.

4. Statutory auditor

KPMG Česká republika Audit, s.r.o.
Pobřežní 648/1a
186 00 Prague 8

5. Name of the parent company

GRIGORIS SARANTIS ANONYMI VIOMICHANIKI & EMPORIKI ETAIRIA KALLYNTIKON ENDYMATON
OIKIAKON & PHARMAKEFTIKON EIDON, GR, hereinafter GR Sarantis SA

Address: 15125 Maroussi, Amaroussiou - Halandriou 26, Greece

Registration: 72405

Legal form: Limited liability company

Share: 100%

6. Principles of presentation

Information on principles adopted for preparation of financial statement for 2025

The financial statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles contained in the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union. The financial statement covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 and the comparative period from 1 January to 31 December 2024.

The financial statement is compliant with all IFRS requirements adopted by the EU and presents a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as of 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, results of its activity and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

7. Statement of the Statutory representative

The statutory representative of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. hereby honestly and sincerely declares that to the best of its knowledge the foregoing financial statement and comparative data were prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (IFRS). The statement reflects true and fair view on financial position and its financial result of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. and that the statutory representative commentary on the Company's operations presents true overview of Company's development, achievement and business situation of Company, including basic risks and exposures.

1. Basis for the preparation of the report and accounting principles

Basic of the financial statement

Financial statement of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. is prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards adopted by European Union. The statement was prepared assuming that the company will continue its activity in the nearest future. On the day in which this statement was accepted there is no circumstances indicating any risk to continue of business activity of Company.

Consolidated financial statement

Consolidated financial statement, which includes also subsidiary entities is performed by highest level parent company GR Sarantis SA, based in 15125 Maroussi, Amaroussiou - Halandriou 26, Athens, Greece.

The consolidated financial statement, the audit report by the certified auditor and the management report of the Board of Directors of GR SARANTIS S.A. are being presented on the address:

<https://sarantisgroup.com/investor-relations/financial-briefing/results-release/>

Accounting period

The Financial statements are reported for period of 12 months from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Comparative data relates to period of 12 months from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Functional currency and presentation currency of financial statements

The financial statement is presented in thousands of Czech Crowns. The Czech crown is a functional and reporting currency of the Company.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in financial statements:

Estimation of the useful life of assets

The Company value the useful lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets. These estimates shall be reviewed at least on a yearly basis taking into account new circumstances and market conditions.

Assets with right of use

The Company's most significant estimates regarding right of use assets relate to the determination of the existence of leases in specific transactions, the terms of renewal of leases and the determination of the discount rate.

Provision for income tax

The income tax provision under IAS 12 "Income Taxes" relates to the amounts of taxes that are expected to be paid to the tax authorities and includes the provision for current income tax and the provision for any additional taxes that may arise as a result of control by the tax authorities.

Income tax expense may differ from these estimates due to changes in tax legislation, significant changes in the laws or unforeseen consequences from the final determination of the tax liability of each fiscal year by the tax authorities. These changes may have an impact on the Company's financial position. In the event, that the resulting additional taxes are different from the amounts initially recorded, these differences will affect income tax and deferred tax provisions in the use that has been made to determine tax differences.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of their acquisition cost and their net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business of the Company less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. The management makes estimates for the calculation of any provision for impairment of inventories, including, but not limited to, the maturity of inventories, their movement through use, planning for the next period, and an estimate of the future selling price.

Provisions for expected credit losses from customer receivables and contract assets

The Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 for the calculation of expected credit losses, according to which the provision for impairment is always measured at the amount of the expected credit losses over the life of the receivables from customers. At each balance sheet date, the historical percentages used and the estimates of the future financial situation are updated.

The correlation between the historical data, the future financial situation and the expected credit losses includes significant estimates. The amount of expected credit losses depends to a large extent on the changes in the conditions and forecasts of the future financial situation. In addition, past experience and forecasts for the future may not lead to conclusions indicative of the actual amount of customer default in the future.

Contingent liabilities

The Company might be involved in disputes and legal proceedings. The Company reviews the status of each significant case on a periodic basis and evaluate the potential economic risk, based on the views of legal advisers. If the potential loss from any litigation or legal case is considered probable and the amount can be estimated reliably, the Company calculate a provision for the estimated loss. Both the determination of the probability and the determination of whether the risk can be reliably estimated require the management's judgment to a significant degree. When additional information becomes available, the Company reconsider the potential liability for outstanding litigation and legal affairs and may review the estimates of the probability of an adverse effect and the related estimate of potential loss. Such revisions to the estimates of the potential liabilities may have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and results.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are presented at acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciations and possible impairment losses. The acquisition cost includes all expenses directly attributed to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent expenses are registered as an increase of the asset book value or as a separate fixed asset, only to the extent where such expenses increase the future economic benefits expected to arise from the use of the fixed assets, and the cost of such may be reliably calculated. The cost of repairs and maintenance is registered in the results of the period where such are realized.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated (amortized) using the straight-line method and impairment losses. The depreciation is reported in Statement of profit or loss under the line "Depreciation and amortization expense". The costs of current maintenance of assets affect the financial result of the period in which they were incurred.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment starts since when it is available for use that means it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating. The beginning of the depreciation starts not later than one month after acquisition date and follows in the manner intended by the management, over the period reflecting their estimated economic useful life. The correctness of applied periods, depreciation methods and residual value of fixed assets is verified on each balance sheet day and respective adjustments are made if it is necessary.

The following types of useful life are used for fixed assets:

Buildings and constructions	30 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 5 years
Vehicles and others	5 years

If there have been events or changes which indicate that the carrying amount of fixed assets may not be recoverable, the assets are analysed. If there are indications of impairment, the company makes estimation of recoverable amounts of particular assets. Loss is included if accounting value of asset is higher than estimated recoverable value.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment reflects the higher of the following values: net selling price and value in use. Impairment allowances are recognized as other operating costs in the profit and loss. Profit and loss resulting from the removal of a tangible fixed asset from the balance sheet are calculated as the difference between net incomes from disposal, and balance sheet value and shown as income or cost in the profit and loss account.

Investment property

The Company does not hold any investment property.

Leases

Leasing is defined as a contract or part of a contract that delegates the right to control the use of an identified asset (underlying asset) for a given period in exchange for consideration. To this reason, three basic aspects are analysed:

- whether the contract relates to an identified asset that is either clearly specified in the contract or implicitly when the asset is made available to the Company,

- whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all economic benefits from the use of the asset over the entire useful life to the extent specified in the contract,
- whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset over the entire useful life.

At the commencement date, the Company recognizes an asset under the right of use and a liability under the lease. The right of use is initially measured at the purchase price consisting of the initial value of the lease liability, initial direct costs, an estimate of the costs expected in connection with the dismantling of the underlying asset and the lease payments paid on or before the start date, less leasing incentives.

The Company depreciates use rights on a straight-line basis from the start date until the end of the useful life period or the end of the lease term, depending on which of these dates is earlier. If there are indications, the rights to use are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the value of the lease liability consist of fixed lease payments, variable lease payments dependent on the index or rate, amounts expected to be paid as a guaranteed residual value and payments for call options if they are reasonably certain.

In subsequent periods, the lease liability is reduced by repayments made and increased by accrued interest. The valuation of the lease liability is updated to reflect changes in the contract and the reassessment of the lease term, exercise of the call option, guaranteed residual value or lease payments dependent on the index or rate. In principle, the revaluation of the liability is recognized as an adjustment to the asset due to the right of use. The company uses practical standards approved for short-term leasing and leasing in which the underlying asset is of low value. For such contracts, lease payments are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company presents right of use in the same items of the statement of financial position as the underlying assets, i.e. in tangible fixed assets.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that expected future economic benefits, which are directly attributable to the assets, will cause increase of entity. Initially intangible assets are stated at acquisition or construction cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at acquisition or construction cost less amortization and impairment allowances. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortized when it is available for use that is when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management over their estimated economic useful life. The correctness of the applied amortization periods and rates is periodically reviewed, at least at the end of the reporting year, and potential adjustments to amortization allowances are made in the subsequent periods. Intangibles with indefinite useful life are not subject to depreciation. Their value is reduced by potential impairment allowances.

Amortization of intangible asset is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation is reported in Statement of profit or loss under the line "Depreciation and amortization expense". The standard economic useful lives for amortization of intangible assets are following:

Acquired trademarks 50 years

Acquired computer software SAP 10 - 22 years

Acquired other computer software and other intangible assets 5 years

Other intangible assets are verified in terms of impairment allowances at the end of each reporting period. If there are indications of impairment, and the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the value of those assets or the related cash-generating units is decreased to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of those assets is the higher of the following values net selling price or their value in use.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of the financial asset and the business model of the Company for the management. Receivables from customers that do not have a significant financial component are valued at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

A financial asset is derecognized primarily when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have undertaken to fully pay the cash flows received without significant delay to a third party under a pass-through agreement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) the Company has not transferred or held substantially all the risks and estimates of the asset but have transferred the control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a transfer agreement, they assess whether and to what extent they own the risks and rewards of ownership.

When the Company has not transferred or hold substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset and have not transferred ownership of the asset, they continue to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continued

involvement. In this case, the Company also recognizes any relevant obligation. The transferred asset and the related liability are valued on the basis of the rights and obligations that the Company holds.

Financial assets at amortized cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met: (a) the financial asset is retained in a business model in order to hold financial assets for the collection of contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual clauses of the financial asset generate cash flows on specific dates that consist only of capital and interest payments on the balance of the original capital.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Trade receivables

Receivables from customers are recognized when there is an unconditional right to receive the consideration for the client's contractual obligations to the entity. A contract asset is recognized when the Company has satisfied their obligations to the customer before the customer pays or before the payment is due, for example when the goods or services are transferred to the customer prior to the Company's right to issue an invoice. Receivables from customers on credit are initially recognized at their fair value, which corresponds to the nominal value, net of impairment losses.

Regarding non-doubtful trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 and calculate the expected credit losses over the life of the receivables. For this purpose, the Company uses a maturity forecast table based on the historical data for credit losses, adjusted for future factors in relation to borrowers and the economic environment. The bad debts are evaluated one by one for the calculation of the relevant provision. The amount of the provision is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liability and effective interest method

An instrument is classified as a financial liability if it is:

- A contractual obligation:
 - To deliver cash or other financial assets; or
 - To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions (for the issuer of the instrument); or

- A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instrument and is:
 - A non-derivative that comprises an obligation to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or
 - A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the entity exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost calculated under the effective interest method except for liabilities:

- Measured at FVTPL
- That arise when a transfer of a financial assets does not qualify for derecognition or is accounted for using the continuity involvement approach;
- That are commitments to provide a loan at a bellow-market interest rate and not measured at FVTPL; and
- That are financial guarantee contracts

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of financial assets or financial liability and allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant period. It differs from the straight -line method in that the amortization under the effective interest method reflect a constant periodic return on the carrying amount of the asset or liability.

The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. It is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of financial instruments to:

- The gross carrying amount on the financial asset; or
- The amortized cost of the financial liability

On initial recognition, the gross carrying amount on financial asset, or the amortized cost of a financial liability, is generally equal to fair value of the instrument, adjusted for transaction costs.

The effective interest rate is revised as a result of:

- Periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest
- Fair value hedge adjustment at the date on which an entity begins to amortize them; and
- It appears, costs and fees arising as part of modifications that do not result in derecognition.

To calculate interest income or expense in each relevant period, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (or amortized cost of credit-impaired assets) or the amortized costs of the liability.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value, considering any inventory allowances. The net realizable value is the selling price estimated in the ordinary course of business activity less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling costs.

Cost of goods sold is determined based on the weighted average costs formula.

The Company does not apply fair value less costs to sell to any of its inventory.

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash includes cash in hand and cash at the bank. Cash equivalent are short-term high liquid investments, convertible to known amounts of cash and exposed to small risk of change of the value. Cash is valued in the nominal value in accordance with the fair value.

Accruals and deferred costs

Accruals and deferred expense/cost is an asset that represents either:

- a deferred expense is a cost that has already been incurred, but which has not yet been consumed.
- an accrued income, that has been earned, but has yet to be received. The accrued income is recognized when it is earned in accordance with accrual accounting method.

Accruals and deferred income

Accruals and deferred income are a liability that represents either:

- an accrued expense, which are payments that a company is obligated to pay in the future for which goods and services have already been delivered.
- a deferred income is unearned revenue, when company receives payment from a customer before the product or service has been delivered.

Revenues

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized in the amount that the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for the transfer of the goods or services to a customer.

Revenue is defined as the amount that an entity expects to be entitled to receive in exchange for the goods or services it has transferred to a client, except for amounts collected on behalf of third parties (value added tax, other sales tax). Variable amounts are included in the consideration and are calculated using either the "expected value" method or the "most likely amount" method.

The Company recognizes revenue when (or as it) meets the obligation to execute a contract by transferring the goods or services promised to the customer. The customer acquires control of the good or service if the customer is able to direct the use and derive virtually all the economic benefits from that good or service.

The Company's revenue is derived from selling goods with revenue recognized at point of time. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer. However, for export sales, control might also be transferred when delivered either to the port of departure or port of arrival, depending on the specific terms of the contract with a customer. There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point control passes: once physical delivery of the products to the agreed location has occurred, the Company no longer has physical possession, usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

The Company is active in the production and distribution of consumer products. The main products of the Company and the Group are perfumes, personal care products, sunscreen products, hair care products as well as food packaging products, plastic garbage bags and household cleaning products. Net proceeds from sales are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and are declared net of discounts on sales and the consideration paid to customers. These are, in particular, incentives to promote sales which are recorded as deductions from sales. The incentives deducted from sales comprise of contractual discounts, promotional discounts and all trade expenses (fixed bonuses, performance bonuses, logistic bonuses, marketing bonuses etc.).

The goods sold by the Company do not include any special warranty or right of return except the standard rights, that are given by general local legislation. The Company does not record any separate performance obligation in this respect.

The customer receivable is recognized when there is an unconditional right for the entity to receive the consideration for the contractual obligations performed to the customer. A contract asset is recognized when the Company has satisfied its obligations to the customer before the customer pays or before the payment is due, for example when the goods or services are transferred to the customer prior to the Company's right to issue an invoice. The Company applies the practical expedient, where the interval between transfer of the promised goods or services and payment by the customer is expected to be less than 12 months, then there is no financing component.

The contract liability is recognized when the Company receives a consideration from the client (prepayment) or when it retains the right to a price that is unconditional (deferred income) before performing the obligations of the contract and the transfer of the goods or services. The contractual obligation is de-recognized when the contractual obligations are executed, and the income is recorded in the income statement.

Classification of revenue is as follows:

Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognized when the Group delivers the property and risks associated with the ownership of the goods to the customers, the goods are accepted by them and the collection of the receivable is reasonably assured. The transaction price is therefore allocated to the revenue from sale of goods.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate.

Equity capital

Equity capital is divided by the types of accordance with law rights and resolutions of Company Statute.

Share capital is presented in the nominal value, in the amount according to the Company Statute and entry in the commercial register. Declared but not made contributions are included by due contributions to the initial capital. Own funds of the Company are decreased by due contributions to the share capital.

Non-divided profits for the previous years are presented in the financial statement as the retained profits. Current results (profits) are presented in the financial statement as retained profits.

Reserve fund is reported as a part of equity and represents legal reserve fund. Based on the Commercial Code, the Company was obliged to contribute to the legal reserve fund from the annual approved profit. Currently the Company is not obliged to further contribute the legal reserve fund.

Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are carried out in accordance with exchange rate:

- 1) used in fact in this day, resulted from character of operation, in case of sale or purchase of currencies and incoming and outgoing payments,
- 2) Czech National Bank official daily rate, published for particular currency, if the use of the exchange rate as in point 1 above is not possible and for the all other operations.

Exchange rate differences and evaluations of financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet date, in accordance with Czech National Bank exchange rate on this day, are presented as financial costs or incomes in the profit and loss account.

Non-cash assets and liabilities, included in accordance with historical cost expressed in foreign currency are presented with historical exchange rate from the transaction day. Non-cash assets and liabilities included in accordance with fair value, expressed in foreign currency are calculated by exchange rate from the valuation day. Exchange rate differences resulting from clearance of transactions in foreign currencies and valuation of assets and liabilities in cash on the balance sheet day are presented as financial costs or income in statement of complete income in net amount.

For the balance valuation, the following exchange rates were adopted:

<i>Exchange rate at the day</i>	<i>31.12.2025</i>	<i>31.12.2024</i>
USD	20,632	24,237
EUR	24,245	25,185
PLN	5,744	5,890

Income tax

The income tax includes current part and deferred part. Current and deferred income tax is included in profit or loss of current period, except the case, when it regards to merger of companies and items included immediately in equity or as other total income.

Current tax is an expecting amount of liabilities or receivables from income tax which have to be taxed for particular year, calculated with the use of tax rates, legally or actually binding as of the reporting day and corrections of tax liability regarding previous years.

Deferred tax is included in connection with temporary differences between balance sheet value of assets and liabilities and their value calculated for tax purposes. Deferred tax is not included in following cases:

- temporary differences resulted from initial presentation of assets or liabilities resulting from the transaction which is not a merger of companies and has not any influence for profit and loss of current period and for taxable income,
- temporary differences resulted from the investments in affiliated companies to the extent in which there is no possibility to sell it in the foreseeable future,
- temporary differences resulted from the initial presentation of goodwill.

Deferred tax is valued with the use of tax rates, which in accordance with expectations are going to be used when the temporary differences will be reversed - legally or actually tax rules binding up to reporting day are the base of this.

Assets and provisions for deferred tax are compensated when the company has possibility to execute legal title to conduct the compensation of current tax assets and provisions, subject to the assets and provisions for deferred tax regarding to the income tax, imposed by the same tax authority on the same tax payer or different tax payers, which are going to settle assets and provisions for deferred tax in net amount or at the same time to realize receivables and settle the liabilities.

Component of assets, from deferred tax for the purpose of transfer not settled amount tax loss and not used income tax relief and negative temporary differences, is included to the extent in which there is a possibility to have future income to tax, which allows for deduction of them.

Assets for deferred tax are reviewed as of the reporting day and they are reduced according to the possibility of generation profits in income tax, connected with them.

Employee benefit expenses

Employee benefits are recognized as an expense on an accrual basis. The employee benefit expenses comprise of gross salaries, social and health insurance paid by employer, other employee benefits and untaken holiday. The untaken holiday is calculated per individual employee as number of untaken hours as of closing date multiplied by average gross salary of the employee and attributable social and health insurance expense paid by employer.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are defined as obligations that arise from past events and which are dependent on occurrence or non-occurrence of some uncertain future events. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the balance sheet however the information on contingent liabilities is disclosed unless the probability of outflow of resources relating to economic benefits is remote.

Application of the accounting principles

The above principles are applicable also for comparative data.

Impact of new Standards and interpretations on the Company's financial statements

Changes in standards or interpretations in force and applied by the company since 2025.

The following new or amended standards become effective from 1 January 2025, but did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements:

- **Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability**

The amendments state that a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for another currency through market or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose.

A currency is not exchangeable into another currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency.

If a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, the entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly exchange transaction between market participants at the measurement date under prevailing economic conditions.

If a currency is not exchangeable, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The pronouncement also includes a new appendix with application guidance on exchangeability and a new illustrative example.

An entity does not apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity recognizes any effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings when the entity reports foreign currency transactions. If an entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it recognizes the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that are not yet effective

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has prepared new standards and the amendments of current IFRS's with effect for the next year. We briefly inform about these new standards and amendments with their description, which have been published but have not yet effective. The Company is currently investigating impact of the new standards and amendments on its financial statements. The Company does not believe these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements once adopted.

You can see the list of amendments below:

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments**

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 in May 2025 as part of the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments clarify certain requirements related to the derecognition of financial liabilities, the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets and introduce additional disclosure requirements.

The amendments permit an entity to deem a financial liability settled through an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. They also provide additional guidance on assessing whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, including financial assets with features linked to environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters.

The amendments further clarify the description of non-recourse features and the characteristics of contractually linked instruments. In addition, IFRS 7 is amended to introduce additional disclosure requirements, including disclosures related to investments in equity instruments designated at FVTOCI and contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

- **Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity**

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 in December 2025 addressing the accounting and disclosure requirements for contracts to buy or sell electricity from renewable sources whose production depends on natural conditions, such as wind or solar energy.

The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify the application of the own-use requirements to contracts to purchase renewable electricity where the source of production is nature-dependent. They also amend the hedge accounting requirements to permit an entity to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item when specified criteria are met and to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

In addition, IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 are amended to introduce disclosure requirements related to contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

- **Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11**

The IASB issued amendments to several IFRS Accounting Standards in July 2025 as part of its annual improvements process. The amendments introduce minor changes to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 in order to clarify wording, remove obsolete references and improve consistency between IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments include the following changes:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – the amendments update the wording related to hedge accounting by a first-time adopter. The term “conditions” is replaced with “qualifying criteria” and cross-references to the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are added to improve clarity and consistency.
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – the amendments remove an obsolete cross-reference related to gain or loss on derecognition and update the wording of certain implementation guidance to improve consistency with the requirements of IFRS 7 and IFRS 13. The changes also clarify that the implementation guidance does not necessarily illustrate all disclosure requirements.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – the amendments clarify that when a lease liability is extinguished, a lessee applies the derecognition requirements of IFRS 9 and recognizes any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. The amendments also update the wording related to the determination of transaction price to ensure consistency with IFRS 15.
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – the amendments clarify the guidance related to the assessment of whether another party is acting as a de facto agent of the investor and emphasize that determining such a relationship requires judgement.
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows – the amendments replace the term “cost method” with “at cost” to align the terminology with the current IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Standards and Interpretations issued by the IASB that are not yet endorsed

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has prepared new standards, interpretation and the amendments of current IFRS's that are not approved as of the date of 31 December 2025. You can see the list of amendments below:

- **IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2027)**
- **IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2027)**
- **Amendments to IAS 21 – "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency" (Effective from January 1, 2027)**

The Company is assessing the impact of the new standards and amendments on the financial statements. The amendments that are mandatorily effective in subsequent periods are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

2. Property plant and equipment

	31. 12.2025	31. 12.2024
Equipment and machinery	518	725
Furniture	1 952	2 630
Fit-out on leased building	2 754	3 234
Right of use - Vehicles	3 848	5 470
Right of use - Buildings	13 164	15 421
Total property plant and equipment	22 236	27 480

The Company concluded a new lease agreement in year 2024 related to Company's new office in Prague 8. This is represented by item ROU Buildings. The item Fit-out on leased building represents technical works in new office.

Changes of property plant and equipment were following in 2025:

Gross value	ROU	Equipment and machinery	ROU Vehicles	Furniture	Fit-out	Total
	Buildings					
Balance 1 January 2025	17 192	1 624	10 879	2 932	3 432	36 059
Increases:						
acquisition	928	92	1 611	77	224	2 932
Decreases:						
Disposals		-135	-2 261	-224		-2 620
Balance 31 December 2025	18 120	1 581	10 229	2 785	3 656	36 371

Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	ROU	Equipment and Machinery	ROU Vehicles	Furniture	Fit-out	Total
	Buildings					
Balance 1 January 2025	1 771	899	5 409	302	198	8 579
Increases:						
depreciation for the year	3 185	298	3 233	562	704	7 982
Decreases:						
disposals		-135	-2 261	-30		-2 426
Balance 31 December 2025	4 956	1 062	6 381	834	902	14 135

Net accounting value:

as at 31st December 2024	15 421	725	5 470	2 630	3 234	27 480
as at 31st December 2025	13 164	519	3 848	1 951	2 754	22 236

In 2025, the Company did not make any changes to depreciation periods.

Changes of property plant and equipment were following in 2024:

Gross value	ROU Buildings	Equipment and machinery	ROU Vehicles	Furniture	Fit-out	Total
Balance 1 January 2024	11 011	4 030	14 437	257	-	29 735
Increases:						
acquisition	17 192	579	3 691	2 853	3 432	27 747
Decreases:						
Disposals	-11 011	- 2 985	- 7 249	-178		-21 423
Balance 31 December 2024	17 192	1 624	10 879	2 932	3 432	36 059

Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	ROU Buildings	Equipment and Machinery	ROU Vehicles	Furniture	Fit-out	Total
Balance 1 January 2024	8 993	3 788	9 440	257	-	22 478
Increases:						
depreciation for the year	2 865	255	3 109	223	198	6 650
Decreases:						
disposals	-10 087	-3 144	-7 140	-178	-	-20 549
Balance 31 December 2024	1 771	899	5 409	302	198	8 579

Net accounting value:

as at 31st December 2023	2 018	242	4 997	-	-	7 257
as at 31st December 2024	15 421	725	5 470	2 630	3 234	27 480

In 2024, the Company did not make any changes to depreciation periods.

3. Intangible fixed assets

	31. 12.2025	31. 12.2024
Computer software	3 104	3 935
Property rights	21 571	22 124
Total intangible fixed assets	24 675	26 059

Property rights are represented by exclusive distribution contract for Astrid products from 2014. Useful live of this property right was set at 50 years.

Changes of intangible fixed assets were following in 2025

Gross value	Computer software	Property rights Astrid	Total
Balance 1 January 2025	11 820	27 655	39 475
Increases:			
Acquisition	1 415	-	1 415
Decreases:			
Disposals			
Balance 31 December 2025	13 235	27 655	40 890

Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	Computer software	Property rights Astrid	Total
Balance 1 January 2025	7 885	5 531	13 416
Increases:			
depreciation for the year	2 246	553	2 799
Decreases:			
disposals			
Balance 31 December 2025	10 131	6 084	16 215

Net accounting value:

as at 31st December 2024	3 935	22 124	26 059
as at 31st December 2025	3 104	21 571	24 675

No changes to depreciation periods have been applied in 2025.

Changes of intangible fixed assets were following in 2024

Gross value	Computer software	Property rights Astrid	Total
Balance 1 January 2024	12 179	27 655	39 834
Increases: Acquisition			
Decreases: Disposals	-359		-359
Balance 31 December 2024	11 820	27 655	39 475

Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss	Computer software	Property rights Astrid	Total
Balance 1 January 2024	6 111	4 978	11 089
Increases: depreciation for the year	2 133	553	2 686
Decreases: disposals	-359		-359
Balance 31 December 2024	7 885	5 531	13 416

Net accounting value:

as at 31st December 2023	6 068	22 677	28 745
as at 31st December 2024	3 935	22 124	26 059

In 2024, the Company did not make any changes to depreciation periods.

The Company expects to implement new software SAP (S/4 Hana) in 2025 and thus applied accelerated depreciation of current SAP in 2024. The accelerated depreciation did not have a material impact on 2024 financial results.

4. Inventories

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Merchandise in warehouse incl. provision	148 785	144 792
Packaging	2 462	979
Merchandise in transfer	1 598	8 327
Advances for the delivery of goods	-	-
	<u>152 845</u>	<u>154 098</u>

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 has been not established any pledge on the inventories to secure the Company's liabilities. There was no write-off on damaged or unsalable inventories in 2025 (2024 - TCZK 2 397). The Company has recorded, in line with internal policies, an adjustment to inventory of TCZK 1 711 as of 31 December 2025 and an adjustment of 755 TCZK as of 31 December 2024.

Movements regarding the inventory provision were following:

	2025	2024
Beginning of a period	755	768
Increase	956	755
Usage	-	768
Release	-	-
At the end of a period	<u>1 711</u>	<u>755</u>

5. Trade receivables and other receivables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Trade receivables domestic	145 075	77 878
Trade receivables foreign	2 097	32 445
Trade receivables from related parties	893	474
Trade receivables from other entities	-	-
Provision for bad debts on trade receivables	-1 248	-1 128
Short-term receivables	<u>146 817</u>	<u>109 669</u>

Trade receivables are interest-free and their term of payment is 14 - 60 days. The Company has recorded, in line with internal policies, a bad debt provision of TCZK 1 248 as of 31 December 2025 (2024: TCZK 1 128).

Movements regarding provision for bad debts were following:

	2025	2024
Beginning of a period	1 128	1 682
Increase	120	52
Usage	-	-606
Release	-	-
At the end of a period	1 248	1 128

Below is an analysis of trade receivables as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 in respect of the overdue receivables. Negative balances represent credit notes not yet matched with open trade receivables.

Overdue, but recoverable

Year	Total	Not overdue	< 30 days	30 - 60 days	60 - 90 days	90 -120 days	> 120 days
2025	146 817	165 760	-7 326	-10 619	-1 353	-43	398
2024	109 669	95 394	20 732	-901	-5 970	356	58

Expected loss rates are based on the historical credit losses of the Company, that occurred during the three-year period before the end of the period. Historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and future information on macroeconomic factors affecting the Company's customers.

The tables below present the credit risk analysis of the Company:

Trade receivables	Current	0 - 60 days	60 - 90 days	90 -120 days	> 120 days
Total trade receivables	165 760	-17 945	- 1 353	-43	398
Expected credit loss	1 153	-	-	-	95
% of expected credit loss	0,70%	1,88	3,6%	10,0%	23,8%

Currency structure of short-term trade receivables and other receivables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Receivables in the local currency	146 861	104 289
Receivables in the foreign currency	1 204	6 508
	<u>148 065</u>	<u>110 797</u>
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Receivables in EUR	146 861	32 766
Receivables in PLN	65	45
Receivables in CZK	1 139	77 986
	<u>148 065</u>	<u>110 797</u>

The Company's credit risk, connected with trade receivables is very limited due to the high number of the customers. The key customers are international chains.

6. Other receivables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Paid advances for rent	1 628	1 076
Restricted cash	2 750	2 750
Other – debit balances of vendors	1 287	15
	<u>5 665</u>	<u>3 841</u>

7. Related party transaction

The Company's transactions with related parties comprise mainly from sale and purchase of goods. The purchases and sales were made at market prices. Minor part of the transactions with related parties belong to services and license fee charges.

Receivables from related parties	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
GR. Sarantis SA, Greece	-	3
Sarantis Bulgaria Ltd.	-	130
Sarantis Hungary kft	-	4
Sarantis Belgrade d.o.o.	-	184
Astrid T.M., a.s.	-	153
Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o.	893	-
	<u>893</u>	<u>474</u>

All the reported receivables relate to delivered goods within the group except Astrid T.M., a.s. receivable, that represent recharge of external services.

Accrued revenues to related parties	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o.	11 030	11 625
	11 030	11 625

Accrued revenues to Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o. represent annual recharge of operational expenses and stands that belong to Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o.

Liabilities to related parties	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
GR. Sarantis SA, Greece	3 128	29 901
Sarantis Polipak SA	3 984	4 308
Sarantis Polska SA	333	6 734
Stella Pack SA	3 170	-
Sarantis Romania SA	-	21
Astrid T.M., a.s.	-	3 071
Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o.	24 148	26 282
Sarantis Hungary kft	42	-
	34 805	70 317

All the reported liabilities relate to delivered goods within the group except Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o. This balance represents advance paid for the future goods deliveries.

Accrued expenses - related parties	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Astrid T.M., a.s.	414	530
	414	530

The accrued expense represents license fee for Astrid brand usage.

Income from sales and other revenue	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
GR. Sarantis SA Greece	-	3
Sarantis Belgrade d.o.o.	1	184
Sarantis Polska SA	470	215
Sarantis Hungary kft	898	265
Sarantis Bulgaria Ltd.	0	238
Sarantis Polipak SA	1 089	5
Sarantis Romania SA	1	3 362
Stella Pack SA	929	-
Astrid TM	1	-
Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o.	189 049	174 828
	192 438	179 100

All the reported revenues relate to delivered goods within the group except Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o. The revenue balance of Sarantis Slovakia, s.r.o. represents goods deliveries in amount of 176 718 TCZK and 12 331 TCZK represent accrued revenues for recharge of services and stands.

Purchases of goods and services	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
GR. Sarantis SA, Greece	220 721	276 847
Sarantis Belgrade d.o.o.	0	12
Sarantis Bulgaria Ltd.	0	-
Sarantis Polipak SP z.o.o.	55 842	67 530
Sarantis Polska SA	27 205	49 214
Sarantis Hungary kft	0	730
Sarantis Romania SA	0	
Ergopack LLC, Ukraine	0	-
Astrid T.M., a.s.	5 525	5 115
Sarantis Skopje d.o.o.	0	54
	309 293	399 502

Most of the reported purchases relate to purchased goods within the group. Purchases from GR Sarantis SA include also license fees.

8. Deferred costs and accruals

Deferred costs	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
IT services	-	45
HR services	-	54
Other	339	288
	339	387

Accrued revenues – assets	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Services to subsidiaries	11 030	11 625
Recharge of marketing costs - Sodalis	7 668	-
	18 698	11 625

The Company distributes also brands owned by Sodalis Group (Denim, Tesori). Marketing support provided to brands owned by this partner is regularly recharged to brand owner. The accrued revenue of 7 668 TCZK represents the open balance of marketing support as of 31 December 2025 (in 2024 the marketing support fully recharged within the year, please refer to point 20).

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash in hand	-	-
Cash in banks	71 756	56 618
Vouchers	-	-
	<u>71 756</u>	<u>56 618</u>
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
In local currency	67 370	54 004
In foreign currency	4 386	2 614
	<u>71 756</u>	<u>56 618</u>
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash in EUR	4 145	1 943
Cash in USD	106	381
Cash in PLN	135	290
	<u>4 386</u>	<u>2 614</u>

Right to dispose with the cash funds does not have any limitation.

Restricted cash on deposit account of 2 750 TCZK (2024 – 2 750 TCZK) is reported as Other receivable, please refer to point 6.

10. Share capital

Share capital of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o., a.s. on 31 of December 2025 and also on 31 December 2024 is 39 320 TCZK and comprises of:

100% share owned by GR Sarantis S.A.

Share capital has been paid in whole amount.

11. Retained profits and limitations connected with capital

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Profits retained from the previous years	26 584	26 580
Other profit/loss from previous years	-777	-777
Net profit in current period	126 459	109 829
Total retained profits	<u>152 266</u>	<u>135 632</u>

According to the resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Net profit for the period 2024 was distributed as dividend in 2025.

12. Suggested distribution of profit for 2025

The Statutory representative proposes a net profit for 2025, in amount of 126 459 TCZK, allocate:

- in the amount of 126 459 TCZK – to distribute as dividend

13. Other reserves

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Legal reserve fund	3 932	3 932
	<u>3 932</u>	<u>3 932</u>

14. Deferred tax

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fixed assets	-	-	4 906	5 392	- 4 906	-5 392
Receivables	262	237	-	-	262	237
Inventories	359	159	-	-	359	159
Provisions & Other	1 417	375	-	-	1 417	375
Tax losses carried forward	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset/(liability)	2 038	771	4 906	5 392	-2 868	-4 621

In accordance with the accounting policy, a tax rate of 21% was used to calculate deferred tax as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

15. Lease liabilities

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company reports only lease liabilities, divided into the long term part and short term part.

Short term	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Lease liability – transportation means	2 962	2 775
Lease liability – building	3 243	3 123
Total short term liability	6 205	5 898

Long term	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Lease liability – transportation means	1 004	2 799
Lease liability – building	11 825	14 319
Total long term liability	12 829	17 118

Future minimum lease payments remaining as at the balance sheet date might be analysed as follows. The future lease payments are discounted by using the rate implicit in the contract.

Lease payments payable in the period:

As of 31.12.2025	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Lease liability – transportation means	2 962	1 004	-	3 966
Lease liability – building	3 243	11 825	-	15 068
Current value	6 205	12 829	-	19 034

The tables below present the change from liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Lease liability	Total
Balance 1 January 2025	23 016	23 016
Liability payments	-5 604	-5 604
Interest expense/interest paid	-1 075	-1 075
New lease liability incl. interest	2 697	2 697
Balance 31 December 2025	19 034	19 034

16. Right-of-Use Assets

The value of property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets with the following carrying amount that relate to the following classes of underlying assets, and which were subject to the following depreciation charges in 2025:

The underlying asset class	Carrying amount of the right of use	Depreciation of the right of use
	31.12.2025	from 01.01 to 31.12.2025
ROU Buildings	13 164	3 185
ROU Transportation means	3 848	3 233
Total	17 012	6 418

17. Short-term trade and other payables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Trade payables to related parties	10 615	44 015
Trade payables domestic	50 363	8 939
Trade payables foreign	103 628	39 534
Other liabilities	-	3 059
Total short-term liabilities	164 606	92 499

Trade payables are interest-free and usually settled within 14 - 90 days.

Currency structure of short-term liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Liabilities in local currency	49 220	8 423
Liabilities in foreign currency	115 386	84 076
	164 606	92 499

18. Tax liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Corporate income tax	9 576	9 986
Personal income tax – withheld from wages	514	453
VAT payable	874	2 105
Other tax payable	-	-
	10 964	12 544

Payable related to corporate income tax was compensated against advances paid to corporate income tax and the company report net balance.

19. Other liabilities

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Payroll liabilities	5 775	5 229
Other liabilities - customers	3 307	3 952
Other liabilities - affiliates	24 190	26 304
	<u>33 272</u>	<u>35 485</u>

The payroll liabilities include provision for untaken holiday.

Other liabilities – customer represent negative balance on customer’s subledgers that were reclassified to other liabilities. Negative balances consist of issued credit notes to already paid invoices.

Other liabilities - affiliates consist mainly of an advance payment for goods provided by Sarantis Slovakia s.r.o., refer to point 7.

20. Accruals and deferred income

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Deferred income	-	21 244
Accrued marketing expenses	7 772	16 520
Accrued operational expenses	8 510	5 696
Other accrued expenses	22	10
	<u>16 304</u>	<u>43 470</u>

The deferred income in 2024 represented marketing support for brands not owned by the Sarantis group. The support was invoiced to brand owners but will be recognized as a revenue at the time when marketing costs are incurred.

21. Sales revenue

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Revenue from goods sales – domestic	1 038 449	1 043 655
Revenue from goods sales – foreign	189 438	189 323
Recharged services	33 047	13 271
	<u>1 260 934</u>	<u>1 246 249</u>

22. Other operating income

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Recharge of operational expenses to related parties	11 030	8 862
Sale of pallets to related parties	-	603
Inventory surplus	628	578
Revenues from released liabilities	9 009	7 388
Provisions (inventory and receivables)	-	567
Other re invoicing and inventory revenues	235	719
	<u>20 902</u>	<u>18 717</u>

23. Raw materials and consumables used

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cost of goods sold	727 144	706 296
Consumption of utilities	1 438	1 707
Samples and testers	3 381	3 441
Stands and pallets	16 408	13 398
Office consumption	390	1 336
Fuel consumption	1 508	1 856
Other material consumption	5 353	1 786
	<u>755 622</u>	<u>729 820</u>

24. Services

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Marketing and advertising costs	87 016	74 375
Trade expenses	126 040	178 530
Warehousing costs	16 648	17 248
Transportation	16 536	15 526
Contractors expenses	9 523	5 468
Hospitality	2 609	1 547
IT external services	326	2 565
Legal, audit and advisory services	1 301	560
License fee	5 409	5 114
Merchandising services	1 686	1 566
Travel expenses	1 416	1 158
Other external services	14 617	7 434
	<u>283 127</u>	<u>311 091</u>

- Fees payable to statutory auditors

The information is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements prepared for the consolidated group in which the Company is included.

25. Employee benefit expenses

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Gross salaries	52 671	45 048
Social and health insurance	16 542	14 301
Other employee benefits	1 614	1 896
	70 827	61 245
	70 827	61 245

Average number of employees in 2025 was 50 (in 2024 number of employees was 48).

Other employee benefits include contributions to employees, that are allowed by local legislation. Key part of the other benefits is meal contribution. From 2023 includes also Long-Term Incentive Plan - Performance stock award program. The current program involves executive of the Company and covers 3-years period (2023-2025). The total expense during the vesting period is calculated based on the best estimate of the value of the shares expected to vest.

26. Other expenses

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Contractual fees and penalties	627	1 533
Provisions	1 076	-
Insurance	378	358
Inventory write off	-	2 397
Permutation of inventory	42	345
Bad debts write off	-	675
Other operating expenses	665	657
	2 788	5 965
	2 788	5 965

The contractual penalties include penalties charged by customers for non-delivered goods and penalties charged by suppliers. Provisions are represented by bad debt provision in amount of 120 TCZK and provision for obsolete inventory in amount of 956 TCZK.

27. Financial costs and revenues

Financial revenue	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Interest revenue	114	539
FX gains on currency conversion	17 013	6 499
Other financial revenue	-	-
	17 127	7 038
	17 127	7 038

Financial costs	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Financial bonuses - customers	1 227	5 109
Bank commissions, charges	332	500
FX losses on currency conversion	11 641	7 980
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1 075	798
	<u>14 275</u>	<u>14 387</u>

28. Income tax

Major components of income tax for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Current income tax	36 649	30 813
Change in deferred tax	-1 754	-608
Difference in income tax from the previous years	217	124
Income tax shown in the profit and loss account	<u>35 112</u>	<u>30 329</u>

The difference between the amount of income tax shown in the profit and loss account and the amount calculated on the basis of tax rate is resulting from the following items:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Gross financial results	161 571	140 158
The amount of the tax according to the tax rate 21%	33 930	29 433
- correction of income tax from previous years	217	124
- tax effects of utilization tax losses	-	-
- tax effects of costs and revenues not tax effective	965	772
Current income tax	<u>35 112</u>	<u>30 329</u>
Effective tax rate	21,7%	21,6%

29. Risk management

The overall objective of the Company's market risk management is to reduce the volatility of cash flows and potential economic losses caused by the events that may have a negative impact on the individual. Market risk management includes identification, measurement and definition of risk mitigation, including aspects related to currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Credit risk

Credit exposure is monitored currently according with the credit policy realized by the Company. As of 31 December 2025, the Statutory representative considers that there is no significant credit risk, because of the high number of customers. The key customers are stable multinational chains and important local wholesalers. Part of the trade receivables is also covered by a credit insurance.

The financial condition and creditworthiness of customers are continuously monitored by the Company, which assess the level of credit provided as well as the credit limits of accounts, in accordance with the applied credit policy. This is done to effectively manage receivables before they become overdue, as well as when they become past due or doubtful.

The Company applies simplified approach of IFRS 9 for calculation of expected credit losses for trade receivables across their total life. Expected loss rates are based on the historical credit losses of the Company that occurred during the three-year period before the end of the period. Historical loss rates are then adjusted for current and future information on macroeconomic factors affecting the Company's customers. The expected loss rates are not applied to related party receivables.

Write-offs of trade receivables are carried out through the already established provision. The write-offs relate to overdue receivables for which a provision had been made in previous years. The likelihood of collecting these receivables is low or zero, as all necessary legal procedures have been exhausted beforehand. The final write-off of a trade receivable aligns with the recognition requirements of local tax and commercial legislation.

For all financial assets the carrying amount represents the maximum exposure to credit loss.

Bad debt provision was booked to cover general risks related credit management.

The following table present the exposure of the Company to the credit risk of trade and other receivables at the book value before impairment:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Trade receivables	148 064	110 797
Other receivables	2 915	1 091
Other non-current assets	1 809	1 890
Total	152 788	111 888

Exchange rate risk

Transactions of purchase goods in foreign currency are the main sources of exchange rate risk. Significant part of trade payables is in foreign currency specially in EUR. The sales are generally conducted in domestic functional currency – Czech crown.

Financial results might be impacted by significant EUR exchange rate fluctuations. The company did not conclude any hedge instruments in line with group policy.

Sensitivity of financial results to EUR, PLN and USD exchange rates fluctuations which are rationally possible is presented below:

Financial Instrument in TCZK	Accounting value of financial instrument	Average exchange rate in 2025	Influence on financial results	Influence on equity	Influence on financial results	Influence on equity
			Increase by 10%	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%	Decrease by 10%
Assets denominated in currency:						
EUR	9 393	24,245	939	939	-939	-939
PLN	159	5,744	16	16	-16	-16
USD	1 468	20,632	147	147	-147	-147
Liabilities denominated in currency:						
EUR	137 249	24,245	-13 725	-13 725	13 725	13 725
PLN	1 758	5,744	-176	-176	176	176
USD	441	20,632	-44	-44	44	44
Total			-12 843	-12 843	12 843	12 843

Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk arising from the relationship of current liabilities to current assets. The Company manages and regularly monitors its working capital in order to minimize any possible liquidity and cash flow risks. The management monthly receives analysis of aged receivables and aged payables including cash flow projection for next period.

Generally, operating activities of the Company are carried out under the assumption of maintaining a constant excess of liquidity.

In the opinion of the Statutory representative, because of a significant amount of cash on the balance sheet date, good standing of the Company's financial result and aged structure of trade receivables, the liquidity risk should be assessed as insignificant.

The Company did not provide/conclude any guarantee contracts.

Enclosed is an analysis of trade payables as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 in respect of the overdue payables. The balances are stated before compensation against relevant trade receivables.

Trade payables due in the period

Year	Total	Not overdue	< 30 days	30 - 60 days	60 - 90 days	90 -120 days	> 120 days
2025	164 606	105 960	54 328	3 577	563	39	139
2024	92 499	78 944	6 969	3 280	726	80	2 500

The Company takes care to manage working capital in a way that minimizes potential liquidity and cash flow risks.

Price risk

Price of purchased goods is a component which has a major impact on the total profitability of Company. The price of the goods depends on global prices of production materials and also transportation prices.

Selling prices realized mainly on the domestic retail market are quite stable, which is driven by stable competition on the domestic market.

The Company regularly monitors the profitability of individual products and based on these data takes action related to the optimization of the purchase price or the sale of products.

30. Bank guarantees

Československá Obchodní banka, a.s. provided to the Company bank guarantees in value of 0 TUSD as of December 31, 2025 (492 TUSD as of 31.12.2024). The bank guarantees relate to deliveries from China, that are secured by Letter of Credits.

31. Capital management

The Company monitors capital which comprises all components of equity, i.e. share capital, other reserves and retained earnings. The main purpose of Company capital management is retaining a good credit rating and safe capital indexes, which will support operational activity of the Company and increase value for its shareholders.

For the purpose of retaining or correcting capital structure, the company can regulate the dividend payment for shareholders or return the capital to shareholders.

32. Contingent assets and liabilities

As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company does not have any contingent assets or liabilities.

33. Structure of employment

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Management	6	6
Sales and marketing	27	26
Administration	17	16
	<u>50</u>	<u>48</u>

34. Key management personnel compensation

Members of management were not provided with any compensation beyond the scope of the employment contracts. There were also no payments in form of company's shares and no specific benefits.

35. Events after date of balance sheet day

The Company's management is not aware of any events that have occurred since the balance sheet date that would have any material impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2025.

On February 28, 2026, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East escalated with the onset of military operations in the region, which may have implications for international energy and transportation markets. As of the date of approval of this Report, no material impact on the Group's and Company's financial results has been identified. Management is actively monitoring the situation and evaluating any potential effects on the supply chain, as well as on energy and transportation costs.

Date: 31 March 2026

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'K. Konecny', is written over the date. The signature is stylized and cursive.



KPMG Česká republika Audit, s.r.o.

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*This document is an English translation of the Czech auditor's report.
Only the Czech version of the report is legally binding.*

Independent Auditor's Report

to the Member of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. ("the Company"), prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information. Information about the Company is set out in Note 1 (The general information) to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Act on Auditors and Auditing Standards of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic, consisting of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), which may be supplemented and amended by relevant application guidelines. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Act on Auditors and the Code of Ethics adopted by the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic that are relevant to audits of the financial statements in the Czech Republic, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

In accordance with Section 2(b) of the Act on Auditors, other information is defined as information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report. The statutory body is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. In addition, we assess whether the



other information has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, in particular, whether the other information complies with laws and regulations in terms of formal requirements and the procedure for preparing the other information in the context of materiality, i.e. whether any non-compliance with those requirements could influence judgments made on the basis of the other information.

Based on the procedures performed, to the extent we are able to assess it, we report that:

- the other information describing matters that are also presented in the financial statements is, in all material respects, consistent with the financial statements; and
- the other information has been prepared in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In addition, our responsibility is to report, based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company obtained in the audit, on whether the other information contains any material misstatement. Based on the procedures we have performed on the other information obtained, we have not identified any material misstatement.

Responsibilities of the Statutory Body for the Financial Statements

The statutory body is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as the statutory body determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the statutory body is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the statutory body either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the above regulations will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the above regulations, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the statutory body.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the statutory body's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related



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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statutory Auditor Responsible for the Engagement

Pavel Dolák is the statutory auditor responsible for the audit of the financial statements of Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o. as at 31 December 2025, based on which this independent auditor's report has been prepared.

Prague
31 March 2026

KPMG Česká republika Audit, s.r.o.
Registration number 71

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Pavel Dolák', written in a cursive style.

Pavel Dolák
Director
Registration number 2293