Makarony Polskie

- SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA -

Financial statements of Makarony Polskie SA for the financial year 2025



Rzeszów, 27 April 2026

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Makarony Polskie SA is the parent company of the capital group operating in the broadly defined food market.

As at 31 December 2025, the Makarony Polskie Group consisted of three companies: two production and one trading company.

General information

Organisational structure of the Makarony Polskie Company and Group

As at 31 December 2025, the Makarony Polskie Group ("the Group") consisted of three companies:

- Makarony Polskie SA („Company", „parent company")
- Stoczek Natura Sp. z o.o.
- MP Trade Sp. z o.o.



Makarony Polskie SA is a manufacturer of a wide range of pasta, produced in stamped and rolled technology. The company offers pasta in many different shapes, made from durum wheat flour and common wheat flour. In its portfolio, the Company also has products that respond to the trends of pro-health food, such as pasta from spelled, buckwheat, rye flours. The product range is diversified with large forms of pasta intended for stuffing and vegetable pasta made from legumes such as chickpeas, red lentils and green peas. The company has considerable scope to expand its range of pasta made from rare flours such as legumes and the portfolio will be developed in this direction.

The basic pasta brands offered are Makarony Polskie, Sorenti and Abak (bibrand with Makarony Polskie).

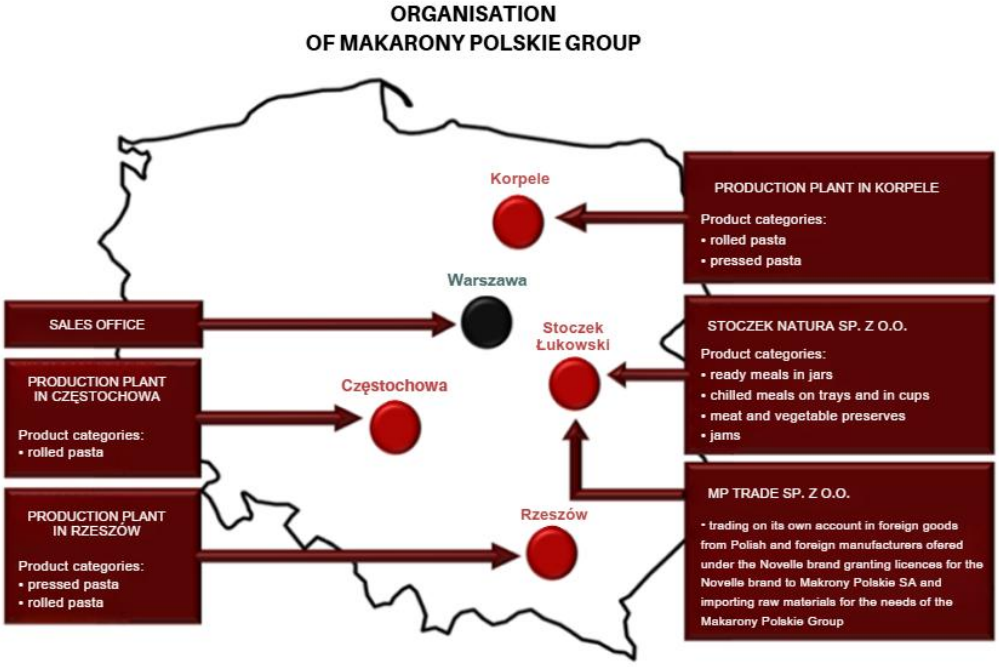
Stoczek Natura Sp. z o.o. is a manufacturer of meat and vegetable preserves (ready meals, pâtés, lards, tinned foods), fruit preserves (jams, jam) offered under the Stoczek and Męska Rzecz brands, as well as ready meals in trays and bowls offered under the So Food brand.

MP Trade Sp. z o.o. develops trade on own account with foreign goods of Polish and foreign producers. The company works in two business fields. The Company's main activity is focused on selling products purchased from external suppliers under the Novelle brand and licensing the Novelle brand to Makarony Polskie SA in the production of vegetable noodles and other goods produced within the Makarony Polskie Group. The company also imports raw materials that are used for the Group's needs. The business model adopted by the company creates its value by increasing its brand value on the one hand, and on the other hand develops opportunities for importing raw materials (production is contracted out).

Changes in the organization of the Makarony Polskie Company and Group in 2025

During 2025, there were no changes in the Makarony Polskie Group that would materially affect the Group's structure or organisation.

Within the Makarony Polskie Group, individual companies conclude transactions of purchase and sale of products, goods and services among themselves. All transactions are performed on market terms and conditions.



Registration data

Makarony Polskie Spółka Akcyjna

Registered Office: 35-082 Rzeszów, ul. Podkarpacka 15A, Polska
Country of registration: Poland
District Court in Rzeszow, 12th Commercial Division of the National Court Register
KRS number: 0000212001,
Share Capital: PLN 33,120,213 – paid up in full
Regon: 691674708,
NIP: 813-32-78-856,
www.makarony.pl.

Employment

The level of employment at Makarony Polskie SA as at 31 December 2025 was - 332 employees.

Composition of the Management Board

In the period from 01 January 2025 to the publication of these statements, the Management Board of the Company was composed of one member. The function of the President of the Management Board is performed by Zenon Daniłowski.

Shares held by Members of the Management Board

Number and nominal value of the shares of the Company owned by Members of the Management Board as at the date of the statements are as follows:

Member of the Management Board	2025		2024	
	number of shares	nominal value	number of shares	nominal value
Zenon Daniłowski*	140,000	420,000	140,000	420,000

* President of the Management Board Zenon Daniłowski is associated with the following companies: Praska Giełda Spożywcza SA and Polskie Smaki Sp. z o.o., which also hold the Company's shares; the total number of shares in 2024 as at the report publication date is 3,641,594 shares with a value of PLN 10,924,782 and has not changed compared to the shares held as at the date of publication of the interim report for the reporting year 2022.

In accordance with the information held by the Company, during the reporting period and until the date of publication of these statements, there were no changes in the ownership of shares held directly and indirectly by the President of the Management Board.

As at the date of publication of this report, the function of proxies in the Company is performed by:

- Grażyna Kozielec - since May 31, 2012
- Beata Majewska - since May 31, 2012
- Marcin Zieliński - since November 19, 2019
- Artur Woźniak - since September 15, 2021.

The proxies granted are cumulative - a proxy may only represent the Company acting jointly with another proxy or a member of the Management Board.

From 1 January 2025 to 23 April 2026, Mr Witold Żarek held the position of a commercial proxy in the Company, and the commercial power of attorney granted was of a joint nature.

Personal composition of the Supervisory Board

From 01 January 2025 to the date of publication of these statements, the Supervisory Board was composed of:

- Roman Sobiecki - President the Supervisory Board (dependent member),
- Mr Ahmed Khalil - Vice-President of the Supervisory Board (dependent member),
- Dorota Podedworna-Tarnowska - Member of the Supervisory Board (independent member),
- Marek Rocki - Member of the Supervisory Board (dependent member),
- Michał Słomkowski - Member of the Supervisory Board (independent member),
- Wiesław Wasilewski - Member of the Supervisory Board (independent member).

Audit Committee

From 1 January 2025 until the date of publication of this report, the Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board consisted of:

- Dorota Podedworna-Tarnowska - Chairwoman of the Audit Committee (independent member),
- Michał Słomkowski - Member of the Audit Committee (independent member),
- Wiesław Wasilewski - Member of the Audit Committee (dependent member).

As required by law, members of the Audit Committee have knowledge and skills in accounting or auditing of financial statements as well as knowledge and skills in the industry in which the Company operates.

Shares held by members of the Supervisory Board

Number and nominal value of the shares of the Company owned by Members of the Supervisory Board as at the date of the statements are as follows:

Member of the Supervisory Board	2025		2024	
	number of shares	nominal value	number of shares	nominal value
Ahmed Khalil	0	0	0	0
Dorota Podedworna-Tarnowska,	0	0	0	0
Marek Rocki	0	0	0	0
Michał Słomkowski	0	0	0	0
Roman Sobiecki	0	0	0	0
Wiesław Wasilewski	29,012	87,036	29,012	87,036

To the best of the Company's knowledge, there have been no changes in the shareholdings of the Members of the Supervisory Board during the reporting period and up to the date of publication of this report.

General Meeting of Shareholders of Makarony Polskie SA,

Share capital structure

The share capital of Makarony Polskie SA as at 01 January 2025 and as at 31 December 2025:

- amount of share capital PLN 33,120,213
- total number of shares 11,040,071 shares,
- total number of votes at the General Meeting 11,040,071 votes.

The Company's shares are ordinary bearer shares listed on the regulated market operated by the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The company has not issued any securities that grant special controlling rights to any of its shareholders.

There are no restrictions on the exercise of voting rights in the Company. There are also no restrictions on the transfer of ownership of securities issued by the Company.

Shares held by major shareholders (above 5% of capital)

Shareholders holding, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, at least 5% of the votes in the total number of votes at the Company's General Meeting as at the date of the report (according to the information available):

Shareholder	Equity in share capital		Votes at the General Meeting	
	number	share in %	number	share in %
Mr. Zenon Daniłowski and entities from Grupa PGS, including:	3,641,594	32,99%	3,641,594	32,99%
Praska Giełda Spożywcza SA (former: Agro-Technika SA)	*3,380,000*	*30,62%*	*3,380,000*	*30,62%*
Zenon Daniłowski	*140,000*	*1,27%*	*140,000*	*1,27%*
Polskie Smaki Sp. z o.o.	*121,594*	*1,10%*	*121,594*	*1,10%*
Raya Holding for Technology & Communications S.A.E., including:	3,254,706	29,48%	3,254,706	29,48%
Madova Sp. z o.o.	*3,254,706*	*29,48%*	*3,254,706*	*29,48%*
FUNDACJA RODZINNA SŁOMKOWSCY W ORGANIZACJI	1,169,750	10,60%	1,169,750	10,60%
Equity shares retained by the Company	139,572	1,26%	139,572	1,26%
Other shareholders	2,834 449	25,67%	2,834 449	25,67%
IN TOTAL	**11,040,071**	**100,00%**	**11,040,071**	**100,00%**

The Company is not aware of any other information which would indicate changes in the number of shares held by significant shareholders (holding blocks of shares above 5%) during the reporting period and in the period up to the date of publication of this report.

The Company has no knowledge of other agreements (including those concluded after the balance sheet date) as a result of which, in the future, there may be changes in the proportion of shares held by the current shareholders.

Publication and approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were reviewed by an auditing company and approved by the Management Board for publication on 27 April 2026.

The financial statements of the Makarony Polskie SA for 2024 were approved by Resolution No. 6 of the Annual General Meeting of Makarony Polskie on 26 June 2025.

Basis for the financial statements

Declaration on compliance

These Financial Statements of the Makarony Polskie for the period of 12 months ended 31 December 2025 were prepared based on the International Accounting Standards in the form approved by the European Union (EU) and the related interpretations announced in the form of executive regulations of the European Commission (hereinafter referred to as "IFRS"), published and binding at the time of preparing these financial statements.

To the extent not covered by the above standards, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting Act of 29 September 1994 and the implementing regulations issued on its basis.

The annual financial statements comply with the requirements of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of 06 June 2025 on current and periodic information provided by issuers of securities and the conditions for recognising as equivalent the information required by the laws of a non-member state (Journal of Laws 2025, item 755).

The financial statements presented comply with all the requirements of IFRS as adopted by the European Union and give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and assets as at 31 December 2025.

Basis for valuation

The presented financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, except for the valuation to fair value of some assets, i.e. assets purchased as part of the purchase transaction of Abak Sp. z o.o.

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's measurement currency included in these consolidated financial statements and the reporting currency of these financial statements is the Polish zloty.

Financial figures, unless otherwise indicated, are given in thousands of PLN.

Basis for the financial statements

Accounting principles applied and the basis for preparing the statements

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 (published on 25 April 2025) except for the application of amendments to standards and new interpretations effective for annual periods beginning on 01 January 2025.

The duration of the Company companies is not limited.

The company's financial year is the calendar year.

The financial statements were prepared for the same reporting period using consistent accounting principles.

New accounting standards and interpretations

Applicable standards (new standards and interpretations)

Declaration on compliance

Polish legal regulations require the Makarony Polskie SA to prepare its financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") adopted by the European Union ("EU").

These financial statements were prepared using the principles of valuation of assets and liabilities and measurement of net profit or loss determined as at the balance sheet date.

The financial statements presented comply with all the requirements of IFRS as adopted by the European Union and give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and assets as at 31 December 2025.

There are currently three regulations not approved by the EU because the processes regarding the adoption of IFRS 14 and amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 have been suspended.

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, except for the changes described below.

Changes resulting from amendments to IFRS

The following new or amended standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee apply from the beginning of the reporting period.

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Non-convertibility of Currency issued on 15 August 2023.

  The amendments will require entities to use a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is convertible into another currency and, when this is not possible, to determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosures to be made. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2025.

  The Company shall apply the amended standard from 01 January 2025.

The implementation of the standards did not affect the Company's financial statements..

Amendments introduced independently by the Company

The Company has not adjusted the presentation of the comparative data as at 31 December 2024 and for the period of 12 months ended 31 December 2025.

Non-applicable standards (New standards and interpretations)

In these financial statements, the Company has not decided to apply the published standards and interpretations earlier before their effective date.

The following standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee but are not yet effective at the balance sheet date;

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements published on 9 April 2024,

  The new standard will replace IAS 1 and will apply for the first time to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard is the result of the so-called Core Financial Statements project and aims to improve the way in which entities report information in their financial statements.

  The main changes in the new standard compared to the previous requirements of IAS 1 include:

  1) The introduction of categories and defined line summaries in the income statement (statement of comprehensive income), which are intended to provide additional relevant information and ensure an income statement structure that is more comparable between entities. In particular, income and expense items are required to be classified into one of

the following categories on the income statement: Operating Activities, Investing Activities, Financing Activities, Income Taxes and Discontinued Operations. Entities will also be required to present the following subtotals: operating profit or loss, earnings or loss before interest and income tax (EBIT), profit or loss.

2) Introducing requirements to improve aggregation and disaggregation to obtain additional relevant information and ensure that material information is not obscured. In particular, IFRS 18 provides guidance on whether the information should be in the basic financial statements (whose role is to provide a useful structured summary) or in the notes. Entities will be required to identify assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses that arise from individual transactions or other events and classify them into groups based on common characteristics, resulting in the recognition of a grouped item in the basic financial statements that share one or more common characteristics. These groups will then be separated based on further dissimilar characteristics, resulting in the separate disclosure of significant items in the notes. Non-significant items with dissimilar characteristics may need to be aggregated to avoid obscuring material information. Entities should use appropriate narrative headings or, if this is not possible, provide information in the notes about the composition of such aggregated items.

3) The new standard introduces stricter guidance on whether the analysis of operating costs is to be based on their type or function/place of origin. The presentation should be done in a way that provides the most useful structured summary of operating costs by considering several factors.

4) Introduce disclosures on Management Defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements to provide transparency and rigour in the use of such measures and disclosures in one place. Specifically: MPMs are defined as subtotals of revenue and expenses that are used in information provided to public users of financial statements outside the financial statements, supplement the totals or subtotals included in IFRS and convey management's view of an aspect of an entity's financial performance. MPM disclosures that will be mandatory: a description of why the MPM represents management's view of performance; a description of how the MPM was calculated; a description of how the measure/indicator provides useful information about the entity's financial performance; a reconciliation of the MPM to the most directly comparable subtotal or total as defined by IFRS; a statement that the MPM represents management's view of an aspect of the entity's financial performance; the impact of tax and non-controlling interests separately for each of the differences between the MPM and the most directly comparable partial or total amount as determined by IFRSs; if there is a change in the calculation of the MPM, an explanation of the reasons for and effect of the change.

In addition to the above changes, the standard introduces changes to IAS 7: the use of operating profit as a single starting point for the indirect method of reporting cash flows from operating activities; and the removal of presentation alternatives for interest and dividends. The purpose of these changes is to enhance the comparability of the statement of cash flows between different entities.

The Company will apply the new standard from 01 January 2027. At the date of these financial statements, it is not possible to reliably estimate the full impact of applying the new standard.

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries not subject to public oversight ('without Public Accountability'): Disclosure published on 9 May 2024, together with amendments published on 21 August 2025.

  The new standard IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries not subject to Public Oversight Requirements: Disclosures', which allows subsidiaries to make limited disclosures when applying IFRS in their financial statements. IFRS 19 is optional for qualifying subsidiaries and sets out disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that choose to apply it. The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted. The standard was published on 9 May 2024 and the EU has not yet started the formal endorsement process for the standard.

  The Company is not subject to the requirements of the standard due to being an entity subject to public oversight

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments published on 30 May 2024

  The amendments clarify the principles for classifying financial assets taking into account environmental, social, governance (ESG) and similar characteristics associated with the asset. The amendments also relate to the settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems - they clarify the date on which a financial asset or liability is derecognised. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

  The Company will apply the amended standards from 01 January 2026. As at the date of these statements, it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact of applying the amended standards.

- Amendments from various standards resulting from the annual review of International Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements Volume 11) published on 18 July 2024

On 18 July 2024, minor amendments were made to the following standards as a result of the review of IFRS:

- IFRS 1 - regarding hedge accounting for first-time adopters;
- IFRS 7 - regarding the recognition of gain or loss on discontinued recognition of financial instruments, the disclosure of the deferred difference between fair value and transaction price and the introduction and disclosure of credit risk;
- IFRS 9 - regarding the discontinuation of the recognition of lease liabilities and the clarification of the definition of 'transaction price' in conjunction with IFRS 15;
- IFRS 10 - regarding the clarification of the term 'de facto agent';
- IAS 7 - regarding the clarification of the term 'cost method'.

They are mostly applicable for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2026, with the possibility of early application.

The Company will apply the amended standards from 01 January 2026. At the date of these financial statements, it is not possible to reliably estimate the full impact of applying the amended standards.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts for the Purchase of Natural Gas or Electricity, published on 18 December 2024.

  The amendments to the standards are intended to facilitate the reporting of the financial effects of contracts for the purchase of natural gas or electricity, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). The changes include: clarifying the application of 'own-use' requirements, allowing for hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments, and adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the impact of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

  The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026.

  The Company will apply the amended standards from 01 January 2026. As at the date of these statements, it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact of applying the amended standards.

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Restatement to a hyperinflationary presentation currency published on 13 November 2025.

  These amendments clarify the procedures for translating financial statements in specific situations relating to hyperinflation – where entities' functional currency is not the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, but their presentation currency is a hyperinflationary currency.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2027.

The Company will apply the amended standards from 01 January 2027. As at the date of these statements, it is not possible to reliably estimate the impact of applying the amended standards.

IFRS as adopted by the EU does not currently differ significantly from the regulations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), with the exception of the following standards, interpretations and amendments which as the date of approval of these statements for publication have not yet been adopted for use by the EU countries:

- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries not subject to public oversight ('without Public Accountability'): Disclosure published on 9 May 2024, together with amendments published on 21 August 2025, although in this case the EU has not yet commenced the formal process of approving this standard,
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Restatement to a hyperinflationary presentation currency published on 13 November 2025.

First-time Adoption of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Comparative Information, published on 9 December 2021The implementation of the standards did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Going Concern

The financial statements of Makarony Polskie SA have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future and will not materially decrease in scope. The Company did not conduct operations that were discontinued.

As at the date of preparing the financial statements of the Company, the Management Board of Makarony Polskie SA does not identify any facts or circumstances that pose a threat to the continuation of its activities in the foreseeable future.

According to the adopted strategy, the Company will continue the adopted operating model.

Makarony Polskie will focus its activities on the following directions:

Building a competitive advantage through investments in R&D, product, process and organizational innovations

- the implementation of a significant development project at the Makarony Polskie SA production plant in Korpele, which will have an impact on the diversification of the product portfolio, the Company's future growth prospects and its financial position,

- investments in new production lines and a research and development center will allow the Company to expand its product range and enter new market segments, both at home and abroad,
- measures aimed at cost and process optimisation; for example, the implementation of WMS software in warehouses has improved both inventory management across all the Company's sites and the system for tracking stock ageing and monitoring product flow; the implementation and enhancement of MES software within production facilities enables better control of product costs and labour intensity, as well as streamlining production accounting, whilst CMMS software facilitates improved management of the machine fleet and machine downtime,
- carrying out deep automation and robotisation of packaging processes of pasta products, increasing processing capacity and reducing production costs,
- Makarony Polskie SA has a Research and Development Centre for the Pasta Industry, which, in cooperation with scientific institutions, works on developing and implementing innovative technologies for the production of new products: functional, health-promoting, low-processed, easy-to-prepare food, responding to market and nutrition trends,
- the continued systematic expansion of the SoFood brand's product range – which includes ready-to-eat meals on trays and in bowls, as well as in new flexible packaging formats such as doypacks – in close alignment with market trends and the upward trajectory of this segment, bodes well for sales growth in the coming periods,
- investments in 'green energy' from photovoltaic installations, implemented at all Company's sites, will make it possible, on the one hand, to take care of the environment and reduce the Company's carbon footprint and, on the other hand, to reduce the cost intensity of production resulting from increases in electricity prices (the pasta and convenience food production processes are characterised by high energy intensity).

Activity development in the private label segment

- diversifying and enriching the offer addressed to new and existing customers with pro-health and functional products products from the new rolled line, as well as products of Stoczek natura Sp. z o.o. (including ready meals on trays, in bowls and in doypack-style packaging),
- special campaigns, seasonal listings of branded products in discount stores,
- activities aimed at improving the profitability of the sales channel, including optimisation measures relating to packaging, taking into account the principles of sustainable development, and logistics optimisation,
- developing relationships with key customers in this segment through guided joint research projects in the area of new product development.

Development of B2B sales channels and Institutions

- developing the category of pasta, meat and vegetable preparations tailored to the expectations of customers in this channel,
- establishing cooperative relations with other pasta producers and producers of complementary goods, in order to supplement the offer for the final customer,
- individualising the offer and thus increasing competitiveness.

Increase in shares and increase in the distribution level on the domestic market

- intensification of marketing activities aimed at increasing the presence of Makarony Polskie, SoFood and Novelle brands on the market,
- strengthening and developing the product portfolio in line with market trends,
- development and implementation of cooperation mechanisms with wholesale customers, retail local networks and network trade, especially in the area of international medium and small networks and convenience networks - as a selective distribution strategy, taking into account the specificity of the categories in which the Company operates,
- focusing on fast and efficient building of brand availability in the modern channel and implementation of an effective distribution policy in the traditional channel,
- intensification of trade marketing activities supporting sales and resale of products and building lasting relationships with customers.

Export development

- a systematic increase in the number of customers in foreign markets - a focus on European markets, where the Company is systematically developing its cooperation with networks and distributors,
- intensification of communication with current and potential customers through the participation, inter alia, in trade fairs and exhibitions and the organization of B2B meetings on target markets,
- development of the product range by offering functional pasta in foreign markets (e.g: Fit, Cardio, Diabetic, legume vegetable) and ready meals in trays,
- sourcing and implementing private label supply projects,
- partnership cooperation with other entities that have an offer complementary to the Company's offer in order to increase sales opportunities and make the offer more attractive.

In the opinion of the Management Board, the Company's current financial position allows it to pursue the development directions outlined above.

Uncertainty of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting policies adopted and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Estimates and the related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors deemed reasonable in the circumstances, and their results form the basis for judgement regarding the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that is not directly derived from other sources. The actual value of assets and liabilities may differ from the estimated value.

Estimates and the related assumptions are subject to ongoing review. A change in accounting estimates is recognised in the period in which the estimate was revised, or in both the current and future periods if the change in the estimate relates to both the current and future periods.

The principles applied to the updating of the most significant accounting estimates are set out below. Descriptions of the assumptions adopted are provided in the relevant notes to the financial statements:

Item	Description	Note
Fixed tangible assets Intangible assets	Useful lives – The Company reviews useful lives in the second half of each year. The impact of this review is recognised with effect from the beginning of the current reporting period, defined as the period for which no interim report had been published by the date of the change.	14 15
Shares	Impairment – The Company measures the value of shares in subsidiaries based on an estimate of the recoverable amount of the OWŚP's non-current assets identified in the relevant subsidiary Fair value measurement of equity instruments – The Company measures these instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income using the discounted cash flow method based on long-term financial forecasts.	16
Inventories	Impairment losses – The Company determines the amount of impairment losses based on estimates of the net realisable value. The net realisable value is the difference between the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, net of discounts and rebates, and the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale effective.	17
Lease agreements	The marginal interest rate determined on the basis of market interest rates on the Company's long-term corporate loans denominated in Polish zlotys.	30
Employee benefits	Provisions for employee benefits have been estimated using actuarial methods.	29
Provisions	Provisions are recognised when the probability of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is greater than 50%.	29
Deferred income tax	At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether a deferred tax asset or liability will be realised and reviews unrecognised deferred tax assets.	11
Financial instruments	The company makes judgements regarding the classification of financial instruments, the assessment of the nature and extent of the risks associated with financial instruments, and the application of hedge	20

	accounting. Financial instruments are classified into specific categories depending on the purpose for which they were acquired and the nature of the assets acquired or liabilities incurred.	
Trade receivables and other receivables	The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there have been any indications of impairment of receivables and, where such circumstances arise, recognises impairment losses on receivables.	18

Impairment tests were carried out on the Abak brand.

The relevant tests, in accordance with the applicable rules, were performed as at the end of 31 December 2025.

Based on the tests carried out, no indications have been identified for recognising an impairment loss on the ABAK brand.

Selected financial data of Makarony Polskie SA

Selected financial data	31 December 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2025 in EUR k)	31 December 2024 in EUR k)
Net revenues from sale of products, services, goods and materials	260,323	289,954	61,438	67,365
Profit (loss) from continued operations	18,226	32,321	4,301	7,509
Gross profit (loss)	21,061	32,404	4,970	7,528
Net profit (loss) from continued operations	17,416	26,150	4,110	6,075
EBIT	18,226	32,321	4,301	7,509
EBITDA (EBIT + depreciation)	31,577	45,105	7,452	10,479
Net cash flows from operating activities	13,245	44,100	3,126	10,245
Net cash flows from investment activities	- 18,839	- 5,560	- 4,446	-1,292
Net cash flows from financial activities	- 16,384	- 15,763	- 3,867	- 3,662
Total net cash flows	- 21,978	22,777	- 5,187	5,292
Total assets	227,122	232,821	53,735	54,487
Liabilities and provisions for liabilities	60,691	73,933	14,359	17,302
Long-term liabilities	19,411	25,052	4,592	5,863
Short-term liabilities	41,280	48,881	9,766	11,440
Equity	166,431	158,888	39,376	37,184
Core capital	33,120	33,120	7,836	7,751
Number of shares (units)*	10,900 499	10,987 402	10,900 499	10,987 402
Weighted average number of shares (in units) during the financial year*	10,918 422	11,033 043	10,918 422	11,033 043
Profit/loss per ordinary share (in PLN/EUR) *	1.60	2.37	0.38	0.55
Book value per one share (in PLN/EUR) *****	15.27	14.46	3.61	3.38

* Number of shares minus the number of equity shares bought and held by the Company.
** Net profit/loss per ordinary share = net profit/loss / weighted average number of shares in the period.
*** Book value per ordinary share = equity / number of shares at the balance sheet date.

Selected financial data of Makarony Polskie SA

Selected financial data in EUR

Selected financial data for the period 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 are presented as follows:

- items of the statement of financial position have been converted at the average exchange rate announced by the National Bank of Poland as at the balance sheet date (31 December 2025, EUR 1= PLN 4.2267; 31 December 2024, EUR 1= PLN 4.2730),
- items of the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows have been converted at the exchange rate being the arithmetic average of the average rates set by the National Bank of Poland effective on the last day of each month of 2025 = PLN 4.2372 and at the end of each month of 2024 = PLN 4.3042.

Statements of comprehensive revenues

For the period	Note	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Net sales revenue	**1.2**	**260,323**	**289,954**
Revenues from sales of other products and services		217,623	238,075
Net revenues from sales of goods and materials		42,700	51,879
Own cost	**2.3**	**200,799**	**213,616**
Production costs of products and services sold		161,578	164,933
Value of goods and materials sold		39,221	48,683
Gross profit (loss) on sales		**59,524**	**76,338**
Costs of sales	4	34,657	34,304
General administrative costs	5	10,085	9,631
Other revenues	6	4,626	3,492
Other costs	7	1,182	3,574
Operating profit (loss)		**18,226**	**32,321**
Financial incomes	8	3,898	1,433
Financial costs	9	1,063	1,350
Gross profit		**21,061**	**32,404**
Income tax	10.11	3,645	6,254
Net profit (loss) in this attributable to:		**17,416**	**26,150**
- parent company shareholders		*17,416*	*26,150*
- non-controlling shares		*0*	*0*
Basic net result per share in PLN	12	1.60	2.37
Diluted net result per share in PLN		1.60	2.37
Other total net income/loss		0	0
Total net income, in this attributable to:		**17,416**	**26,150**
- parent company shareholders		*17,416*	*26,150*
- non-controlling shares		*0*	*0*

Statement of financial position

ASSETS	Note	01.07.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
FIXED ASSETS		**123,880**	**123,777**
Fixed tangible assets	14	82,145	86,048
Fixed assets - IFRS-16	31	5,435	5,643
Company goodwill value		0	0
Other intangible assets	15	1,758	1,984
Non-current financial assets of which:	16	30,080	30,080
- shares	16	30,080	30,080
Long-term receivables	18	4,428	0
Assets for deferred income tax	11	0	0
Other long-term assets	22	34	22
CURRENT ASSETS		**103,242**	**109,044**
Inventories	17	21,041	16,834
Short-term receivables	18	38,751	36,077
Income tax receivables	19	2,711	0
Short-term financial assets	20	11,398	0
Cash and cash equivalents	21	28,952	50,929
Other short-term assets	22	389	320
FIXED ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	24	0	4,884
TOTAL ASSETS		**227,122**	**232,821**

LIABILITIES	Note	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
EQUITY		**166,431**	**158,888**
Core capital	24	33,120	33,120
Supplementary capital	25	93,612	75,638
Reserve capital	25	25,000	25,000
Equity shares	25	- 2,717	- 1,020
Retained profits/losses (profit/loss from previous years)	12.26	17,416	26,150
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		**19,411**	**25,052**

Provision for deferred income tax	11	2,293	2,974
Long-term bank loans and borrowings	27	3,840	5,675
Other long-term financial liabilities		0	0
Provision for pensions and similar benefits (long-term)	29	1,050	941
Revenues of future periods - long-term	32	7,906	9,983
Long-term financial liabilities - leasing	31	4,322	5,479
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES		**41,280**	**48,881**
Short-term bank loans and borrowings	27	1,740	3,021
Short-term financial liabilities - leasing	30	2,291	2,276
Short-term liabilities related to fixed assets held for sale	23	0	229
Other short-term financial liabilities	30	0	0
Other short-term liabilities	31	31,985	33,599
Income tax liabilities	31	0	4,251
Revenues of future periods - short-term	32	2,078	2,207
Provision for retirement and similar benefits (short-term)	29	2,554	2,606
Other short-term provisions	29	632	692
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**60,691**	**73,933**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**227,122**	**232,821**

Statement on cash flow - indirect method

For the period	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	01.01.2024-31.12.2024
Cash flows from operational activities		
Profit before tax	21,061	32,404
Adjustments by items:		
Depreciation	13,351	12,784
Profits/losses on exchange differences	- 1	8
Interest expenses and income, and profit shares (dividends)	-2,581	- 203
Profit/loss from investing activities	- 1,399	- 279
Change in provisions	- 3	342
Change in inventories	- 4,207	3,325
Change in receivables	1,609	4,701
Change in liabilities and other assets and liabilities	- 3,780	615
Other adjustments	483	190
Total adjustments	3,472	21,483
Proceeds from dividends	0	0
Corporate income tax paid/reimbursed	- 11,288	- 9,787
Cash flows from net operating activities	**13,245**	**44,100**
Cash flows from investment activities		
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and intangible assets	1,233	284
Proceeds from financial assets of related parties – dividend	2,000	0
Expenses for the acquisition of fixed tangible assets and intangible assets	- 12,161	- 7,198
Expenses for the acquisition of affiliates	0	0
Interest income	1,487	1,354
Expenditure on the acquisition of short-term financial assets – letter of credit	- 1,398	0
Expenditure on the acquisition of short-term financial assets – bonds	- 10,000	0
Borrowings granted	0	0
Other	0	0

Statement on cash flow - indirect method

Net cash flows from investment activities	**- 18,839**	**- 5,560**
Cash flows from financial activities		
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	7	2
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	0	0
Repayment of loans and borrowings	- 3,123	- 3,015
Payment of liabilities under financial lease agreements	- 2,488	- 2,299
Interest paid	- 907	- 1,151
Payment of other financial liabilities	0	0
Dividend paid to shareholders	- 8,176	- 8,280
Expenses on buy-back of equity shares	- 1,697	- 1,020
Other financial revenue	0	0
Net cash flows from financial activities	**- 16,384**	**- 15,763**
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**- 21,978**	**22,777**
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts at the beginning of the period	50,929	28,160
Foreign exchange gains/losses on the valuation of cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts	1	- 8
Cash, cash equivalents and overdrafts at the end of the period	**28,952**	**50,929**

Statement of changes in equity

For the period from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

	Core capital	Supplementary capital	Equity shares	Reserve capital	Retained profit/loss	In total
Balance as at 01 January 2025	33,120	75,638	-1,020	25,000	26,150	158,888
Distribution of profit/loss coverage	0	17,974	0	0	- 17,974	0
Profit distribution - dividend payment	0	0	0	0	- 8,176	- 8,176
Decrease in the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase in the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase of equity shares	0	0	-1,697	0	0	- 1,697
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net result in 2025	0	0	0	0	17,416	17,416
As at 31 December 2025	**33,120**	**93,612**	**-2,717**	**25,000**	**17,416**	**166,431**

For the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

	Core capital	Supplementary capital	Equity shares	Reserve capital	Retained profit/loss	In total
Balance as at 01 January 2024	33,120	52,306	0	12,000	44,612	142,038
Distribution of profit/loss coverage	0	36,332	0	0	- 36,332	0
Profit distribution - dividend payment	0	0	0	0	- 8,280	- 8,280
Decrease in the period	0	-25,000	0	-12,000	0	- 37,000
Increase in the period	0	12,000	0	25,000	0	37,000
Purchase of equity shares	0	0	-1,020	0	0	- 1,020
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net result in 2024	0	0	0	0	26,150	26,150
As at 31 December 2024	**33,120**	**75,638**	**-1,020**	**25,000**	**26,150**	**158,888**

Additional notes

Notes to the statement of comprehensive revenues

Note 1
Sales revenue

SALES REVENUE - GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Domestic sales	238,774	269,206
Exports, including:	21,549	20,748
- European Union countries	8,316	11,974
- other provisions, including:	13,233	8,774
• Ukraine	12,752	8,122
Total	**260,323**	**289,954**

The sales markets of Makarony Polskie SA can be divided into the domestic market (including private label, traditional trade, modern trade, Horeca, and B2B and institutions) and export (including sales through domestic intermediaries).

In 2025, sales amounted to PLN 260.0 million, including PLN 238.8 million in the domestic market and PLN 21.5 million in exports. In the corresponding period of 2024, these volumes amounted to PLN 290 million, PLN 269.2 million and PLN 20.7 million respectively.

SALES REVENUE BY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OFFERED

For management purposes, the Company is divided into business units based on the products and services offered.

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Revenues from sales of products	213,763	234,842
Revenues from the sale of services, including:	3,860	3,233
- from lease and storage	1,100	1,331
- distribution services	1,349	688
- service production	1,182	1,039
- other services	229	175

Revenues from sale of materials	47	328
Revenues from sale of goods	42,653	51,551
Total	**260,323**	**289,954**

The Makarony Polskie Company distinguishes the product groups shown in the table below

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Pasta	219,782	240,637
Meat and vegetable preserves	30,783	40,579
Vegetable and fruit preserves	5,632	6,096
Total	4,126	2,642
Total	**260,323**	**289,954**

The sales revenue of Makarony Polskie SA in 2025 amounted to 260 million PLN and was approx. 10.2% (29.6 million PLN) lower compared to the same period in 2024. This is mainly due to the following factors:

- the market environment has become very competitive. Aggressive trading policies and price pressure from retail chains affected the company's operations,
- the sales strategy adopted by the Company is to generate positive margins on all product groups - the decrease in sales was due to price reductions on the products sold, which were related to lower prices of purchased raw materials, especially flour,
- The Company maintains its financial costs at a safe level at all times. Cost optimisation initiatives are implemented in all areas of the company's operations.

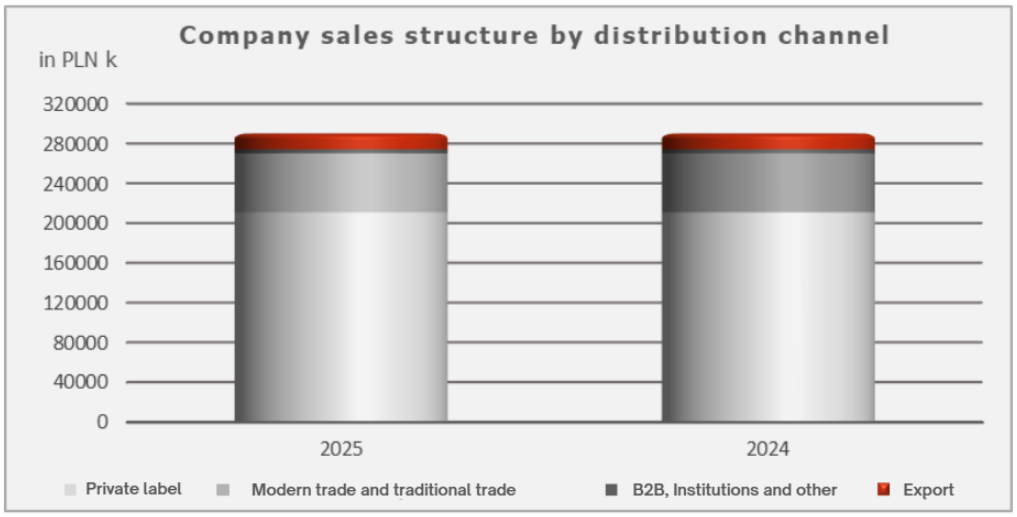
The value of sales in the pasta category decreased by approximately PLN 20.9 million to approximately PLN 219.8 million in 2025. The decrease of approx. 8.7% compared to 2024 was mainly due to the decrease in sales prices.

Sales of meat and vegetable preparations decreased by approximately PLN 9.8 million in the period under review to approximately PLN 30.8 million. The decrease of approximately 24.1% (2025 vs. (2024) was due to a fall in the selling prices of food products, changes in the structure of the product range sold by the company, and sales being conducted directly by the subsidiary without the involvement of Makarony Polskie SA. During the period under review, sales of the So Food brand of ready-made meals in trays and bowls grew rapidly. These products have maintained a strong sales position in their category for another year in a row.

The segment in which negative dynamics of change were recorded is the processed fruit and vegetable segment. In this segment, the Company is not experiencing growth for another consecutive year, so options for further prospects for a presence in this segment are being analysed.

SALES REVENUE BY DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL

The structure of sales of products and goods by distribution channel is shown in the chart below:



In 2025, only two customers exceed the threshold of a 10% share of unit sales revenue (branded and private label products combined). These are Jeronimo Dystrybucja Polska with a share of approximately 38.1% and the Lidl Group with a share of approximately 16.8%. The Company is not formally related to the operators of these chains in any way, and the cooperation is based on partnership principles and is beneficial for Makarony Polskie SA.

Private label

The largest share of the Company's revenue (73.0%) was accounted for by the private label (PL) channel, offering products under private labels of domestic and foreign chains (including sales to a Lidl contractor operating within a single Group in Europe

PL (in PLN k)	2025	2024	y/y
Revenues from sales	189,932	205,823	-7,7%

In 2025, the decline in pasta sales in the private label segment was mainly due to a fall in market prices and a change in the way revenue is allocated to individual sales teams within the Company.

Modern trade, traditional trade and Horeca

Another significant source of income for the Company, accounting for approx. 17.5%, achieved on the domestic market, is the sale of products in the modern trade (MT), traditional trade (TT) and Horeca channels:

HN and HT (in PLN k)	2025	2024	y/y
Revenues from sales	45,498	59,160	-23,1%

The 23.1% year-on-year decline in sales through this channel is attributable to several factors: a fall in prices, the sale of part of the subsidiary's product range directly to customers, bypassing Makarony Polskie SA, and a change in the method of allocating revenue to individual sales teams within the Company.

In 2025, the Company aimed to further develop cooperation with existing customers and improve sales figures by acquiring additional sales volumes.

B2B and Institutions

B2B and Institutions accounted for approximately 1.3%, of the Company's total revenue:

B2B and Institutions (in PLN k)	2025	2024	y/y
Revenues from sales	3,344	4,171	- 19,8%

Sales in the B2B and Institutions distribution channel in 2025 amounted to approximately PLN 3.3 million and were significantly lower than the 2024 figure. This is due to the completion of institutional contracts, the postponement of new institutional tenders until 2026, and a change in the way revenue is allocated to individual sales teams within the Company.

Exports

Exports in the Company's total revenue for 2024 accounted for approximately 8.3 per cent:

Exports (in PLN k)	2025	2024	y/y
Revenues from sales	21,549	20,800	+3,6%

The company's export strategy focuses on establishing partnerships with major retail chains - directly, as well as through distributors and official importers.

The increase in exports in 2025 by approx. 3.6% year-on-year was related to the increase in sales of premium products to foreign customers. The growth occurred despite unfavourable market conditions, such as a general decline in global food prices, increased competition and the growing strength of the Polish currency, which reduced the price attractiveness of Polish products for foreign customers.

Throughout 2025, export sales were mainly developed in the European Union countries. New product items were introduced to both existing and new customers and business partners.

Note 2

Basic information about operating segments:

For the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2025	Pasta	Meat and vegetable preserves	Vegetable and fruit preserves	Other	Segments in total
Segments revenues in total	**219,782**	**30,782**	**5,632**	**4,127**	**260,323**
Sales to external customers	**219,782**	**30,782**	**5,632**	**4,127**	**260,323**
Sales between segments	0	0	0	0	0
Segment costs	164,755	28,574	5,506	1,964	200,799
Segment profits or losses	**55,027**	**2,208**	**126**	**2,163**	**59,524**
Costs of sales	0	0	0	0	- 34,657
Administrative costs	0	0	0	0	- 10,085
Other revenues	0	0	0	0	4,626
Other costs	0	0	0	0	- 1,182
Financial incomes	0	0	0	0	3,898
Financial costs	0	0	0	0	- 1,063
Elimination of profit loss between segments	0	0	0	0	0
Other profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned sums	0	0	0	0	0
Gross profit/loss from continued operations	0	0	0	0	21,061

For the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2024	Pasta	Meat and vegetable preserves	Vegetable and fruit preserves	Other	Segments in total
Segments revenues in total	**240,637**	**40,579**	**6,096**	**2,642**	**289,954**
Sales to external customers	**240,637**	**40,579**	**6,096**	**2,642**	**289,954**
Sales between segments	0	0	0	0	0
Segment costs	168,272	38,001	5,927	1,416	213,616
Segment profits or losses	**72,365**	**2,578**	**169**	**1,226**	**76,338**
Costs of sales	0	0	0	0	- 34,304
Administrative costs	0	0	0	0	- 9,631
Other revenues	0	0	0	0	3,492
Other costs	0	0	0	0	- 3,574
Financial incomes	0	0	0	0	1,433
Financial costs	0	0	0	0	- 1,350
Elimination of profit loss between segments	0	0	0	0	0
Other profit or loss	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned sums	0	0	0	0	0
Gross profit/loss from continued operations	0	0	0	0	32,404

The Company has applied IFRS 8 "Operating Segments". In accordance with the requirements of IFRS 8, operating segments should be identified based on internal reports on these elements, which are regularly verified by persons deciding on the allocation of resources to a given segment and assessing its financial results. In terms of assets and liabilities, the main bodies responsible for making operational decisions do not analyze data cross-sectioned into operating segments.

Customers whose share of sales revenue exceeds 10% generate revenue in the pasta segment and the meat and vegetable products segment.

Information regarding customers whose share of sales revenue exceeds 10% is provided in Note 1.

Note 3
Employee benefit costs andoperating costs by nature

Employee benefit costs	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Salary costs	30,290	28,245
Social security costs	5,518	4,918
Other employee benefits costs, including:	1,086	2,170
- termination benefit costs	25	10
- pension costs	95	93
- costs of allowances for leave not taken	260	215
- other benefits	706	1,852
Total	**36,894**	**35,333**

Employee benefits fall into the following categories:

– short-term benefits, which include salaries and wages, social security contributions, compensated absences and non-cash benefits. Short-term benefit costs are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an ongoing basis in the period to which they relate. At the end of the reporting period, the remaining expected undiscounted value of short-term benefits for the financial period is recognised by the Company as an element of accrued expenses;,

– post-employment benefits - under this type of benefits, the Company pays severance payments to employees.

A provision is made for future severance payments. This provision is reviewed periodically by an independent actuary using the provisions of IFRS.

In 2025, the Company recognised an inventory write-down of PLN 115,881 thousand as an expense for the period, compared with PLN 119,475 thousand in the corresponding period of 2024.

Operating expenses by nature	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Depreciation	13,351	12,784
Consumption of materials and energy	115,881	119,475
Costs of external services	33,142	33,502
Taxes and fees	1,357	1,524
Salaries	30,670	28,564
Employee benefits	6,224	6,770

Other costs	5,501	5,459
Value of goods and materials sold	39,221	48,683
Total	**245,347**	**256,761**

Note 4

Costs of sales

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Depreciation	1,958	1,816
Consumption of materials and energy	630	557
Costs of external services	20,219	20,278
Taxes and fees	387	613
Salaries	5,539	5,167
Employee benefits	1,199	1,242
Other costs	4,725	4,631
Total	**34,657**	**34,304**

Note 5

Administrative costs

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Depreciation	469	345
Consumption of materials and energy	118	125
Costs of external services	2,340	1,914
Taxes and fees	226	203
Salaries	5,439	5,290
Employee benefits	783	942
Other costs	709	812
Total	**10,084**	**9,631**

Note 6
Other income

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
State subsidies	2,206	2,203
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	1,399	279
Reversal of impairment losses on receivables	73	0
Reversal of impairment losses on inventory	840	829
Compensation and complaints	29	22
Sale of scrap and waste	12	34
Refund of court and bailiff fees	13	1
Reimbursement of surplus - of social security contributions	1	1
Surplus inventories	1	69
Contractual penalties	18	45
Leasing liabilities	16	0
Total	18	9
Total	**4,626**	**3,492**

Other operational revenues include revenues and profits not directly related to the Company's operating activities. This category includes received subsidies, profits from the sale of tangible fixed assets, received contractual penalties, compensations related to the reimbursement of court costs, overpaid tax liabilities, except for corporate income tax, and received compensations for losses in the companies' property covered by insurance.

Other income also includes reversals of impairment losses on receivables and inventories and impairment losses on fixed assets, as well as inventory surpluses in current assets and the valuation of investment property at fair value.

In 2025, the Company reversed inventory write-downs amounting to PLN 840k and reversed receivables write-downs amounting to PLN 73k.

Note 7
Other costs

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Loss from sale of fixed tangible assets	0	0
Donations	69	95
Penalties and fines	57	66
Shortages in current assets	5	9
Advertising sponsorship	254	216
Costs of court and bailiff proceedings	0	5
Disposal of fixed assets	284	0
Liquidation of damaged and expired inventories	194	254
Write-downs of inventories	86	1,288
Written off receivables - written off non-collectable	3	1
The transfer of infrastructure free of charge	214	0
R&D costs	0	1,445
Written-off invesment expenditure	0	190
Total	16	5
Total	**1,182**	**3,574**

Other operational costs include costs and losses not directly related to the Company's operating activities. This category includes losses on the sale of tangible fixed assets, donations made in kind and in cash to other entities, including public benefit entities, and the effects resulting from concluded commercial agreements, guarantees and sureties granted to other entities.

Other expenses also include, among other things, the costs of write-downs of receivables and inventories, and impairment losses on fixed assets, and non-collectable shortages in current assets.

In 2025, the Company recognised inventory write-downs in the amount of PLN 86 k.

Note 8
Financial income

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Interest income, including:	1,855	1,356
- interest on bank deposits	1,487	1,354
- interest on receivables	368	2
Other financial income	2,043	77
- dividends and share in profits	2,000	0
- profits on exchange differences	43	77
- other	0	0
Total	**3,898**	**1,433**

Financial income includes income from dividends received, guarantees, interest from investment and investment activities in various forms of financial instruments. Financial activities also include foreign exchange profits.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Stoczek Natura Sp. z o.o., by Resolution No. 3 of 30 June 2025, decided to distribute the net profit for the year 2024, allocating a portion of the profit amounting to PLN 2 million for the payment of a dividend to the Company's sole shareholder, namely Makarony Polskie SA.

Note 9
Financial costs

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Interest costs, including those relating to:	908	1,154
- bank loans	425	630
- factoring and leasing	110	176
- leasing IFRS -16	371	345
- interest on liabilities	0	1
- budget interest	1	2
Other financial costs, including:	155	196
- bank and factoring fees and commissions	155	196
- other	0	0
Total	**1,063**	**1,350**

Costs from the use of external financing, interest payable under finance leases to which the Company is a party and other financial costs are classified as finance costs. Also included in financing activities are foreign exchange losses and write-downs of investment properties.

Note 10
Income tax

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Current income tax	4,326	7,169
Deffered income tax	- 681	- 915
Tax charge/recognition shown in the statement of comprehensive income, including:	3,645	6,254
- Attributable to continuing operations	3,645	6,264

Reconciliation of income tax on profit before tax with the income tax reported in the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations	21,061	32,404
Profit/loss before tax from discontinued operations	0	0
Financial result before tax	21,061	32,404
Tax rate (%)	19	19
- tax expenses not constituting balance sheet expenses (-)	- 2,648	- 2,671
balance sheet costs not included in tax costs (+)	9,511	11,219
- income not constituting tax revenue (-)	- 4,657	- 2,584
- tax revenue not constituting balance sheet revenue (+)	- 500	- 576
- subsidies received	0	0
Company's tax base/tax loss	22,767	37,792
Deductions from income :		
- donation	0	62
Company's taxable income	22,767	37,730
Income tax recognised in the statement of comprehensive income - current portion	4,326	7,169

Note 11
Deferred income tax

	Statement of financial position as at 31.12.2025	Statement of financial position as at 31.12.2024	Statement of comprehensive income for the period 01.01 to 31.12.2025	Statement of comprehensive income for the period 01.01 to 31.12.2024
Provision for deferred income tax				
- difference between the carrying amount and the tax base of fixed assets acquired through a business combination	0	0	0	- 2,560
- the difference between the net carrying amount and the tax base of fixed assets	3,023	3,845	- 822	1,706
- exchange rate differences	3	11	- 8	3
- difference between the lease liability and the net value of fixed assets	224	182	42	78
- promotional discount on purchases after the balance sheet date	0	37	- 37	37
Gross provision for deferred income tax	**3,250**	**4,075**	**- 825**	**- 736**
Assets for deferred income tax				
- remuneration paid after the balance sheet date	8	11	- 3	- 3
Social Security Institution premiums	2	2	0	0
- pension benefits and similar	572	547	25	47
- interest on financial liabilities - loans	1	1	0	0
- exchange rate differences	9	3	6	- 3
- lease agreement - IFRS-16	15	14	1	12
- retro discounts	91	95	- 4	- 15
- inventory write-down	102	245	- 143	87
- provisions for salaries	112	141	- 29	12
- provision for sales costs	9	6	3	6
- PSI decision costs	36	36	0	36
Deferred tax assets recognised in the statement of financial position	**957**	**1,101**	**- 144**	**179**
Deferred tax assets recognised in the statement of financial position	**- 2,293**	**- 2,974**	**- 681**	**- 915**

The current tax burden is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax regulations. The application of these regulations differentiates the tax profit (loss) from the accounting net profit (loss), in connection with the exclusion of non-taxable revenues and costs that are not tax deductible costs and items of costs and revenues that will never be subject to taxation. Tax burdens are calculated based on the tax rates applicable in a given financial year - currently 19%.

In terms of income tax, the Company is subject to general regulations in this area. The Company is not part of a tax group, as well as does not operate in a special economic zone, which would differentiate the rules for determining tax charges in relation to general provisions in this respect.

Note 12

Data regarding the financial result and shares that were used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Net profit/loss per share	1.60	2.37
Book value per one share in PLN	15.27	14.46

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Net profit/loss from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of the parent company	17,416	26,150
Profit/loss on discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of the parent company	0	0
Net profit/loss attributable to shareholders of the parent company	17,416	26,150
Net profit/loss attributable to ordinary shareholders applied to calculate diluted profit/loss per share	not applicable	not applicable

	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31/12/2024
Weighted average number of issued ordinary shares applied to calculate basic earnings/loss per share*	10,918 422	11,033 043
Impact of dilution	not applicable	not applicable
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares applied to calculate diluted profit/loss per share	not applicable	not applicable

* Number of shares minus the number of equity shares bought and held by the Company.

Net profit falling per one share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period falling to normal shareholder of the company by average weighed number of issued common shares present in the period.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent company (net of interest on redeemable preference shares convertible into ordinary shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period (adjusted for the effect of diluting options). and diluting redeemable preferred shares convertible into ordinary shares). There were no dilutive factors to the company's share capital in 2025 or up to the date of this report.

Book value per share is the quotient of equity by the number of shares at a given balance sheet date.

Note 13
Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the period	01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025	01.01.2024- 31.12.2024
Change in long-term and short-term receivables as shown in the balance sheet – CF	**1,609**	**4,701**
- change in the balance of long-term receivables	- 4,428	0
- change in the balance of short-term trade receivables	2,996	2,877
- change in the balance of short-term tax receivables	- 254	1,684
- change in the balance of other current receivables	-5,415	45
- adjustment (reclassification) of proceeds from the sale of tangible fixed assets – payment spread over instalments	4,800	0
- adjustment (reclassification) of other receivables relating to capital expenditure incurred	3,910	95
Change in liabilities and other assets and liabilities except for loans and borrowings - CF	**- 3,780**	**615**
- change in other long-term assets arising from the balance sheet	- 12	- 16
- change in other short -term assets arising from the balance sheet	- 69	57
- change in long-term revenue deferred income resulting from the balance sheet	- 2,077	- 2,207
- change in short-term revenue deferred income resulting from the balance sheet	- 129	-71
- change in other short-term liabilities arising from the balance sheet	- 1,614	2,968
- adjustment (transfer) of unpaid obligations relating to capital expenditure	- 168	288

- adjustment paid(transfer) investment liabilities	289	- 404
Change in financial liabilities	**- 4,259**	**- 2,682**
- changes in the status of loans and credits	- 3,116	- 3,014
- change in other financial liabilities – leases	- 1,143	332
Other adjustments - CF	**- 483**	**190**
- disposal of fixed assets	- 269	0
- the transfer of infrastructure free of charge	- 214	0
- write-off of fixed assets under construction	0	190

Notes to the statement of financial position

Note 14 Tangible fixed assets

The following tables illustrate changes in property, plant and equipment and rights of use of assets measured in accordance with IFRS 16

Gross tangible fixed assets	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Land, buildings, structures	57,378	54,242
Machinery and equipment	107,144	104,396
Means of transport,	5,683	5,573
Fixed assets under construction	6,207	3,805
Total	15,871	15,839
Gross in total	**193,283**	**183,855**

Depreciation and impairment losses	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Land, buildings, structures	15,730	13,213
Machinery and equipment	79,129	70,970
Means of transport,	2,782	2,118
Total	7,062	5,863
Depreciation value at the end of the period	**104,703**	**92,164**
Net value at the end of the period	**87,580**	**91,691**

Changes in fixed assets

For the period from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

	Land, buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transport,	Fixed assets under construction	Other	In total
Gross value at the beginning of the period	**54,242**	**104,396**	**5,573**	**3,805**	**15,839**	**183,855**
Increases	3,582	2,773	268	8,129	70	14,822
- purchase	2,237	2,773	268	8,129	70	13,477
- other	1,345	0	0	0	0	1,345
Decreases	446	24	158	5,727	39	6,394
- sales	0	0	99	0	0	99
- other	446	24	59	5,727	39	6,295
Gross value at the end of the period	**57,378**	**107,145**	**5,683**	**6,207**	**15,870**	**192,283**
Depreciation value at the beginning of the period	13,213	70,970	2,118	0	5,863	92,164
Increases	2,711	8,189	822	0	1,237	12,959
Decreases	195	29	158	0	38	420
- other	195	29	158	0	38	420
Depreciation value at the end of the period	15,729	79,130	2,782	0	7,062	104,703
Value including depreciation and impairment losses at the end of the period	15,729	79,130	2,782	0	7,062	104,703
Net value at the end of the period	**41,649**	**28,015**	**2,901**	**6,207**	**8,808**	**87,580**

For the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

	Land, buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transport,	Fixed assets under construction	Other	In total
Gross value at the beginning of the period	**59,326**	**101,854**	**3,546**	**4,345**	**15,645**	**184,716**
Increases	3,232	3,089	3,360	7,088	292	17,061
- purchase	2,573	3,089	1,159	7,088	292	14,201
- other	659	0	2,201	0	0	2,860
Decreases	8,317	547	1,333	7,628	97	17,922
- sales	0	5	1,248	0	0	1,253

- shift, reclassification	8,317	457	85	0	81	8,940
- other	0	86	0	7,628	16	7,729
Gross value at the end of the period	**54,242**	**104,396**	**5,573**	**3,805**	**15,839**	**183,855**
Depreciation value at the beginning of the period	14,224	63,361	2,765	0	4,722	85,072
Increases	2,553	8,037	680	0	1,226	12,496
Decreases	3,564	428	1,327	0	85	5,404
- shift, reclassification	3,564	337	85	0	70	4,056
- other	0	91	1,242	0	15	1,348
Depreciation value at the end of the period	13,213	70,970	2,118	0	5,863	92,164
Value including depreciation and impairment losses at the end of the period	13,213	70,970	2,118	0	5,863	92,164
Net value at the end of the period	**41,029**	**33,426**	**3,455**	**3,805**	**9,976**	**91,691**

Impairment losses are included in other expense items in the statement of comprehensive income. The Company did not write down property, plant and equipment in 2025. At the same time, the Company reviewed the useful life of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2025.

Fixed assets under construction are presented in the financial statements at cost less recognised impairment losses.

The production cost includes fees and, for the relevant assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with IAS 23. Capitalised borrowing costs recognised under assets under construction in 2025 amounted to PLN 17k (interest and commission costs). The Company estimates borrowing costs in accordance with the effective interest rate for the relevant financial liability (loan).

As at 31 December 2025, the Company holds property, plant and equipment recognised in accordance with IAS 16, which have been entered in the asset register and are depreciated on a straight-line basis in accordance with the following contracts:

- ✓ **perpetual usufruct right to land**

  The gross value of the perpetual usufruct right to land is PLN 1,197 k, with accumulated depreciation of PLN 99 k.

  In 2025, the Company calculated and recognised the cost of accrued depreciation in the amount of PLN 18 k in operating expenses. The amount of interest accrued and recognised in 2025 as a finance cost was PLN 52 k.

- ✓ **Lease of warehouse space**

  The gross value of the lease of the space is PLN 8,174k , with accumulated depreciation of PLN 3,837k.

  In 2025, the Company calculated and recognised the cost of accrued depreciation in the amount of PLN 1,536 k in operating expenses. The amount of interest accrued and recognised in 2025 as a finance cost was PLN 319 k.

  In 2025, two warehouse lease agreements were entered into for a value of PLN 1,229k, and there was an increase in the value of fixed assets under IAS 16 – rent indexation in accordance with the provisions of the agreements, amounting to PLN 116 k.

  The total amount of increases in 2025 amounted to PLN 1,345 k.

- ✓ **finance leases**

  The gross value of finance leases amounts to PLN 3,533 k , with depreciation of PLN 1,332k.

  In 2025, the Company calculated and recognised the cost of accrued depreciation in the amount of PLN 575 k in operating expenses. The amount of interest accrued and recognised in 2025 as a finance cost was PLN 110 k.

The net value of all property, plant and equipment recognised in accordance with IAS 16 as at 31 December 2025 was PLN 7,636 k.

The Company estimates the value of liabilities arising from signed agreements for the supply of fixed assets and construction works at PLN 26,500 thousand as at 31 December 2025.

Mortgages established or in the process of being established on the property of the Company

Property	As at 31.12.2025	Creditor's name	Liability title	Company's liability
Property in Rzeszów KW nr RZ1Z/00076860/5	PLN 7,500 k*	Santander Bank Polska SA	mortgage	Overdraft agreement in the amount of. PLN 5,000 thousand concluded by Makarony Polskie SA
Property in Rzeszów KW nr RZ1Z/00076860/5	PLN 686 k	Santander Bank Polska SA	mortgage	Bank guarantee mandate agreement in the amount of PLN 457 thousand concluded by Makarony Polskie SA.
Property in Częstochowa KW No CZ1C/00111425/8	PLN 13,500 k	BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA	mortgage	Overdraft agreement in the amount of. PLN 7,000 k concluded by Makarony Polskie SA
				Guarantee agreement amounting to PLN

				2,000 thousand concluded by Makarony Polskie SA
Property in Korpele KW nr OL1S/00032815/5, KW nr OL1S/00039349/6, KW nr OL1S/00044965/8,	PLN 18,000 k	Santander Bank Polska SA	joint contractual mortgage	Investment loan agreement in the amount of PLN 12,000 thousand concluded by Makarony Polskie SA
Property in Stoczek Łukowski KW nr LU1U/00022979/2	PLN 13,800 k	BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA	mortgage	Multi-purpose credit line agreement in the amount of PLN 9,200 k concluded by Stoczek Natura Sp. z o.o.

*After the balance sheet date, Makarony Polskie SA entered into a guarantee facility agreement with Santander Bank Polska SA for an amount of PLN 3,000 k, as a result of which the value of the mortgage on the property in Rzeszów, Land and Mortgage Register No. RZ1Z/00076860/5, will be increased from PLN 7,500 k to PLN 12,000 k.

Note 15
Other intangible assets

Changes in intangible assets
For the period from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

	Brand value	Other intangible assets			In total
		Patents, trademarks, development work	Computer software	Other	
Gross value at the beginning of the period	**4,909**	**700**	**1,454**	**924**	**7,987**
Increases	0	0	167	0	167
- purchase	0	0	167	0	167
- other	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Gross value at the end of the period	**4,909**	**700**	**1,621**	**924**	**8,154**
Depreciation value at the beginning of the period	0	272	1,122	681	2,075
Increases	0	214	124	55	393
Decreases	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation value at the end of the period	0	486	1,246	736	2,468
Net value at the end of the period	**4,909**	**214**	**375**	**188**	**5,686**
Impairment loss at the beginning of the period	3,928	0	0	0	3,928
Impairment loss at the end of the period	3,928	0	0	0	3,928
Net value at the end of the period	**981**	**214**	**375**	**188**	**1,758**

Changes in intangible assets
For the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

	Brand value	Other intangible assets			
		Patents, trademarks, development work	Computer software	Other	In total
Gross value at the beginning of the period	**4,909**	**569**	**1,130**	**924**	**7,533**
Increases	0	130	324	0	454
- purchase	0	130	324	0	454
- other	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Gross value at the end of the period	**4,909**	**700**	**1,454**	**924**	**7,987**
Depreciation value at the beginning of the period	0	97	1,064	627	1,788
Increases	0	175	58	54	287
Decreases	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation value at the end of the period	0	272	1,122	681	2,075
Net value at the end of the period	**4,909**	**428**	**332**	**243**	**5,912**
Impairment loss at the beginning of the period	3,928	0	0	0	3,928
Impairment loss at the end of the period	3,928	0	0	0	3,928
Net value at the end of the period	**981**	**428**	**332**	**243**	**1,984**

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is provided on a straight-line basis at amortisation rates reflecting their expected useful lives.

Summary of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives
As at 31 December 2025

	Valuation at cost	Allowance for permanent impairment at BO	Impairment loss recognised	Carrying amount at end of period
Abak brand	4,909	3,928	0	981
IN TOTAL	**4,909**	**3,928**	**0**	**981**

The Company does not amortise intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. These are tested annually for impairment and analysed to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been in use for a finite period of time.

Mandatory impairment tests of brand 'goodwill' were carried out at the end of 2025.

The impairment tests of the brands have been carried out using an income-based valuation method discounting future hypothetical royalties to present value with the following assumptions:

- 5-year forecast period (2026-2030),
- one scenario – realistic,
- financial projections based on historical data,
- the discount rate was set at a constant WACC of - 7%, the discount factor was calculated using the chain-linked method,
- growth rate after the forecasting period - 0%,
- risk-free rate (yield on 10-year government bonds as at 31 December 2025) constant over the forecast period at - 5.15%,
- post-tax cost of debt - constant over the forecast period at - 5.06%,
- share of debt in total equity and debt - constant over the forecast period at - 26%,

The tests carried out showed no need for impairment losses on the Abak brand.

Note 16
Long-term financial assets

Other long-term financial assets	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Shares in Stoczek Natura Sp. z o.o.	28,578	28,578
Shares in MP Trade Sp. z. o. o.	1,502	1,502
Total long-term financial assets	30,080	30,080

As at 31 December 2025, the Company carried out an impairment test on its investments in subsidiaries. Following this test, the Company did not identify any indications of potential impairment.

Note 17
Inventory

As at 31 December 2025

	Valuation at cost	Impairment loss on BO	Impairment loss - established	Impairment loss reversed	Inventory carrying amount at end of period
Materials	4,847	336	86	0	4,425
Auxiliary materials	1,363	0	0	0	1,363
Products being produced	80	0	0	0	80

Finished products	12,210	952	0	838	12,096
Goods	3,077	0	0	0	3,077
IN TOTAL	**21,577**	**1,288**	**86**	**838**	**21,041**

As at 31 December 2024

	Valuation at cost	Impairment loss on BO	Impairment loss - established	Impairment loss reversed	Inventory carrying amount at end of period
Materials	4,219	423	336	423	3,883
Auxiliary materials	861	0	0	0	861
Products being produced	17	0	0	0	17
Finished products	12,501	406	952	406	11,549
Goods	524	0	0	0	524
IN TOTAL	**18,122**	**829**	**1,288**	**829**	**16,834**

Due to the current rotation of inventories, the Company plans to use up all inventories that are a component of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025 in the amount of PLN 21,041 k in 2026. Impairment losses on current assets (inventories) are recognised when an item is deemed to be non-transferable, undergoes physical deterioration, the useful life in the case of finished goods and raw materials makes it impossible to sell or use and when the cost of production exceeds its market price.

In 2025, there were indications of a partial write-down of inventories in the amount of PLN 86 k.

Write-downs on inventories recognised in 2024 were utilised in 2025 as part of a clearance sale of products requiring rapid turnover.

Note 18
Receivables

Long-term receivables

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other receivables: from other enities	4,428	0
- long-term part	4,428	0
Total gross value of receivables	4,428	0
Impairment losses at the beginning of the period	0	0

Recognition of impairment losses in the period	0	0
Reversal of impairment loss during the period	0	0
Impairment losses at the end of the period	0	0
Net receivables	4,428	0

On 28 February 2025, the Company sold movable and immovable property located in Płock. According to the notarial deed, the outstanding amount payable as at 31 December 2025 was PLN 5,904k of which PLN 1,476k is due by 30 September 2026 and PLN 4,428k by 30 September 2027, resulting in the item 'other long-term receivables' in the consolidated statement of financial position for 2025.

Short-term receivables

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Trade receivables from other entities:	28,605	31,741
- short-term part	28,605	31,741
Receivables from subsidiaries, including:	316	172
- from deliveries and services	316	172
- short-term part	316	172
Pre-payments:	0	0
- short-term part	0	0
Other receivables: from subsidiaries	0	0
- Dividend	0	0
Other receivables: from other enities	12,544	4,237
- short-term part	12,544	4,237
Total gross value of receivables	41,465	36,150
Impairment losses at the beginning of the period	73	204
Recognition of impairment losses in the period	3	0
Reversal of impairment loss during the period	73	131
Impairment losses at the end of the period	3	73
Net receivables	41,462	36,077

Impairment loss on receivables value

2025	Balance at the beginning of the period	Creation	Use and release	As at the end of the period
Impairment loss on receivables value	73	3	73	3

2024	Balance at the beginning of the period	Creation	Use and release	As at the end of the period
Impairment loss on receivables value	204	0	131	73

At each balance sheet date, the Company analyses and estimates allowances for all receivables. The Company creates an allowance for the following receivables:

- debtors placed in bankruptcy, liquidation or restructuring,
- disputed by the debtor,
- claimed in court,
- past due or not past due with a high probability of non-collection, in cases justified by the type of business or customer structure.

In addition, allowances for receivables are also made for items whose maturity at the balance sheet date exceeded 365 days.

For the above receivables, whose debtor is in bankruptcy, liquidation and with a high risk of insolvency, a write-down of 100% of the receivables is created. If payment is likely, the Company writes down 50% of the value of the receivables.

With regard to the nominal value of the receivables, the created write-down is recognised under other operating expenses.

The Company estimates expected credit losses based on historical data of receivables for each group of debtors from previous reporting periods.

Other long-term receivables	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Receivable arising from the sale of property	4,428	0
Total other gross receivables	4,428	0
Impairment loss on receivables value	0	0
Other net receivables	4,428	0

Other short-term receivables: from other entities	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Current VAT tax	2,993	2,739
Deferred VAT tax	1,068	955
Corporate income tax	2,711	0
Security deposits paid	71	51
Pre-payments	4,176	4060
Receivable arising from the sale of property	1,476	0
Total	49	86
Other gross receivables	**12,544**	**4,237**
Impairment loss on receivables value	0	73
Other net receivables	**12,544**	**4,164**

Gross receivables currency structure

Gross long-term receivables	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- in Polish currency	4,428	0
- in foreign currencies	0	0
Gross short-term receivables	4,428	0

Gross short-term receivables	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- in Polish currency	37,009	34,567
- in foreign currencies	4,456	1,583
a) unit/currency EUR	843	370
(in PLN)	3,562	1,583
a) unit/currency USD	239	0
(in PLN)	861	0
a) unit/currency GBP	7	0
(in PLN)	33	0
Gross short-term receivables	**41,465**	**36,150**

Trade receivables (gross)

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1) current in total	27,630	30,378
2) overdue in total	1,294	1,535
a) up to one month	1,175	1,398
b) between 1 and 3 months	115	134

c) between 3 and 6 months	1	3
d) between 6 months and 1 year	0	0
e) more than one year	3	131
Total trade receivables (gross)	**28,924**	**31,913**
Impairment losses on trade receivables	3	0
Net trade receivables 32,589	**28,921**	**31,913**

Trade receivables consist of amounts owed in respect of trade transactions from a large number of customers, dispersed across different industries and geographical areas.

The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk to any single contractors or group of contractors with similar characteristics. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and typically have a payment term of 45 to 90 days. The Company has an appropriate policy to make deferred payment sales only to verified customers. Transactions with other customers, including most foreign counterparties, are covered by receivables insurance. As a result, in the opinion of the management, there is no significant credit risk above the level determined by the bad debt provision specific to trade receivables in the Company

Note 19
Corporate income tax receivables

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Corporate income tax receivables	2,711	0

Note 20
Financial assets

The Company classifies financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- ✓ measured at amortised cost, which include:
  - trade and other receivables,
  - cash and cash equivalents,
  - bonds

Financial assets	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Valued at amortised cost	83,529	87,006
Valued at fair value through other comprehensive income.	0	0
Valued at fair value through profit or loss,	0	0
Total financial assets	**83,529**	**87,006**
Reported in the statement of financial position as:		
Trade and other receivables	43,179	36,077
Cash and cash equivalents	28,952	50,929
Bonds	10,000	0
Letter of Credit	1,398	0
Other financial assets	0	0
Total financial assets	**83,529**	**87,006**

Short-term financial assets

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Short-term financial assets:	11,398	0
- bonds	10,000	0
- Letter of Credit	1,398	0
Total short-term financial assets	11,398	0

During the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA acquired 10,000 Series I25 bonds with a total nominal value of PLN 10 million, issued by Santander Factoring Sp. z o.o. The redemption date has been set for 23 June 2026. The company intends to hold the bonds until their maturity date.

On 25 July 2025, a letter of credit agreement was concluded with Santander Bank Polska S.A. to secure a contract for the purchase of machinery and equipment in the amount of approximately USD 627k, which is equivalent to approximately PLN 2,275k The letter of credit has been partially drawn down and, as at 31/12/2025, an amount of USD 388k remains. which is equivalent to approximately PLN 1,398k As the term of the agreement exceeds three months, the Company has reclassified the letter of credit to short-term financial assets.

As at 31 December 2025, short-term financial assets were measured at amortised cost.

Note 21
Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Cash at bank and in hand including	28,952	50,929
- cash held in bank deposits	20,000	47,000
In total, including:	28,952	50,929
- Cash at bank and in hand assigned to the discontinued activities	not applicable	not applicable

The value of cash and cash equivalents reflects their amount as reported in the statement of cash flows. The fair value of these funds corresponds to their value in the statement of financial position.

Cash at the bank bears interest at variable rates, which depend on the interest rate on one-day bank deposits. Short-term deposits are made for various periods ranging from one day to one month, depending on the Company's current cash requirements, and bear interest at the interest rates set for them.. As of 31 December 2025, the value of deposits amounted to PLN 20k.

Note 22 Other assets

Other assets	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- long-term part	34	22
- short-term part	389	320

Non-current accruals as at 31 December 2025 of PLN 34k include paid subscriptions and property insurance.

Short-term accruals

Short-term accruals	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- insurance	223	212
- paid subscriptions	135	71
- membership	18	30
- other	13	7
Total	**389**	**320**

Long-term accruals

Long-term accruals	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- subscriptions	33	22
- other	1	0
Total	**34**	**22**

Note 23
Assets and related liabilities classified as held for sale

As at 31 December 2024, Makarony Polskie was in negotiations regarding the sale of a property located in Płock. The sale was finalised on 28 February 2025.

In view of the above, in accordance with IFRS 5, as at 31 December 2024, the Company reclassified its property, plant and equipment as assets held for sale. The reclassification concerned the following groups: land and buildings in the amount of PLN 4,753 thousand, machinery and equipment in the amount of PLN 120 thousand, other equipment in the amount of PLN 11 thousand. Machinery and equipment as well as other equipment were sold on 28 February 2025 based on additional subsequent arrangements between the seller and buyer after the balance sheet date.

As at 31 December 2025, the asset held for sale had been disposed of, and as at 31 December 2025, the Company held no assets classified as held for sale.

Value of fixed assets classified as held for sale

For the period from 01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025

	Land, buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transport,	Other	In total
Gross value at the beginning of the period	8,317	457	85	81	8,940
Reductions – disposals	8,317	457	85	81	8,940
Gross value at the end of the period	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation value at the beginning of the period	3,564	337	85	70	4,056
Decreases	3,564	337	85	70	4,056
Depreciation value at the end of the period	0	0	0	0	0
Net value at the end of the period	0	0	0	0	0

For the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

	Land, buildings	Machinery and equipment	Means of transport,	Other	In total
Gross value	8,317	457	85	81	8,940
Redemption	3,564	337	85	70	4,056
Net value	4,753	120	0	11	4,884

Liabilities related to non-current assets held for sale - liabilities arising from IFRS 16 for perpetual usufruct fees.

	as at 31.12.2025	as at 31.12.2024
lease liabilities related to assets held for sale - PWUG	0	229
Total	**0**	**229**

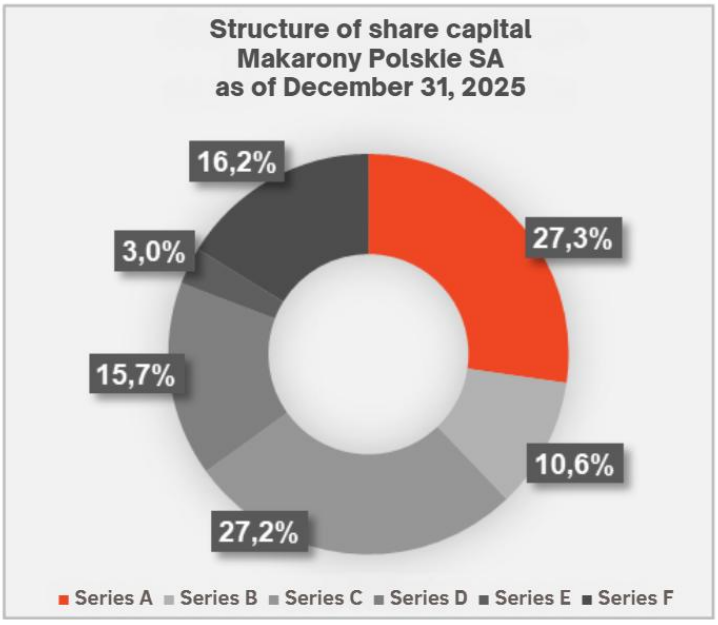
Note 24 Share capital

Share Capital of Makarony Polskie SA,

- amount of share capital PLN 33,120,213
- total number of shares 11,040,071 shares,
- total number of votes at the General Meeting 11,040,071 votes.

Structure of the Company's share capital:

- 3 013 250 ordinary bearer shares of A series,
- 1 169 750 ordinary bearer shares of B series,
- 3 000 000 ordinary bearer shares of C series,
- 1,735,821 ordinary bearer shares of D series,
- 331 250 ordinary bearer shares of E series.
- 1,790 000 ordinary bearer shares of F series.



The Company's shares are ordinary bearer shares listed on the regulated market operated by the Warsaw Stock Exchange. The company has not issued any securities that grant special controlling rights to any of its shareholders.

as at 31 December 2025

	Type of share	Type of privilege	Number of shares in units	Nominal value		Method of capital coverage	Date of registration	Right to dividend (from)
				1 share in PLN	series (issue) in PLN k			
Series A	bearer shares	ordinary shares	3,013,250	3	9,040	cash contributions	05.07.2004	01.01.2004
Series B	bearer shares	ordinary shares	1,169,750	3	3,509	non-cash contributions	29.10.2004	01.01.2004
Series C	bearer shares	ordinary shares	3,000,000	3	9,000	cash contributions	18.04.2007	01.01.2007
Series D	bearer shares	ordinary shares	1,735,821	3	5,207	cash contributions	22.06.2007	01.01.2007
Series E	bearer shares	ordinary shares	331,250	3	994	cash contributions	11.02.2008	01.01.2008
Series F	bearer shares	ordinary shares	1,790,000	3	5,370	cash contributions	04.03.2022	01.01.2021
In total			**11,040 071**		**33,120**			

as at 31 December 2024

	Type of share	Type of privilege	Number of shares in units	Nominal value		Method of capital coverage	Date of registration	Right to dividend (from)
				1 share in PLN	series (issue) in PLN k			
Series A	bearer shares	ordinary shares	3,013,250	3	9,040	cash contributions	05.07.2004	01.01.2004
Series B	bearer shares	ordinary shares	1,169,750	3	3,509	non-cash contributions	29.10.2004	01.01.2004
Series C	bearer shares	ordinary shares	3,000,000	3	9,000	cash contributions	18.04.2007	01.01.2007
Series D	bearer shares	ordinary shares	1,735,821	3	5,207	cash contributions	22.06.2007	01.01.2007

Series E	bearer shares	ordinary shares	331,250	3	994	cash contributions	11.02.2008	01.01.2008
Series F	bearer shares	ordinary shares	1,790,000	3	5,370	cash contributions	04.03.2022	01.01.2021
In total			**11,040 071**		**33,120**			

Note 25

Supplementary capital, reserve capital and treasury shares

Supplementary capital	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
As at the beginning of the period	75,638	52,306
Changes in accounting policies	0	0
Opening balance after adjustments(restated)	75,638	52,306
- share capital issue costs	0	0
- Distribution of profit/loss coverage	17,974	36,332
- creation of supplementary capital	0	- 25,000
- release of reserve capital	0	12,000
- supplementary capital	93,612	75,638
Supplementary capital at the end of the period	93,612	75,638

Reserve capital	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
As at the beginning of the period	25,000	12,000
- creation of supplementary capital	0	25,000
- release of reserve capital	0	-12,000
Supplementary capital at the end of the period	25,000	25,000

Equity shares	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Equity shares at the end of period	- 2,717	- 1,020

In September 2024, the Makarony Polskie Company commenced the repurchase of equity shares carried out during trading sessions on the main market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange (Giełda Papierów Wartościowych w Warszawie SA), through Dom Maklerski Trigon SA. The total number of own shares acquired and held by the Company as at 31 December 2025 amounted to 139,572 shares, with a value of PLN 2,717,148.67.

Note 26

Result from previous years

Profit/loss from previous years	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
As at the beginning of the period	26,150	24,798
Error correction	0	0
Profit/loss from previous years at the beginning of the period	26,150	24,798
- decrease due to transfer to supplementary capital	- 17,974	- 16,518
- dividend payment	- 8,176	- 8,280
Profit/loss at the end of the period	**0**	**0**

Note 27

Information on loans, factoring and guarantees obtained

LONG- AND SHORT-TERM LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- long-term part	3,840	5,675
- short-term part	1,740	3,021
Total	**5,580**	**8,696**

The balance of loan and factoring agreements in effect as at 31 December 2025, for which Makarony Polskie SA was a party to the agreements, is presented in the tables below:

– Overdraft in Santander Bank Polska SA

Loan terms and conditions	31 December 2025
Loan contractual value	PLN 5,000 k
Loan period	18.10.2013 – 02.06.2025
Interest rate	WIBOR 1M + the bank's margin that does not differ from the standards applied by the bank
Loan balance	PLN 0 k
Repayment schedule	once on the liability maturity date
Loan collateral	– joint mortgage up to PLN 7,500,000 on the real estate properties designated in Land and Mortgage Register No. RZ1Z/00076860/5, together with the assignment of rights under the real estate insurance policy; – declaration on submission to enforcement made pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the form of a notarial deed.

During the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA concluded an annex to the overdraft facility agreement with Santander Bank Polska SA, which extends the repayment date of the liability from 2 June 2025 to 2 June 2027, adjusts the margin level to the current market conditions and cancels part of the loan collateral.
Following the end of the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA entered into an addendum to the overdraft facility agreement with Santander Bank Polska SA, which amends the amount of security in the form of a contractual mortgage to PLN 12,000 k together with the assignment of rights under the property insurance policy, this being joint security with the guarantee line agreement concluded with a limit of PLN 3,000 k

– Investment loan with Santander Bank Polska SA

During the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA utilised an investment loan in the amount of PLN 4,400 k. The loan was repaid in full, and consequently all obligations arising from the agreement between the Company and the Bank have lapsed.

– Investment loan with Santander Bank Polska SA

Loan terms and conditions	31 December 2025
Loan contractual value	PLN 12,000 k
Loan period	07.12.2021 – 31.03.2029
Interest rate	WIBOR 1M + the bank's margin that does not differ from the standards applied by the bank
Loan balance	PLN 5,568 k
Repayment schedule	The loan will be repaid in 82 monthly installments in the following amounts: 81 installments of PLN 144 k each and the last 82 equalizing installments in the amount of PLN 96 k each.
Loan collateral	– – a contractual joint mortgage up to the amount of PLN 18,000 k on the Koprele real estates: KW No. OL1S/00032815/5, KW No. OL1S/00039349/6, KW No. OL1S/00044965/8 together with the assignment of rights under the real estate insurance policy; – the Company's declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the form of a notarial deed..

Following the end of the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA entered into an amendment to the investment loan agreement with Santander Bank Polska SA, which standardises the provisions of the loan agreements.

– Overdraft in BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA

Loan terms and conditions	31 December 2025
Loan contractual value	PLN 7,000 k
Loan period	19.11.2021 - 03.11.2027
Interest rate	WIBOR 1M + the bank's margin that does not differ from the standards applied by the bank
Loan balance	PLN 0 k
Repayment schedule	once on the liability maturity date
Loan collateral	– contractual mortgage up to the amount of PLN 13,500 thousand on real estate in Częstochowa marked with KW no. CZ1C/00111425/8 together with assignment of rights from the real estate insurance policy, – blank bill of exchange issued by the Company together with a bill of exchange declaration, – declaration on submission to enforcement made pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the form of a notarial deed.

During the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA entered into an amendment to its overdraft facility agreement with BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA, which extends the repayment date from 3 November 2025 to 3 November 2027, adjusts the margin to current market conditions and changes the amount of security in the form of a contractual mortgage to PLN 13,500 k which is joint security with the guarantee facility agreement concluded with a limit of PLN 2,000k

– Factoring agreement (non-recourse) with Santander Factoring Sp. z o.o.

Terms of the agreement	31 December 2025
Contractual value	PLN 7,500 k
Duration	Agreement concluded for an indefinite period
Interest rate	WIBOR 1M + the bank's margin that does not differ from the standards applied by the bank
Factoring balance	PLN 0 k
Contract collateral	– irrevocable power of attorney to the account, – blank promissory note with a promissory note declaration

Following the end of the reporting period, Makarony Polskie SA entered into an amendment with Santander Factoring Sp. z o.o., which extends the term of the factoring facility from 31 January 2026 to 31 January 2027 and adjusts the margin to current market conditions.

Information on guarantees granted and received

During 2025, Makarony Polskie SA did not grant any sureties or use any sureties.

Note 28
Guarantees obtained and granted

During 2025, Makarony Polskie SA did not grant any guarantees.

The table below shows the guarantees in force at Makarony Polskie SA as at 31 December 2025:

Guarantor	Guarantee amount in PLN k	Validity of the guarantee	Subject of the guarantee	Collateral
Santander Bank Polska SA	457	until 31.03.2027	guarantee securing the Company's contractual obligations under the institutional contract concluded	– joint mortgage up to PLN 686,000 on the Company's real estate in Rzeszów (Land and Mortgage Register No. RZ1Z/00076860/5) together with the assignment of rights under the real estate insurance policy; – blank promissory note with promissory note declaration; – the Company's declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the form of a notarial deed.
Santander Bank Polska SA	312	by 20.03.2028	guarantee securing the Company's contractual obligations under the institutional contract concluded	– the Company's declaration of submission to enforcement pursuant to Article 777 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the form of a notarial deed.
Santander Bank Polska SA	1,390	until 31/12/2026	bid bond securing the bid bond in the tender for an institutional contract	– blank promissory note with promissory note declaration.
BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA	86	by 31.03.2029	guarantee securing the Company's contractual obligations under the institutional contract concluded	– contractual mortgage up to the amount of PLN 13,500 thousand on real estate in Częstochowa marked with KW no. CZ1C/00111425/8 together with assignment of rights from the real estate insurance policy, – blank bill of exchange issued by the company together with a bill of exchange declaration.

During 2025, Stoczek Natura Sp. z o.o. benefited from a guarantee in the amount of PLN 1,852 thousand granted by BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA, securing the contractual obligations of the subsidiary arising from the institutional contract it had concluded. The guarantee expired in the reporting period due to the beneficiary releasing the guarantee and returning the original document.

Note 29

Provisions for employee benefits and other provisions

2025	Balance at the beginning of the period	Creation	Use	Dissolution	As at the end of the period
For pension and similar benefits, including:	3,547	854	754	43	3,604
a) long-term	941	109	0	0	1,050
b) short-term	2,606	745	754	43	2,554
Other provisions, including: 0	692	50	67	43	632
a) provision for the audit of the financial statements 0	0	0	0	0	0
b) other	692	50	67	43	632
Total	**4,239**	**904**	**821**	**86**	**4,236**

2024	Balance at the beginning of the period	Creation	Use	Dissolution	As at the end of the period
For pension and similar benefits, including:	3,244	1,065	649	113	3,547
a) long-term	999	0	0	58	941
b) short-term	2,245	1,065	649	55	2,606
Other provisions, including: 0	652	110	66	4	692
a) provision for the audit of the financial statements 0	0	0	0	0	0
b) other	652	110	66	4	692
Total	**3,896**	**1,175**	**715**	**117**	**4,239**

The Company pays the retiring employees amounts of severance payments in the amount specified by the Labor Code and internal regulations. In relation to this, based on the assessment performed by actuary, creates a reserve for current amount of liabilities by virtue of severance payments.

The Company recognises a "provision" (recognised as an element of accrued expenses) for unused holidays that relate to periods prior to the balance sheet date but will be used in the future. The amount of the provision depends on the average monthly remuneration and the number of unused days of leave to which the employee is entitled at the balance sheet date.

Calculation of the provision has been made for people currently employed and does not apply to persons who will be accepted for future work. The right to retirement bonuses is available to every employee who has reached the retirement age. For persons who are already pensioners (who have received a severance payment), the provision is not created.

The value of the provision relating to changes in employment is approximately PLN 128 k, whilst the value of the provision relating to changes in assumptions, such as changes in demographic assumptions and financial assumptions, is approximately PLN 79 k.

Other provisions consist of provisions established for selling costs, penalties and compensation, and provisions for service costs.

Provisions created for bonuses arising from the provisions of employment contracts and civil law contracts were utilised in the first quarter of 2026, and the remaining provisions for remuneration will be utilised in the second half of 2026.

The value of the provision for holiday pay as at 31 December 2025 amounts to PLN 1,572 k.

Note 30
Long-term and short-term financial liabilities

Financial liabilities by category

Financial liabilities	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Valued at amortised cost	44,178	50,280
Valued at fair value through other comprehensive income.	0	0
Valued at fair value through profit or loss,	0	0
Total financial liabilities	**44,178**	**50,280**

Reported in the statement of financial position as:		
Long-term liabilities	**8,162**	**11,155**
- long-term liabilities arising from loans and borrowings	3,840	5,675
- long-term liabilities arising from leasing	167	1,025
- long-term liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16	4,155	4,455
Short-term liabilities	**36,016**	**39,125**
- short-term liabilities arising from loans and borrowings	1,740	3,021
- short-term liabilities arising from leasing	857	953
- short-term liabilities in accordance with IFRS 16	1,434	1,552
- trade and other receivables,	31,985	33,599
Total financial liabilities	**44,178**	**50,280**

LIABILITIES FROM FINANCE LEASING CONTRACTS:

	Total present value of minimum fees	
	as at 31.12.2025	as at 31.12.2024
up to 1 year	857	953
within 1 to 5 years	167	1,025
Total	**1,024**	**1,978**

LIABILITIES FROM FINANCIAL LEASING CONTRACTS - IFRS-16

	Total present value of minimum fees	
	as at 31.12.2025	as at 31.12.2024
up to 1 year - lease	1,430	1,320
up to 1 year – Perpetual usufruct right to land	4	232
within 1 to 5 years - lease	2,984	3,280
within 1 to 5 years - Perpetual usufruct right to land	22	20
more than 5 year- rent	0	0
more than 5 year- PWUG	1,149	1,155
Total	**5,589**	**6,007**

The carrying amount of fixed assets as at 31 December 2025 was PLN 7,636k, comprising PLN 4,337k for leased premises, PLN 1,098k for perpetual usufruct rights to land, and PLN 2,201k for plant and equipment and vehicles.

Note 31
Trade and other liabilities

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Trade liabilities from other entities:	**21,614**	**23,013**
- long-term part	0	0
- short-term part	21,614	23,013
Liabilities to affiliates	**6,224**	**6,853**
- long-term part	0	0
- short-term part	6,224	6,853
Liabilities to other entities	**0**	**0**
Pre-payments	**22**	**7**
Other liabilities	**4,125**	**7,977**
- long-term part	0	0
- short-term part	4,125	7,977
Total liabilities	**31,985**	**37,850**

Trade liabilities	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- to affiliates	6,224	6,853
- to other entities	21,614	23,013
Total	**27,838**	**29,866**

Public-law and other liabilities	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- from natural persons	388	422
- corporate income tax- CIT 8	0	4,251
- Social Security Institution	1,677	1,507
- salaries	1,632	1,445
- PFRON	13	4
- other	415	348
- real estate tax	0	0
Total	**4,125**	**7,977**

Other liabilities including CIT - currency structure

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
- in Polish currency	26,446	31,361
- in foreign currencies	5,539	6,489
a) unit/currency EUR	1,311	1,519
(in PLN)	5,539	6,489

a) unit/currency GBP	0	0
(in PLN)	0	0
Total	**31,985**	**37,850**

Trade liabilities - aging

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1) current in total	27,208	29,200
2) overdue in total	630	666
a) up to one month	534	627
b) between 1 and 3 months	94	38
c) between 3 and 6 months	0	1
d) between 6 months and 1 year	1	0
e) more than one year	1	0
Trade liabilities in total	**27,838**	**29,866**

Note 32
Deferred income

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Deferred income	**9,983**	**12,190**
- long-term part	7,906	9,983
- short-term part	2,077	2,207

The short-term and long-term part of accruals includes the main subsidies received by Makarony Polskie SA for the purchase of machinery and equipment. The grant amounts were awarded in 2006, 2009, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

The grants relate to non-current assets, their fair value is recognised in the deferred income account and then gradually written off, by way of equal annual write-downs, in the statement of comprehensive income over the estimated useful life of the related asset.

In 2025, the Company released an amount of PLN 2,207 thousand from deferred income and recognised under other operating income.

Note 33
Off-balance items

(in PLN k)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
1. Contingent assets	**2,628**	**1,313**
- received guarantees and sureties	2,245	1,165
- collaterals on assets	0	0
- promissory notes	383	148
2. Contingent liabilities	**43,796**	**46,633**
- for provided guarantees and warranties	0	0
- collaterals on property	39,686	41,686
- promissory note liabilities	4,110	4,947
Total off-balance items	**-41,168**	**-45,320**

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's contingent assets totalled PLN 2,628 k. These assets consist of bank guarantees received as security for institutional contracts entered into and promissory note receivables arising from concluded agreements.

The Company's contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2025 amount to PLN 43,796 k. Contingent liabilities arise from collateral created by the Company companies in the form of promissory notes issued, mortgages and letters of credit in favour of other entities under concluded banking agreements and contracts.

The values of guarantees received, collateral, promissory note liabilities, mortgages and other off-balance-sheet liabilities in the table above are presented as maximum values.

Note 34
Transactions with affiliates

Dividends paid and proposed for payment

In 2025, the Management Board of the Company decided to recommend to the Annual General Meeting that the net profit for the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 in the amount of PLN 26,149,740.37 should be divided as follows:

- to pay the shareholders a dividend of PLN 0.75 gross per share,
- the remaining part of the profit will be allocated to the Company's supplementary capital.

According to Article 382 §3 of the Commercial Companies Code, this recommendation was presented by the Management Board to the Supervisory Board for information and received a positive opinion of the Supervisory Board.

On 26 June 2025, the Annual General Meeting of Makarony Polskie SA adopted resolutions on approving the financial statements for the reporting year 2024 and net profit distribution. By decision of the General Meeting, the net profit for the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 was distributed in accordance with the recommendation of the Management Board, i.e. as follows:

- a gross amount of PLN 0.75 per share was allocated for the payment of dividends to shareholders,
- the remaining part of the profit will be allocated to the Company's supplementary capital.

The dividend date was set for 07 July 2025. The dividend was paid on 17 July 2025. 10,900,499 Company shares were entitled to the dividend.

139,572 shares were excluded from the dividend, which the Company acquired under the Share Buyback Programme conducted by Makarony Polskie SA within the limits and on the basis of the authorisation granted to the Management Board by the Ordinary General Meeting by Resolution No. 26 of 24 June 2024 on authorising the Company's Management Board to acquire own shares, which had not been sold by the Company by the dividend date.

The Management Board of Makarony Polskie SA decided that in the next financial years it would also try to recommend to the Annual General Meeting the payment of dividends to shareholders, although each time the possibility of paying a dividend will depend on the amount of profit achieved, current investment objectives and the situation.

Settlements with affiliates

During 2025, the companies of the Makarony Polskie Company did not conclude any significant transactions with each other under the terms other than market terms.

Within the Makarony Polskie Company, individual companies enter into transactions of purchase and sale of products, goods and services among themselves. There are agreements between the companies specifying the terms of cooperation, adapted to the Group's organizational structure. All transactions are performed under the market terms and conditions.

Affiliate	Sales to affiliates- comprehensive income		Purchases from affiliates	
	For the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2024	For the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 to 31.12.2024
Parent company - Makarony Polskie SA	1,883	1,124	45,309	48,538
from/to Stoczek Sp. z o.o.	1,844	1,098	33,930	44,215
from/to MP Trade Sp. z.o.o.	39	26	11,379	4,323

Affiliate	Receivables from affiliates		Liabilities towards affiliates	
	As at 31/12/2025	As at 31/12/2024	As at 31.12.2025	As at 31.12.2024
Parent company - Makarony Polskie SA	316	172	6,224	6,853
- from/to Stoczek Sp. z o.o.	314	168	4,176	6,386
from/to MP Trade Sp. z.o.o.	2	4	2,048	467

Note 35

Other items affecting assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and net income or cash flow statement that are unusual because of their nature, size or extent

There were no unusual items in 2025 due to their nature, size or extent other than those described in the Comapny's financial statements.

Note 36

Significant contracts

Conclusion of annexes and banking product agreements with BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA

In October 2025, Makarony Polskie SA extended its overdraft facility agreement with BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA (hereinafter: "the Bank") for a further 24 months, i.e. until 3 November 2027, and entered into a guarantee facility agreement with a limit of up to PLN 2.0 million. In view of the addition of the new agreement to the current banking products, the value of the collateral established by the Company in favour of the Bank, i.e. a contractual mortgage on real estate located in Częstochowa (land and mortgage register No. CZ1C/00111425/8), was increased from PLN 10.5 million to PLN 13.5 million.

The provisions of the above-mentioned agreements do not differ from the terms and conditions commonly applied by the Bank for this type of product. The agreements are described in detail in the section 'Information on credit and factoring agreements entered into and terminated'.

Agreements with Jeronimo Martins Polska SA and the Lidl chain

As part of the cooperation between the companies of the Makarony Polskie Group and the Biedronka (Jeronimo Martins Polska SA) and Lidl chains, various types of products produced by the Group are offered in the shops of these chains.

During 2025 and in the period until the date of publication of this report, the Company did not conclude any other agreements that would meet the criteria of a significant agreement.

Note 37
Remuneration of members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board

Management Board

First name and surname	Function	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025		For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024	
		fixed	variable	fixed	variable
Zenon Daniłowski	President of the Board	781	1,240	720	1,289
	Total	**2,021**		**2,009**	

The remuneration system of the President of the Management Board is based on a fixed part (basic remuneration under the employment contract) and an incentive variable part.

During 2025, the variable part of the remuneration for the function was calculated based on the EBITDA result /operating profit+amortisation/ generated by the Makarony Polskie Group in the quarter to which the remuneration pertained, disclosed in the published periodical reports covering the given quarter.

The President of the Management Board of Makarony Polskie SA did not receive any remuneration in the subsidiary companies.

In the period covered by these financial statements, the Group's companies did not conclude any agreements with the managing persons providing for compensation in the event of their resignation or dismissal from their positions without a valid reason or if their dismissal or dismissal would occur due to a company merger by acquisition.

In the financial year 2025, as well as in the period until the publication date of this report, Makarony Polskie SA did not run any employee share schemes.

The Company did not grant any loans to the members of the Management Board of Makarony Polskie SA.

Supervisory Board

First name and surname	Function	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2025	For the period from 01.01 - 31.12.2024
Roman Sobiecki	President of the Supervisory Board	42	39
Ahmed Khalil	Vice-President of the Supervisory Board	36	36
Wiesław Wasilewski	Member of the Supervisory Board	38	34
Dorota Podedworna-Tarnowska,	Member of the Supervisory Board	42	22
Marek Rocki	Member of the Supervisory Board	30	30
Michał Słomkowski	Member of the Supervisory Board	39	34
Total		**227**	**195**

Members of the Supervisory Board received a fixed monthly remuneration in accordance with the remuneration scheme adopted by Resolution No. 25 of the Annual General Meeting of 24 June 2024.
The company has no liabilities arising from pensions or benefits of a similar nature for former supervisors or liabilities incurred in connection with such pensions.

Members of the Supervisory Board of Makarony Polskie SA did not receive any remuneration from subsidiaries.

The Company did not grant any loans to members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board of Makarony Polskie SA.

Note 38
Significant event in the period from 01 January 2025 to the date of submission of these financial statements

The impact of inflation on consumer behaviour and the food market

The macroeconomic situation related to inflation changes the behaviour of consumers who, caring for their limited budgets, often limit their purchases to a basket of basic needs and products. In 2025, the food market saw a fall in shop-shelf prices. However, this

phenomenon was not linked to production costs, which were steadily rising. It is driven by a 'price war' among the largest retail chains, which forces the entire market to undertake aggressive promotional activities in order to attract customers and stimulate consumption.

These activities have a direct impact on the decline in margins within retail chains, which, in order to maintain their profit levels, are increasing the pressure on suppliers. It is increasingly common to see domestic manufacturers being replaced by 'cheaper' foreign competitors, who are not obliged to comply with the strict legal and quality standards prevailing on the Polish market.

There were no other events after the balance sheet date that could significantly affect the financial results.

The impact of the political and economic situation in the Middle East on the operations of Makarony Polskie SA

The ongoing hostilities and the situation in the Middle East had not had a significant impact on the operations of Makarony Polskie SA and its group at the time of publication of this report.

The Management Board of Makarony Polskie SA is closely monitoring the situation relating to the war in the Middle East in order to take measures aimed at minimising the negative impact of the geopolitical situation on the Company's operations in terms of security, financial liquidity and financial performance. In the opinion of the Management Board, the Company's current financial situation does not threaten the continuation of its operations in future periods.

The situation in the Middle East has not yet had a significant impact on the Company's operations. In the opinion of the Management Board, there are no risks in the Company that would prevent it from settling its liabilities. The Company is not experiencing problems with the repayment of receivables by its contractors (no changes in the collection of receivables have been identified). The Company has not identified an increase in risks in the valuation and backlog of inventories. As at the publication date of the statements, the Company does not identify any significant risks of failure to meet the financial covenants included in loan agreements in connection with the war.

At this moment, despite the war going on, it is difficult to predict the further situation in the Middle East and its impact on the situation of the Makarony Polskie Company, but it should be stated that as of today, the impact, both in the area of export sales and purchase of raw materials, is not significant. The Company is observing a significant rise in energy prices which, combined with internal domestic factors, are having a far greater impact on the food retail sector in Poland. Other internal domestic factors are having a far greater impact on the food retail sector in Poland.

The impact of the political and economic situation in Ukraine on the operations of Makarony Polskie SA

The ongoing hostilities and the situation on the Polish-Ukrainian border have led to a decline in trade with Ukrainian customers, which resulted in a fall in exports to that market; however, during 2025 there was a gradual increase in orders from Ukrainian customers, with this growth being particularly noticeable in the fourth quarter.

Immediately after the outbreak of war in Ukraine, in the Makarony Polskie additional procedures were implemented to secure the production continuity and reduce the risk relating to a lack of raw materials, packaging and staff shortages. These procedures are subject to regular review and are modified as necessary in line with developments in the situation in Ukraine.

The Management Board of Makarony Polskie SA closely monitors the situation related to the war in Ukraine in order to takes steps to minimize the negative impact on the functioning of the Company in the area of security, financial liquidity and achieved results. In the opinion of the Management Board, the Company's current financial situation does not threaten the continuation of its operations in future periods.

The situation in Ukraine has not materially affected the Company's operations to date. In the opinion of the Management Board, there are no risks in the Company that would prevent it from settling its liabilities. The Company is not experiencing problems with the repayment of receivables by its contractors (no changes in the collection of receivables have been identified). The Company has not identified an increase in risks in the valuation and backlog of inventories. As at the publication date of the statements, the Group does not identify any significant risks of failure to meet the financial covenants included in loan agreements in connection with the war in Ukraine.

At this moment, despite the war going on, it is difficult to predict the further situation in Ukraine and its impact on the situation of the Makarony Polskie Group, but it should be stated that as of today, the impact, both in the area of export sales and purchase of raw materials, is not significant. Other, internal national factors have a much greater impact on the situation of the food business in Poland.

Note39
Significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements

The Company applies, on an ongoing basis, principles that ensure a true and fair presentation of its assets and financial position, financial performance and profitability:

- The going concern principle - which is based on the assumption, in the valuation of assets and liabilities and in the determination of the financial result, that the entity

will continue in the foreseeable future to carry on its business activities in a substantially unabated manner, unless this is inconsistent with the factual or legal situation.

- The accrual basis of accounting - which is the recognition of all income earned and related expenses in a given period, regardless of the timing of their payment.

Foreign currency transactions and valuation of items denominated in foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate; the Polish zloty (PLN) is the entity's functional and reporting currency and all values, unless otherwise indicated, are given in thousands of zlotys (PLN k).

Transactions expressed in currencies other than the Polish zloty are translated into the Polish zloty using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities expressed in currencies other than the Polish zloty are translated into the Polish zloty using the average exchange rate for the currency in question set by the National Bank of Poland, respectively, in force at the end of the reporting period. Exchange rate differences resulting from the translation are recognised respectively under financial income (expenses) or, in cases defined in accounting principles (policies), capitalised in the value of assets. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognised at historical cost expressed in a foreign currency are stated at the historical exchange rate on the transaction date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities recognised at fair value expressed in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of measurement to fair value.

Segment reporting

As required by IFRS 8, operating segments should be identified based on internal reports on these elements, which are regularly reviewed by those deciding on the allocation of resources to the segment and assessing its financial performance The Company operates in the following reportable segments: pasta, meat and vegetable preparations, vegetable preparations and stuffing, fruit preparations and other.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations are classified assets or groups of assets that are recognised in the financial statements at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Once assets held for sale are classified, the Company ceases depreciation.

Non-current assets and net asset groups are classified as held for sale when their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through their continued

use. The condition for assets to be classified in this group is that the entity's management actively seeks a buyer and it is highly probable that the assets will be disposed of within one year of their classification and that the assets are available for immediate sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise fixed assets and expenditures on fixed assets under construction that entities intend to use in their operations and for administrative purposes over a period of more than one year, which will result in future inflows of economic benefits to the entities. They are recognised at acquisition cost or cost incurred for their construction, extension or modernisation, less depreciation and impairment losses to date. Expenditure on property, plant and equipment includes capital expenditure incurred, as well as expenditure on future supplies of machinery, equipment and services related to the production of property, plant and equipment. The initial value of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus all costs directly attributable to the purchase and bringing the item into working order (extension and/or construction, modernisation, borrowing costs). Costs incurred after the date the fixed asset is placed in service, such as maintenance and repair costs, are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as they are incurred. Subsequent expenditure is included in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment or recognised as a separate item of property, plant and equipment (where appropriate) only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company from the item and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets include:

- real estate, i.e. land, buildings and civil and water engineering structures,
- acquired right of perpetual usufruct of land,
- machinery and equipment
- means of transport,
- other movable fixed assets.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of the asset. Depreciation of fixed assets is carried out at rates reflecting their expected useful life. Depreciation commences when the fixed asset is available for use, while depreciation ceases at the earlier of the date the fixed asset is classified as held for sale or when it is derecognised in accordance with the guidance in IFRS 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' or is removed from the balance sheet records. The depreciation method, depreciation rate and residual value are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Any changes resulting from the verification are recognised as a change in estimates, Fixed assets with a value of less than PLN 1,000 are depreciated once in the month in which they are put into use, with the exception of a group of assets with a unit

value of less than PLN 3,500, which are depreciated over their useful economic life, if material.

Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method to spread their initial value, less their residual value, over their estimated useful lives. The residual values and useful lives of fixed assets are reviewed and appropriate adjustments made at least at the end of each financial year. The useful lives for the various components of fixed assets are as follows:

- buildings and structures: 10 to 40 years
- machinery and equipment: 5 to 25 years
- means of transport: 5 to 10 years
- other fixed assets: 4 to 25 years.

Investments in third-party fixed assets are depreciated over the term of the lease, but no longer than their useful life.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on the values so determined is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

If, at the time of preparing the financial statements, circumstances arise that indicate that the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment may not be recoverable, these assets are reviewed for possible impairment. If there is an indication that an impairment may have occurred and the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, then the value of those assets or the cash-generating units to which those assets belong is reduced to the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under 'other expenses'.

An item of property, plant and equipment may be removed from the statement of financial position upon disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from the continued use of such an asset. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the derecognition occurs.

Subsequent expenditure on a fixed asset increases its book value when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment - leases

Fixed assets used under finance leases are depreciated according to the same principles as those applied for own assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that the

Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Leases under which the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases.

IFRS 16 - leased fixed assets used under lease agreements for office and warehouse space and the acquired right of perpetual usufruct of land are depreciated according to the rules applicable to fixed assets, i.e:

- 'for contracts with a definite term and perpetual usufruct rights up to the term of the contract or right,
- for perpetual leases -' to the best of Management's knowledge of the expected lease term',
- The Company applies a single discount rate to lease portfolios with sufficiently similar characteristics,
- leases with a term of less than 12 months are not recognised as leases.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to spread their initial value, less residual value, over their useful lives.

Fixed assets under construction

Fixed assets under construction are considered to be fixed assets in the period of their construction, assembly or improvement of an existing fixed asset and are valued at the total costs directly related to their acquisition or construction, less any impairment losses.

Fixed assets under construction are not depreciated until construction is completed and commissioning of the fixed asset.

Fixed assets under construction, are presented in the financial statements at cost less any impairment losses. The production cost includes fees and, for the relevant assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with IAS 23.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of fixed assets. Borrowing costs comprise interest and foreign exchange gains or losses to the extent of an adjustment to interest expense.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise the Company's assets that have no physical form, are identifiable, can be measured reliably and will result in future economic benefits to the entity.

Intangible assets are considered to be:

- property rights (including licences, computer programs, concessions, copyrights, related rights),
- rights to inventions, patents, trademarks, utility models and designs, know-how,
- goodwill,
- costs of completed development work the result of which will be used to manufacture new or improved products or technologies.

Intangible assets acquired from an entity in a separate transaction are capitalised at cost (costs of completed development). With the exception of development work, internally generated intangible assets are not recognised as assets, and expenditure on intangible assets that do not result in an improvement or extension of their useful life is recognised as an expense when incurred. Otherwise, they are capitalised. The value so determined is shown in the financial statements in the assets of the statement of financial position at net value, i.e. net of accumulated amortisation and depreciation, as well as impairment losses.

The useful life of intangible assets, depending on their type, is either finite or indefinite.

Where limited, intangible assets are amortised at rates that reflect their expected useful lives. Estimates of the amortisation period and method are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If the projected useful life of an asset differs significantly from previous estimates, the amortisation period is revised.

The useful lives for individual intangible assets are as follows:

- software licences: 2 years to 5 years,
- property rights: 2 years to 10 years.

The Company does not amortise intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. They are tested annually for impairment and analysed whether there is any indication that these assets are used for an indefinite period.

The effects of impairment, intangible assets as well as their amortisation are charged to operating expenses.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying value of fixed assets. If there are indications of possible impairment of tangible and intangible assets held, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The amounts of impairment losses determined reduce the carrying amount of the asset to which they relate and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The amount of impairment losses is determined as the excess of the carrying amount of these assets over their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount corresponds to the

higher of the following values: net selling price less costs to sell or value in use. In determining value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a gross discount rate reflecting the current market time value of money and the risks associated with the asset.

For assets that do not generate cash flows on their own, the recoverable amount is estimated as a proportion of cash-generating units.

Impairment losses recognised are reversed when the reasons justifying them cease to exist. The effects of the reversal of impairment losses are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of amounts previously reducing the revaluation reserve, which adjust it to the amount of the reductions made.

Financial assets

Shares

Under Non-current Financial Assets, the Company recognises shares in subsidiaries. The Company measures shares in subsidiaries as at the balance sheet date at initial value(historical purchase price) less impairment losses.

The Company carries out the valuation in observance of the prudent valuation principle, taking into account the effects of permanent impairment.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following measurement categories:

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

An entity classifies a financial asset based on the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows for the financial asset (the so-called 'SPPI criterion'). The entity reclassifies investments in debt instruments if and only if the management model of these assets changes.

Under Non-current Financial Assets, the Company recognises shares in subsidiaries.

The Company measures shares in subsidiaries as at the balance sheet date at initial value(historical purchase price) less impairment losses.

The Company carries out the valuation in observance of the prudent valuation principle, taking into account the effects of permanent impairment.

Measurement at initial recognition

With the exception of certain trade receivables, at initial recognition an entity measures a financial asset at its fair value, which, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, is increased by transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of those financial assets.

Discontinuation of recognition

Financial assets are derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or
- the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement after initial recognition

For the purposes of measurement after initial recognition, financial assets are classified into one of four categories:

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

Debt instruments - financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held in accordance with a business model that seeks to hold the financial asset to earn contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

In the category of financial assets measured at amortised cost, the Company classifies:

- trade receivables,
- loans that meet the SPPI classification test and which, in accordance with the business model, are reported as held for cash flows,
- cash and cash equivalents.

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method and is reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under 'Interest income'.

Debt instruments - financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held in accordance with a business model that is designed to both receive contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Interest income, exchange differences and impairment gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss and calculated in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. Other changes in fair value are recognised through other comprehensive income. When a financial asset is no longer recognised, the total gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method and is reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income under 'Interest income'.

The Company classifies derivatives into the category of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Equity instruments - financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

On initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to recognise in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by the acquiring entity in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. Such an election is made separately for each equity instrument. Accumulated gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an entity's entitlement to receive dividends arises, unless the dividends clearly represent the recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset that does not meet the criteria for measurement at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The gain or loss on the fair value measurement of debt investments is recognised in profit or loss.

Dividends are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when an entity's entitlement to receive dividends arises.

The Company classifies shares of companies listed on an active market into the category of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

In situations where the Company:

- has a valid legal right to set off the recognised amounts and
- intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously the financial asset and the financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position.

The master agreement described in IAS 32.50 does not provide a basis for offsetting unless both criteria described above are met.

Impairment of financial assets - accounting policy

The Company assesses expected credit losses ('ECL') associated with debt instruments measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, regardless of whether there is an indication of impairment.

For trade receivables, the Company uses a simplified approach and measures the allowance for expected credit losses at an amount equal to expected lifetime credit losses using a provision matrix. The Company uses its historical credit loss data, adjusted for the impact of forward-looking information where appropriate.

For other financial assets, the Company measures the allowance for expected credit losses at an amount equal to 12 months of expected credit losses. If the credit risk associated with a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the allowance for expected credit losses on the financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

At the same time, the Company assesses a debtor's default when the delay in repayment exceeds 90 days.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

The cash balance shown in the statement of cash flows consists of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Receivables

Within receivables, the Company recognises rights to remuneration in exchange for goods or services it has provided to a customer if the right is unconditional (the only condition for the remuneration to be due is the passage of a specified period of time). The Company recognises the receivable in accordance with IFRS 9. Upon initial recognition of a contract receivable, any difference between the measurement of the receivable in accordance with

IFRS 9 and the corresponding previously recognised amount of revenue is recognised by the Company as an expense (impairment loss).

Receivables are recognised depending on the contractually expected repayment date as:

- long-term - when the repayment term is more than one year from the balance sheet date,
- short-term - when repayment is to be made within one year from the balance sheet date.

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value, i.e. at the amounts initially invoiced, and are subsequently measured at adjusted cost (amortised cost) using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses.

Settlements denominated in foreign currencies during the reporting period are valued at the average exchange rate set for a given currency by the President of the National Bank of Poland (NBP), valid on the day of the transaction, unless a different exchange rate was set in a customs declaration or other document binding on the Company.

As at the balance sheet date, receivables denominated in foreign currencies are recognised and measured at the average exchange rate set for a given currency by the National Bank of Poland prevailing on that date.

Loans

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans include financial assets arising from the issue of cash, goods or services directly to the other party to a contract, with the exception of financial assets held for sale in the short term. Loans include loans granted to entities and buy-sell-back transactions on treasury bills. Loans are classified as current assets provided their maturity does not exceed 12 months from the balance sheet date. Loans with a maturity of more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are included in non-current assets. Loans granted are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, net of impairment losses. Accrued interest is recognised in finance income in the period to which it relates. The Company recognises an allowance for doubtful accrued interest as it accrues.

Inventories

Inventories are assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, in the course of production for sale and in the form of materials or raw materials consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. Inventories include materials, merchandise, finished goods, semi-finished goods and work in progress.

Inventories of materials and goods are valued at the balance sheet date at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The net selling price represents the selling price in the ordinary

course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale (discounts and rebates, costs related to the adaptation of inventories for sale).

At the balance sheet date, finished goods are valued at actual cost using prudent valuation principles.

If the purchase price or technical production cost of inventories is higher than the net realisable sales price, the entity makes write-downs that adjust the cost of sales.

Disposals of materials, goods and finished goods from the warehouse are made sequentially at the prices (costs) of those assets that the entity acquired (produced) earliest - the fifo method.

Prepaid expenses

The Company capitalises and settles over time the expenses incurred or the consumption of assets that relate to periods following the month in which they were incurred.

The Company's prepaid expenses include:

- costs and charges relating to specific periods (taxes, fees, insurance, subscriptions,),
- prepaid costs of public advertising in the media,
- deferred financial costs (prepaid interest or bank commissions, expenses related to the acquisition of shares and call costs until settlement of investments).

Equity

Shareholders' equity is established and disclosed in accordance with the law and the Company's articles of association/contracts.

Shareholders' equity consists of:

- the Company's share capital, shown at the nominal value of the registered shares as shown in the Company's articles of association and entry in the National Court Register,
- supplementary capital (from the sale of shares above their nominal value, statutorily created supplementary capital - up to 1/3 of the share capital, supplementary capital created in accordance with the Articles of Association from profit distribution and from the transfer of reserve capital from the revaluation of sold and liquidated fixed assets,
- retained earnings/losses, consisting of undistributed profit or uncovered loss from previous years,
- net profit or loss.

Share issue costs incurred at the time of the Company's incorporation or share capital increase reduce the share premium and the remainder is classified as finance costs.

Equity shares

Where the Company purchases its own shares, the purchase price, together with the direct costs of the transaction, is recognised as a separate item under changes in equity. The purchased shares are recognised as a reduction in equity.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

Upon initial recognition, all bank loans, borrowings and debt securities are recognised at fair value, less costs associated with obtaining the loan or borrowing.

Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing loans, borrowings and debt securities are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method, In determining amortised cost, the costs associated with obtaining the loan or borrowing and discounts or premiums received in respect of the liability are taken into account.

Income and expenses are recognised in profit or loss when the liability is derecognised and as a result of settlement using the effective interest method.

Payables and accruals

Current trade payables are stated at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities originally classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, taking into account their market value at the balance sheet date net of transaction costs. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs or income, except for changes in own credit risk for financial liabilities originally classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Other financial liabilities that are not financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises a financial liability from its balance sheet when the obligation is extinguished - that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The replacement of an existing debt instrument by an instrument with substantially different terms made between the same parties. The Company recognises as the expiry of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

When the contractual terms of a financial liability are modified but the existing liability is no longer recognised, a gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The gain or loss is calculated as the difference between the present value of the modified and original cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate of the liability.

Other non-financial liabilities include, in particular, liabilities to the tax office for value added tax, Social Security, etc., and liabilities for advance payments received that will be settled through the delivery of goods, services or fixed assets. Other non-financial liabilities are recognised at the amount payable.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an existing obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the consideration.

Where the effect of the time value of money has a material effect on the amount of a provision recognised, the amount of the provision is determined by discounting the projected future cash flows to present value, using a gross discount rate reflecting current market prices for the time value of money, and any risks associated with the liability.

In particular, the Company makes provisions for:

- certain or highly probable future liabilities, the amount of which can be reliably estimated, and in particular for losses from business operations in progress, including guarantees, sureties, credit operations, the effects of pending litigation,
- future liabilities for employee benefits, in particular for retirement and disability severance pay,
- unused holidays.

Provisions for employee benefits

The vast majority of the Company's employees are entitled to post-employment retirement benefits. The payer of future pension benefits is both the Company and separate pension funds. In the case of a pension plan operated by a pension fund, the Company’s liability's is limited to the payment of fixed contributions.

In the case of a pension plan operated by the Company for the benefit of its employees, the Group is obliged to provide strictly defined future pension benefits in the form of severance or disability payments.

Benefits related to the payment of defined contributions, which are transferred to the pension funds for the benefit of the employees, are charged to the costs of the underlying operations
in the reporting period to which they relate. The difference between the accrued costs for benefits and the value of the contributions transferred to the pension funds in the reporting period was recognised as a receivable or payable in the balance sheet.

The Company uses an actuarial valuation (based on a valuation prepared by an independent actuarial consultant) to determine the present value of future liabilities and the related current period costs. The valuation of provisions for employee benefits is carried out on the basis of the projected unit credit method, taking into account the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards and International Accounting Standards, in particular IAS 19.

Provisions are measured based on the present value of the entities' future employee benefit obligations.

The valuation is based on the Company's internal regulations, in particular the Remuneration Regulations and relevant legislation.

Leases

Finance leases, and leases -MSSF -16 that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of owning or leasing an asset to the Company, are recognised in the Company's assets at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reductions in the balance of the lease liability so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the outstanding liability. Finance costs are charged directly to the statement of comprehensive income. Fixed assets used under finance leases are depreciated over one of two periods: the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease or rental period.

Revenues

Revenue from contracts with customers - accounting policy applied

The Company applies IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to all contracts with customers, except for leases within the scope of IFRS 16 Leases, financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

The basic principle of IFRS 15 is to recognise revenue when goods and services are transferred to the customer, at a value that reflects the price expected by the entity, in exchange for the transfer of those goods and services. These principles are applied using a five-step model:

- the contract with the customer is identified,
- performance obligations under the contract with the customer are identified,
- the transaction price is identified,
- an allocation of the transaction price to the individual performance obligations is made,
- revenue is recognised when the performance obligation under the contract is met.

Identification of a contract with a customer

The Company recognises a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

- the parties to the contract have entered into an agreement (whether in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary commercial practices) and are obliged to perform their obligations;
- The Company is able to identify the rights of each party regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the Company is able to identify the terms of payment for the goods or services to be transferred;
- the contract has economic substance (i.e. the risk, time distribution or amount of the entity's future cash flows can be expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer.

In assessing whether it is probable that the amount of consideration will be received, the Company considers only the ability and intention of the customer to pay the amount of consideration in a timely manner. The amount of remuneration to which the Company will be entitled may be lower than the price specified in the contract if the remuneration is variable, as the entity may offer a price concession to the customer.

Identification of performance obligations

At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses the goods or services promised in the contract with the customer and identifies as a performance obligation any promise to transfer to the customer a good or service (or bundle of goods or services) that is separable or a group of separate goods or services that are substantially the same and for which the transfer to the customer is of the same nature.

A good or service promised to a customer is distinct if both of the following conditions are met:

- the customer can benefit from the good or service either directly or through a link to other resources that are readily available to the customer, and
- the Company' s obligation to provide the good or service to the customer can be identified as distinct from other obligations set out in the contract.

Determination of the transaction price

To determine the transaction price, the Company takes into account the terms of the contract and its customary business practices. The transaction price is the amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties

(for example, certain sales taxes). The remuneration specified in the contract with the client may include fixed amounts, variable amounts or both.

Variable remuneration

If the remuneration specified in the contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of remuneration to which it will be entitled in return for transferring the promised goods or services to the client. The Company estimates the amount of variable remuneration using one of the following methods, whichever allows the Company to more accurately predict the amount of remuneration to which it is entitled:

- expected value - expected value is the sum of the products of the possible remuneration amounts and the corresponding probabilities of occurrence. Expected value may be an appropriate estimate of the amount of variable remuneration if the Company has a large number of similar contracts.
- most likely value - the most likely value is the single most likely amount within the range of possible remuneration amounts (i.e. the single most likely outcome of the contract). The most likely value may be an appropriate estimate of the amount of variable remuneration if the contract has only two possible outcomes (for example, the Company either earns a performance bonus or not).

The Company includes part or all of the amount of variable remuneration in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant portion of the amount of previously recognised cumulative revenue will not be reversed when uncertainty about the amount of variable remuneration ceases.

Some contracts with customers include variable amounts of remuneration in connection with the granting of discounts, rebates.

If the remuneration specified in the contract includes a variable amount, the entity estimates the amount of remuneration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer and includes in the transaction price part or all of the variable remuneration amount only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant portion of the amount of previously recognised cumulative revenue will not be reversed when uncertainty about the amount of the variable remuneration ceases.

The entity estimates the amount of variable remuneration using the expected value method.

Allocation of transaction price to performance obligations

The Company attributes a transaction price to each performance obligation (or to a distinct good or distinct service) in an amount that reflects the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Fulfilment of performance obligations

The Company recognises revenue when it has fulfilled (or is in the process of fulfilling) its performance obligation by transferring the promised goods or services to the customer. With regard to contracts for continuing services, under which the Company has the right to receive remuneration from the customer in an amount that corresponds directly to the value to the customer of the service provided to date, the Company recognises revenue at the amount it is entitled to invoice.

Principal's remuneration vs. intermediary's remuneration

Where another party is involved in the provision of goods or services to the customer, the Company determines whether the nature of the Company's promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified goods or services (in which case the Group is a principal) or to have another party provide those goods or services (in which case the Group is an intermediary).

The Company is a principal if it has control over the promised good or service before transferring it to the customer. However, an entity need not act as a principal if it obtains title to the product only temporarily before it is transferred to the customer. An entity acting as a principal in a contract may fulfil the performance obligation itself, or it may delegate the fulfilment of that obligation or part of it to another entity (such as a subcontractor) on its behalf. In such a situation, the Company recognises revenue at the gross consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services transferred.

The Company acts as an intermediary if its performance obligation is to secure the provision of goods or services by another party. In such a case, the Company recognises revenue in the amount of any fee or commission to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for the provision of goods or services by another party.

Significant financing component

For contracts with customers for which the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and the time of payment for the good or service exceeds one year, the Company has assessed that the contracts contain a significant financing component. To determine the transaction price, the Company adjusts the promised consideration for the significant financing component by applying the discount rate that would have been applied if a separate financing transaction had been entered into between the entity and its customer at the time the contract was entered into.

The Company has elected not to adjust the promised consideration for the impact of the material financing component if, at the time of entering into the contract, it expects that the period from the time the promised good or service is transferred to the customer to the time

the customer pays for the good or service will be no more than one year. Therefore, for short-term advances, the Company has not identified a significant financing element.

Non-monetary consideration

For contracts in which the customer has agreed to pay consideration in a form other than cash, the Company measures non-monetary consideration (or a promise to pay non-monetary consideration) at fair value to determine the transaction price. Where the Company cannot reasonably estimate the fair value of the non-monetary consideration, it measures it indirectly by reference to the individual selling price of the goods or services promised to the customer (or class of customers) in exchange for the consideration.

Guarantees

The Company provides warranties for the products sold, which represent the customer's assurance that the product conforms to the specifications agreed by the parties. The Company recognises such guarantees in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Some non-standard contracts with customers include extended warranties. Such warranties constitute a separate service - recognised as a performance obligation to which a portion of the transaction price is allocated.

Capitalised contract formation costs

The Company recognises additional costs of bringing a customer to a contract as an asset when it expects to recover the costs. Additional bringing costs are costs incurred by an entity to bring about a contract with a customer that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been entered into. Additional bringing-to-contract costs include, for example, consultancy services. The costs of bringing a contract to a conclusion, whether or not the contract is concluded, are recognised as an expense when incurred, unless the costs are specifically charged to the customer regardless of whether the contract is concluded. The Company recognises additional costs of bringing a contract to contract as an expense when incurred if the depreciation period of the asset that would otherwise be recognised by the Company is one year or less. The asset is depreciated on a systematic basis, taking into account the period over which the goods or services to which it relates are transferred to the customer. The Company updates the amortisation period to reflect a significant change in the expected period of transfer to the customer of the goods or services with which the asset is associated.

Contract assets

As part of a contract asset, the Company recognises rights to consideration in exchange for goods or services that it has transferred to a customer, if the right is contingent on a condition other than the passage of time (for example, the entity's future services). The

Company assesses whether a contract asset is impaired on the same basis as for a financial asset under IFRS 9.

Receivables

Within receivables, the Company recognises rights to remuneration in exchange for goods or services it has provided to a customer if the right is unconditional (the only condition for the remuneration to be due is the passage of a specified period of time). The Company recognises the receivable in accordance with IFRS 9. Upon initial recognition of a contract receivable, any difference between the measurement of the receivable in accordance with IFRS 9 and the corresponding previously recognised amount of revenue is recognised by the Company as an expense (impairment loss).

Contract liabilities

As part of contract liabilities, the Company recognises consideration received or receivable from a customer that involves an obligation to provide goods or services to the customer.

Right of return assets

Within right of return assets, the Company recognises the right to reclaim products from customers upon fulfilment of the obligation to return consideration.

Payback obligation

The Company recognises a liability to return remuneration if, upon receipt, it expects to return some or all of it to the customer. The remuneration reimbursement liability is measured at the amount of remuneration received (or receivable) to which the entity expects it is not entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The remuneration reimbursement liability (and the corresponding change in the transaction price and the resulting change in the contract liability) is updated at the end of each reporting period due to changes in circumstances.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive them are established.

Current tax

Current tax liabilities and receivables for the current and prior periods are measured at the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities (subject to reimbursement from the tax authorities) using the tax rates and tax laws that were already legally or effectively in force at the balance sheet date.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax result (tax base) of the relevant financial year. The tax base differs from gross profit (loss) due to the exclusion of taxable income and tax-deductible expenses in future years, as well as cost and revenue items that

will never be included in the tax settlement. Tax expense is calculated based on the tax laws and rates in force for the financial year.

Deferred tax

For financial reporting purposes, income tax is calculated using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences existing at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as reported in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination
  and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or tax loss; and
- in the case of taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the investor and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, as well as unused tax credits and unused tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, credits and losses can be utilised:

- except where deferred tax assets relating to deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or tax loss; and
- in the case of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, a deferred tax asset is only recognised in the balance sheet to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced accordingly to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on

tax rates (and tax laws) in force at the balance sheet date or those that are certain to apply in the future at the balance sheet date.

Income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity rather than in the statement of comprehensive income.

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of value added tax, except:

- where the value added tax paid on the purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authorities; it is recognised as part of the cost of the asset or as part of an expense item, as appropriate; and
- receivables and payables, which are reported with the amount of value added tax included.

The amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authorities is included in the statement of financial position as part of receivables or payables.

Note 40
Financial risk management objectives and principles

The current financial situation of the Company, its production potential and market position create opportunities for further development, however, there are many factors, especially those of an external nature, which may directly or indirectly affect the financial results achieved in subsequent years.

The risk of changes in market trends

Risks may include possible changes in consumers' shopping and eating habits, caused, for example, by the macroeconomic (inflation) or geopolitical situation (war in Ukraine, conflict in the Middle East, other conflicts causing disruption in the commodity market). For example, the impoverishment of society as a result of a steady rise in prices and everyday costs can result in an increased demand for cheaper and low-margin products, forcing producers and suppliers to compete aggressively on price, while an increase in the wealth of society can redirect purchasing decisions towards more expensive and high-margin products.

After a period of dynamic inflationary increases and a reduction in consumers' real purchasing power, the inflationary situation is now slowing down. There is a trend towards a stabilisation or even decrease in the prices of many food products, including pasta.

Market trends are monitored on an ongoing basis. The Company quickly and flexibly matches its offer to them, both in terms of the products themselves and their production technology. The Company's current product offering is modified in line with market trends.

Risk related to competition

All areas of Makarony Polskie Company's operations belong to highly competitive segments. There is a risk that the intensified actions of competitors, manifested mainly in the deterioration of trading conditions will affect the profitability and revenues of the Company, may affect the achievement of objectives assumed by the Company. All activities of the competitive environment are monitored and carefully analysed on an ongoing basis, which allows for quick response in the area of possible threats. The year 2025, like 2024, will be a period of stagnation and reduced consumption in some segments of the food market, including pasta. A commercial risk is the increasing pressure on producers to balance their supply capacity with demand. This results in an aggressive pricing policy that is not correlated with the cost level and the dynamically changing market environment, especially in the group of the so-called 'standard products'. This trend has persisted in the market for several years and, in 2025, had a negative impact on the Company's sales figures due to the need to withdraw from the execution of certain contracts with unacceptably low profit margins. An additional factor exacerbating commercial risks is the increased activity of foreign competitors, not only from neighbouring countries but also from countries such as Italy, Turkey and Greece. The Company minimises this risk by diversifying its business and developing innovative products, including through ongoing R&D projects. Such a strategy creates more opportunities to meet volume targets or respond to unfavourable market trends.

Risk of dependence on recipients

A large part of revenues is generated by the Company through cooperation with organized and centrally-decisive retail chains. A possible lack of continuity of cooperation with customers may affect the amount of revenues. Some of the commercial contracts do not contain a strictly defined volume of estimated purchases that the customer will make during the contract period, which has been a fairly common market practice to date. There is a risk that recipients will submit orders that deviate quantitatively from the monthly plans adopted by the Company . This may result in the inability to meet demand or incomplete use of production capacity, which will have an impact on the results. In an effort to minimise such a risk, the Company is developing its own analytical tools and participating in projects, jointly with customers or suppliers, aimed at systematically improving the entire supply chain.

In terms of contracting, the market has not returned to annual periods due to the dynamics of cost changes, the current pricing periods are in three-month or even six-month cycles.

The stagnant market is forcing shops and retail chains to take aggressive measures to stimulate consumption and attract customers through promotions, shelf price reductions, often against the level of producer inflation. The gap between market expectations and

producers' expectations results in changes in the utilisation of production potentials and the flow of production and sales volumes in short-term periods.

In the Company's opinion, the risk of becoming dependent on customers is not significant because the Company conducts systematic actions towards the diversification of customers and increasing the number of so-called medium-sized customers.

Risk related to changes in raw material and material prices

Makarony Polskie Company consistently strives to implement its strategy in the area of securing the raw material prices with long-term purchase agreements in annual and half-year periods, which helps to limit material decreases in the profitability of the pasta produced. Unfortunately, the current dynamic changes of prices on the global markets make the suppliers more careful and reluctant to enter into such contracts. During 2025, contracts were concluded, depending on the commodity, for quarterly and six-month periods.

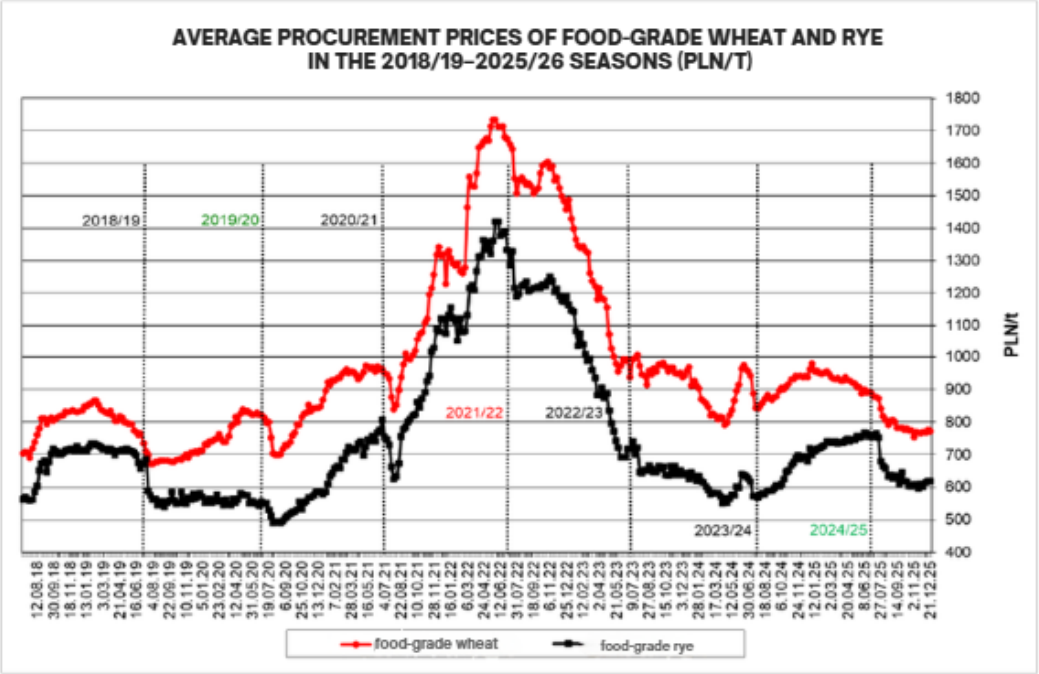
The situation on the wheat market after the first quarter of 2025 was quite unstable. A factor destabilising the supply-demand balance on the Polish market in the H1 of 2025 was the large import of food, including common wheat and durum wheat, from Russia by some EU countries, which led to unhealthy competition and periodic destabilisation on the market, especially for pasta producers.

The wheat harvest in the 2025/2026 season was very successful in terms of both quantity and quality. The volume of consumer wheat available on the market, meeting the appropriate quality parameters essential for the proper production of pasta, was much better than in previous quarters. This led to price adjustments for wheat and flour, resulting in the prices of wheat and soft flour stabilising at a moderate level.

The high quality and ample supply of wheat have made Polish wheat highly competitive, and wheat imports from neighbouring countries have been significantly reduced. However, this does not alter the fact that the pasta industry must continue to meticulously and thoroughly

Factors influencing price changes in the coming periods will include, in particular, electricity and fuel prices.

The chart below shows the trend in soft grain prices in Poland in recent years:



Consumer rye Source: Weekly report on the market for cereals, oilseeds and feed materials - Cereal market week 01/2026,
Sparks Polska

Prices on the durum wheat market in the first half of 2025 remained fairly stable, albeit at the high level seen at the end of 2024. Although data indicated large stocks of raw materials in warehouses and a bountiful harvest in Canada and the United States, the market remained very cautious about long-term forecasts. At the same time, the demand for durum wheat and flour produced from it has increased on the European market. The 2025/2026 harvest proved to be very bountiful, both in terms of quantity and quality, leading to price adjustments for durum wheat and semolina which persisted until the end of 2025. However, this does not alter the fact that the pasta industry, with regard to semolina – just as with soft wheat flour – must continue to meticulously and thoroughly select suppliers who ensure a high-quality end product.

At the turn of 2024 and 2025, the market for eggs and egg mass remained at the 2023 level, when sales prices reached their historic, unprecedented highs in the trade of these raw materials. Price rises continued into the subsequent quarters of 2025 due to outbreaks of avian influenza (both in Poland and in Western Europe), which led to the culling of flocks and a reduction in the supply of eggs on the market. It was not until the fourth quarter of 2025 that prices stabilised; however, the limited number of hens meant that prices stabilised at a very high level. The situation in subsequent periods will be influenced by factors such as the rate at which avian influenza outbreaks spread, the number of new chicken flocks,

increased demand for Polish eggs in Western European countries, fuel prices and EU policy on imports from Ukraine.

In the plastic and cardboard packaging market, 2025 began with price increases compared to 2024, resulting from rising production costs (wages, fuel, etc.). By the end of the first quarter of 2025, the situation had stabilised and this price level remained in place until the end of 2025.

The Makarony Polskie Company continuously monitors the market situation for raw materials and production materials, expanding its group of suppliers both to diversify potential risks and to increase the material security of its production plants and to ensure a broad and reliable understanding of the market.

Despite the stabilisation of prices of utilities such as gas and electricity, the Company conducts systematic market analyses of utility prices and continuously monitors price forecasts for key raw materials and packaging. Although some costs have reached a relative equilibrium, the macroeconomic environment remains volatile, which is why it is crucial to pay due attention to operational optimisation, systematically monitor process efficiency and cost levels, and quickly adjust product sales prices to rising production costs. This radically changes the business relationship between business partners, e.g. the reluctance of suppliers to set fixed commercial terms for longer contract periods (e.g. annual) translates into the risk of operating in the short term and 'uncertainty of tomorrow' for customers.

Risk of variable legal and tax environment

The Polish legal and tax system is characterised by frequent changes, with legislation undergoing significant amendments, often with very short vacatio legis periods, which means that the operations of companies, including those of the Makarony Polskie Company, are subject to considerable uncertainty. This is an unfavourable factor for business activity and entails high risk.

The legal factors affecting the Company's operations and the food industry as a whole include both changes to national legislation and legal changes resulting from regulations implemented at European Union level, such as changes to regulations relating to ESG in the broadest sense.

The protection of the interests of the Company in terms of legal changes is supervised by legal teams that in due course take appropriate actions aimed at minimizing the possible effects of these changes. Quality teams keep track of all legal regulations regarding products and packaging, and the changes required by law are implemented without unnecessary delay.

Risk of wage pressure

Systematic increases in the level of the minimum wage and the minimum hourly rate on civil law contracts, mean that wage pressure is building up among employees and potential job applicants. This phenomenon is compounded by the fact that, in recent times, the labour market has increasingly become an employee market. Employers, including Company, are increasingly finding it difficult to find suitable candidates for vacant positions, both among specialists and managers, as well as among unqualified people.

Aiming to minimise staff turnover, particularly among key employees and specialists, the Company seeks to systematically implement incentive-based remuneration systems (linked, inter alia, to production and sales performance), which, by closely linking the performance of individual teams/individuals with the effectiveness of achieving the Company's objectives set for those teams/employees, make it possible to combine a remuneration level that satisfies employees with the profitability of the company's operations. In order to increase motivation and build employee loyalty towards the employer, the Company also systematically diversify the package of non-wage benefits, such as sports cards, group insurance, Christmas cards or private medical care, in order to best match it to the needs and expectations of employees.

The dynamics of wage growth also translates into an increase in the prices of services securing the functioning of production and technology. There is an increase in the cost of maintenance services, which must be performed at a high level due to the need to maintain machinery and technological lines in proper condition. For the time being, these are not costs that translate to a large extent into the price of the products offered by the Company, nevertheless the Company's companies forecast such expenses in their budgets and try to alternatively select tools and elements of cooperation that combine the correlation of the quality of services and the optimum price associated with it.

Risk related to changes in exchange rates

The Makarony Polskie Company is a semolina importer and exporter of finished products. The sales prices of the Company's products are each time determined and take into account the current value of exchange rates so as to ensure satisfactory sales profitability.

The weakening of the zloty may have a negative impact on the profitability level of operations conducted by the Company as an importer. To minimize the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates, the funds obtained by the Company from export sales are used to purchase raw materials outside Poland.

The table presents the currency structure for given classes of financial instruments as at 31 December 2025:

Groups/categories of financial instruments	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2025 PLN k	Currency exposure as at 31.12.2025 PLN k	EUR PLN k	USD PLN k
Financial assets	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	28,952	1,619	1,513	106
Trade receivables	28,921	4,413	3,553	861
Financial liabilities	0	0	0	0
Trade liabilities in total (including advanced payments)	27,838	5,514	5,514	0

The table presents the currency structure for given classes of financial instruments as at 31 December 2024:

Groups/categories of financial instruments	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2024 PLN k	Currency exposure as at 31.12.2024 PLN k	EUR PLN k	USD PLN k
Financial assets	0	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	50,929	38	38	0
Trade receivables	31,913	1,583	1,583	0
Financial liabilities	0	0	0	0
Trade liabilities in total (including advanced payments)	29,866	6,486	6,486	0

The table presents the analysis of the sensitivity of the financial result to changes in exchange rates as at 31 December 2025:

Groups/categories of financial instruments	EUR		USD	
	5%	-5%	5%	-5%
	impact on the financial result PLN k		impact on the financial result PLN k	
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	75.6	-75.6	5.3	-5.3
Trade receivables (gross)	177.6	-177.6	43.0	-43.0
Financial liabilities	0	0	0	0
Trade liabilities	-275.7	275.7	0	0

The table presents the analysis of the sensitivity of the financial result to changes in exchange rates as at 31 December 2024:

Groups/categories of financial instruments	EUR		USD	
	5%	-5%	5%	-5%
	impact on the financial result PLN k		impact on the financial result PLN k	
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.9	-1.9	0	0
Trade receivables (gross)	79.1	-79.1	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade liabilities	-324.3	324.3	-	-

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of incurring losses as a result of changes in market interest rates and changes in statutory interest rates. Both the Company's revenue and cost levels in 2025 did not generate undue sensitivity to changes in the level of market interest rates.

In 2025, the Company used external financing in the form of bank loans: working capital loans, overdrafts and investment loans.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had a liability due to loans taken out, in the amount of PLN 5,580 k:

Currency	Interest	Loans balance	Including loans	
			Short-term	Long-term
(in PLN)	WIBOR + bank's margin	5,580	1,740	3,840

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had a liability due to loans taken out, in the amount of PLN 8,696 k:

Currency	Interest	Loans balance	Including loans	
			Short-term	Long-term
(in PLN)	WIBOR + bank's margin	8,696	3,021	5,675

The company has loan liabilities on which interest is calculated at a variable rate; consequently, there is a risk that these rates may rise compared to the time the agreement was entered into, whilst the current level of inflation suggests that interest rates are likely to trend downwards in the coming periods.

The structure of financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk as at 31 December 2025 is shown in the table below:

Groups/categories of financial instruments	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2025 PLN k	Value at risk as at 31.12.2025 PLN k	WIBOR PLN k
Financial assets			
Borrowings granted	0	0	0
Cash in hand and at bank	28,952	0	0
Financial liabilities			
Bank loans	5,580	5,580	5,580
Other financial liabilities	1,024	1,024	1,024

The structure of financial instruments exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates as at 31 December 2024 is presented in the table below:

Groups/categories of financial instruments	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2024 PLN k	Value at risk as at 31.12.2024 PLN k	WIBOR PLN k
Financial assets			
Borrowings granted	0	0	0
Cash in hand and at bank	50,929	0	0
Financial liabilities			
Bank loans	8,696	8,696	8,696
Other financial liabilities	1,978	1,978	1,978

The table below presents the analysis of the sensitivity of the financial result to changes in interest rates as at 31 December 2025:

Interest rate	Deviation assumptions (in percentage points) 31 December 2025		Value at risk as at 31.12.2025 PLN k	Impact on the financial result 31 December 2025	
				PLN k	PLN k
WIBOR	1%	-1%	5,580	- 55.8	55.8

The table below presents the analysis of the sensitivity of the financial result to changes in interest rates as at 31 December 2024:

Interest rate	Deviation assumptions (in percentage points) 31 December 2024		Value at risk as at 31.12.2024 PLN k	Impact on the financial result 31 December 2024	
				PLN k	PLN k
WIBOR	1%	-1%	8,696	- 87.0	87.0

Risk of insolvency

Insolvency risk means the risk that the Company's contractors will default on their obligations. The Company applies the principle of making transactions with contractors whose creditworthiness has been verified and of obtaining, if necessary, an appropriate security as a tool to mitigate the risk of financial loss arising from a breach of agreement. The Company uses financial information available to the public and its own transaction data, assessing the financial condition of its main customers.

The Company's exposure to contractor insolvency risk is continuously monitored. The risk of insolvency is controlled by credit limits that are reviewed and approved on an ongoing basis within the Company's control structures. In addition, the Company has covered the selected contractors by trade receivables insurance granted by one of the major insurers operating in this area on the Polish market.

The Company is not exposed to material risk of insolvency towards a single contractors or a group of contractors.

Liquidity risk

There is no risk of the Company facing a liquidity crisis.

The Company generates a positive cash flow, reports a high level of cash in its statement of financial position, has a low debt-to-EBITDA ratio, and its liquidity ratios indicate a very strong liquidity position

Note 41
Capital management

The main objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain credit ratings and safe capital ratios that would support its operations and increase value for its shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes changes to it as a result of changes in economic conditions.

In 2025, efforts continued in the area of sources of finance with the aim of achieving higher efficiency in their use and lowering the cost of obtaining them. The Company used a wide range of financial instruments:

- bank loans - short and medium-term and investment loans,
- debt repurchase (factoring),
- leasing of fixed assets.

	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2025	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2024
Capital:		
Total Equity	166,431	158,888
Total Capital	**166,431**	**158,888**
Sources of financing		
Equity	166,431	158,888
Loans, credits and other debt instruments	5,580	8,696
Financial leasing	6,613	7,756
Total sources of financing	**178,624**	**175,340**
Capital-to-funding ratio	**0.93**	**0.91**

	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2025	Balance sheet value as at 31.12.2024
EBITDA:		
Profit/loss from continued operations	18,226	32,321
Depreciation	13,351	12,784
Total EBITDA	**31,577**	**45,105**
Net interest-bearing debt:		
Loans, credits and other debt instruments	5,580	8,696
Financial leasing	6,613	7,756
Other financial assets	- 11,398	- 0
Cash	- 28,952	- 50,929
Net interest-bearing debt in total:	**- 28,157**	**- 34,477**

The structure of the sources of financing was subordinated to the postulate of flexibility, i.e. so that in periods of financial surpluses the level of debt (overdrafts, the balance of debt repurchase) decreases, and in periods of increased demand for funds ensures a stable level of financing of current operations.

In 2025, the Company made scheduled repayments of interest-bearing liabilities on time.

As at the balance sheet date, all the covenants resulting from the loan agreements had been met.

Note 42
Financial instruments

The largest share in the structure of the Company's statement of financial position is represented by financial instruments, which on the liabilities side include trade payables and financial liabilities.

On the asset side, the main financial instruments highlighted are receivables arising mainly from the supply of products, loans and cash.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company does not use financial instruments to hedge the value of assets and liabilities and thus does not apply formal hedge accounting. A detailed description of the accounting policies and valuation methods used for the different categories of financial assets and liabilities is included in the previously described accounting policies.

Note 43
Material proceedings pending before a court or an authority competent for arbitration or a public administration authority

In the reporting period presented before, no proceedings regarding material liabilities and debts of the Company or a subsidiary were pending before a court, competent arbitration authority or public administration body.

Note 44
Employment in the Makarony Polskie Group SA

Employment as at	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Production	287	274
Administration	22	19
Sales	23	20
In total	**332**	**313**

Note 45
Auditor's remuneration

The Supervisory Board of Makarony Polskie SA elected BDO Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k. based in Warsaw as the statutory auditor to review and statutorily audit the financial statements of the companies of the Makarony Polskie Group in the financial years 2025-2027.

BDO Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k. is registered on the list of audit firms kept by the Polish Audit Supervision Agency under number 3355 and entered in the register of entrepreneurs of the National Court Register under number KRS 0000729684.

The companies of the Makarony Polskie Group have previously used the services of BDO Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k. for the audit of the annual reports in the financial years 2018-2024.

On 06 June 2025, Makarony Polskie SA concluded an agreement with the aforementioned auditor concerning the review of the condensed financial statements for the first half of the financial year and the audit of the Company's and the Group's financial statements for the financial year 2025-2027.

The fees payable to BDO Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k. for the audit of the financial statements for the financial year 2025 in Makarony Polskie SA amounts to PLN 200.3 thousand in total (PLN 66.3 thousand for the review of the standalone and consolidated semi-annual report, PLN 134.0 thousand for the audit of the financial statements of Makarony Polskie SA and the Makarony Polskie Group for 2025).

The fees payable to BDO Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością sp.k. for the audit of the financial statements for the financial year 2024 in Makarony Polskie SA amounts to PLN 189.6 thousand in total (PLN 62.6 thousand for the review of the standalone and consolidated semi-annual report, PLN 127.0 thousand for the audit of the financial statements of Makarony Polskie SA and the Makarony Polskie Group for 2024).

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Grażyna Kozielec

Chief Accountant

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Zenon Daniłowski

President of the Board

Rzeszów, 27 April 2026

The source of data in this report, unless otherwise indicated, is Makarony Polskie SA