

**Polipak Sp. z o.o.**  
**Financial Statements**  
**for the period**  
**from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025**



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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>Note</b>	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Fixed assets</b>			
I	Property, plant and equipment	1	229 124 388	208 433 499
II	Intangible assets	2	5 938 062	7 014 103
III	Land	1	14 244 000	9 934 000
IV	Investment property	3	15 639 000	15 291 000
V	Financial assets in other entities		0	0
VI	Deferred tax assets	4	0	0
<b>Total fixed assets</b>			<b>264 945 450</b>	<b>240 672 602</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Current assets</b>			
I	Inventories	6	21 723 797	22 849 263
II	Trade receivables from other entities, and other receivables <i>including: VAT receivable</i>	7	24 115 862 5 420 144	22 697 065 5 481 731
III	Trade receivables from related entities	7	10 030 734	4 009 324
IV	Current income tax receivables		1 021 440	936 320
V	Current prepayments and accrued income	8	1 546 347	1 431 765
VI	Cash and cash equivalents	10	17 348 405	11 228 511
<b>Total current assets</b>			<b>75 786 585</b>	<b>63 152 248</b>
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>340 732 035</b>	<b>303 824 849</b>

**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
<b>A Equity</b>			
I Share capital	11	193 000 000	193 000 000
II Contributions to share capital	11	0	0
III Supplementary capital - share premium	11	3 607 059	3 607 059
IV Revaluation reserve	11	12 046 099	11 033 921
V Other components of equity	11	(31 225)	0
VI Reserve capital from shareholders' contributions	11	20 631 700	0
VII Retained earnings	11	21 777 816	21 568 539
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>251 031 449</b>	<b>229 209 519</b>
<b>B Non-current liabilities</b>			
I Loans and credit facilities	13	0	0
II Loans and credit facilities payable to related entities	13	0	0
III Other non-current liabilities	13	621 214	796 035
IV Deferred income tax liability	4	4 987 076	1 404 615
V Employee benefits payable and provisions for employee benefits	5	271 708	930 042
VI Lease liabilities	13	403 154	342 925
VII Non-current accrued expenses and deferred income	8	31 589 805	33 843 471
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>37 872 967</b>	<b>37 317 087</b>
<b>C Current liabilities</b>			
I Trade and other payables	15	43 163 829	31 124 633
<i>including:</i>			
VAT payable		0	0
personal income tax		464 951	373 341
Social Insurance Institution		2 273 353	1 460 063
special funds		0	289
II Trade payables to related entities	15	1 982 709	20 536
III Loans and credit facilities payable	13	0	0
IV Loans and credit facilities payable to related entities	13	0	0
V Lease liabilities	13	211 394	162 265
VI Current income tax payable	15	0	0
VII Employee benefits payable and provisions for employee benefits	15	3 513 448	2 779 030
VIII Current accrued expenses and deferred income	8	2 956 239	3 211 780
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>51 827 619</b>	<b>37 298 244</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>340 732 035</b>	<b>303 824 849</b>

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

		Note	01.01.2025 31.12.2025	01.01.2024 31.12.2024
<b>Continuing operations</b>				
I	Revenue from sales of products	16	224 018 517	239 337 258
II	Revenue from sales of commodities and materials	16	2 105 648	3 022 230
III	Revenue from sales of services		0	0
<b>A</b>	<b>Sales revenue</b>		<b>226 124 165</b>	<b>242 359 488</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Other operating income</b>	17	<b>4 106 953</b>	<b>3 715 343</b>
I	Increase/decrease in product inventories		190 883	(4 706 359)
II	Amortisation and depreciation		(15 010 452)	(13 732 112)
III	Consumption of materials and energy		(141 090 138)	(158 324 091)
IV	External services		(26 779 732)	(29 938 616)
V	Taxes and charges		(1 249 530)	(1 204 495)
VI	Payroll		(30 410 655)	(24 775 954)
VII	Social insurance contributions and other benefits		(7 098 000)	(6 535 226)
VIII	Other costs by type		(1 143 142)	(1 022 773)
IX	Value of goods and materials sold		(1 783 109)	(2 445 825)
X	Other operating expenses	18	(2 319 263)	(10 425 702)
<b>C</b>	<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>(226 693 138)</b>	<b>(253 111 153)</b>
<b>Gain on operating activities</b>			<b>3 537 981</b>	<b>(7 036 322)</b>
I	Finance income	19	109 611	111 042
II	Finance cost	20	(73 435)	(567 648)
<b>D</b>	<b>Net finance income and cost</b>		<b>36 176</b>	<b>(456 606)</b>
<b>Earnings before tax</b>			<b>3 574 157</b>	<b>(7 492 928)</b>
<b>Income tax</b>			<b>21 (3 352 361)</b>	<b>368 749</b>
<b>Net profit or loss</b>			<b>221 796</b>	<b>(7 124 179)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		11	980 953	4 305 980
<b>Items not transferred to profit or loss</b>				
	Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		1 249 603	5 316 025
	Revaluation of employee benefits payable		(38 550)	0
	Income tax relating to items not transferred to financial profit or loss		(230 100)	(1 010 045)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>			<b>1 202 748</b>	<b>(2 818 199)</b>

Financial Statements of Polipak Sp. z o.o. for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (in PLN)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT  
for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	01.01.2025- 31.12.2025	01.01.2024- 31.12.2024
Gross profit on continuing operations		3 574 157	(7 792 928)
<i>Adjustments by:</i>			
Amortisation and depreciation		15 010 452	13 732 112
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		(7 870)	179
Interest and profit sharing (dividends)		0	0
Gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(47 970)	(56 853)
Increase/decrease in provisions		(336 990)	644 179
Increase/decrease in inventories		1 125 465	5 592 951
Increase/decrease in receivables	22	(7 599 668)	(2 739 586)
Increase/decrease in liabilities	22	4 658 282	5 594 320
Increase/decrease in accruals, prepayments and deferred income		(2 623 788)	(1 444 544)
Income tax paid		0	0
Income tax refunded		0	141 889
Gain/loss on measurement of investment property	22	(348 000)	7 731 382
Other adjustments		(23 668)	76 412
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>13 380 402</b>	<b>21 779 514</b>
<i>Investing activities</i>			
Inflows from sales of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		54 476	89 512
Inflows from sales of financial assets		0	0
Acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	22	(27 616 256)	(24 612 332)
Prepayments for fixed assets		0	0
Acquisition of financial assets		0	0
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<b>(27 561 780)</b>	<b>(24 522 820)</b>
<i>Financing activities</i>			
Loans and credit facilities		0	0
Repayment of loans and credit facilities received		0	0
Payments under financial lease contracts		(227 269)	(164 126)
Interest paid		0	0
Dividends and other payments to shareholders		0	0
Reserve capital from shareholders' contributions		20 631 700	0
Cost of issuing new shares		(103 159)	0
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>		<b>20 301 272</b>	<b>(164 126)</b>
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		6 119 893	(2 907 432)
Effect of exchange rates changes on the foreign currency cash balance		7 870	(179)
Balance-sheet increase/decrease in cash		6 127 763	(2 907 611)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January</b>		<b>11 228 511</b>	<b>14 135 943</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December</b>		<b>17 348 405</b>	<b>11 228 511</b>
<b>Restricted access cash</b>		<b>187 504</b>	<b>245 449</b>

**STATEMENT ON CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Share capital	Share capital (portion un-registered at the balance sheet data)	Supplementary capital - share premium	Revaluation reserve	Reserve capital from shareholders' contributions	Other components of equity	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Equity as at 1 January 2025</b>	<b>193 000 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 607 059</b>	<b>11 033 921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 568 539</b>	<b>229 209 519</b>
Revaluation reserve	0	0	0	1 012 178	0	0		1 012 178
Net profit/loss for the period	0	0	0	0	0	0	221 796	221 796
Cost of issuing new shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	(103 159)	(103 159)
Increase in share capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions to share capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve capital from shareholders' contributions	0	0	0	0	20 631 700	0	0	20 631 700
Reserve capital in the form of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 640	90 640
Reserve capital from actuarial gains/losses	0	0	0	0	0	(31 225)	0	(31 225)
Transfer of profit or loss from the prior period to capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Equity as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>193 000 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 607 059</b>	<b>12 046 099</b>	<b>20 631 700</b>	<b>(31 225)</b>	<b>21 777 816</b>	<b>251 031 449</b>
<b>Equity as at 1 January 2024</b>	<b>188 000 000</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	<b>3 607 059</b>	<b>6 727 942</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28 648 450</b>	<b>231 983 450</b>
Comprehensive income	0	0	0	4 305 980	0	0	4 305 980	4 305 980
Net profit/loss for the period	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7 124 179)	(7 124 179)
Cost of issuing new shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in share capital	5 000 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 000 000
Contributions to share capital	0	(5 000 000)	0	0	0	0		(5 000 000)
Reserve capital in the form of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	44 268	44 268
Transfer of profit or loss from the prior period to capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Equity as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>193 000 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3 607 059</b>	<b>11 033 921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21 568 539</b>	<b>229 209 519</b>



## 6. Entity authorised to audit

KPMG Audyt Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k.  
ul. Inflancka 4A  
00-189 Warsaw

## 7. Presentation rules

These Financial Statements cover the period of 12 months from 1 January through 31 December 2025. These Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) endorsed by the European Union, and cover the period from 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025 as well as comparative figures for the period from 1 January 2024 through 31 December 2024.

Presented herein, a statement of financial position conforms to all requirements of IFRS as adopted by the EU, and gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial and economic position as at 31 December 2025 and comparative figures as at 31 December 2024, a statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, a cash flow statement, and a statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025 and comparative figures as at 31 December 2024.

## 8. Declaration of the Board of Directors

1) The Board of Directors of Polipak Spółka z o.o. declares to the best of their knowledge that the annual Statement of Financial Position and comparative figures have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union. The statements present in a true, reliable and clear manner the Company's financial and economic position as well as the Company's financial result and other comprehensive income, while the Director's annual Report offers a true description of the Company's development, achievements and situation, including the description of basic risks and exposures.

2) The entity authorised to audit the financial statements has been selected in accordance with legal regulations. The entity as well as the statutory auditor who performed the audit fulfilled the criteria for issuing an unbiased and independent audit report in accordance with applicable national legal regulations.

## 9. Basis for preparation, and accounting policies

### Basis for preparation of separate Financial Statements

These separate Financial Statements of Polipak Spółka z o.o. have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) endorsed by the European Union and effective for annual periods beginning 1 January 2025.

These Financial Statements have been prepared based on the accrual principle with the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

For complete presentation and understanding of the Company's financial and economic position, comparative data in the form of the statement of financial position prepared as at 31 December 2025 as well as the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, cash flow statement, and statement of changes in equity for 2024 are provided.

**The following are fundamental accounting policies adopted by the Company:**

1. A calendar year is the Company's financial year.
2. Within the framework of its accounting policies, the Company applies the IAS/IFRS benchmark treatment to present its statements in a manner that is reliable and useful.
3. Presentation currency - the statements are presented in the Polish currency (PLN) rounded to the nearest zloty. PLN is the Company's functional currency.
4. "Accounting policies", "Inventory count instructions" and internal regulations of the Board of Directors all govern cost records and allocation, stock-taking, measurement of assets, equity and liabilities, and procedures and rules adopted for data protection in IT systems in place at the Company.
5. Separate operating guidelines govern preparation, circulation and control of accounting source documents.

**Judgments and estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Board of Directors to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that significantly affect the adopted policies and presented amounts of assets, equity, liabilities, income, and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical expertise and other factors that are considered reasonable under the circumstances, and the results of which provide grounds for assessing carrying values of assets, equity, and liabilities, which are not apparent from other sources. Actual values may differ from estimated values.

The estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised for a current period.

The following are significant accounting estimates and assumptions about the future, and other sources of uncertainty as at the date of these Financial Statements, which represent a major risk that a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities would be required in the next financial period:

Assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment:

In each reporting period, the Company performs an analysis to determine whether there are any indications of impairment of property, plant and equipment. If such indications exist, the Company conducts an impairment test in accordance with the adopted accounting policies. Key estimates used by the Board of Directors to measure recoverable amounts refer to future cash flows that depend on a number of factors, including revenue and expense projections and an adopted discount rate.

Estimation of the useful life of an asset:

The Company estimates the useful life of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets. Estimates are reviewed at least once a year, with due consideration given to new circumstances and market conditions.

Property, plant and equipment measured at fair value:

Fair value measurements of land and buildings are performed by an independent approved real estate appraiser. The measurement frequency depends on changes in fair value relative to carrying value. If a change is significant, a re-measurement is performed.

See note 1 for detailed explanation.

Right-of-use assets:

The key areas where the Company applies estimates about right-of-use assets are: assessment whether a transaction contains a lease, assessment of terms and conditions for extending a lease term, and determination of a discount rate.

See note 13.4 for detailed explanation.

Deferred tax assets:

A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized for temporary differences between book value of an asset or a liability and its tax base at the applicable tax rate. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. When assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the Company takes into account future taxable profits. Accounting judgments require assumptions to be made about future events, such as the probability that future taxable profits will be available against which losses can be utilized.

See note 3 for detailed information.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Items of property, plant and equipment, except investment land, buildings, structures and civil engineering constructions, are measured at cost which is acquisition cost or production cost, and direct costs attributable to bringing the asset into use.

Production cost includes all expenditure directly attributable to producing and installing the assets, reasonable indirect costs, costs of dismantling and removing the asset, which are required to be incurred to bring the assets into use.

Items of property, plant and equipment are subject to depreciation and impairment. Costs of major overhauls, repairs and regular inspection programs are recognized under property, plant and equipment, and depreciated in accordance with relevant economic lives.

Costs of day-to-day maintenance and servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset; the following are useful lives for particular groups of property, plant and equipment:

Group	Useful life
Buildings and structures	20 – 60 years
Machines and equipment	5 – 20 years
Motor vehicles	2 – 10 years
Other property, plant and equipment	2 – 20 years

An asset is subject to depreciation when it is available for use, i.e. when it is adapted to the location and conditions necessary for it to be capable of starting operation.

Depreciation of an asset begins on the first day of the month following the one in which the asset was accepted for use. Economic lives and depreciation methods are revised on a yearly basis, leading to an adjustment, if any, of the depreciation charges in the subsequent years.

Items of property, plant and equipment, which are of negligible value, are subject to a simplified procedure, whereby they are subject to one-off depreciation charge. Items of property, plant and equipment of negligible value are those whose acquisition cost does not exceed PLN 10,000.00.

If there have been events or changes, which indicate that the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, may not be recoverable, the assets are reviewed for impairment.

If there is any indication that the asset may be impaired and the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable value, then the value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value by an impairment loss. The recoverable value of items of property, plant and equipment is higher of their net selling price or value in use.

Impairment losses are disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income under operating expenses. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as a difference between the net revenue and the carrying amount of the item, and disclosed as income or expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

A revaluation model is applied to measure buildings, structures, civil engineering constructions, and land. The fair value is determined by an independent real estate appraiser in accordance with adopted principles. A measurement by the appraiser is performed once every three to five years, provided that market conditions do not change significantly. Otherwise, the fair value is measured in the last quarter of an accounting year.

Land and building revaluation surpluses are credited to other comprehensive income and recognized in the aggregate amount in equity. An increase in the fair value of buildings and land is recognized as revenue to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognized under costs of the period. A decrease in the fair value is recognized under costs of the period. However, the revaluation decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of a revaluation surplus previously accumulated in equity.

Accumulated in equity, the surplus arising from the change in the fair value of the asset is transferred to retained earnings from previous years when the asset is removed from the statement of financial position. The item of property, plant and equipment may be removed from the statement of financial position when it is disposed of, retired, or abandoned. Gains or losses arising from the disposal, retirement or abandonment of the assets are determined as a difference between the sales revenue and the net value of the assets. These gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss as other operating income or expenses.

In the reporting period, the Company revalued the land and real properties based on the appraisal report prepared by the independent real estate appraiser. In accordance with IAS 16 (39) and (40), results of the revaluation are presented in the profit and loss account as other comprehensive income and recognized in revaluation reserve.

See notes 1 and 3 for detailed information.

### **Property, plant and equipment – components**

Investment items of property, plant and equipment, which comprise parts or components with varying economic lives, are identified at the time that the asset is provided for use, and separately depreciated. Those parts are identified as components whose initial value measured at cost including acquisition cost and/or production cost exceeds PLN 10,000.00

The following are significant parts identified as components:

- sealing unit for COEMTER machines
- sealing units for sealing machines
- rolls for the ELBA machine and rolls for a cutting die
- screws for extruders
- batteries for CROWN forklifts

The following useful lives are applied:

- |                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| • sealing unit for Coemter machines  | 6 months  |
| • sealing units for sealing machines | 9 months  |
| • rolls for the ELBA machine         | 20 months |
| • rolls for the cutting die          | 14 months |
| • screws for extruders               | 14 months |
| • batteries for forklifts            | 24 months |

### Lease

For each contract entered into, the Company decides whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract or a part of a contract which conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset (an underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For this purpose, the following basic aspects are analysed:

- whether a contract is for an identified asset that is either explicitly specified in the contract or implicitly specified at the time that the asset is made available for use to the Company;
- whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the entire period of use to the extent specified by the contract;
- whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

At a commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right to the use is initially measured at acquisition cost consisting of the initial value of the lease liability, initial direct costs, estimated costs for dismantling an underlying asset, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less lease incentives.

The Company depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. If there is any indication that the asset may be impaired, the right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36.

Lease payments included in the value of the lease liability consist of fixed lease payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, and payments for purchase options if the exercise of the options is reasonably certain.

In subsequent periods, the lease liability is reduced by the amount of lease payments made, and increased by interest. The lease liability is re-measured to reflect changes to the contract, reassessment of the lease term, exercise of the purchase option, guaranteed residual value and lease

payments that are dependent on an index or rate. The general rule is that re-measurement of the liability is shown as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets.

The Company applies practical expedients that are permitted by the standard for short-term leases and leases with a low-value underlying asset. For such contracts, instead of recognizing right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, the Company recognizes lease payments in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company presents the right-of-use assets in the same line item of the statement of financial position in which the Company shows underlying assets, that is in property, plant and equipment.

### **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits that might be directly attributable to the assets will flow to the entity.

Initially, intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost or production cost.

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

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortised when they are ready for use, i.e. when the asset is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, over the course of its estimated economic life. Amortisation periods and the amortisation rates are revised not less often than at the financial year-end, and an adjustment, if any, of amortisation charges is performed in subsequent periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised. Their value is reduced by impairment losses, if any.

The following are economic lives applied for intangible assets:

Group	Economic life
Concessions, licences and the like	2 – 10 years
Computer software	2 – 50 years

Intangible assets are tested for impairment if there are circumstances indicating that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there is any indication that the asset may be impaired and the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable value, then the value of the asset is reduced to its recoverable value and is the higher of: its net selling price or value in use.

Software maintenance costs incurred in subsequent periods are charged to expense of the period as incurred.

### **Construction in progress**

Construction in progress is considered a fixed asset and represents a fixed asset in the course of its construction, assembly, improvement, reconstruction or extension of the existing asset.

Construction in progress is measured at the amount of aggregate costs attributable to the acquisition (purchase) or construction of new investments, and costs incurred to improve, reconstruct or extend the asset that is already in use, starting from site preparation until the asset is brought into use, directly related to acquisition or internal generation of the asset. Where the asset is purchased, costs related

to assembly and adaptation of the asset for use, incurred until the asset is brought into use, are classified as construction in progress.

The value of construction in progress is reduced by impairment losses.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the purchase, construction or production of the asset are activated as part of the acquisition cost or production cost of the asset. Borrowing costs include interest and foreign exchange gains or losses, as well as cost of guarantees incurred in relation to borrowings.

### **Investment property**

An investment property asset is land and or a building, or part of a building, or both held by the Company as a source of rental income or for capital appreciation or both, provided, however, that an investment property is not used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

In accordance with IAS 40, land and real properties that are considered investments are measured at fair value using an appraisal done by an independent expert, and are not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of investment property is recognized in profit or loss for the period in which it arises as other operating income or expenses.

An investment property is eliminated from the statement of financial position on disposal or when the investment property is permanently abandoned and no future economic benefits are expected. The gain or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the sales revenue and the net value of the asset. The gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss as other operating income or operating expenses for the period in which the investment property was derecognised or disposed of, when the buyer gains control over the item of property, land, and equipment that is disposed of.

See note 3 for detailed information.

### **Interests in other entities**

Interests in other entities are measured at their acquisition cost less impairment losses.

### **Financial assets**

The Company measures financial assets at fair value as at the acquisition date, that is most often at fair value of the payment made. Transaction costs are included by the Company in initial value of all financial assets, except assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The only exception is trade receivables that are measured by the Company at their transaction price as defined by IFRS 15, except for trade receivables that are due in more than one year and contain significant financing component as defined by IFRS 15.

For measurement purposes, subsequent to initial recognition, the Company classifies financial assets other than derivative hedging instruments into the following categories:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss; or
- equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The categories above define principles for measurement at a balance sheet date and for recognition of gains and losses in profit/loss or in other comprehensive income. The Company classifies a financial asset into a relevant category based on a business model in place at the Company for managing the financial asset and on contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met (and if it was not designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition):

- a financial asset is held under the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company classifies the following to the category of financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- loans;
- trade and other receivables (except those to which the rules set in IFRS 9 do not apply);
- debt securities.

The financial asset classes above are presented in a statement of financial position divided into non-current assets and current assets in the following line items: "Loans and receivables", "Trade and other receivables" and "Other financial assets". Current receivables are measured at the amount due as the effect of discounting would be negligible.

As amounts are insignificant, the Company does not present interest income as a separate line item but includes interest income in finance income.

Impairment losses for financial assets measured at amortised cost, less gains on impairment loss reversal, are recognised by the Company in profit or loss as "Losses due to expected credit losses". Gains or losses arising from the exclusion of assets in this category from the statement of financial position are recognized by the Company in profit or loss as "Gain (loss) from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised costs". Other gains and losses from financial assets recognised in profit or loss, including foreign exchange gains or losses, are presented as finance income or finance cost.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if both of the following conditions are met:

- a financial asset is held under the business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets;
- contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income, impairment gains and losses, and foreign exchange gains and losses for such assets are calculated and recognised in profit or loss in the same way as they are for financial assets measured at amortised cost. Other fair value changes in these assets are recognized through other comprehensive income. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, cumulative gains and losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

In the reporting period, the Company did not hold financial assets to include in this measurement category.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if the asset does not satisfy the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income and is not an equity instrument that, at initial recognition, was designated to be measured at fair value through

other comprehensive income. Moreover, the Company includes in this category those financial assets that, at initial recognition, were designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss as they satisfied the criteria set in IFRS 9.

This category includes:

- all derivative instruments disclosed in the statement of financial position in the separate “Derivative financial instruments” line item, except derivative hedging instruments that are recognized in accordance with the hedge accounting;
- shares of companies other than subsidiaries and associate companies;
- participation units and certificates of investment funds.

The instruments within this category are measured at fair value, while measurement effects are presented in profit or loss as “Finance income” or “Finance cost”, respectively. Gains and losses arising from the measurement of financial assets reflect fair value changes with fair value established using prices valid at a balance sheet date on an active market, or using valuation techniques where there is no active market for a financial instrument.

Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income include investments in equity instruments that are not financial assets held for trading or contingent consideration in a business combination, for which equity instruments the Company made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to present subsequent fair value changes of these equity instruments in other comprehensive income. The irrevocable election is made by the Company on a case-by-case basis and separately for particular equity instruments.

In this category, the Company presents shares and stock of companies other than subsidiaries and associate companies, disclosed in the “Other financial assets” line item of the statement of financial position.

Cumulative gains and losses from measuring at fair value, previously recognized through other comprehensive income, are not subject to reclassification to profit and loss in any circumstances whatsoever, including derecognition thereof. Dividends from equity instruments classified into this category are recognised in profit or loss as “Finance income” once conditions set by IFRS 9 for recognizing income from dividends are satisfied, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets included in the category of financial assets measured at amortised cost and in the category of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income due to the business model or their cash flow characteristics are subject to assessment as at each balance sheet date to recognize expected credit losses, irrespective of whether or not there are any indication that the asset may be impaired. The assessment method and the method for estimating an expected credit loss allowance vary according to a financial asset class:

- for trade receivables, the Company uses a simplified approach that allows it to recognise lifetime expected losses on an instrument. A loss allowance is estimated based on groupings with receivables grouped according to past-due periods. A loss allowance is estimated primarily based on historical default rates and a relationship between past-due events and actual collection from past 5 years, with due consideration given to available information about the future.
- for other classes of assets, as far as instruments are concerned for which an increase in credit risk since initial recognition is not significant or credit risk is low, the Company first of all assumes a loss arising from 12-month default. Where an increase in credit risk since initial recognition is significant a lifetime loss is recognised for the instrument.

The Company assumes that a significant increase in risk occurs if payments are 30 days past due.

The Company assumes that an event of default occurs if payments are 90 days past due.

### **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of acquisition cost or production cost, or net realisable value, allowing for economic obsolescence. Net realisable value represents a selling price in the ordinary course of business, less costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory cost and expense is measured using the weighted average cost method.

Production cost of intermediate products and finished products includes direct costs, primarily those of materials, increased by other direct and indirect costs determined based on normal production capacity.

Tangible current assets that lost their functional qualities or became obsolete are measured not later than at a balance sheet date at their net realisable value. Net realisable value represents an estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, determined not later than at a balance sheet date as a net price for which an asset can be sold.

Impairment losses recognized for tangible current assets and resulting from measurement at net selling prices instead of acquisition cost or production cost are charged to costs of the period. If a reason for the impairment loss ceases to exist, the fully or partially recovered value of the inventory is credited to operating income not later than at a balance sheet date.

### **Receivables**

Trade and other receivables are recognised when they become due and payable to the Company. Trade and other receivables are disclosed in the amount expected to be paid, less doubtful debt allowances.

Bad debts are charged to comprehensive income at the time when they are considered uncollectible.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash at banks. The Company has no cash in hand.

Cash equivalents are short-term investments of high liquidity that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, and subject to insignificant risk of value changes.

Cash is stated at face value which corresponds with its value measured at acquisition cost.

### **Accruals, prepayments and deferred income**

Current accruals and prepayments cover accrued expenses and prepaid expenses. Prepayments include expenses relating to periods following the period in which they were incurred. Consequently, the expenses increase costs of subsequent periods. They are deferred only if they meet the definition of assets.

Deferred income includes all income received in the period other than the period to which it relates. Deferred income includes subsidies received for the acquisition or generation of property, plant and

equipment. A subsidy, which relates to a cost item, is calculated according to the project progress and recognised as income proportionally to the costs which the subsidy is to compensate.

A subsidy, which relates to an asset, is gradually recognised in profit as the revenue through periods proportionally to depreciation charges for that asset.

For the financial position presentation purposes, the Company does not reduce the carrying value of the assets by the value of subsidies, but discloses the subsidies as deferred income under "Accrued expenses and deferred income".

## **Equity**

Equity is established by the Company in accordance with the binding regulations, i.e. applicable acts and the Company's Articles of Association.

Share capital arises from the Company's shares taken up by the Company's shareholders and is recognised at its face value, in the amount constituting the product of the number of shares taken up and properly paid up and the face value of one share as per the Company's Articles of Association and the relevant entry into the National Court Register.

Other capital includes capital from accumulated other comprehensive income, which capital is classified into the following categories: share capital; supplementary capital intended for compensation of losses, if any; reserve capital intended for the Company's development; and other reserve capital.

Undistributed profit for prior years and the profit for the current year are presented in a statement of financial position as retained earnings.

## **Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are disclosed in the following line items of a statement of financial position:

- loans, credit facilities and other debt instruments;
- lease liabilities (except IFRS 9);
- trade and other payables, and
- derivative financial instruments.

At an acquisition date, the Company measures financial liabilities at fair value, that is most often at fair value of amounts received. The Company includes transaction costs in the initial value of all financial liabilities, except liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Following initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative instruments other than hedging instruments are included by the Company in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Current trade payables are measured at amounts to be paid, as the effect of discounting would be negligible.

Gains and losses from measuring financial liabilities are presented in profit or loss from the financing activities.

Loans and credit facilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has the right to defer their repayment for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

## Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising from future events, and when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The timing and amount of a liability may be uncertain.

Provisions are made for things such as:

- warranties given to provide after-sale support of products and services;
- pending lawsuits and litigation;
- restructuring, only if the Company is required to carry out the restructuring under separate regulations, or binding agreements have been made regarding the restructuring process.

Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

The amount of the provision is the best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation, based on most reliable evidence available on the date on which the financial statements are prepared, including evidence as to risks and uncertainties. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, a provision is measured by discounting expected future cash flows to their present value, using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks, if any, specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, any provision increase reflecting the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

Where the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is treated as a separate asset when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be actually received.

The value of such asset cannot exceed the provision.

Where the outflow in settlement of the present obligation is unlikely, no contingent liability is recognised in the statement of financial position except for contingent liabilities identifiable in a business combination under IFRS 3.

Any possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company, which do not yet meet the criteria to qualify as assets, are classified as contingent assets, of which information is disclosed in additional explanatory notes.

## Employee benefits

Disclosed in the statement of financial position, employee benefits payable and provisions for employee benefits comprise the following items:

- current employee benefits arising from wages and salaries, including bonuses, and social insurance contributions;
- provisions for accrued holiday entitlement;
- other non-current employee benefits, under which the Company includes retirement gratuity.

### *Current employee benefits*

Current employee benefits payable are measured on an undiscounted basis and are reported in the statement of financial position at the amount to be paid.

### *Provisions for accrued holiday entitlement*

The Company sets up a provision for costs of accumulating compensated absences, which the Company will have to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated as at the balance sheet date. The provision for accrued holiday entitlement is classified as a current provision and is not discounted.

### *Retirement gratuity*

In line with the payroll system in place at the Company, the Company's employees are entitled to retirement gratuities. A retirement gratuity is a one-off benefit, paid out when the employee retires.

The amounts of retirement gratuity depend on the length of service and average remuneration of the employee.

The Company sets up a provision for future liabilities arising from retirement gratuities to allocate costs to the period in which the benefits become vested.

The present value of the provisions at each balance sheet date is estimated using actuarial methods. Accrued provisions are future discounted payments to be paid and relate to the period until the balance sheet date. Demographics data and information on employee turnover are based on historical data.

The effect of the measurement of the provision for future liabilities arising from retirement gratuities is recognized in other comprehensive income.

### Foreign currency transactions

The Company performs currency translation as follows:

**(a) on an on-going basis** when receivables and liabilities are posted – at the relevant average rate of exchange of the National Bank of Poland at the date preceding the sale or purchase transaction date. At the same time, revenue from sales invoiced to business partners in foreign currencies, equal to the amounts of receivables, as well as purchases of supplies and services are translated using the same exchange rate.

**(b) on an on-going basis** when money flows, to post receivables received or liabilities paid, loans/credit facilities contracted or repaid, and inflows and outflows of foreign currencies in hand or on a foreign currency bank account. Translation is made using the rate of exchange actually used for the foreign operation, or the relevant average rate of exchange of the National Bank of Poland at the date preceding the date when receivables are received/liabilities are paid, unless the nature of the operation indicates that any other rate of exchange should be applied.

**(c) as at the balance sheet date** for monetary items that relate to assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies, in order to revalue such items measured in PLN on account of changes in exchange rates, using the relevant average rate of exchange of the National Bank of Poland as at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the measurement of the monetary assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date at the average rates of the National Bank of Poland at that date, are recognized at net value under finance income or finance cost in the statement of comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currency are translated at the historical exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The following are exchange rates adopted for measurements of balance-sheet items:

Exchange rate as at	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
EUR	4.2267	4.273
USD	3.6016	4.1012

### Sales revenue recognition

The Company applies IFRS 15 “Revenue from contracts with customers” which establishes a uniform framework for recognition of revenue from sales of goods or services. The standard provides a five-step model to determine the timing and amount of revenue recognition in accounting books.

First of all, the Company identifies a contract made with the customer, and then identifies performance obligations separated in the contract. Subsequently, a total amount of consideration for the performance of the contract is determined that is then allocated to each separate performance obligation on a relative selling price basis. Ultimately, revenue is recognized when a given performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when control of a product, good, material or service transfers to the customer.

The Company's revenue comes primarily from the sale of products and to the lesser extent from the sale of goods and materials. Relevant revenue is usually recognized at the time of delivery because it is when risks and rewards pass to the customer. The Company manufactures polyethylene film dedicated for many market segments. The core product range (including primarily garbage bags and freezer bags) is intended for households. Another group of products includes industrial packaging used across several sectors.

Consideration for products, goods and materials is recognized at fair value and includes all and any trade rebates, refunds and other variable consideration components that may affect the final amount of revenue. The Company includes variable consideration components only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount thereof will not occur.

Where products, goods, materials or services have already been delivered but an invoice is not yet issued, the Company recognizes a contract asset. On the other hand, when a customer made an advance payment but the Company has not yet satisfied the Company's contractual obligations, a contract liability is recognized which is subsequently derecognized once the obligations are fulfilled.

All trade receivables are recognized when the Company has an unconditional right to receive the payment from a customer.

Pass-through expenses are stated at net value once they are reduced by relevant cost items.

### **Income tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax.

Liabilities arising from current tax result from the calculation of tax payable on taxable income according to general rules and rates specified in the Corporate Income Tax Act, in force in the given tax year, including deferred tax.

Deferred tax reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at binding tax rates that are expected to be applied when temporary differences realise, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised regardless of when they are to be realised.

In the balance sheet, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset for the purpose of presentation in the financial statements.

## 10. Effect of new standards and interpretations on the Company's Financial Statements

Amendments to standards or interpretations effective and applied by the Company from 2025.

1. Standards and interpretations effective for the first time from or after 1 January 2025, and their effect on the Company's Statements. Amendments endorsed by the European Commission.

### **Amendment to IAS 21 “The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates”**

The amendment addresses situations where a currency is not exchangeable. The amendment provides guidelines on determining an exchange rate for non-exchangeable currencies and expands the disclosure requirements for financial statements in cases of currency non-exchangeability.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Given that the Company's operations do not involve non-exchangeable currencies, the adoption of the amendment had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. Standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB and endorsed by the European Union, but not yet effective as at the reporting date.

As at the date of these Statements, there was no standard and/or interpretation that was adopted by the IASB and endorsed by the European Union but not yet effective as at the reporting date.

3. Standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the European Union.

At present, IFRSs endorsed by the European Union do not differ significantly from regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for the following standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations:

- **Amendments to IAS 21** “The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates”. Translation to a hyperinflationary presentation currency.
- **IFRS 18** “Presentation and disclosures in financial statements” that sets out overall requirements for the presentation and disclosure in financial statements, and is effective from 1 January 2027;
- **Amendments to IFRS 19** “Subsidiaries without public accountability” that provides a voluntary reduced disclosure framework some selected eligible entities may apply to disclosures in financial statements, and is effective from 1 January 2027;
- Amendments to **IFRS 9** “Financial instruments” and **IFRS 7** “Financial instruments: disclosures” that include principles of recognition and presentation of financial instruments and disclosures, and address contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (power purchase agreements, PPAs), effective as of January 1, 2026.
- Annual improvements to a number of standards, including **IFRS 1** with improvements concerning hedge accounting; **IFRS 7** with improvements concerning gain or loss on derecognition, and credit risk disclosures; **IFRS 9** with improvements concerning derecognition of lease liabilities and a transaction price; **IFRS 10** with improvements concerning determination of the “de facto agent”; and **IAS 7** with clarification of the presentation of cash flows with related entities. The amendments are effective from 1 January 2026.

**Financial Statements of Polipak Sp. z o.o. for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (in PLN)**

Polipak Sp. z o.o. intends to implement the regulations above as of effective dates set for them in relevant standards or interpretations.

## II. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND EXPLANATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 1. Land and property, plant and equipment

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Land	14 244 000	9 934 000
<b>Land:</b>	<b>14 244 000</b>	<b>9 934 000</b>
Buildings, structures, premises and civil engineering constructions	73 544 537	73 784 477
Technical equipment and machinery	130 736 824	107 175 033
Motor vehicles	3 567 555	4 105 451
Motor vehicles under IFRS 16	603 570	500 829
Other property, plant and equipment	1 027 010	1 646 578
Construction in progress	19 644 892	21 221 132
<b>Property, plant and equipment:</b>	<b>229 124 388</b>	<b>208 433 499</b>
<b>Total land and property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>243 368 388</b>	<b>218 367 499</b>

The following is the gross value of fully depreciated items of property, plant and equipment that are still in use:

as at 31 December 2025	13 666 040
as at 31 December 2024	13 239 348

In accordance with IFRS 16, the Company recognizes the right-of-use assets for lease contracts for Arval's passenger cars in its statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025.

Increase/decrease in land and property, plant and equipment by category:

	Land	Buildings & structures	Technical equipment & machinery	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles under IFRS 16	Other property, plant, and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
<b>Net carrying value as of 01 January 2025</b>	9 934 000	73 784 476	107 175 033	4 105 451	500 829	1 646 578	21 221 132	218 367 498
Increase (acquisition, development, lease)	0	0	0	0	336 639	0	37 280 516	37 617 155
Decrease (disposal, retirement)(-)	0	0	( 19 753)	0	( 2 333)	0	( 22 087)	0
Revaluation to fair value (+/-)	65 633	1 183 970	0	0	0	0	1 249 603	65 633
Transfer to property, plant and equipment for use	4 244 367	444 060	33 943 418	211 472	0	12 169	( 38 856 755)	( 1 270)
Depreciation (-)	0	( 1 867 969)	( 10 361 874)	( 749 368)	( 233 897)	( 629 403)	0	( 13 842 511)
Impairment losses (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>14 244 000</b>	<b>73 544 537</b>	<b>130 736 824</b>	<b>3 567 555</b>	<b>603 570</b>	<b>1 027 010</b>	<b>19 644 892</b>	<b>243 368 388</b>

**Financial Statements of Polipak Sp. z o.o. for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (in PLN)**

	Land	Buildings & structures	Technical equipment & machinery	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicles under IFRS 16	Other property, plant, and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
<b>Net carrying value as of 01 January 2024</b>	<b>7 022 000</b>	<b>70 280 963</b>	<b>112 748 639</b>	<b>4 570 991</b>	<b>208 391</b>	<b>2 190 267</b>	<b>8 114 077</b>	<b>205 135 328</b>
Increase (acquisition, development, lease)	0	0	0	458 159	0	20 371 814	20 829 973	0
Decrease (disposal, retirement)(-)	0	0	( 169 917)	( 186 122)	0	0	( 356 039)	0
Revaluation to fair value (+/-)	2 912 000	2 404 025	0	0	0	0	5 316 025	2 912 000
Transfer to property, plant and equipment/acceptance for use	0	2 835 011	3 898 846	466 032	0	78 471	( 7 264 760)	13 600
Depreciation (-)	0	( 1 735 523)	( 9 302 536)	( 745 450)	( 165 721)	( 622 160)	0	( 12 571 389)
Impairment losses (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>9 934 000</b>	<b>73 784 476</b>	<b>107 175 033</b>	<b>4 105 451</b>	<b>500 829</b>	<b>1 646 578</b>	<b>21 221 132</b>	<b>218 367 498</b>

The Company presents items of property, plant and equipment classified to Group 1 and Group 2 – land and buildings – using the revaluation model for measurement, which model is based on the fair value of the items. In accordance with IFRS 13, the measurement of real properties was classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as it uses significant unobservable inputs (i.e. individual assumptions about rent rates and capitalisation rates) that have a significant effect on the measurement value.

### 1.1. Land

The Company has land properties with the total area of 5.5842 ha located in Środa Wielkopolska, 7 Fabryczna St, comprising plots of land nos. 3849/2, 3787/4, 3848/1 and 3792/1.

On 18 April 2025, the Company signed a notarial deed, whereby the Company acquired from Solaris Bus & Coach Sp. z o.o. the ownership of land that is located near the manufacturing plant at 7 Fabryczna St., Środa Wielkopolska, and comprises plots nos. 3803, 3850, 3851, 3851 and interests in plots nos. 3852, 3783 and 3796.

Land is measured at fair value using the revaluation model.

Appraisal Report no. 153/2025 was prepared as at 18 April 2025 by appraisers, Krystyna Roszak de Tolkmitt and Beata Okińczyc – Tarasiuk, acting on behalf of SAWYER Doradztwo Gospodarcze Sp. z o.o., which specifies a market value of an aggregate of land plots built up with a storage, manufacturing and office facility, located at 7 Fabryczna St., Środka Wielkopolska, and comprising plots nos. 3849/2, 3787/4, 3848/1 and 3792/1. For real property valuation purposes, an income approach was used that estimates the value based on expected income from a real property, using a capitalisation rate relevant to a particular market or a real property type.

In the appraisal report, the following assumptions were adopted:

- a) estimated average market rental rates per 1m<sup>2</sup> of usable floor area were as follows:
  - rental rate for office space: PLN 40.10/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - rental rate for rest and welfare space: PLN 32.30/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - rental rate for storage/manufacturing/workshop space: PLN 20.30/m<sup>2</sup>;

- b) based on the analysis of the local real estate market, the capitalisation rate of 6.5% was adopted which was considered reasonable from the market perspective and adequate for the type and location of the property subject to valuation.

The real estate appraiser provided a clause confirming the validity of the appraisal report as at 31 December 2025.

As at 31 December 2025, the appraisal report was prepared that specified the market value of the land purchased by the Company from Solaris Bus & Coach Sp. z o.o. The valuation was performed using the comparison (market) approach and the paired comparison method.

The valuation was performed in line with the following procedure:

- a) 4 transactions in vacant land properties with attributes similar to those of the real property subject to valuation were examined; for the purpose of further analysis, the three most similar properties were taken; 1m<sup>2</sup> of land was taken as a unit value for comparison with the real property subject to valuation;
- b) market attributes were determined that differentiate the land property market properties, such as: location, neighbourhood, access, available utilities, size, investment opportunities, or title to land;
- c) market attributes were assessed for their impact on market prices of the investment property subject to valuation, and a prices range was determined for each of the market attributes;
- d) an additional adjustment coefficient was used that ranged from 0.90 (minimum) to 1.10 (maximum);
- e) average prices for the analysed transactions were adjusted to obtain a unit value of PLN 206.13 for the land property.

Effects of the revaluation as at 31 December 2025 led to an increase in the gross carrying amount of land by PLN 65 633.03. The increase was recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the balance sheet under revaluation reserve.

## **1.2. Property, plant and equipment – real property**

The Company presents items of property, plant and equipment classified to Group 2 – land and buildings – using the revaluation model for measurement, which model is based on the fair value of the items.

Appraisal Report no. 153/2025 was prepared as at 18 April 2025 by appraisers, Krystyna Roszak de Tolkmitt and Beata Okińczyc – Tarasiuk, acting on behalf of SAWYER Doradztwo Gospodarcze Sp. z o.o., which specifies a market value of an aggregate of land plots built up with a storage, manufacturing and office facility, located at 7 Fabryczna St., Śródka Wielkopolska, and comprising plots nos. 3849/2, 3787/4, 3848/1 and 3792/1. For real property valuation purposes, an income approach was used that estimates the value based on expected income from a real property, using a capitalisation rate relevant to a particular market or a real property type.

In the appraisal report, the following assumptions were adopted:

- a) estimated average market rental rates per 1m<sup>2</sup> of usable floor area were as follows:
  - rental rate for office space: PLN 40.10/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - rental rate for rest and welfare space: PLN 32.30/m<sup>2</sup>;
  - rental rate for storage/manufacturing/workshop space: PLN 20.30/m<sup>2</sup>;

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- b) based on the analysis of the local real estate market, the capitalisation rate of 6.5% was adopted which was considered reasonable from the market perspective and adequate for the type and location of the property subject to valuation.

The real estate appraiser provided a clause confirming the validity of the appraisal report as at 31 December 2025.

As at the balance sheet date, the Company reassessed the carrying value of the property by increasing thereof by PLN 1 183 969.86, allowing for depreciation charges that were applied in the reporting period and contributed to the change in the book value of the property during the period under review.

**Carrying value of land and real properties accounted for under the revaluation model:**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Land	14 244 000	9 934 000
Buildings and structures	72 826 000	72 826 000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>87 070 000</b>	<b>82 760 000</b>

**Value of land and real properties under the cost model – information required under IAS 16.77(e):**

Had the investment property been recognised under the cost model (less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, the carrying amount of the investment property would have been as follows:

<b>Assets</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Land,	11 180 338	6 935 971
Buildings and structures	69 233 989	70 417 958
<b>Total:</b>	<b>80 414 327</b>	<b>77 353 930</b>

**1.3 Property, plant and equipment classified as lease**

On 22 April 2020, the Company entered into the long-term rental agreement number 972/22042020 for passenger cars with Arval Service Lease Polska Sp. z o.o., which agreement is classified as a lease contract for balance sheet purposes.

The following are future minimum lease payments as at the balance sheet date: str 25

<b>As at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>Payments under lease contracts, due</b>			
	<b>within 1 year</b>	<b>between 1 to 5 years</b>	<b>after 5 years</b>	<b>total</b>
Future minimum lease payments	234 973	422 163	0	657 136
Finance costs (-)				0
<b>Current value of future minimum lease payments</b>	<b>234 973</b>	<b>422 163</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>657 136</b>

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As at 31 December 2024	Payments under lease contracts, due			
	within 1 year	between 1 to 5 years	after 5 years	total
Future minimum lease payments	263 294	617 746	0	881 040
Finance costs (-)				0
<b>Current value of future minimum lease payments</b>	<b>263 294</b>	<b>617 746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>881 040</b>

In December 2023, the Company extended the agreement no. 972/22042020 for long-term lease of passenger cars by 6 months so the agreement ended on 20 November 2024 instead of 20 May 2024. In November 2023, the agreement was extended for additional 4 years.

The Company does not recognize liabilities arising from short-term leases and leases with a low-value underlying asset. In addition, contingent lease payments are not included in the value of liabilities.

In the period from 1 January through 31 December 2025, there was no income from sub-lease of right-of-use assets.

#### **1.4 Impairment losses**

At each balance-sheet date, the Company assesses whether there are any indications that non-financial assets, in particular property, plant and equipment and investment property, may be impaired, in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36.

As assessment is made based on an analysis of external and internal indicators, including specifically:

- significant changes in the market, economic or legal environment,
- interest rates that are likely to affect the discount rate,
- decline in the asset's market value,
- worsening of operating profit or loss, or cash flows
- changes in the use of assets.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company analysed indications of asset impairment. The assessment identified no indication of asset impairment, so the Company neither performed an impairment test nor recognised any impairment losses.

#### **Note 2. Intangible assets**

Increase/decrease in intangible assets

	Development work	Software	Total
<b>Net carrying value as of 01 January 2025</b>	<b>3 103 430</b>	<b>3 910 673</b>	<b>7 014 103</b>
Increase (acquisition, development, lease)	0	91 900	91 900
Decrease (disposal, retirement)(-)	0	0	0
Revaluation to fair value (+/-)	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	( 351 955)	( 815 986)	( 1 167 941)
Impairment losses (-)	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0
Net currency translation gains/losses (+/-)	0	0	0
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>2 751 475</b>	<b>3 186 587</b>	<b>5 938 062</b>

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	<b>Development work</b>	<b>Software</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Net carrying value as of 01 January 2024</b>	<b>3 455 385</b>	<b>4 599 872</b>	<b>8 055 257</b>
Increase (acquisition, development, lease)	0	119 568	119 568
Decrease (disposal, retirement)(-)	0	0	0
Revaluation to fair value (+/-)	0	0	0
Amortisation (-)	-351 955	-808 768	-1 160 723
Impairment losses (-)	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0
Net currency translation gains/losses (+/-)	0	0	0
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>3 103 430</b>	<b>3 910 672</b>	<b>7 014 103</b>

The value of development work consists of expenditures the Company incurred on development work connected with the projects subsidized by the National Centre for Research and Development.

**Note 3. Investment property**

An investment property asset is land, a building, or part of a building, or both held by the Company as a source of rental income or for capital appreciation or both, provided, however, that an investment property is not used in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or held for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Land, buildings and structures classified to groups 0 to 2 and located in Środa Wielkopolska, ul. Harcerska 16, are presented in these Financial Statements in accordance with IAS 40 as investment property and measured at fair value.

The investment property is not depreciated.

As at the balance-sheet date the Company did not rent out any investment property.

The fair value of investment property was determined using inputs classified to level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, in accordance with IFRS 13. This means the measurement is based on unobservable inputs, including specifically assumptions about market prices and adjustment coefficients.

The valuation was performed as at 31 December 2025 by appraisers, Krystyna Roszak de Tolkmitt and Beata Okińczyc – Tarasiuk, acting on behalf of SAWYER Doradztwo Gospodarcze Sp. z o.o. The valuation was performed using the comparison (market) approach and the paired comparison method.

The valuation was performed in line with the following procedure:

- a) 4 transactions in built-up land properties with attributes similar to those of the real properties subject to valuation were examined; for the purpose of further analysis, the three most similar properties were taken; 1m<sup>2</sup> of usable floor area of structures was taken as a unit value for comparison with the real property subject to valuation;
- b) market attributes were determined that differentiate the properties, such as: location, neighbourhood, access, available utilities, usable floor area of buildings, operational condition, title to land, or investment opportunities;
- c) market attributes were assessed for their impact on market prices of the investment property subject to valuation, and a prices range was determined for each of the market attributes;
- d) an additional adjustment coefficient was used that ranged from 0.90 (minimum) to 1.10 (maximum);
- e) average prices for the analysed transactions were adjusted to obtain a unit value of PLN 206.13 for the land property.

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Effects of the revaluation as at 31 December 2025 led to an increase in the gross carrying amount of fixed assets by PLN 348 000.00. The increase was recognised in profit or loss and presented under “gain on measurement of investment property, i.e. in other operating revenue.

Increase/decrease in the investment property:

	Land, including right of perpetual usufruct of the land	Buildings and structures	Total
<b>Net carrying value as of 01 January 2025</b>	<b>5 480 000</b>	<b>9 811 000</b>	<b>15 291 000</b>
Increase (acquisition, development, lease)	0	0	0
Decrease (disposal, retirement)(-)	0	0	0
Revaluation to fair value (+/-)	90 000	258 000	348 000
Impairment losses (-)	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0
Net currency translation gains/losses (+/-)	0	0	0
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>5 570 000</b>	<b>10 069 000</b>	<b>15 639 000</b>

	Land, including right of perpetual usufruct of the land	Buildings and structures	Total
<b>Net carrying value as of 01 January 2024</b>	<b>2 445 000</b>	<b>17 600 000</b>	<b>20 045 000</b>
Increase (acquisition, development, lease)	2 977 382	0	2 977 382
Decrease (disposal, retirement)(-)	0	0	0
Revaluation to fair value (+/-)	57 618	(7 789 000)	(7 731 382)
Impairment losses (-)	0	0	0
Reversal of impairment losses	0	0	0
Net currency translation gains/losses (+/-)	0	0	0
<b>Net carrying value as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>5 480 000</b>	<b>9 811 000</b>	<b>15 291 000</b>

**Carrying value of investment land accounted for under the revaluation model:**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Land	5 570 000	5 480 000
Buildings and structures	10 069 000	9 811 000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>15 639 000</b>	<b>15 291 000</b>

**Value of the investment property under the cost model – information required under IAS 16.77(e):**

Had the investment property been recognised under the cost model (less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, the carrying amount of the investment property would have been as follows:

<b>Assets</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Land	3 688 792	3 688 792
Buildings and structures	3 328 533	11 117 533
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7 017 325</b>	<b>14 806 325</b>

**Note 4. Deferred tax liabilities and assets, increase/decrease for each deferred tax liability/asset type:**

	As at 01.01.2025	Increase/decrease:		as at 31.12.2025
		profit or loss	other comprehensive income	
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>3 317 660</b>	<b>1 817 271</b>	<b>237 425</b>	<b>5 372 356</b>
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of cash	0	1 495	0	1 495
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of liabilities	8 778	( 3 674)	0	5 104
liabilities arising from purchase bonuses	120 128	( 29 031)	0	91 097
provision of bad debts	0	230 578	0	230 578
temporary differences in respect of depreciation, lease (RoU assets), and revaluation of assets	3 188 754	1 617 903	237 425	5 044 082
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1 913 044</b>	<b>( 1 535 089)</b>	<b>7 325</b>	<b>385 280</b>
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of cash	34	( 34)	0	0
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of receivables	13 065	( 2 742)	0	10 323
unpaid remuneration and burdens	65 912	( 40 826)	0	25 086
other unpaid employee benefits	389 580	( 323 048)	7 325	73 857
liability under IFRS16	829	115 937	0	116 766
provision for bad debts	121 518	( 121 518)	0	0
provision for services	30 163	( 9 535)	0	20 628
provision for slow-moving inventory	16 089	( 16 089)	0	0
asset for 2024-2025 tax losses	185 370	( 46 750)	0	138 620
asset for costs of debt financing beyond the limit	1 090 484	( 1 090 484)	0	0
<b>Total deferred income tax</b>	<b>1 404 616</b>	<b>3 352 360</b>	<b>230 100</b>	<b>4 987 076</b>

	As at 01.01.2024	Increase/decrease:		as at 31.12.2024
		profit or loss	other comprehensive income	
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>2 424 151</b>	<b>( 116 537)</b>	<b>1 010 045</b>	<b>3 317 660</b>
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of cash	50	( 50)	0	0
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of liabilities	6 132	2 645	0	8 778
liabilities arising from purchase bonuses	73 985	46 143	0	120 128
difference between the right of use and liability	0	0	0	0
Temporary differences in respect of depreciation, lease (RoU assets), and revaluation of assets	2 343 984	( 165 275)	1 010 045	3 188 754
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1 660 832</b>	<b>252 212</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 913 044</b>
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of cash	0	34	0	34
foreign exchange gains or losses on valuation of receivables	10 306	2 759	0	13 065
unpaid remuneration and burdens	137 184	( 71 272)	0	65 912
other unpaid employee benefits	317 603	71 978	0	389 581
difference between the right of use and liability	526	303	0	829
provision for bad debts	117 516	4 002	0	121 518
provision for services	22 934	7 228	0	30 163
provision for slow-moving inventory	0	16 089	0	16 089
asset for 2023-2024 tax losses	0	185 370	0	185 370
asset for costs of debt financing beyond the limit	1 054 763	35 721	0	1 090 484
<b>Total deferred income tax</b>	<b>763 319</b>	<b>( 368 749)</b>	<b>1 010 045</b>	<b>1 404 616</b>

In the statement of financial position, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are disclosed per account balance of both these values.

**Note 5. Employee benefits payable and provisions for employee benefits**

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
<b>Payroll liabilities</b>	<b>2 176 669</b>	<b>1 658 639</b>
<b>Provisions for employee benefits</b>	<b>1 608 487</b>	<b>2 050 432</b>
including: non-current	271 708	930 042
current	1 336 779	1 120 391
	<b><u>3 785 156</u></b>	<b><u>3 709 072</u></b>

The table below shows increases/decreases in provisions for employee benefits:

	as at <b>01.01.2025</b>	decrease	increase	as at <b>31.12.2025</b>
<b>Provisions for employee benefits</b>	<b>2 050 432</b>	<b>( 2 050 432)</b>	<b>1 608 487</b>	<b>1 608 487</b>
for accrued holiday entitlement	1 015 435	( 1 015 435)	1 336 779	1 336 779
for retirement gratuities	204 330	( 204 330)	271 708	271 708
for service anniversary awards	830 667	( 830 667)	0.00	0.00

**Note 6. Inventories**

The inventories include feedstock and materials (32.4%), commodities, semi-finished products and finished products (67.6%).

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Materials	7 045 401	7 771 558
Commodities	3 197 119	2 772 954
Finished products	5 209 491	7 276 469
Semi-finished products	6 271 786	5 028 282
	<b><u>21 723 797</u></b>	<b><u>22 849 263</u></b>

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company's inventories were not pledged by the Company to secure its liabilities.

**6.1. Allowances for inventories**

As at the balance sheet date, the Company performs an inventory age structure analysis for materials, commodities and products in warehouses, and makes an individual assessment of whether they are likely to be used in the nearest future or of a realizable price as at the balance sheet date, and, on the basis thereof, the Company makes a decision on making a write-down.

As at the balance sheet date, the Company made no inventory write-down.

The value of eliminated inventories was PLN 342 253.80 in the period from 1 January through 31 December 2025 versus PLN 277 570.48 in the same period of the year 2024.

#### Note 7. Trade and other receivables

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
<b>Trade receivables from related entities</b>	<b>10 030 734</b>	<b>4 009 324</b>
Trade receivables from other entities	19 099 145	17 725 903
Allowances for receivables	(663 012)	(639 567)
Other receivables	259 585	128 998
VAT receivable	5 420 144	5 481 731
<b>Total receivables from other entities</b>	<b>24 115 862</b>	<b>22 697 065</b>
<b>Total trade and other receivables</b>	<b>34 146 596</b>	<b>26 706 389</b>

Trade receivables are recognised at originally invoiced amounts. Receivables are usually due within 30, 45 or 60 days. Allowances for receivables are made based on case-by-case assessment of probability of receiving payment.

#### 7.1. Allowances for receivables

The Company performs value adjustments of trade receivables at each balance sheet date. In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, changes in trade receivables from the date of granting the trade credit until the date of preparing the financial statements are taken into account. Credit risk concentration occurs for clients who are in arrears with payment for commodities they received.

In addition to allowances made on an individual basis, the Company estimates general provisions for credit losses, assuming a significant increase in risk for receivables that are more than 90 days past their due date. As at 31 December 2025, a relevant provision of PLN 23 445.00 was made.

The amount of PLN 618 505.12 represents the allowance created in 2022 for deliveries that proved to be fraud. The Company is still waiting for relevant authorities in France and Poland to finalize proceedings.

#### 7.2. Increase/decrease in allowances: creation and reversal of allowances for receivables

	<b>1.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>1.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
<b>Allowances for receivables as at the beginning of the period</b>	<b>639 567</b>	<b>618 505</b>
Creation of allowances	0	0
Reversal of allowances	0	0
Measurement of expected credit losses in line with IFRS 9	23 445	21 062
<b>Allowances for receivables as at the end of the period</b>	<b>663 012</b>	<b>639 567</b>

**7.3. Age structure analysis for trade receivables which are past due but not impaired:**

As at:	Past due but collectible				
	<30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
31 December 2023	4 933 793	1 268 275	(62 124)	10 657	618 585
31 December 2024	34 439	307 080	274 397	24 578	619 167

**7.4. Currency structure of current trade and other receivables**

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Receivables in local currency	24 031 936	19 006 824
Receivables in foreign currencies	10 114 660	7 699 565
	<b>34 146 596</b>	<b>26 706 389</b>
	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Receivables in EUR	10 114 660	7 699 565
Receivables in USD	0	0
	<b>10 114 660</b>	<b>7 699 565</b>

The above-presented structure of the receivables exposes the Company to foreign currency risk, which the Company tries to mitigate, primarily by balancing currency items of receivables and payables stated in foreign currencies. The following are realised foreign exchange losses and gains recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under finance cost or income, respectively:

	<b>Finance income</b>	<b>Finance cost</b>
for the period from 1 January through 31 December 2025	109 611	73 435
for the period from 1 January through 31 December 2024	111 042	567 648

**Note 8. Other assets, equity and liabilities**

<b>Prepayments and accrued income - assets</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Insurance	44 155	2 996
Licences	29 875	9 482
Subscription	150	1 057
VAT to be settled over time	956 651	745 689
Other	515 516	672 541
<b>Total prepayments and accrued income</b>	<b>1 546 347</b>	<b>1 431 765</b>

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<b>Accruals and deferred income - liabilities</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
<b>Deferred income</b>		
Subsidies to finance fixed assets	36 293	42 061
Advance payments and sales to be settled in next periods	107 050	447 763
POIR.01.01.01-00-03/0379/19 - subsidy to support the purchase of fixed assets	31 388 809	33 405 679
POIR.01.01.01-00-0783/19 - subsidy to support the purchase of fixed assets	2 418 369	2 649 396
Other accruals and deferred income	595 524	510 352
	<b>34 546 045</b>	<b>37 055 251</b>

<b>Deferred income</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
non-current	31 589 805	33 843 471
current	2 956 239	3 211 780
	<b>34 546 045</b>	<b>37 055 251</b>

Subsidies received by the Company are recognised as deferred income in “Accruals and deferred income”.

Between 2016 and 2020, the Company received funding from the National Labour Office to subsidize jobs through the purchase of forklift trucks, IT equipment, and a control panel with a touchpad, in the total net amount of PLN 177 290.48, of which the revenue of PLN 36 293.16 remained unsettled as at 31 December 2025.

Pursuant to the agreement of 27 September 2019, as part of the project number POIR.01.01.-00-03/0379/19 subsidized by the National Centre for Research and Development, the Company received the subsidy for the development and implementation of high-performance automated and robotic technology for manufacturing knurled eco-friendly garbage bags from three-layer free-blown extruded film. The eligible cost of the project is PLN 90 225 418.75, including PLN 42 127 098.75 in subsidy. The project is divided into two parts: industrial research and development work. The eligible cost for industrial research is PLN 24 147 725.00, including PLN 15 696 021.25 in subsidy. For development work, the eligible cost is PLN 66 077 693.75, including PLN 26 437 077.50 in subsidy. As at 31 December 2025, the revenue of PLN 31 388 808.62 remained unsettled.

Pursuant to the agreement number POIR.01.01.01-00.0783/19 of 16 April 2020, the Company received a subsidy from the National Centre for Research and Development for a line to manufacture high quality reprocessed granules from the Company’s own waste from the production of printed film in a closed-loop system. The eligible cost of the project is PLN 7 811 125.00, including PLN 4 300 825.00 in subsidy. The project is divided into two parts: industrial research and development work. The eligible cost for industrial research is PLN 4 705 500.00, including PLN 3 058 575.00 in subsidy. The eligible cost development work is PLN 3 105 625.00, including PLN 1 242 250.00 in subsidy. As at 31 December 2025, the revenue of PLN 2 418 368.81 remained unsettled.

The Company started settling the subsidy for the purchase of assets under both projects subsidized by the National Centre for Research and Development, including depreciation of fixed assets in 2023.

As at the balance sheet date, there were no unsatisfied conditions capable of contributing to the necessity for returning the subsidies.

**Note 9. Transactions with related entities**

	<b>Gain on operating activities</b>	
	<b>01.01.2025-31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024-31.12.2024</b>
<b>Sales to:</b>		
Sarantis Polska S.A.	36 051 439	34 820 141
Gr. Sarantis SA	9 582 612	7 823 841
Sarantis Bulgaria	2 451 799	1 249 757
Sarantis Czech Republic s.r.o.	9 551 362	11 532 277
Sarantis D.o.o.	8 275 163	9 258 606
SARANTIS d.o.o. Banja Luka	364 098	722 445
Sarantis Hungary KFT	1 502 460	2 292 280
Sarantis Romania SA	8 507 358	10 794 429
Stella Pack S.A.	5 301 586	200 683
<b>Total</b>	<b>81 587 877</b>	<b>78 694 459</b>

	<b>Receivables</b>	
	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Sarantis Polska S.A.	5 359 191	1 495 069
Gr. Sarantis SA	825 041	390 251
Sarantis Bulgaria	144 706	150 997
Sarantis Czech Republic s.r.o.	694 472	730 837
Sarantis D.o.o.	32 357	562 704
SRANTIS d.o.o. Banja Luka	( 1 133)	0
Sarantis Hungary KFT	121 953	134 219
Sarantis Romania SA	651 961	509 547
Stella Pack S.A.	2 202 186	35 700
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 030 734</b>	<b>4 009 324</b>

	<b>Purchase (costs, assets)</b>	
	<b>01.01.2025-31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024-31.12.2024</b>
<b>Purchase from:</b>		
Sarantis Polska S.A.	184 851	216 792
Gr. Sarantis SA	532 464	389 904
Stella Pack S.A.	1 871 402	1 286 791
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 588 717</b>	<b>1 893 487</b>

	<b>Liabilities</b>	
	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Gr. Sarantis SA	143 035	10 966
Sarantis D.o.o.	994 487	0
Stella Pack S.A.	845 187	9 571
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 982 709</b>	<b>20 536</b>

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Loans advanced to:	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Advanced in the period	Repaid in the period	Accumulated balance	Advanced in the period	Repaid in the period	Accumulated balance
Sarantis Polska S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Loans received from:	31.12.2025			31.12.2024		
	Advanced in the period	Repaid in the period	Accumulated balance	Advanced in the period	Repaid in the period	Accumulated balance
Sarantis Polska S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Note 10. Cash and cash equivalents**

<b>Cash:</b>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
at banks	17 342 512	11 224 595
deposited on the account of the Company Employee Benefit Fund	5 893	3 916
	<b>17 348 405</b>	<b>11 228 511</b>
in local currency	11 618 117	10 635 408
in foreign currencies	5 730 288	593 104
	<b>17 348 405</b>	<b>11 228 511</b>
Cash in EUR	5 730 288	593 104

The Company has no restricted access funds in addition to funds deposited on the Company's VAT accounts and Employee Benefit Fund account. As far as cash is concerned, concentration of credit risk is limited; the Company maintains cash in several recognised financial institutions.

The Company has no cash in hand.

**Note 11. Share capital**

**11.1. As at 31 December 2025, the share capital of Polipak Sp. z o.o. was PLN 193 000 000.00 and comprised:**

1 930 000 shares of PLN 100 each, owned by Sarantis Polska S.A. of Piaseczno 193 000 000

### 11.2 Supplementary capital which is the share premium

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
	3 607 059	3 607 059

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association of 11 April 2005, executed in the form of a notary's deed entered into the Roll of Deeds under no. A/2903/2005, the supplementary capital is the surplus of assets value over the par value of the shares of PPH "GG Plast" Grzegorz Nowak i Wspólnicy Spółka jawna PPH "GG Plast" Grzegorz Nowak i Wspólnicy Spółka jawna transformed into GG Plast spółka z o.o.

### 11.3. Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve was PLN 12 046 099.27 as at the 31 December 2025 and showed the following increases/decreases in the periods concerned:

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>11 033 921</b>	<b>6 727 942</b>
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	1 249 603	5 316 025
Deferred tax liability relating to revaluation of fixed assets, on items not transferred to profit or loss	(237 425)	(1 010 045)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>12 046 099</b>	<b>11 033 921</b>

The revaluation reserve from the revaluation of the property, plant and equipment comes from the revaluation of land, buildings and structures.

The revaluation increased the carrying value of assets located in Środa Wielkopolska, ul. Fabryczna 7, and the resulting surplus was transferred directly to other comprehensive income and disclosed in its total amount in revaluation reserve. A difference between the carrying value of the revalued assets and their tax base is a temporary difference, a deferred tax liability is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The revaluation increased the carrying value of investment assets located in Środa Wielkopolska, ul. Harcerska 16, and the resulting gain is recognised in profit and loss under other operating revenue.

In the event that a revalued item of plant, property or equipment is sold, an effectively realised portion of revaluation reserve associated with an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings. The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution.

The Company monitors the level of capital based on the carrying amount of equity, manages capital to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to ensure owners the expected rate of return.

### 11.4 Other components of equity

In the reporting period, the Company performed a detailed actuarial valuation of liabilities arising from defined benefit plans as required by IAS 19 "Employee benefits".

Employee benefits payable had been already recognised in the statement of financial position in previous periods. In the current period, the employee benefits payable were, however, remeasured

## Financial Statements of Polipak Sp. z o.o. for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (in PLN)

based on a full actuarial methodology, incorporating current financial and demographic assumptions, including the discount rate, projected salary increases, employee turnover, and statistical parameters regarding the length of service.

The resulting revaluation effects were recognised in accordance with IAS 19:

- a) in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arose,
- b) in equity under "Other components of equity".

As the revaluation resulted from new data having been applied and actuarial assumptions having been updated, the revaluation effects were recognized prospectively in the current reporting period, with no restatement of comparative figures.

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are not subject to subsequent reclassification to profit or loss.

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Revaluation of employee benefits payable	(38 550)	0
Deferred tax liability arising on revaluation of employee benefits payable, relating to items not transferred to profit or loss	7 325	0
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(31 225)</b>	<b>0</b>

### 11.5. Reserve capital from shareholders' contributions

In the financial year 2025, the shareholders made additional capital contributions of PLN 20 631 700.00 in line with applicable regulations and the Company's Articles of Association.

### 11.6 Retained earnings include the following line items:

<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
supplementary capital	13 884 112	21 111 450
reserve capital	7 537 000	7 537 000
other reserve capital in the form of shares	134 908	44 268
net profit or loss	221 796	( 7 124 179)
<b>Total retained earnings</b>	<b>21 777 816</b>	<b>21 568 539</b>

### Supplementary capital

Built up over years, supplementary capital was created by the Company as decided by the Meeting of Shareholders, out of a portion of the Company's profit.

On 27 June 2025, the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders adopted the resolution on covering the Company's loss for 2024 and decided that the loss would be fully covered with its reserve capital. As at 31 December 2025, the Company's supplementary capital was PLN 13 884 112.21.

### Reserve capital

The Company's reserve capital has been created from a portion of profit generated in previous years and allocated to the Company's reserve capital by the shareholders' resolutions.

### **Other reserve capital in the form of shares**

The Company recognises and measures the employee benefits resulting from the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI), which is implemented through grants of shares in the parent, GR Sarantis S.A., in accordance with IFRS 2 "Share-based payment"

The LTI Plan is a benefit settled in financial instruments and include grants of shares to participants in the Plan provided that specified performance conditions are met within 3-year settlement cycles. Each cycle represents a separate benefit as the cycles are not correlated.

The cost of benefits is recognized over the vesting period, i.e. the period covered by the cycle in which performance is assessed, in proportion to the services rendered by the participants. The value of the benefit is determined as at the grant date based on the fair value of the shares granted, taking into account the estimated number of shares that are likely to be finally vested.

Changes in estimates are recognized prospectively. In the event of failure to meet the vesting conditions, a corresponding cost adjustment is made in the period in which such an event occurred. Upon completion of each settlement cycle, the benefit is settled by increasing equity (line item: Other reserve capital in the form of shares).

As at 31.12.2025, other reserve capital in the form of shares was PLN 134 908.14.

As at 31.12.2025, other reserve capital in the form of shares was PLN 44 267.68.

### **Note 12. Proposed distribution of the Company's profit for 2025**

The Company's Board of Directors proposes to allocated the net profit of PLN 221 795.64 for 2025 to the Company's supplementary capital.

### **Note 13. Financial liabilities**

#### **13.1. Loans and credit facilities payable**

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had no liabilities due to loans and credit facilities received from other entities.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had an open credit line with BNP Paribas S.A. to finance day-to-day operations.

2016, under which agreement the Bank granted the line of PLN 10 000 000 to the Company for the purpose of financing day-to-day operations. In subsequent years, the maximum limit was increased up to PLN 22 000 000.00. By Annex No. 7 of 29 February 2024, the limit has been reduced down to the maximum amount of PLN 11 000 000.00

As at 31 December 2025, the credit line was not utilized by the Company.

#### **13.2. Loans payable to related entities**

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had no loans or credit facilities payable to related entities.

#### **13.3. Other non-current liabilities**

In the "Other non-current liabilities" line item, the Company presents the fee for the use of the converted land for non-agricultural or non-forest purposes; the initial value of the fee arising from the

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decision of the County Governor of Środa Wielkopolska was PLN 1 748 210.36, while the relevant balances as at 31 December were as follows:

<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
621 214	796 035
<b>621 214</b>	<b>796 035</b>

**13.4. Lease**

On 22 April 2020, the Company entered into the long-term rental agreement number 972/22042020 for passenger cars with Arval Service Lease Polska Sp. z o.o., which agreement is classified as a lease contract for balance sheet purposes.

The following are future minimum rental payments and the net current value of minimum payments:

<i>Liabilities:</i>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Liabilities due within 1 year	234 973	263 294
Liabilities due between 1 to 5 years	422 163	617 746
Liabilities due after 5 years	0	0
	<b>657 136</b>	<b>881 040</b>

<i>Net current value:</i>	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Liabilities due within 1 year	211 394	162 265
Liabilities due between 1 to 5 years	403 164	342 925
Liabilities due after 5 years	0	0
	<b>614 558</b>	<b>505 189</b>

The total cost of interest on lease and rental liabilities was PLN 30 562.81 in 2025.

#### Note 14. Financial instruments

The value of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position relates to the following categories of financial instruments specified in IFRS 9:

##### IFRS 9:

- 1 – measured at amortised cost (MAC)
- 2 – measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (MFV-CI)
- 3 – measured at fair value through profit or loss (MFV-PL)
- 4 – capital instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (CIMFV-CI)
- 5 – hedging instruments (HI)

Financial asset class	Financial instrument categories as per IFRS 9					Total
	MAC	MFV-CI	MFV-PL	CIMFV-CI	HI	
<b>As at 31.12.2025</b>						
<b>Fixed assets:</b>						
Receivables and loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other non-current financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Current assets:</b>						
Trade and other receivables	28 726 452	0	0	0	0	28 726 452
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	17 348 404	0	0	0	0	17 348 404
<b>Total financial asset categories</b>	<b>46 074 856</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46 074 856</b>

Financial asset class	Financial instrument categories as per IFRS 9					Total
	MAC	MFV-CI	MFV-PL	CIMFV-CI	HI	
<b>As at 31.12.2024</b>						
<b>Fixed assets:</b>						
Receivables and loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other non-current financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Current assets:</b>						
Trade and other receivables	21 224 658	0	0	0	0	21 224 658
Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	11 228 511	0	0	0	0	11 228 511
<b>Total financial asset categories</b>	<b>32 453 169</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32 453 169</b>

The value of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position relates to the following categories of financial instruments specified in IFRS 9:

##### IFRS 9:

- 1 – measured at amortised cost (MAC)
- 2 – measured at fair value through profit or loss (MFV-PL)
- 3 – financial guarantee contract (FGC)
- 4 – contingent consideration in a business combination (CC-BC)
- 5 – hedging instruments (HI)

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Financial liability class	Financial instrument categories as per IFRS 9					Total
	MAC	MFV-PL	FGC	CC-BC	HI	
<b>As at 31.12.2025</b>						
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>						
Loans, credit facilities, and other derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	621 214	0	0	0	0	621 214
<b>Current liabilities:</b>						
Trade and other payables	42 408 234	0	0	0	0	42 408 234
Loans, credit facilities, and other debt instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total financial liability categories</b>	<b>43 029 448</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43 029 448</b>

Financial liability class	Financial instrument categories as per IFRS 9					Total
	MAC	MFV-PL	FGC	CC-BC	HI	
<b>As at 31.12.2024</b>						
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>						
Loans, credit facilities, and other derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	796 035	0	0	0	0	796 035
<b>Current liabilities:</b>						
Trade and other payables	29 311 476	0	0	0	0	29 311 476
Loans, credit facilities, and other debt instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total financial liability categories</b>	<b>30 107 511</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30 107 511</b>

**Note 15. Current trade and other payables**

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Trade payables to related entities	1 982 709	20 536
Other payables to related entities	0	0
<b>Total current payables to related entities</b>	<b>1 982 709</b>	<b>20 536</b>
Trade and other payables	43 163 829	31 124 633
<i>including: VAT payable</i>	0	0
<i>personal income tax</i>	464 951	373 341
<i>Social Insurance Institution</i>	2 273 353	1 460 063
<i>Special funds</i>	0	289
<b>Total current payables to other entities</b>	<b>43 163 829</b>	<b>31 124 633</b>
<b>Total current payables</b>	<b>45 146 538</b>	<b>31 145 169</b>

Trade payables bear no interest and are settled within various deadlines. Trade payables relating to feedstock such as granules, reprocessed granules, colorants and additives, cardboard boxes, or labels are usually due within 30-90 days.

Other payables are usually due within 14 or 30 days.

Interest on late payments is paid upon a receipt of a relevant note, within a relevant deadline.

Personal income tax payables are those resulting from tax returns for December 2025, while the Social Insurance Institution liabilities are relating to payroll accruals for November 2025 and December 2025.

**Currency structure of current trade and other payables**

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Local currency payables	36 936 917	24 996 951
Foreign currency payables	8 209 621	6 148 218
	<b>45 146 538</b>	<b>31 145 169</b>
	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
Payables in EUR	8 209 621	6 148 218
Payables in USD	0	0

### 15.1 - Current income tax payable

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
income tax	0	0
<i>including: corporate income tax</i>	0	0

### 15.2 Current employee benefits payable

	<b>31.12.2025</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>
employee benefits	3 513 448	2 779 030
<i>including: current provisions for other payables arising from accrued holiday entitlement</i>	1 336 779	1 015 435

### Note 16. Sales revenue

The Company conducts a single type of business activity that is considered its core business and consists of manufacturing plastic packaging. Sales revenue is revenue from sales of products, which constitutes 99.1% of the total revenue.

Offered by the Company, the product range is uniform in terms of its type, process characteristics, and methods for satisfying customers' needs. Products are manufactured through a uniform process and aimed for a similar group of customers on both domestic and foreign market.

Due to the uniform nature of the products:

- a) all revenue is recognised as part of one revenue stream in accordance with IFRS 15;
- b) no product segments are identified for the purpose of IFRS 8 as the entire operating activity constitutes one reporting segment.

Relevant revenue is recognized at the time of delivery because it is when risks and rewards pass to a purchaser.

The following division into two geographic segments applies: domestic operations and operations within or outside the European Union.

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
Revenue from sales of products	224 018 517	239 337 258
Revenue from sales of commodities and materials	2 105 648	3 022 230
	<b>226 124 165</b>	<b>242 359 488</b>
Domestic sales revenue	81 027 549	81 286 461
Foreign sales revenue	145 096 616	161 073 027
	<b>226 124 165</b>	<b>242 359 488</b>

As far as revenue from sales of products is concerned, the following table shows a structure of clients that represent the largest percentage of the Company's total revenue:

Client	2025	
	PLN	%
Sarantis PL	36 049 745	15.94
Jeronimo Martins Polska S.A.	17 352 608	7.67
Lidl Sp. z o.o. s.k.	16 788 172	7.42
I.T.S. B.V.	12 500 812	5.53

Client	2024	
	PLN	%
Sarantis PL	34 795 380	14.36
Lidl PL	16 859 977	6.96
I.T.S. B.V.	16 483 567	6.80
Jeronimo Martins Polska S.A.	16 341 875	6.74

## Note 17. Other operating income

### 17.1. Other operating income

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
<b>Proceeds from disposal of assets:</b>	<b>54 476</b>	<b>89 512</b>
proceeds from the sale of fixed assets	54 476	89 512
<b>Subsidies:</b>	<b>2 374 475</b>	<b>2 400 424</b>
wage and salary subsidies	120 810	141 316
settlement of revenue for project no. POIR.01.01.01-00-03/0379/19	2 016 870	2 016 870
settlement of revenue for project no. POIR.01.01.01-00-0783/19	231 027	236 470
depreciation of fixed assets in the part financed with the energy efficiency support and with the support from the State Labour Office	5 768	5 768
<b>Other operating income</b>	<b>1 678 002</b>	<b>1 225 407</b>
income from sales of services	170 400	502 529
inventory differences – increase	420 621	533 878
other	738 981	189 000
gain on measurement of investment property	348 000	0
<b>Attributable to continuing operations</b>	<b>4 106 953</b>	<b>3 715 343</b>
<b>Attributable to discontinued operations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Other operating income includes income and gains that are not directly connected with the Company's operating activity.

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This category includes wage and salary subsidies for the disabled persons employed, financial support from the Labour Office, gains on the sale of property, plant and equipment, damages received, and reimbursement of property and personal insurance premiums overpaid, reversal of allowances for receivables, impairment losses for fixed assets, increases in inventory, and rental income on investment property.

**17.2. Other operating income – rental income on real property**

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
Rental income on real property	170 400	502 529
Income from recharging costs to tenants	137 490	709 253
<b>Total income</b>	<b>307 890</b>	<b>1 211 782</b>
<b>Direct operating costs relating to:</b>		
rental income-generating properties	137 490	709 253
properties that generated no rental income in the period	1 337 809	1 240 047
<b>Total direct operating costs:</b>	<b>1 475 299</b>	<b>1 949 299</b>

**Note 18. Other operating expenses**

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
<b>Cost of disposal of assets:</b>	<b>6 506</b>	<b>146 365</b>
Cost of sale of fixed assets	6 506	146 365
<b>Other operating expenses</b>	<b>2 312 757</b>	<b>10 279 336</b>
donations	55 350	75 731
bad debt written off	0	5 318
allowance for receivables	23 445	21 062
retirement of fixed assets	15 581	196 073
elimination of inventories	342 254	277 570
maintenance cost of investment property	1 337 809	1 240 047
accounts receivable insurance costs	52 228	38 377
contractual penalties	13 410	174
provisions for elimination of inventory	0	84 678
revaluation loss on investment property	0	7 731 382
inventory differences - negative	472 469	486 699
other	211	122 225
<b>Attributable to continuing operations</b>	<b>2 319 263</b>	<b>10 336 190</b>
<b>Attributable to discontinued operations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Other operating expenses include costs and losses that are not directly connected with the Company's operating activities. This category includes losses on the sale of fixed assets, donations to other entities, whether in kind or in cash.

Other operating expenses include also costs of allowances for receivables, impairment losses, as well as retirement cost of fixed assets and elimination cost of inventories.

**Note 19. Finance income**

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>102 435</b>	<b>110 933</b>
interest on receivables	0	0
interest on bank deposits	102 435	110 933
<b>Other finance income</b>	<b>7 176</b>	<b>109</b>
other	7 176	109
<b>Attributable to continuing operations</b>	<b>109 611</b>	<b>111 042</b>
<b>Attributable to discontinued operations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Finance income includes interest income on depositing, and income from investing in various financial instruments. Finance income includes also foreign exchange gains and interest on receivables as well as proceeds from timely payment of social security contributions to the Social Insurance Institution and of PIT.

**Note 20. Finance cost**

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>33 499</b>	<b>10 524</b>
interest on loans and credit facilities, including overdraft facilities	0	0
lease interest	30 563	9 535
interest on liabilities	2 936	990
<b>Other finance cost</b>	<b>39 936</b>	<b>557 123</b>
foreign exchange losses	19 140	540 649
bank fees and charges	8 682	15 402
cost of commission fees for sureties and guarantees	0	0
other	12 114	1 073
<b>Attributable to continuing operations</b>	<b>73 435</b>	<b>567 648</b>
<b>Attributable to discontinued operations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Finance cost includes costs of using external sources of finance, interest, and other costs payable under lease agreements entered by the Company, interest on, and fees arising from factoring arrangements, and interest on late payment of liabilities. Finance cost includes also foreign exchange losses.

**Note 21. Income tax**

Income tax is calculated on gross profit, taking into account the net deferred tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax bases.

Current tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the tax rate of 19% which applies at present and at the balance sheet date and is expected to apply when temporary differences are expected to realise.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unrealised tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be realised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Liabilities are recognised when the Company has a (legal or constructive) obligation arising from future events, and when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The deferred tax liabilities are reviewed as at the balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate as at that date.

The following are primary components of tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:

	<b>Period ended 31.12.2025</b>	<b>Period ended 31.12.2024</b>
Current income tax	0	0
Income tax – amended tax returns filed in the current period	0	0
Origination/reversal of temporary differences	3 352 361	(368 749)
<b>Income tax disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>3 352 361</b>	<b>(368 749)</b>

A difference between the tax amount disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income and the tax amount calculated at the relevant rate on profit before taxation results from the following items:

	<b>Period ended 31.12.2025</b>	<b>Period ended 31.12.2024</b>
Gross profit	3 574 157	(7 492 928)
Tax at a rate of 19% applicable in Poland	0	0
Tax effect of non-deductible costs and non-taxable income	3 352 361	(368 749)
Current tax expenses	0	0

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As at 31 December 2025, the Company recognized an asset of PLN 138 619.00 for 2024-2025 tax losses. Unused tax losses and costs of debt financing that may be carried forward are PLN 2 108 377.98 as at the balance sheet date.

The relevant maturities are as follows:

	Period ended <b>31.12.2025</b>	Period ended <b>31.12.2024</b>
up to 1 year	0	0
1 to 2 years	0	0
2 to 3 years	0	0
3 to 4 years	1 478 031	6 092 827
4 to 5 years	630 347	622 193
Total unused tax losses and costs of debt financing	<b>2 108 378</b>	<b>6 715 019</b>

The Company conducts business activity that receives public aid under the support decision issued by Wałbrzyska Specjalna Strefa Ekonomiczna "INVEST-PARK" Sp. z o.o. in accordance with the Act of 10 May 2018 on supporting new investments and pursuant to the relevant implementation regulation.

The support decision no. DOW-4/2020 was issued on 27 March 2020 and remains effective until 27 March 2030. Under the decision, income obtained from particular activity is eligible for corporate income tax exemption up to the maximum amount for public aid which is PLN 21 401 250.00 and calculated as the product of the aid intensity and eligible expenditure.

As at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2025, the Company did not generate income eligible for tax exemption because the Company's activity, which is covered in the support decision, generated a tax loss. Therefore, public aid in the form of income tax exemption was not utilized in the financial year 2025.

The tax loss on the activity covered in the support decision may be utilized in accordance with general rules; however, a potential tax advantage resulting from future exempted income was not recognized as a deferred tax asset because of uncertainty as to the possibility of utilizing the advantage.

**Note 22. Reasons for differences between changes in balances of selected balance sheet items and their corresponding values resulting from the cash flow statement**

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
Net change in receivables	( 7 525 327)	( 7 525 327)
Increase/decrease in income tax receivable	0,00	0,00
Increase/decrease in investment receivable	( 74 341)	( 74 341)
<b>Increase/decrease in receivables in the cash flow statement</b>	<b>(7 599 668)</b>	<b>(2 739 589)</b>
<hr/>		
	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
Net change in current liabilities	14 523 812	6 063 175
Exclusion of increase/decrease in investment liabilities (trade credit)	( 9 930 982)	( 9 930 982)
Increase/decrease in lease liabilities	( 109 369)	( 109 369)
Increase/decrease in investment liabilities	174 821	174 821
Increase/decrease in tax payable on civil law transactions (cost of issuing new shares)	0	0
<b>Increase/decrease in liabilities in the cash flow statement</b>	<b>4 658 282</b>	<b>5 594 320</b>
<hr/>		
	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
Book values of increases in property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	37 709 055	23 926 923
Value of new acquisitions (IAS 16)	(336 638)	0
Fee for excluding land from agricultural production, paid in 2025	174 821	0
Increase/decrease in investment liabilities	(9 930 982)	685 409
<b>Acquisition of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets</b>	<b>27 616 256</b>	<b>24 612 332</b>

In the cash flow statement prepared using the indirect method, net profit is adjusted for profit from revaluation of investment property to fair value profit of PLN 348 000.00. The adjustment is recognised under "Gain on measurement of investment property".

In accordance with IAS 7, as this change is of a non-cash nature, it is eliminated from the financial result in order to present actual cash flows from operating activities.

**23. Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is understood to mean a possible obligation to perform, which arises from certain events.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had no contingent liabilities.

## 24. Tax filings

Laws governing value added tax, corporate income tax, individual income tax, or social insurance contributions are subject to frequent amendments, thereby preventing any reference to well-established regulations. Current legislation is also marked by obscurity, leading to differences in opinions concerning legal interpretation of tax laws both within tax authorities and between state authorities and corporate taxpayers. Tax filings may be audited by relevant agencies authorised to impose penalties, and any additional amounts due established through such audits have to be paid along with interest thereon. These phenomena make tax exposure in Poland higher than in countries that enjoy more stable tax systems.

Tax filings may be audited within five years following an end of a year in which relevant tax was paid. As a result of an audit, the Company's tax treatments may be questioned and an additional tax liability may arise.

## 25. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risk associated with financial instruments:

- market risk comprising currency risk and interest rate risk
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- interest rate risk

The risk management process is mostly focused on identification, measurement, and mitigation of risks, including currency and interest rate fluctuations aspects.

In economic terms, transactions on the financial markets are made for the purpose of hedging against specific risks.

### Market risk

The Company's exposure to currency risk results from sales and purchases in foreign currencies, primarily in EUR and, to a lesser extent, in USD.

Moreover, the Company uses dual-currency overdraft facilities (PLN/EUR/USD). To minimize the currency risk, the Company tries to adjust the value and maturity dates of assets and due dates of liabilities. The most critical element of foreign exchange risk management is the proper structuring of assets and liabilities, in particular by currency matching of revenues and costs, and receivables and payables. The Company aims to limit its currency exposure through natural hedging or aligning inflows and outflows in the same currency. In addition, the Company monitors its foreign exchange exposure levels on an ongoing basis and adjusts its financing and trade settlement structures to limit the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the financial result. The table below presents the Company's assets and liabilities other than derivative instruments, denominated in foreign currencies, translated into PLN at the closing rate applicable as at the balance sheet date:

Financial Statements of Polipak Sp. z o.o. for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (in PLN)

As at 31 December 2025	Value in foreign currency		Before translation	After translation
	EUR	USD		
<b>Financial assets (+)</b>				
Loans	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables and other financial receivables	2 393 040	0	10 168 824	10 114 660
Other financial assets	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	1 355 736	0	5 722 419	5 730 288
<b>Financial liabilities (-)</b>				
Loans and credit facilities	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	0	0	0	0
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	( 1 936 009)	0	( 8 209 621)	( 8 182 930)
<b>Total currency risk exposure</b>	<b>1 812 766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7 681 622</b>	<b>7 662 019</b>
As at 31 December 2024	Value in foreign currency		Before translation	After translation
	EUR	USD		
<b>Financial assets (+)</b>				
Loans	0	0	0	0
Trade receivables and other financial receivables	1 801 911	0	7 769 123	7 699 565
Other financial assets	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	138 803		593 283	593 104
<b>Financial liabilities (-)</b>				
Loans and credit facilities	0	0	0	0
Lease liabilities	0	0	0	0
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(1 438 853)	0	(6 195 222)	(6 148 218)
<b>Total currency risk exposure</b>	<b>501 861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 167 184</b>	<b>2 144 451</b>

### Credit risk

The Board of Directors applies a credit policy whereby it monitors clients' and debtors' arrears in payments by reviewing the credit risk on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, as part of its credit risk management, the Company enters into transactions with partners whose creditworthiness is confirmed. Based on historical data on overdue payments, the receivables, which are past due and for which no impairment losses have been recognised, do not show any significant deterioration in quality: most of them fall into the "within 1 month" category, and there is no doubt as to their collectability. According to the Board of Directors' assessment, the assets disclosed as at the balance sheet date may be considered good credit quality assets. As at 31 December 2025, the balance of the allowance for receivables was PLN 618 505.12 and was relating to the transaction with Brico Depot, which transaction proved to be business fraud and persons allegedly representing Brico Depot used false data, which fact has been reported to relevant law enforcement authorities by the Company. As at the balance sheet date, a relevant preliminary investigation is in progress.

The Board of Directors follows the credit policy whereby the exposure to credit risk is monitored on a day-to-day basis. Creditworthiness is assessed for all clients that require crediting above a certain amount. Some of domestic and foreign receivables are insured with an insurance corporation. In addition, receivables from contracting parties are monitored on a regular basis by financial services. Where past due receivables are identified, sales are halted and a debt collection procedure is initiated in line with applicable procedures.

## Financial Statements of Polipak Sp. z o.o. for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025 (in PLN)

In the current year, there was no significant increase in credit risk (there was no adverse change in the age structure of trade receivables). The amount of a relevant write-off, which is estimated primarily based on historical trending for past due receivables and on linking arrears to actual repayment rates for the last three years, was insignificant. In spite of that fact, in view of the expected credit losses, the Board of Directors decided to create an allowance of PLN 23 445.00 for trade receivables.

### Liquidity risk

While conducting its operating activities, the Company maintains a fixed amount of excess liquid cash, and open lines of credit. The Company manages the liquidity risk by monitoring payment dates and demand for cash with regard to the current liabilities (transactions are monitored on a fortnight basis). The demand for cash is compared with the available sources of funding, in particular by evaluating the ability to source funds under a credit facility or a loan, in comparison with current inflows.

For a financial risk management policy, see Director's Report on the Company's Operation, Section 6. Risk factors.

### Interest rate risk

Primary currency risk that the Company is exposed to is interest rate risk as the Company's core operations and investment activities are financed through credit facilities from banks and through loans from the related entity, which carry floating interest rates. In 2023, the Company fully repaid the credit facilities and loans from both the related entities and unrelated entities. As at 31 December 2025, the Company did not utilize any third-party financing; the Company, however, did not waive the possibility of utilizing the overdrafts. The Company analysed its risk associated with interest rates that are WIBOR1M-based for the available credit facilities:

#### As at 31 December 2025:

Credit obligations exposed to floating interest rate risk	Value of balance-sheet items	Effect on financial result		Effect on financial result	
		+100bps	-100pbs	+300pbs	-300pbs
Overdrafts	0	0	0	0	0
Loans from the related entity	0	0	0	0	0
Investment loan	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>Total value of available overdrafts</i>	<i>11 000 000</i>	<i>110 000</i>	<i>-110 000</i>	<i>330 000</i>	<i>-330 000</i>
<b>Total, including full utilization of overdrafts</b>	<b>11 000 000</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>-110 000</b>	<b>330 000</b>	<b>-330 000</b>

## 26. Employment structure

The following is the Company's average headcount by employee groups, and employee turnover:

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
White-collar workers	61	66
Blue-collar workers	238	171
Total FTE	299	237
Workers engaged under commission contracts	18	20
Workers engaged by the Employment Agency	140	188
Number of workers hired	165	73
Number of workers terminated	37	53

## 27. Remuneration for the Board of Directors

	<b>01.01.2025- 31.12.2025</b>	<b>01.01.2024- 31.12.2024</b>
under the contract of employment	579 388	683 417
under the appointment agreement	0	0
	<b>579 388</b>	<b>683 417</b>

In 2025, the Company neither received any loan from, nor granted any loan to, the Company's key management staff in the period covered by the consolidated financial report.

In the reporting period, the Company did not purchase anything from its key management staff or from its parent's key management staff.

## Note 28. Other information

### Effect of the war in Ukraine on business continuity.

On 24 February 2022, Russia began its military operations on the territory of Ukraine or a neighbouring country of Poland. The armed conflict and the related economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus remain in force as at December 31, 2025.

In view of the above, the Company monitors the geopolitical situation and its potential impact on the Company's operations on an ongoing basis. As at the balance sheet date, the Company performed a business continuity risk analysis, whereby the Company identified no significant risks arising from the conflict. Specifically, the analysis examined sales markets of the Company. As the Company sells to neither Russia nor Belarus, and the Russian and Belarusian markets are not included in the Company's development strategy, there is no risk of any drop in revenue associated with these markets.

The Company's supply chains were also looked at, including potential risks associated with shipping routes going through conflict-affected territories. As the Company does not purchase feedstock in the East, the Company does not identify any major disruptions in the availability of feedstock and the continuity of supply.

As at the date of these Financial Statements, the Management Board does not identify any material effect of the war in Ukraine on the Company's operations and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

#### Investment tax credit

On 27 March 2020, the Company received a decision on support for its new investment under the Polish Investment Zone program. The new investment will be carried out at Polipak through substantial modification of a production process of the existing plant.

The decision remains valid for 10 years from its date of issuance.

The decision specifies conditions to be met by the Company in connection with the new investment:

- (a) the new investment shall be in Środa Wielkopolska, ul. Fabryczna 7, on the Company-owned land with the surface area of 5.2981 ha;
- (b) the net headcount shall be increased by four new workers over the average headcount of 12 months preceding the receipt date of the decision on support, and such increased headcount understood to mean the 4 new workers plus the average headcount referred to above shall be maintained during the period from 31 December 2020 through 31 December 2023;
- (c) eligible cost for the new investment of at least PLN 65 850 000.00 shall be incurred at the investment site by 31 July 2024;
- (d) new investment shall be completed by 31 July 2024, after which date no investment cost incurred by the Company will be deemed eligible cost;
- (e) maximum eligible cost, which may be considered when determining a maximum amount of public support, shall be PLN 85 605 000.00.

In their decision, WSSE confirmed that the investment meets the quantitative criterion. The Company has undertaken to incur at least PLN 3 000 000.00 of the eligible cost of the new investment.

In their decision, WSSE bound the Company to meet the following qualitative criteria within the period of maintaining the new investment:

- sustainable economic development criterion (an appropriate level of sales is to be reached; membership in the Key National Cluster is to be maintained; and R&D activities are to be conducted with R&D personnel in the new investment to account for 2% of FTE for all workers employed);
- sustainable social development criterion (specialized jobs are to be created to conduct business activity covered by the new investment, including the hiring of workers, who have a specified level of education, under contracts of employment; business activity is to be conducted with low negative impact on the environment as confirmed by adequate certificates; the acquisition of education and vocational qualifications is to be supported; and collaboration is to be established between the Company and vocational schools as far as provision of machinery and tools to the schools is concerned).

In contrast to other tax credits, where the investment tax credit under the Polish Investment Zone program is received, investment costs are not deducted from revenue but are directly subtracted from the tax an enterprise owes.

Support received by Polipak meets the definition of the investment tax credit. Investment tax credits are excluded from the scopes of IAS 12 and IAS 20. Moreover, in accordance with IAS 12, no asset arising from a deductible temporary difference that originates on initial recognition of a difference arising from the said tax credit in the balance sheet can be recognized.

Therefore and given the right to elect an accounting policy under IAS 8, the Company's Board of Directors introduced the principle to the accounting policy, whereby no deferred tax asset is recognised for the investment tax credit.

## **29. Post-balance sheet events**

There were no post-balance sheet events in the Company.

Środa Wielkopolska

### **Person responsible for preparation of these Financial Statements:**

Patrycja Prusakiewicz-Błaszczuk

Podpis jest prawidłowy  
Dokument podpisany przez  
Patrycja Prusakiewicz-  
Błaszczuk  
Data: 2026.04.07 20:27:22  
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### **Board of Directors:**

Tomasz Tramś – Vice President of the Board  
of Director

Nikolaos Bazigos – Member of the Board of  
Directors

Podpis jest prawidłowy

Dokument podpisany przez  
Tomasz Tramś  
Data: 2026.04.07 20:34:01 CEST

**NIKOLAOS BAZIGOS**

**08.04.2026 12:55**