

**Financial Statement of SARANTIS HUNGARY Kft.  
for the period  
from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Budapest, 7<sup>th</sup> April 2025

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	1	15.202	11.951
Right-of-use assets	1	176.745	75.539
Intangible assets	2	31.799	50.232
Deferred tax assets	3	588	1.572
Loans receivable		0	0
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<b>224.334</b>	<b>139.294</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory	4	740.495	1.231.081
Trade and other receivables	5	857.918	752.822
Cash and cash equivalents	7	820.246	485.667
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2.418.659</b>	<b>2.469.570</b>
<b>Assets classified as held for sale</b>			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2.642.993</b>	<b>2.608.864</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Nominal share capital		1.319.410	1.319.410
Special Reserves		6.169	1.980
Retained profits	8	428.720	310.970
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1.754.299</b>	<b>1.632.360</b>
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>			
Provision			
Deferred tax liability			
Lease liabilities	10	130.097	44.335
<b>Total long-term liabilities</b>		<b>130.097</b>	<b>44.335</b>
<b>Short-term liabilities</b>			
Trade and other liabilities	11	634.656	834.902
Lease liabilities	10	53.557	32.388
Tax liabilities	12	70.384	64.879
<b>Total short-term liabilities</b>		<b>758.597</b>	<b>932.169</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2.642.993</b>	<b>2.608.864</b>

Management of the Company:  
Csodó Tamás Ádám – managing director



**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Note	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Sales income</b>	13	<b>5.166.313</b>	<b>5.010.560</b>
<b>Other income</b>		180	3.365
Depreciation		-73.841	-59.507
Consumption of materials and power		-28.773	-33.812
External services		-634.809	-672.011
Taxes and fees		-132.398	-318.412
Salaries		-380.438	-294.880
Social insurance and other benefits		-18.873	-63.580
Cost of trade goods and materials sold		-3.405.701	-3.230.394
Other costs		-35.585	-83.206
	14	<b>-4.710.418</b>	<b>-4.755.802</b>
<b>Total cost on operating activity</b>			
Profit from operating activities		<b>456.075</b>	<b>258.123</b>
Financial revenues		31.612	88.449
Financial expenses		-68.044	-56.384
<i>including leasing interest</i>			
<b>Net financial revenues and expenses</b>	15	<b>- 36.432</b>	<b>32.065</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>419.643</b>	<b>290.188</b>
Income tax	16	-37.928	-26.223
<b>Net profit</b>		<b>381.715</b>	<b>263.965</b>
<b>Net other comprehensive income</b>			
Revaluation of property and plant			
Income tax related to revaluation of property, plant and equipment			
<b>Other net total income</b>			
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>381.715</b>	<b>263.965</b>

Management of the Company:  
Csodó Tamás Ádám – managing director



**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

		THUF 01.01.2024- 31.12.2024	THUF 01.01.2023- 31.12.2023
<b>Cash flows - operational activity</b>	<b>16</b>		
Gross profit from the business activity		<b>419.643</b>	<b>290.188</b>
Adjustments for:		- 80.651	167.227
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,2	73.841	59.507
(Profit)/loss on account of foreign exchange differences		45.738	9.030
Profit from the sale of property, plant and equipment	1,2	-	- 1.117
Interest income and profit sharing	15	17.696	25.448
Interest expenses		- 16.551	- 12.505
Increase/decrease in inventories	4	490.586	- 18.940
Increase in trade and other receivables	5	- 104.514	114.377
Increase in trade and other payables	11	- 278.004	6.382
Change in the value of accruals and deferrals		- 243.633	- 133.983
Change in provisions		- 34.371	139.741
Income tax paid	3	- 31.439	- 20.713
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>338.992</b>	<b>457.415</b>
<b>Cash flows - investment activities</b>			
Revenues generated from sale of fixed assets		244	5.581
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets		159.865	- 100.838
Loans granted to affiliates		-	-
Expenses for financial assets		-	-
Interest received from affiliated entities			
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>160.109</b>	<b>- 95.257</b>
<b>Cash flow - financial activities</b>			
Repayment of loans and borrowings			
Interest paid		-	-
Dividends paid	8,9	- 259.776	- 120.195
Other financial expenses	15	18.096	- 1.130
Payments under finance leases	10	106.932	38.162
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) financial activities</b>		<b>-134.748</b>	<b>-83.163</b>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		364.353	278.995
Effect of exchange rate changes		506	-9.030
Balance sheet change in the cash value		364.859	269.965
<b>Cash and cash equivalents on 1 January</b>		<b>485.386</b>	<b>215.421</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December</b>		<b>850.245</b>	<b>485.386</b>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Nominal share capital	Nominal share premium	Special Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Equity as at 1 January 2023</b>	<b>1.319.410</b>			<b>102.531</b>	<b>1.421.941</b>
Net profit				263.965	55.526
Dividend to be paid to shareholders				-55.526	-134.649
Stock option			1.980		1.980
<b>Equity as at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>1.319.410</b>		<b>1.980</b>	<b>310.970</b>	<b>1.632.360</b>
Net profit				381.715	381.715
Dividend paid to shareholders				<u>-263.965</u>	<u>-263.965</u>
Stock option			4.189		4.189
<b>Equity as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>1.319.410</b>		<b>6.169</b>	<b>428.720</b>	<b>1.754.299</b>

The Company paid the 2023 dividend of 263,965 THUF during 2024.

Management of the Company:

Csodó Tamás Ádám – managing director



## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND EXPLANATIONS**

### **The general information**

#### **Name, address, the basic object of the activity of the Company**

The business of Sarantis Hungary Kft., hereinafter referred to as statement "Company", is mainly the sales activity in the scope of household articles made of artificial materials and skin care cosmetics. The Company was registered on 27.07.1993 by the Court in Hungary under the number 01-09-412888.

#### **Company address**

Budafoki út 209. 1117, Budapest.

#### **Management of the Company**

On 31 December 2024 the Management of the Company is composed of:

Csodó Tamás Ádám – Managing director  
Ioannis Bouras – Managing director

#### **To represent the Company are entitled:**

Managing Directors - individually

#### **Statutory auditor**

KPMG Hungária Könyvvizsgáló, Adó- és Közgazdasági Tanácsadó Ltd.  
1134 Budapest, Váci út 31.

The financial statement for financial year 2024 was prepared by Erzsebet Katlan. Registration n. 178958.

#### **Name of the parent company**

GR Sarantis SA, Greece (address: GR-15125 Athen, Amaroussiou-Halandriou 26.)

## **Principles of presentation**

### **Information on principles adopted for preparation of financial statement for 2024**

The financial statement covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024 and the comparative period from 1 January to 31 December 2023.

The financial statement is compliant with all IFRS requirements adopted by the EU and present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, results of its activity and cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

### **Statement of the Management**

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

The Management of the Company declares that the entity, authorized to audit and conduct the audit of financial statements, was selected in compliance with the law and that entity and auditors conducting the audit met the conditions to issue an independent opinion in compliance with relevant regulations of the domestic law.

### **Basis for the preparation of the report and accounting principles**

#### **Basis of the financial statement**

Financial statement of the Company is prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards adopted by European Union. The statement was prepared assuming that the company will continue its activity in the foreseeable future. On the day in which this statement was accepted there is no circumstances indicating any danger to continue of business activity of Company.

#### **Consolidated financial statement**

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

#### **Functional currency and presentation currency of financial statements**

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Presentation currency is the currency in which financial statements are presented.

The Company operates in Hungary, which is the primary economic environment. Therefore, functional and presentation currencies are the Hungarian Forint.



### **Judgments and evaluations**

Judgments, evaluations and assumptions, which have significant influence on accounting principles, presenting value of assets, liabilities, costs and incomes are required by the Management. Evaluations and assumptions based on the historical experience and other factors rationally justified, their results allow to estimate balance sheet value of assets and liabilities. Fair value may be different from estimated value. Evaluations and assumptions are verified on a current basis. Change in accounting estimations is included in the period in which the accounting estimations were changed or in the current and future periods.

### **Errors**

Errors concerning certain parts of the financial statement's presentation or valuation may occur. A financial statement does not comply with IFRS, if

- It has errors over the materiality level
- It has non-material-, but deliberate error that distorts the IFRS required presentation.

Definition of the materiality of errors is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer. In case of the occurrence of an error, it has to be presented to the Chief Financial Officer.

Sarantis defines the materiality threshold as 2% of the total SOFP balance. Affected asset-, or liability or equity elements have to be re-measured retrospectively from the first feasible period.

### **INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

An Intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. An asset is a resource that is controlled by the Company as a result of past events (for example, purchase or self-creation) and from which future economic benefits (inflows of cash or other assets) are expected.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at acquisition cost. Following the initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost minus accumulated amortization and any impairment loss that may have emerged. In line with IAS 38, only directly attributable costs to the development of the intangible could be capitalized as an asset.

The Company's intangible assets mainly include the acquired SAP software used in production and other software licenses.

The amortization of the intangible fixed assets is calculated with the straight line method along their economic life.

Depreciation for SAP is determined as 22 years

For other intangibles 5 years

For other value asset 1 years

Other value asset is determined as assets, these are depreciated immediately, after acquisition. The useful economic life and depreciation method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. If the estimated useful life have changed, the changes are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

### **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost minus accumulated amortization and any impairment loss.

The acquisition cost of fixed assets includes all expenses directly attributed to the acquisition of the assets. Subsequent expenses are registered as an increase of the tangible assets' book value or as a separate fixed asset, only to the extent where such expenses increase the future economic benefits expected to arise from the use of the

fixed assets, and the cost of such may be reliably calculated. The cost of repairs and maintenance are recognized as cost in the SPLOCI.

Self-produced tangible assets constitute an addition to the acquisition cost of tangible assets at values that include the direct payroll cost for staff that participates in the construction, the cost of used materials and other general costs, directly attributable to the asset. The company uses straight-line method for calculating the depreciation rate of its tangible assets

The following general rates are used:

Buildings 16-17 years 6%

Machinery 6-7 years 14,50%

Office equipment 6-7 years 14,50%

IT equipment 3 years 33,33%

Other value assets >1 year 100%

The residual values and useful economic lives of tangible fixed assets are subject to reassessment at each balance sheet date. When the residuals values, the expected useful life or expected consumption rate of future economic benefits incorporated in an asset have changed, the changes are accounted for as a change in accounting estimate

### **Leasing**

IFRS 16 introduces a unified model for the accounting treatment on behalf of the lessee. The model requires that the lessee recognizes assets and liabilities for all leasing agreements with duration longer than 12 months, unless the underlying asset has no significant value.

The Company uses the following recognition exemptions:

- i) leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase options – this election is made by class of underlying asset; and
- ii) leases where the underlying asset has a low value when new (such as personal computers or small items of office furniture) – this election is made on a lease-by-lease basis. Low value leases are leases where the underlying asset has a lower value as USD 5000 (or the equivalent HUF amount)

A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For a contract that contains a lease component and additional lease and non-lease components, such as the lease of an asset and the provision of a maintenance service, lessees shall allocate the consideration payable on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices, which shall be estimated if observable prices are not readily available.

The company applies the practical expedient in the case of vehicle leases, and does not separate non-lease components from lease components and instead accounts for all components as a single lease.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by The Company.

After lease commencement, The Company measures the right-of-use asset using a cost model. Under the cost model a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Right-of-use asset is depreciated during the lease term in a straight line basis. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee shall use their incremental borrowing rate. The Company uses the incremental borrowing rates for all types of leases for both HUF and EUR leases.

Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability

and are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured to reflect changes in:

the lease term (using a revised discount rate); the assessment of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate); the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees (using an unchanged discount rate); or future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate). The remeasurements are treated as adjustments to the right-of-use asset. The Company remeasures the lease liability if the lease payments are indexed (inflation, CPI, etc.) at the end of the reporting period. The change is also accounted as an increase in the right-of-use asset.

When determining the lease term, the management reviews all relevant events and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise the right to extend the lease or to not exercise the right to terminate the lease. Extension rights (or periods of termination) are included in the lease term only if it is reasonably certain that it will be extended (or not terminated).

A reassessment of the lease term takes place with the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that affects this estimate and falls under the control of The Company to determine the reference borrowing rate to be used, the Company uses its judgment to set the appropriate reference rate and the corresponding credit spread.

The Company applies the IFRS 16 standard from the mandatory adoption date on the 1st of January 2019. The Company applies the simplified transition method and will not restate the comparative figures for the year prior to the first adoption of the standard.

### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition and subsequently measured at either:

- amortized cost,
- at fair value through other comprehensive income or
- fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the contractual characteristics of the cash flows of the financial asset and the business model of the Company and the Group for their management. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financial component, the Company and the Group initially measure financial assets at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not valued through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Receivables from customers that do not have a significant financial component are valued at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through total income, cash flows that are "solely payment exclusive capital and interest payments (SPPIs)" of the original capital must be obtained.

The Company's and Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to the way in which it manages its financial capabilities to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows arise from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both.

The purchase or sale of financial assets that require the delivery of assets within a timeframe specified by a regulation or a contract on the market is recognized on the trade date meaning on the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets valued at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets that are required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for sale or repurchase in the near future. Derivatives, including embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading, unless defined as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not only capital and interest payments are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

- Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- Financial assets measured at fair value through total income without recycling of cumulative gains and losses on de-recognition

Upon initial recognition, the Company and the Group may choose to irrevocably classify its equity investments as equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity in accordance with IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and not held for trading purposes. Classification is determined by financial instrument.

Profits and losses from these financial assets are never recycled to profits or losses. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the payment entitlement has been established, unless the Company benefits from such income as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, so that the gains are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Equity instruments measured at fair value through total income are not subject to an impairment test.

A financial asset is derecognized primarily when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

When the Company and the Group have not transferred or hold substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset and have not transferred ownership of the asset, they continue to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continued involvement. In this case, the Company and the Group also recognize any relevant obligation. The transferred asset and the related liability are valued on the basis of the rights and obligations that the Company and the Group hold.

#### **Financial liability and effective interest method**

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

- a contractual obligation:
  - to deliver cash or other financial assets; or
  - to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavorable conditions (for the issuer of the instrument); or
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
  - a non-derivative that comprises an obligation for the entity to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or
  - a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the entity exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

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

- measured at FVTPL;
- that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or is accounted for using the continuing involvement approach;
- that are commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and not measured at FVTPL; and
- that are financial guarantee contracts

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

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

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

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

The effective interest rate is revised as a result of:

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

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

## **Inventories**

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

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

Inventories are written-down to net realizable value, if there is indication, that the NRV is significantly lower, than the book value of inventory. Indicators included inventories with a slow turnover period (above 180 days). At every closing date inventories are investigated based on their inventory turnover.

## **Receivables**

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

### **Impairment of trade receivables**

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

The applied method is the following:

- Step 1: Total amount of debtors for the years for the former four fiscal years from current fiscal year and for the current fiscal year – so total five year-period (the amount that is presented in BL - debtors with credit outstanding balance should not be included).
- Step 2: For the period defined: a fiscal year is defined: the line items which were posted during 01.01 and 31.12 of the exact fiscal year and are open (not paid) until 30.09. of the following fiscal year etc.
- Step 3: Calculate for the first three years average ratio (so from the first one to the third one): overdue/total debtors – period 1
- Step 4: Apply the ratio (step 3) to debtors balances of the forth fiscal year
- Step 5: The amount that derives from Step 4 will be posted to Equity (IFRS 9 1st adoption 01.01. of the current fiscal year
- Step 6: Calculate the average ratio for the period from second fiscal year to fourth fiscal year: overdue/total debtors – period 2
- Step 7: Apply the ratio (step 3) to debtors balances of current fiscal year
- Step 8: The difference of Step 4 vs Step 7 will be the provision of the current fiscal year (could be income or loss)
- Step 9: A table should be prepared that will depict for the periods Current / 01-09 /91-180/181-270/ 271-360/ 361+ a) Total Debtors of the fourth fiscal year (step 1) and b) the overdue amounts of the fourth fiscal year (step 2). Complete overdue allocation table (sheet Overdue allocation)

The Company chooses to recognize expected credit losses at a higher of

- (i) 1% the total trade receivables balance and
- (ii) the ratio calculated with the above methodology

### **Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash & cash equivalents include cash in banks and in hand, as well as short-term highly liquid investments such as repos and bank deposits with a maturity less than three months.

### **Sales revenues**

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model for determining revenue from customer contracts.

The five steps:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer

A contract with a customer will be within the scope of IFRS 15 if all the following conditions are met:

- the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract;
- each party's rights in relation to the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probable that the consideration to which the entity is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services will be collected.

If a contract with a customer does not yet meet all of the above criteria, Sarantis will continue to re-assess the contract going forward to determine whether it subsequently meets the above criteria. From that point, the entity will apply IFRS 15 to the contract.

If certain conditions are met, a contract modification will be accounted for as a separate contract with the customer. If not, it will be accounted for by modifying the accounting for the current contract with the customer. Whether the latter type of modification is accounted for prospectively or retrospectively depends on whether the remaining goods or services to be delivered after the modification are distinct from those delivered prior to the modification. Further details on accounting for contract modifications can be found in the Standard

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract. At the inception of the contract, the entity should assess the goods or services that have been promised to the customer, and identify as a performance obligation

- a good or service (or bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

A series of distinct goods or services is transferred to the customer in the same pattern if both of the following criteria are met:

- each distinct good or service in the series that the entity promises to transfer consecutively to the customer would be a performance obligation that is satisfied over time (see below);

and

- a single method of measuring progress would be used to measure the entity's progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation to transfer each distinct good or service in the series to the customer.

A good or service is distinct if both of the following criteria are met:

- the customer can benefit from the good or services on its own or in conjunction with other readily available resources; and
- the entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

Factors for consideration as to whether a promise to transfer goods or services to the customer is not separately identifiable include, but are not limited to:

- the entity does provide a significant service of integrating the goods or services with other goods or services promised in the contract;
- the goods or services significantly modify or customize other goods or services promised in the contract;
- the goods or services are highly interrelated or highly interdependent.

The performance obligations of the Company are usually the goods to be sold.

### Step 3: Determine the transaction price

The transaction price is the amount to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of goods and services. When making this determination, an entity will consider past customary business practices.

Where a contract contains elements of variable consideration, the entity will estimate the amount of variable consideration to which it will be entitled under the contract. Variable consideration can arise, for example, as a result of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, penalties or other similar items. Variable consideration is also present if an entity's right to consideration is contingent on the occurrence of a future event. Variable consideration is only included in the transaction price if, and to the extent that, it is highly probable that its inclusion will not result in a significant revenue reversal in the future when the uncertainty has been subsequently resolved

Type	Description	Handling IFRS
Financial discount	Discount given for early payment	Revenue decreasing
Invoiced price discount	the sales invoice contains the discount on the spot,	Revenue decreasing
A posteriori price discount	Price discount given subsequently (eg. Due to achieving a number of orders). Modifying discount issued	Revenue decreasing
Rebate	Discount given subsequently	Revenue decreasing
Debt forgiveness	Debt released	Other expense
Marketing payments 1	Marketing payment depending on the quantity of the sold goods	Revenue decreasing
Marketing payments 2	Marketing services received	Revenue decreasing, if marketing service is distinct: service



Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contracts

Where a contract has multiple performance obligations, an entity will allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract by reference to their relative standalone selling prices. If a standalone selling price is not directly observable, the entity will need to estimate it. Any overall discount compared to the aggregate of standalone selling prices is allocated between performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate to allocate such a discount to some but not all of the performance obligations.

Where consideration is paid in advance or in arrears, the entity will need to consider whether the contract includes a significant financing arrangement and, if so, adjust for the time value of money.

The Company applies the practical expedient, where the interval between transfer of the promised goods or services and payment by the customer is expected to be less than 12 months, then there is no financing components.

The Company usually has a single performance obligation, therefore, allocation is rarely necessary.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

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

Revenue is recognized as control is passed, either over time or at a point in time. Control of an asset is defined as the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the asset. This includes the ability to prevent others from directing the use of and obtaining the benefits from the asset. The benefits related to the asset are the potential cash flows that may be obtained directly or indirectly. These include, but are not limited to.

- using the asset to produce goods or provide services;
- using the asset to enhance the value of other assets;
- using the asset to settle liabilities or to reduce expenses;
- selling or exchanging the asset;
- pledging the asset to secure a loan; and
- holding the asset.

An entity recognizes revenue over time if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes all of the benefits provided by the entity as the entity performs;
- the entity's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created; or
- the entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

The customer acquires control of the good or service if the customer is able to direct the use and derive virtually all the economic benefits from that good or service. Control is passed over a period or at a specific time.

If an entity does not satisfy its performance obligation over time, it satisfies it at a point in time.

Revenue will therefore be recognized when control is passed at a certain point in time. Factors that may indicate the point in time at which control passes include, but are not limited to:

- the entity has a present right to payment for the asset;
- the customer has legal title to the asset;
- the entity has transferred physical possession of the asset;
- the customer has the significant risks and rewards related to the ownership of the asset;

and

- the customer has accepted the asset.

The Company is active in the production and distribution of consumer products. The main products of the Company and the Group are perfumes, personal care products, sunscreen products, hair care products as well as food packaging products, plastic garbage bags and household cleaning products. Net proceeds from sales are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and are declared net of discounts on sales and the consideration paid to customers.

These are, in particular, incentives to promote sales which are recorded as deductions from sales.

Performance obligation is performed at a point in time.

The customer receivable is recognized when there is an unconditional right for the entity to receive the consideration for the contractual obligations performed to the customer. A contract asset is recognized when the Company and the Group have satisfied their obligations to the customer before the customer pays or before the payment is due, for example when the goods or services are transferred to the customer prior to the Company's right and Group to issue an invoice.

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

### **Equity capital**

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

- Share capital: paid capital by owner(s).

- Reserves: consist of result carried forward from former fiscal years and current fiscal year's result.

- Option reserve: the Company's managing director receives a share option as part of a 3-year MRP remuneration, for which the Company first formed a reserve in 2023. The Company continued to provide this incentive in 2024 and is expected to provide a new option reserve in the coming years, the amount of which will be determined by the Company based on the decision of the Greek management. The MRP remuneration was initiated by the parent company with majority influence.

Dividends to pay are recognized against the reserves.

Before categorizing anything as equity it should be determined that it is not a liability.

Share capital is presented in the nominal value, in the amount according to the Company Statute and entry in the commercial register. Declared but no made contributions are included by due contributions to the initial capital. Own funds of the Company are decreased by due contributions to the share capital.

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

### **Transactions in foreign currency**

Profit and losses from foreign exchange difference, which arise from the settlement of such transactions during the period and from the conversion of monetary items expressed in foreign currency with the effective exchange rates during the balance sheet date, are registered in the results.

A foreign currency transaction should be recorded initially at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. The Company uses exchange rates published by National Bank of Hungary.

At each subsequent balance sheet date:

- foreign currency monetary amounts should be reported using the closing National Bank of Hungary rate
- non-monetary items carried at historical cost should be reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction
- non-monetary items carried at fair value should be reported at the rate that existed when the fair values were determined.

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

<i>Exchange rate at the day</i>	<i>31.12.2024</i>	<i>31.12.2023</i>
USD	393,60	346,44
EUR	410,09	382,78
PLN	95,97	88,04

#### **CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION**

Current tax for the current and prior periods is recognized as a liability to the extent that it has not yet been settled, and as an asset to the extent that the amounts already paid exceed the amount due.

The period's charge with income tax consists of current taxes and deferred taxes. Tax is recognized in the "Statement of comprehensive income", unless it is related to amounts recognized directly in "Equity". In the latter case tax is also recognized in Equity.

Income tax on earnings, is calculated based on the tax law in effect during the balance sheet date and is recognized as an expense during the period when earnings are gained. Management periodically reviews cases where the relevant tax law needs clarifications when interpreted. When deemed necessary provisions are made on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is calculated according to the liability method which results from the temporary differences between the book value of assets or liabilities in the financial statements

with their respective tax base. Deferred income tax is not recorded if such results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, apart from a business combination, which did not affect the accounting or the tax profit or loss when realized. Deferred tax is defined according to the tax rates and laws in effect during the balance sheet date and those expected to be effective when the deferred tax assets will be realized or the deferred tax liabilities repaid.

Deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that there will be future taxable profit for the use of the temporary difference that creates the deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the law permits the offsetting of tax assets and liabilities and given that the deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from the same tax authority on one entity that is taxed or on different entities when the settlement is intended to take place through offsetting.

Based on the normal operation the Company has the following normal transactions which results in deferred tax:

- Accounts receivables: According impairment of receivables is not allowed as a tax deduction in the calculation corporate income tax (only if it is deemed unrecoverable).

IFRS 9 requirements for providing for expected losses will also increase the booked impairment resulting in a differed tax asset.

- Loss carry forward: Local tax authority allows the entity to carry forward the loss and use that loss as a deductible item in order to lower its taxable income in the following periods (the amount depending on the tax rules), this creating a deferred tax asset. Loss carry forward balances are reviewed annually regarding their usability.
- Non-current assets: the difference in accounting and tax depreciation rates relating to fixed assets and intangibles
- Leases: leases at initial recognition have no deferred tax effect, although in later periods will have deferred tax effect, since the tax value of the right of use asset and the lease liability is zero.

### Provisions

The Company shall recognize a provision when it has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and if a reliable estimation may be made of the amount of the obligation. The provisions are reviewed at balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best current estimation.

### Application of the accounting principles

The above principles are applicable for comparative data.

### New standard and amendments

<b>For reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024</b>	
<b>Related Standard</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material	2023.01.01
Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current	2023.01.01

<b>For financial years of later reporting periods</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
References to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations	2022.01.01
Amendments to IAS 16: Proceeds before Intended Use	2024.01.01
Amendments to IAS 37: Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	2022.01.01
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	2022.01.01
Implementation of IFRS 9 - Amendments to IFRS 4	2021.01.01
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	2021.01.01

The Company does not apply these standards and it is not expected to have any impact, but it will be reviewed in detail in 2025.

**1. Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Buildings, premises and structures of land and water engineering	487	613
Right-of-use asset	176 745	75 539
Machinery and technical equipment	14 715	11 338
Transportation means		
<b>Total tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>191 947</b>	<b>87 490</b>

**Changes in tangible fixed assets according to the category criterion:**

	<b>Property, Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Right-Of-use asset</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gross value of tangible fixed assets</b>			
<b>Gross value as at 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023</b>	<b>75 901</b>	<b>146 576</b>	<b>222 477</b>
Increases:			
acquisition	15 763	69 712	85 475
revaluation			
Decreases:			
sales	43 916		43 916
liquidation	14 383	52 075	66 458
transfer			
<b>Gross value as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023</b>	<b>33 365</b>	<b>164 213</b>	<b>197 578</b>
<b>Gross value as at 01<sup>st</sup> January 2024</b>	<b>33 365</b>	<b>164 213</b>	<b>197 578</b>
Increases:			
acquisition	6 892	161 181	168 073
Decreases:			
sales			
liquidation	12 935	90 260	103 195
transfer			
<b>Gross value as at 31<sup>th</sup> December 2024</b>	<b>27 322</b>	<b>235 134</b>	<b>262 456</b>

Changes of tangible fixed assets were following:

Gross value of tangible fixed assets	Property, Plant and equipment	Right-Of-use asset	Total
<b>Gross value as at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>33 365</b>	<b>164 213</b>	<b>197 578</b>
Increases:			
acquisition	6 892	161 181	168 073
revaluation			
Decreases:			
disposal			
write off	12 935	90 260	103 195
<b>Gross value as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>27 322</b>	<b>235 134</b>	<b>262 456</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss as at 1st January 2023</b>	<b>69 906</b>	<b>106 943</b>	<b>176 849</b>
Increases:			
depreciation for the year	5 253	50 056	55 309
depreciation of disposal, write off	-53 746	-68 325	-122 071
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss as at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>21 413</b>	<b>88 674</b>	<b>110 087</b>
<b>1st January 2024</b>	<b>21 413</b>	<b>88 674</b>	<b>110 087</b>
Increases:			
depreciation for the year	4.632	50.778	55.410
depreciation of disposal, write off	12.900	81.063	93.963
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>13 145</b>	<b>58 389</b>	<b>71 534</b>
<b>Net accounting value:</b>			
as at 31st December 2023	<b>11 951</b>	<b>75 539</b>	
as at 31st December 2024	<b>14 177</b>	<b>176 745</b>	

## 2. Intangible fixed assets

	31. 12.2024	31. 12.2023
Computer software	31 799	50 232
<b>Total intangible fixed assets</b>	<b>31 799</b>	<b>50 232</b>

Changes of intangible fixed assets were following:

### Gross value of intangible fixed assets

	Computer Software	Total
<b>Gross value as at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>104 707</b>	<b>104 707</b>
Increases: acquisition		
Decreases: disposal	396	396
<b>Gross value as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>104 311</b>	<b>104 311</b>

	Computer Software	Total
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss as at 1st January 2023</b>	<b>82 628</b>	<b>82 628</b>
Increases: depreciation for the year	6.625	6.625
depreciation of disposal	34.778	34.778
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss as at 31st December 2023</b>	<b>54.475</b>	<b>54.475</b>
Decreases: depreciation for the year	18 433	18 433
depreciation of disposal	396	396
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss as at 31st December 2024</b>	<b>72 512</b>	<b>72 512</b>

### Net accounting value:

as at 31st December 2023	<b>50 232</b>	<b>50 232</b>
as at 31st December 2024	<b>31 799</b>	<b>31 799</b>

The Company applied extra depreciation to the SAP ECC system in 2024. The software will be phased out as SAP S4/Hana will be implemented for the entire group in 2025.

In 2024 and 2023, the Company did not make any changes to depreciation periods.

### 3. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 is resulting from:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bad debt	588	1 572
	<b>588</b>	<b>1 572</b>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in net value, which means a deferred tax asset 1,572 THUF in 2023 and 588 THUF in 2024

### 4. Inventories

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade goods	707 040	1 204 346
Materials	33 455	26 735
	<b>740 495</b>	<b>1 231 081</b>

In 2023 the Company wrote off inventories with 15 410 THUF against 14 332 THUF impairment. In 2024 the Company decided to write off inventories with 4 842 THUF against 4 000 THUF impairment.

### 5. Trade receivables and other receivables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade receivables from related parties	2 609	9 742
Trade receivables from other entities	843 577	740 443
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	-6 532	-17 472
Supplier and other prepayment	323	739
Environmental tax overpayment	0	1 384
Customs deposit	10 000	10 000
Other items and trade accruals	7 941	7 986
<b>Short-term receivables</b>	<b>857 918</b>	<b>752 822</b>

Trade receivables' term of payment is 30-60 days. The Company created provision for bad debts 1 000 THUF in 2023. The Company reversed provision 10 940 THUF in 2024.

Movements regarding provision for bad debts were following:

	01.01.2024- 31.12.2024	01.01.2023- 31.12.2023
<b>Beginning of a period</b>	<b>17 472</b>	<b>16 472</b>
Increases		1 000
Usage		
Decreases – reversal	10 940	
<b>At the end of a period</b>	<b>6 532</b>	<b>17 472</b>



The Company uses a maturity forecast table based on the historical data for credit losses, adjusted for future factors in relation to borrowers and the economic environment. The bad debts are evaluated one by one for the calculation of the expected credit loss. As at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 the amount of expected credit loss is 6 532 THUF and 17.472 THUF accordingly.

Below is an analysis of trade receivables, which as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 which confirms the amount of overdue receivables.

Year	Total (THUF)	Not overdue	01-90 days	<i>Overdue, but recoverable</i>			
				91 - 180 days	181 - 270 days	271 -360 days	> 361 days
2024	857 918	801 584	56 334	0	0	0	0
2023	752 822	708 878	73 944	0	0	0	0

**Currency structure of short-term trade receivables  
and other receivables**

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Receivables in the local currency	855 310	730 793
Receivables in the foreign currency	2 608	21 929
	<b>857 918</b>	<b>752 722</b>
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Receivables in EUR	2 554	21 929
Receivables in PLN	0	0
	<b>2 554</b>	<b>21 929</b>

**6. Transactions with related parties**

The Management of the company declares that the related party transactions took place on market prices.

<b>Receivables from related parties</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Gr. Sarantis SA	2 554	2 071
Sarantis Polska	763	0
Sarantis Slovakia s. r. o.	0	0
Sarantis Czech Republic, s.r.o	0	3 198
Ergopack	0	4 475
	<b>3 317</b>	<b>9 744</b>

<b>Liabilities to related parties</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Gr. Sarantis S.A.	51 653	29 362
Polipak SP. Z O.O.	12 870	9 576
Sarantis Romania S.A.	0	114
Sarantis Polska S.A.	56 554	170 250
Sarantis Czech Republic s.r.o.	63	0
Ergopack	259	3 188
	<b>121 399</b>	<b>212 490</b>

<b>Income from the sales</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Sarantis Czech Republic s.r.o.	11 505	14 254
Gr. Sarantis SA	2 554	2 071
Sarantis Polska	2 999	0
SARANTIS d.o.o.	5 536	10 046
Ergopack	0	4 475
Sarantis Romania S.A.	10 540	5 715
Sarantis Bulgaria EOOD	2 183	2 481
	<b>35 317</b>	<b>39 042</b>

<b>Goods purchased from related parties</b>	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Gr. Sarantis SA	420 522	347 744
Polipak SP. Z O.O.	210 111	131 006
Sarantis Czech Republic s.r.o.	4 141	0
Sarantis D.O.O	0	5 394
Sarantis Polska	489 572	776 755
ERGOPACK	21 372	39 171
Sarantis Romania S.A.	0	10 498
Sarantis Bulgaria	0	6 134
	<b>1 145 718</b>	<b>1 316 702</b>

**7. Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Cash in hand	0	0
Cash in banks	35 246	30 667
Deposit	785 000	455 000
	<b>820 246</b>	<b>485 667</b>
	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
In local currency	817 302	484 111
In foreign currency	2 944	1 556
	<b>820 246</b>	<b>485 667</b>
	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Cash and bankcard in HUF	32 302	29 111
Cash in EUR	1 077	8
Cash in USD	1 605	1 078
Cash in PLN	262	470
	<b>35 246</b>	<b>30 667</b>

**8. Retained profits and limitations connected with capital**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Profit (loss) from previous years	310 970	102 531
Net profit in current period	381 715	263 965
Dividend declared	-263 965	-55 526
<b>Total retained profits</b>	<b>428 720</b>	<b>310 970</b>

Based on the Act V of 2013 on the Civil code § 3:133 if a business association's equity is not sufficient to cover the subscribed capital prescribed for its specific corporate form over two consecutive financial years, and the members fail to provide for the necessary equity within a period of three months after approval of the annual account for the second year, the business association shall be required to adopt a decision within sixty days of this deadline for its transformation. Instead of transformation the business association may opt dissolution without succession or for merger.

## 9. Suggested division of profit for 2024

The Management proposes a net profit for 2024, in amount of 381 715 THUF payable as dividend.

## 10. Leasing

The company has right-of-use assets (office and cars) with the following carrying amount that relate to the following classes of underlying assets and which were subject to the following depreciation charges in 2024:

The underlying asset class	Carrying amount of the right of use	depreciation of the right of use
	31.12.2024	from 01.01 to 31.12.2024
Buildings and structures	71 412	27 694
Cars	163 723	30 695
<b>Total</b>	<b>235 135</b>	<b>58 389</b>

The leasing agreement in progress in 2024 are the lease of the office and cars with a carrying value of the right of use in the amount of 176.745 THUF as at the balance sheet day. The new office agreement concludes for 60 months.

Future minimum lease payments remaining as at the balance sheet date are:

As of 31.12.2024	Lease payments payable in the period:			
	up to 1 year	from 1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total
Leasing fees - building	15 142	33 404	0	48 546
Leasing fees - cars	39 415	96 639	0	135 108
Current value	53 557	130 097	0	183 654

The Company does not recognize liabilities under short-term leases and leases in respect of which the underlying asset is of low value.

Total leasing expenditure in 2024 was:

	Change in lease liabilities over one year			Change in lease liabilities within one year			Total change
	2024	2023	CF	2024	2023	CF	
Building	33.404	43.599	-10.195	15.142	13.532	1.610	-8.585
Cars	96.693	736	95.957	38.415	18.855	19.560	115.517
<b>Total</b>	<b>130.097</b>	<b>44.335</b>	<b>85.762</b>	<b>53.557</b>	<b>32.387</b>	<b>21.170</b>	<b>106.932</b>

# 11. Short-term trade payables and other liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade payables to related parties	120 562	214 179
Trade payables to other entities	487 666	608 589
Reclassification of receivables	390	0
Liabilities towards to founders	10 704	0
Liabilities towards to the State Budget	15 334	12 134
<b>Total short-term liabilities</b>	<b>634 655</b>	<b>834 902</b>

Year	Total (THUF)	Not overdue	01-90 days	Overdue liabilities			
				91 - 180 days	181 - 270 days	271 -360 days	> 361 days
2024	488 325	486 700	1 625	0	0	0	0
2023	669 075	654 957	14 110	0	0	0	0

## Currency structure of short-term liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Liabilities in local currency	124 286	285 409
Liabilities in foreign currency	364 039	383 666
	<b>488 325</b>	<b>669 075</b>

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Liabilities in EUR	258 821	200 616
Liabilities in USD	52 037	13 878
Liabilities in PLN	53 181	169 172
	<b>364 039</b>	<b>383 666</b>

# 12. Income tax liabilities

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Corporate income tax	10 430	13 944
Innovation contribution	3 254	3 599
VAT payable	46 382	4 498
Local municipality tax	4 960	42 839
Other tax	5 358	0
	<b>70 384</b>	<b>64 879</b>

### 13. Sales revenue

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Revenue from goods sales	5 271 242	5 010 560
Environmental Tax	-104 929	
	<u>5 166 313</u>	<u>5 010 560</u>

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Revenue from domestic sales	5 235 924	4 968 869
Environmental Tax	-104 929	
Revenue from export	35 318	41 691
	<u>5 166 313</u>	<u>5 010 560</u>

The Company's revenue includes product sales only, related services are not included in the customer contract, and performance is performed on a point-in-time basis.

Revenue from export sales by country	2024.12.31.	2023.12.31
Gr. Sarantis S.A.	2.554	2.071
Sarantis Bulgaria EOOD	2.184	2.481
Sarantis Romania S.A.	10.540	5.715
Sarantis Polska S.A.	2.999	2.649
Sarantis Czech Republic s.r.o.	11.505	14.254
Sarantis d.o.o.	5.536	10.046
Ergopack LLC	-	4.475
	<u>35.318</u>	<u>41.691</u>

### 14. Cost of operating activity

#### Other cost

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Inventory write down and stock count differences	12 285	6 997
Provision for bad debts	0	1 000
Late payment	2 259	1 230
Insurances	7 837	6 305
Shopper expenses	2 573	1 180
Bank charges, dues	10 451	10 092
Others	180	56 695
	<u>35 585</u>	<u>83 206</u>

**External services**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Transportation	117 611	105 412
Warehousing	162 713	165 344
Marketing	116 276	137 871
Advertising and production cost	137 570	155 582
Repairing and maintenance	27 382	44 049
Market research	20 757	28 750
Other consultant	15 713	15 505
Royalty fee	34 192	15 145
Travelling	2 595	4 353
	<b>634 809</b>	<b>672 011</b>

In 2024, advertising expenses were influenced by the continued promotion of the Hewa-Fino brand transition and efforts to enhance the visibility of the STR8 Game brand through TV commercials. Additionally, in 2024, the company launched a new brand, Carroten sunscreen, which was promoted through outdoor and online campaigns. In 2025, the in-store presence of the Fino product line will be prioritized, while in the second half of the year, a new STR8 product line will be launched. Additionally, Carroten's brand communication will take place during the summer due to its seasonal nature.

The EPR (extended producers responsibility) fee entered into force on July 1, 2023 significantly increased the company's costs. The EPR fee is the fee paid for the collection and processing of the generated waste, which is paid by the Company to MOL Hulladékgazdálkodási Zrt., within the framework of the Waste Management Act for its marketed products, thus contributing to the proper management and recycling of the generated waste, which is crucial for a sustainable future.

**Taxes, contribution**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Environmental Tax		62 564
EPR fee	69 487	189 639
Municipality tax	49 859	46 839
Innovation contribution	7 479	7 071
Other taxes	5 573	12 299
Rehabilitation tax	0	0
	<b>132 398</b>	<b>318 412</b>

**Salaries**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
Gross salaries	300 220	255 799
Bonuses	21 000	24 214
Other (severance, sick leave)	55 028	12 887
Stock Options	4 1900	1 980
	<b>380 438</b>	<b>294 880</b>

**Cost of goods sold**

	<b>31.12.2024</b>	<b>31.12.2023</b>
COGS	3 405 701	3 320 394
	<b>3 405 701</b>	<b>3 320 394</b>

From the year 2024 onwards, the Company has changed the presentation of the environmental product charge in its financial statements, with the change requiring the charges to be presented as a reduction of revenue.

# 15. Financial costs and revenues

Financial revenue	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Interest on receivables	0	0
Exchange rate differences	15 061	63 001
Bank interest	16 551	25 448
Others	0	0
	<b>31 612</b>	<b>88 449</b>

Financial costs	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Exchange rate differences	60 798	53 971
Interest under the leasing agreements	7 246	2 413
Other	0	0
	<b>68 044</b>	<b>56 384</b>

# 16. Income tax

Major components of income tax for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current income tax	29 917	26 313
Corrections of income tax in current year	7 026	0
Creation/ reversal of deferred tax	985	-90
<b>Income tax shown in the profit and loss account</b>	<b>37 928</b>	<b>26 223</b>

	2024.12.31	2023.12.31
<b>Profit before tax</b>	419.643	290.188
<b>Income tax calculated using the applicable tax rate of 9%</b>	37.768	26.117
<b>Taxbase increasing/decreasing items</b>	160	106
- Expenses not incurred in the interest of the business	846 76	1.136 102
- Penalty/fine	930 84	42 4
<b>Income tax expense in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>37.928</b>	<b>26.223</b>



**17. Credit risk management**

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

*Credit risk*

Credit exposure is monitored currently according with the credit policy realized by the Company. Evaluation of credibility is conducted in relation with clients lending needs over the determined amount. Receivables are weekly monitored by financial department.

Sales is stopped and receivables collection is started in connection with overdue receivables according with procedures and discussed weekly at the Sales Meeting.

The company is exposed to risk, that the creditors do not pay for their liabilities and cause the Company's losses.

Year	Total (THUF)	Not overdue	Overdue receivables				
			< 91 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 270 days	271 -360 days	> 361 days
2024	857 918	801 584	56 334	0	0	0	0
2023	752 822	708 808	43 944	0	0	0	0

As of 31 December 2024 63% of all receivables were receivables from the Key Accounts, 37% from the Wholesalers. The Management considers credit risk to be identifiable, however, due to the large number of customers, it is deemed low. Allowances for bad debts was made in line with the accounting policy.

*Exchange rate risk*

Transactions of purchase goods in foreign currency are the main sources of exchange rate risk. Significant part of trade payables is in foreign currency, in EUR, in USD and in PLN. The sales is generally conducted in Hungarian currency HUF.

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

Financial statement item (THUF)	Accounting value of financial instruments	Average exchange rate in 2024	Influence on financial results	Influence on equity capital	Influence on financial results	Influence on equity capital
			Increase by 20%	Increase by 20%	Decrease by 20%	Decrease by 20%
<b>Assets denominated in currency</b>						
Receivable in EUR (in THUF)	0	395,20	0	0	0	0
Cash in EUR (in THUF)	0	395,20	0	0	0	0
<b>Liabilities denominated in currency</b>						
Liabilities in EUR (in THUF)	-624 771	395,20	-124 954	-124 954	124 954	124 954
Liabilities in USD (in THUF)	-131 538	365,23	-26 308	-26 308	26 308	26 308
Liabilities in PLN (in THUF)	-554 139	91,76	-110 828	-110 828	110 828	110 828
Total			-262 090	-262 090	262 090	262 090

*Liquidity risk*

The Company is not exposed to liquidity risk arising from the relationship of current liabilities to current assets. Operating activities are carried out under the assumption of maintaining a constant excess liquidity and credit lines. In accordance with the age structure, 98% of receivables are not overdue on 31 December 2024. Management believes that the carrying value of financial assets and liabilities reflect their fair value. In the opinion of the Management, because of a significant amount of cash on the balance sheet date, available credit, and good standing of the Company's financial result, the liquidity risk should be assessed as insignificant.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities in 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

## Liabilities by due date

Year	Total (THUF)	Not overdue	01-90 days	91 - 180 days	181 - 270 days	271 -360 days	> 361 days
2024	488 325	486 700	1 625	0	0	0	0
2023	669 075	654 957	14 110	0	0	0	0

*Price risk*

Price of materials is a component, which has a minor impact on the total profitability of Company as they are only used in repackaging.

Price risk of goods is a component, which has a major impact on the total profitability of Company. Changes in prices of purchasing goods can result from the international demand trends for the selected materials and from the exchange rates. In connection with big fluctuations of raw materials prices on the world markets and exchange rates, purchase departments of Sarantis companies make comparative analysis of purchases from different sources, to measure profitability of domestic and foreign purchases. It is a one of main instruments of price risk minimization. The Company regularly monitors the profitability of individual products and on the basis of these data takes action related to the optimization of the sale of products.

**18. Capital management**

The main purpose of company capital management is retaining a good credit rating and safe capital indexes, which will support operational activity of the Company and increase value for its shareholders. The Company manages the capital structure and as a result of the economic changes conditions it enters adjustments are made. For the purpose of retaining or correcting of capital structure, the company can regulate the dividend payment for shareholders.

**19. Structure of employment**

Average employment in Company was as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Full time and part time employees		
- blue collar worker	0	1
- white collar worker	20,70	23,31
	<u>20,70</u>	<u>24,31</u>

**20. Salaries of key management personnel**

Total value of gross salaries in 2024 for key management personnel was 124 004 THUF. In 2023 total amount of gross salaries paid for key management personnel was 99 458 THUF.

**21. Events after date of balance sheet day**

There was no any events after date of balance sheet day which had been affect of the Company's operation or the Financial Statement.



Budapest, 7<sup>th</sup> April 2025.

The Management of the Company:

Csodó Tamás Ádám – managing director