

TITAN USJE AD SKOPJE

Annual report,
Financial statements,
Annual accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2025

TITAN USJE AD SKOPJE

Annual Report

For the year ended 31 December 2025



TITAN USJE

TITAN USJE AD SKOPJE

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



Skopje, February 2026

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1. GENERAL

TITAN USJE AD Skopje (“the Company” or “USJE”) is a joint stock company established under the laws of Republic of North Macedonia. Its shares are listed on the Official market of the Macedonian Stock Exchange. The Company’s registered headquarters are located at 94 Boris Trajkovski Street, 1000 Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia.

The Company is engaged in the production and sale of cement, concrete, aggregates, mortars and other construction materials.

2. SALES PERFORMANCE

CEMENT

In 2025, the domestic cement market continued with increasing trend starting in the last quarter of 2024, reaching increase of approximately 4.3% compared to the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by stable residential markets in key consumption areas and strong performance in various infrastructure projects. The Company continued enhancing customer experience offering a wide range of solutions, with a notable presence in major infrastructure projects.

Company export was with a mixed outlook, a decline in cement exports in 2025 especially to Kosovo, and strong increased intercompany exports of clinker to Kosovo and Bulgaria.

After a few years of stagnation, prices on domestic market increased by almost 4.9%, reflecting the inflation pressure.

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

Our Skopje RMC achieved sales of 39.5k m3 of concrete. In accordance with the updated sales strategy, USJE focused on major projects. This balanced market approach enabled USJE to keep the market share in Skopje steady between 8% and 9%. Aligned with the Group’s growth plans, USJE launched a new project-based RMC operation this summer for the railway construction to Bulgaria -a challenging and significant undertaking for both our company and the country. Consistent with the Company’s development goal to participate in large infrastructure projects, this ready-mix plant supplied an additional 8.5k m3 of concrete.

The Govrlevo quarry successfully met the plant's increased demands caused by switching the CSM from fly ash to limestone, as well as supplying aggregates for our RMC and the broader market. In total, 687k tons were produced, including 562k tons for the raw mill and cement for Usje, 20k tons for Sharrcem, 71k tons of aggregates for our RMC, and 34k tons for the market.

3. OPERATIONS

The production process is designed to meet the needs of both the domestic and international markets, with a focus on improving operational efficiency, managing material inventories, and optimizing available assets. In line with the sustainability goals aimed at reducing dependence on fossil fuels, USJE successfully replaced around 4.2% of the kiln heat consumption with alternative fuels in 2025. The preheating of the kilns continued to be fully powered by natural gas.

Electricity consumption for cement grinding was maintained at the lowest possible level, driven by continuous process optimization and the application based on AI artificial intelligence RTO (Real Time Optimizer) software developed by TITAN Group, which in 2025 was also implemented on the second production line. Furthermore, the electricity consumed for clinker production remained stable and consistent with the previous year, contributing positively to the reduction of the company’s CO₂ footprint.

4. HEALTH & SAFETY

Health and safety at work are the absolute number one priority at USJE. As part of the TITAN Group, our Company is strongly committed to the continuous improvement of occupational health and safety for employees and contractors by raising awareness of personal responsibility, ensuring compliance with legal requirements, and adhering to corporate standards.

At USJE, we actively work on developing and strengthening a strong safety culture among all employees and contractors. We firmly believe that increasing both the number and the quality of safety inspections and audits directly contributes to better identification and timely reporting of potentially hazardous conditions and activities. This, in turn, enables the implementation of appropriate corrective measures and results in a safer working environment for everyone.

Guided by this belief, we continuously organize training programs focused on conducting high-quality safety inspections and audits for our employees and contractors. In 2025, a total of 234 safety inspections and audits were reported, of which 150 involved contractors. During the same period, no lost-time injuries were recorded among our employees.

In addition, throughout 2025, a total of 5,493 training hours were delivered to USJE employees, representing an average of 22.18 training hours per employee. Contractors received a total of 4,158 training hours, equivalent to an average of 18.72 hours per contractor employee. Furthermore, health-related educational activities were organized, including lectures delivered by medical specialists from various fields.

5. HUMAN RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE (ESG)

70 Years of Excellence

In 2025, USJE marked a major milestone by celebrating its 70th anniversary, commemorating seven decades of contribution to the economic and social development of North Macedonia. The jubilee event, held at the National Opera and Ballet, gathered more than 600 distinguished guests, including ambassadors, representatives of public institutions, academic partners, long-standing business partners and employees. In recognition of the strong cooperation with the academic community, certificates of appreciation were awarded to the Deans of partner faculties. In their addresses, the Chief Executive Officer of USJE, Mr. Konstantinos Nikolaou, and the Executive Director for Europe of the TITAN Group, Mr. Yanni Paniaras, emphasized the central role of people, the Company's long-standing contribution to the country's development, and its strong future orientation, driven by digital transformation, innovation, advanced and green technologies.

GOVERNANCE

New Company Name

As a continuation of the process of implementing new corporate identity stated in 2024 and in accordance with the Decision of the Central Register of the Republic of North Macedonia from June 2025 the Company has officially changed its full and abbreviated name from Cementarnica USJE AD Skopje to TITAN USJE AD Skopje.

Diversity, and inclusion

Human rights are among the core pillars of the TITAN Group Compliance Program, which provides a robust and structured framework for addressing all relevant matters in a consistent, disciplined and holistic manner across the organization. In line with these principles, USJE is committed to fostering a working environment

that respects diversity, promotes equal opportunities and ensures that every employee feels safe, valued and able to reach their full potential.

In 2025, the Whistleblowing Policy was shared with all employees, who signed acknowledgement forms confirming receipt and understanding. An e-learning course was assigned to all employees through the learning module, with high completion and passing rate, demonstrating strong employee engagement and awareness.

USJE places particular emphasis on the empowerment and professional development of women, actively supporting their participation, visibility and leadership in the workplace and in the wider professional community. Our women employees are encouraged to take part in industry events, conferences and knowledge-sharing platforms, and many of them have represented the company as speakers and panelists at high-profile forums, including as key speakers at the Women in Tech Conference Skopje 2025. Through these initiatives, the company not only promotes gender equality and inclusion, but also contributes to inspiring future generations of professionals and strengthening the role of women in technology, industry and society.

It is a significant achievement for our industry to have women make up 33% of the Central Management Committee members.

Anti-bribery and corruption

Consistent with our values and culture, and as clearly articulated in the TITAN's Code of Conduct and relevant Group Policies, the Group and Usje follow a zero-tolerance approach towards bribery, fraud and any other corruptive practice. Our Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy sets forth principles, rules and responsibilities, specifies high-risk areas in which bribery and corruption may most often occur during business activities and provides guidance for preventive and detective procedures, including the performance of risk assessment activities and due diligence of third parties who perform services for or on behalf of TITAN Group.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

USJE, in 2025, further strengthened its role as a responsible corporate partner through continuous, open and value-driven engagement with its stakeholders. During the year, the Company successfully implemented more than 40 social initiatives as well as environmental and educational initiatives in close cooperation with the municipalities of Kisela Voda, Aerodrom and Sopište, while maintaining strong and meaningful partnerships with primary schools across the municipalities. Collaboration with national institutions and the business community was further enhanced through active cooperation with the Economic Chamber of North Macedonia, the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, AmCham and the Chamber of Foreign Investors. In recognition of this commitment, USJE was awarded the AmCham "Best ESG Practices" award in 2025, while the Company's General Executive Director became a member of the AmCham Board of Directors, reaffirming USJE's active contribution to responsible leadership and sustainable economic development. As part of its environmental initiatives, the Company supported the planting of more than 2,000 trees in partner municipalities and schools, and for another consecutive year continued its support for two school teams participating in the LEGO First League, promoting innovation, teamwork and sustainability among young generations.

The digital education initiative "Innovatorium – Club of Advanced Knowledge and Skills," launched in November 2024, is being implemented as an ongoing program and has so far engaged more than 300 students, supporting their development in STEM disciplines, with a particular focus on 3D printing and digital technologies. In 2025 we continued with 3D trainings with students from neighboring Municipality of Aerodrom.

As part of its commitment to environmental responsibility, innovation and knowledge sharing, USJE initiated the "Knowledge + CO₂–" project in partnership with the Faculty of Civil Engineering at the University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Skopje (UKIM). Within this project, the Company, in partnership with the Faculty of Civil Engineering Skopje, organized the "New Eco Concretes for a Sustainable World" conference. The event

brought together industry experts, academia, and policymakers to discuss the role of innovation in production of new eco sustainable materials in the future of construction. In the context of this strong and long-standing cooperation, the Company also supported the improvement of the Faculty's infrastructure through the donation of materials and the support for the construction and equipping of a dedicated classroom and research center.

EMPLOYEE EXPERIENCE

We consider our people to be the key factor in our success. We offer equitable employment that honors people's rights, to create possibilities for all, including youth and those from local communities where we operate, and aim for the safest and healthiest working conditions for everyone.

One notable initiative was the comprehensive renovation of the plant's changing rooms, aimed at improving working conditions, hygiene standards, and employee well-being, in line with our ESG commitment to providing a safe, inclusive, and dignified working environment for all employees.

People development

In 2025, we demonstrated a strong commitment to the learning and development of our people through a broad range of structured initiatives. Overall, more than 11,900 training hours were delivered in 2025, representing an average of 48 training hours per person. We hosted a NEBOSH Health & Safety seminar, with participating employees successfully passing the examination. We continued to invest in group learning and leadership development through programs such as WeCoach, Rising Leaders and Swift and further expanded our development portfolio by launching the Pivot program. In addition, we successfully launched the PODD Digital Dexterity courses, where all PDP participants showed high engagement by completing the discovery phase and progressing through the short learning modules. In 2025, we also launched the HowzLearning platform and hub, fostering enhanced knowledge-sharing among employees.

During 2025, we welcomed 31 new employees and delivered an immersive onboarding program totaling 1,470 hours.

As part of our commitment, we prioritized initiatives that enhance Health & Safety, digital skills, and functional competencies.

To support continuous learning Udemy and Coursera remained available for providing employees with excellent opportunities for knowledge enhancement and self- development.

TITAN Group Ideation Challenge

Building on our active participation in the first cycle of the Group Ideation Challenge, USJE once again demonstrated a strong culture of innovation and employee engagement in the second call. The team that submitted the project "Lightweight Perlite Concrete" was selected among the finalists, reflecting the quality and relevance of the ideas generated.

Also, the Company received the Leaderboard Award for the second time, being recognized as the Business Unit with the highest number of submitted ideas, further confirming the high level of involvement, creativity, and proactive spirit of our people.

Employee well-being

We continue to build on our legacy of putting people first by offering innovative programs that support our employees' overall wellbeing. As part of our ESG 2026 targets, we are committed to fostering a safe and healthy work environment while launching initiatives that enhance our employees' physical, mental, social, and financial wellbeing. In 2025, in Usje we implemented over 40 wellbeing initiatives across these four dimensions. In 2025, Cementarijada sport games were hosted by USJE with more than 50 employees participating and more than 100 guests from neighboring cement plants. Other activities included a team-building weekend, participation on Skopje Wizz marathon, hiking trip to Berovo for the World H&S Day, Jubilar Service Awards, etc.

Employee communication

To strengthen team spirit and keep employees informed, the Company organized three Communication Days with all employees, sharing company results and gathering ideas for the future, a Family Day, World H&S Day, New Year's celebration for employees and for their children.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL

TITAN Usje is a holder of A – Integrated Environmental Permit, issued by the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, confirming the Company's commitment to environmental protection. As a part of TITAN Group, the constant sustainable development and improvement in the Environment remain USJE's leading drivers. The company has implemented, and is maintaining, an Environmental Management System, Energy Management System, and Zero waste to Landfill. All systems undergo ongoing enhancements to improve efficiency, aligning with ISO 14001:2015, ISO 50001:2018 and ZWTL standards. Both ISO systems are part of the Integrated Management System in USJE. The Environmental System covers all the environmental matters, as well as the mines exploitation. The ZWTL system covers the treatment of waste generated in the plant and secures its treatment according to the waste management hierarchy. The systems are maintained and audited on an annual basis. We integrate environmental protection activities into all facets of our operations. After the audit and pre-verification of the CO2 emissions calculation according to CBAM Regulation, the Company received its first Verification Statement for CBAM calculations from an authorized accredited body. For 2025, we would highlight the following realized projects:

EPD (Environmental Product Declarations)

USJE has developed EPDs - Environmental Product Declarations for the following products: CEM I 52.5 R, MC5, CEM II/B-P 42.5 R, CEM II/A-LL 42.5 R, CEM II/B-M (P-L) 42.5 N and clinker. The development of EPDs for our products confirms our commitment to sustainability and reducing the environmental impact of clinker and cement production. The EPD - Environmental Product Declaration is an official transparent report containing detailed information about the impact of the product on the environment throughout its entire life cycle (LCA - Life Cycle Assessment). The EPDs are verified by an external certification body, and are developed in accordance with international standards ISO 14025 and EN 15804.

Green Belt

For the purpose of reducing fugitive dust and minimizing the visual impact on neighbouring residential buildings, we are actively committed to increasing green areas, which positively contribute and influence the achievement of the mentioned goals. Within the project Green Belt in 2025, a total of 7013 plants were planted as follows: 680 trees on the final benches of the marl quarry, 2052 trees at the limestone quarry in Govrlevo, and 3842 plants (trees, flowers, and bushes) planted at the factory green areas, as well as 439 donated plants.

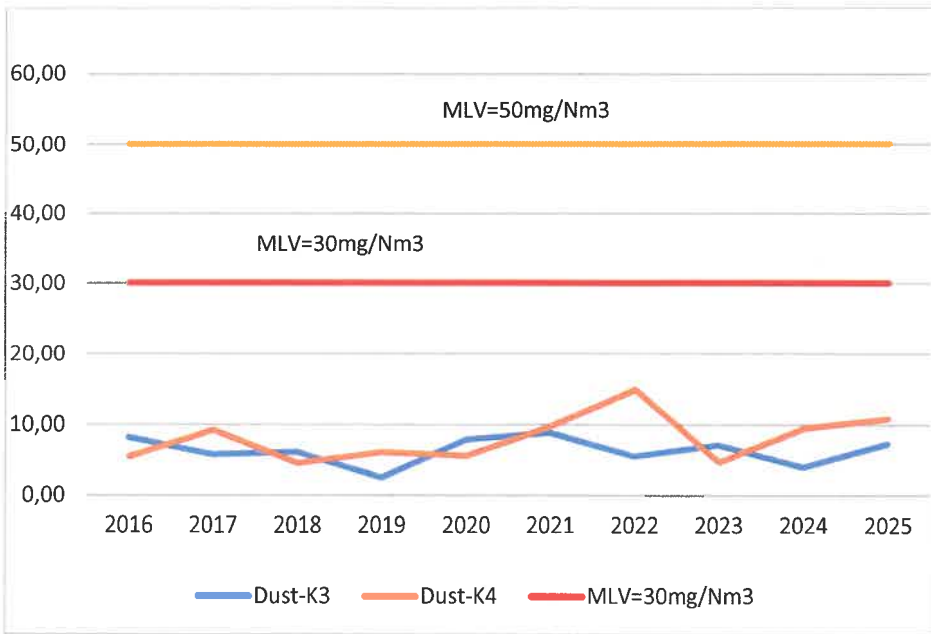
Noise minimization

During 2025 there were a total of 24 measurements of noise levels in the factory as well as in the quarries. The recorded noise level at monitoring points in the factory perimeter and the quarries consistently remain under the limit values. Despite already meeting legal requirements, in 2025, our Company persisted in implementing noise minimization activities, as part of our commitment to reducing environmental impact.

Air Emissions

The monitoring of air emissions is a precondition for control and mitigation of the impacts from cement production on the environment. USJE employs an independent 24-hour-system for continuous monitoring of emissions, which enables us to closely monitor the emissions in real time and undertake timely corrective measures, if necessary. As a corporate socially responsible company, USJE publishes weekly reports on air emissions on the webpage, as well as to the national media.

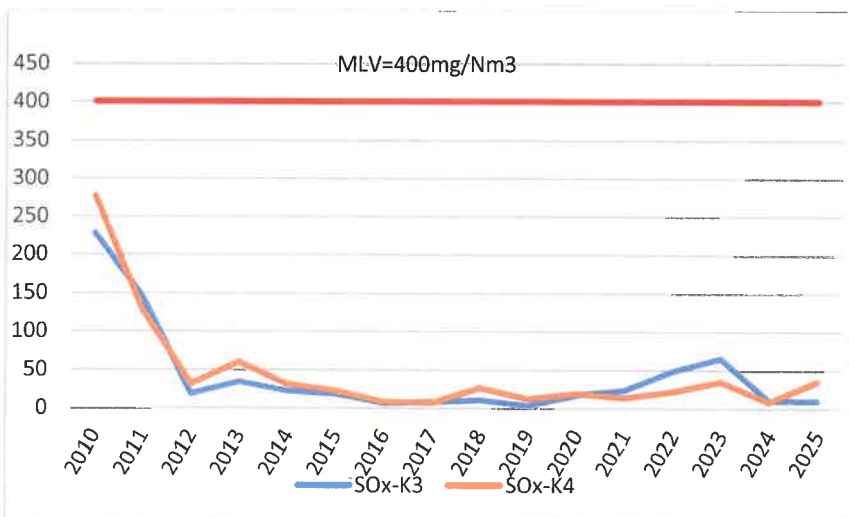
Annual average of air emissions from the main emission sources for year 2025, is presented in the following graphs:



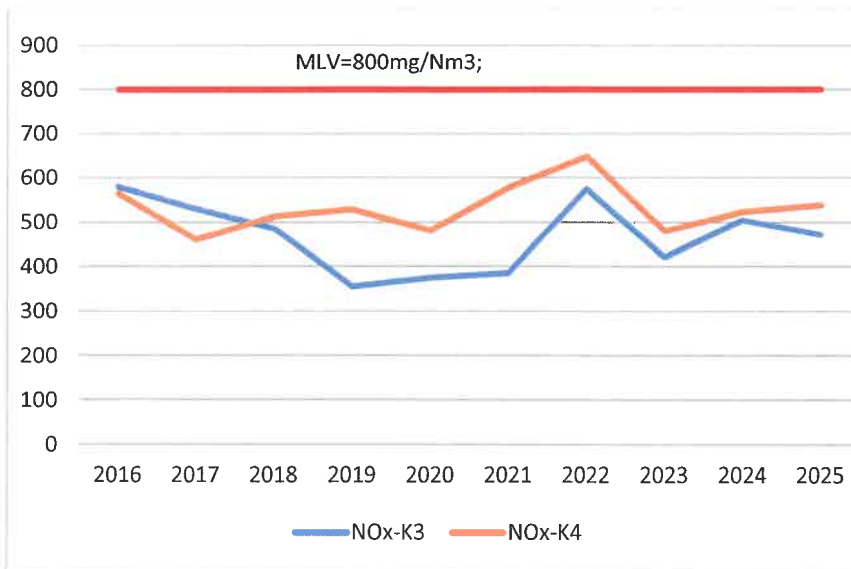
Dust

*MLV=50 mg/Nm³ – Maximum limit value according to national law for emissions

*MLV=30 mg/Nm³ – Maximum limit value accepted from USJE in the A-IPPC



Sulfuric Oxides SO₂



Nitrogen Oxides NO_x

Reduction of Fugitive Dust Emissions

Following the Action Plan for minimization of fugitive dust emissions in USJE's Plant and quarries, separated and combined measures were implemented. Part of the activities implemented in 2025 are:

- Continuous monitoring and change of the auxiliary de-dusting filters,
- Renewal and spraying of access roads within the factory - continuous activity,
- Creating a green belt around the plant and quarries - continuous activity.
- Installation of water sprinklers along the access road to the marl quarry

PM₁₀ particle measurements carried out by an independent accredited laboratory in September 2025 within the factory perimeter, made in accordance with the A-integrated environmental permit, showed that the measured PM₁₀ particles were below the permissible limit values at a time when the factory's furnaces were operating. According to measurements made in January 2026 when the factory's furnaces were not operating, the level of PM₁₀ particles was above the permissible limit.

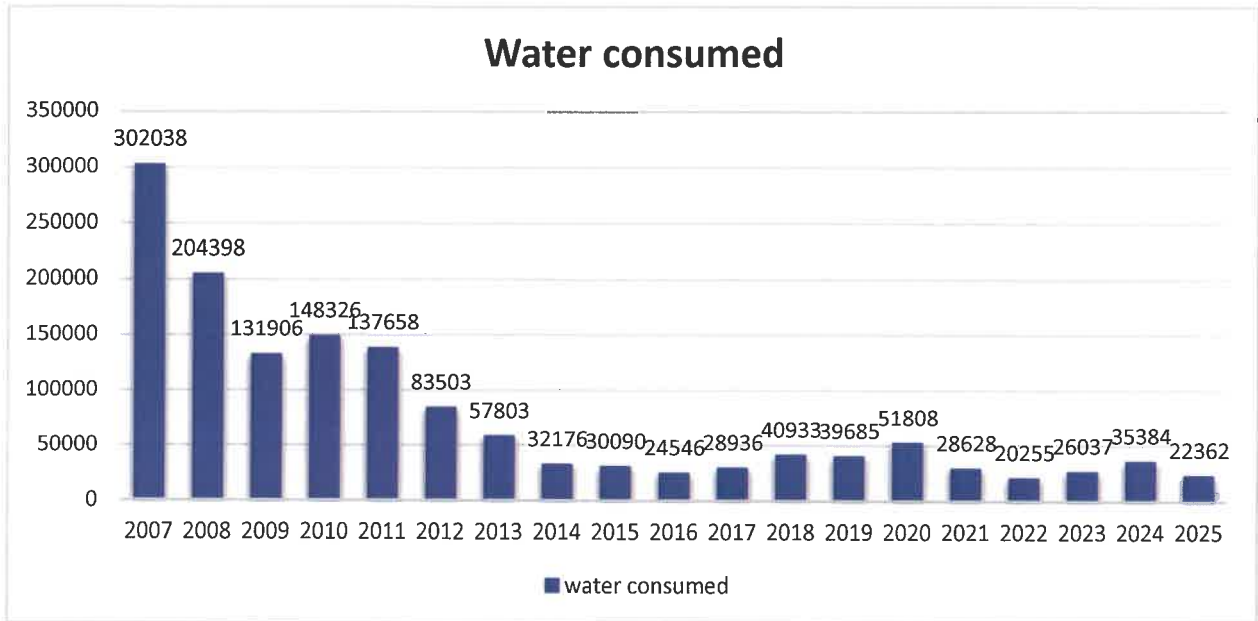
Usage of Alternative Fuels

Keeping up with the best practice worldwide, in order to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and in accordance with the A-Integrated environmental permit, USJE continued to use non-hazardous waste fractions as an alternative fuel and in 2025 managed to replace 4.22 % of the heat energy for the kilns with alternative fuel. The alternative fuels used in 2025 were biomass from agricultural waste (coffee husks, rice husks and rice straw), selected waste from the textile industry, non-recyclable packaging waste, as well as non-reusable and non-recyclable composite materials. All used fractions of non-hazardous waste are examined in the Company's Laboratory, before being used as an alternative fuel, and meet the required quality.

Water management

In USJE, the technical water is used for cooling equipment, washing streets, and watering. Potable water is used solely for sanitary purposes. USJE always strives to minimize the use of potable water and to increase the reuse of technical water. Such an example are the closed-loop cooling systems.

Water management in the plant is carried out in a way that ensures high quality of recirculated water and does not impair the quality of water discharged to surrounding areas.



7. OTHER INFORMATION

USJE's Management is firmly committed to the continuing integration of the rules and practices into the Company's operations, which promote transparency, responsibility, reliability, sustainable development and corporate social responsibility in every aspect and field of activity of the Company and its entire network of relationships with shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, contractors and the society. Respectively, USJE discloses the following information:

1. *Dividend Policy*

Based on the Company's dividend policy, dividend is distributed every year, according to proposal of the Board of Directors and after approval of the Annual Shareholder's Assembly.

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

On 30 May 2025, the General Assembly brought a Decision for distribution of the dividend for the year ended 2024, The dividend declared was in amount of MKD 822,561 thousand which consists of MKD 553,166 thousand profit from 2024, MKD 107,623 thousand unused reinvested profit from 2023 and MKD 161,772 thousand reinvested profit from 2018.

2. The sources of the Company's assets are its operating cash flow. Nevertheless, On 03rd November 2022, a short-term Loan Agreement has been concluded between Company for production, trade and services MILLCO-PCM DOOEL Skopje and TITAN Usje AD Skopje ("the Borrower"). MILLCO-PCM DOOEL Skopje provided the borrower with a loan in the amount of 58,500 thousand denars, money used for corporate purposes. The Loan Agreement has been duly annexed at the appropriate times, and the amount is to be repaid not later than 10th May 2026, along with the accrued interest which is calculated at the rate of 2% above 3-month Euribor, which serve as the reference interest rate.

On 26th of November 2025, TITAN USJE AD Skopje ("the Lender") concluded a Loan Facility Agreement with Titan Global Finance TLC (TGF) representing an unsecured euro term loan facility of a total principal amount not exceeded EUR 16,000 thousand. The Borrower may utilize the Facility during availability period in not more than 10 Loans and will use all money borrowed under this agreement for general corporate purposes. The termination date is 29 May 2026 and the interest rate is 1,35% above the EURIBOR as a reference interest rate for the relevant period, as varied from time to time. As of 31st of December 2025, the outstanding balance was EUR 12,000 thousand.

3. The financial results for 2025 are an integral part of the Financial Statements of the as of 31 December 2025.
4. Consequently, to the previous, a financial risk management policy was explained in detail in the Note 24 to the Financial Statements of the Company as of 31 December 2025.
5. In June 2025, the Company adopted a change of its registered name. The new name of the Company is TITAN USJE AD Skopje, replacing the previous name Cementarnica USJE AD Skopje. The name change was approved by the Shareholders' Assembly on 30 May 2025 and was formally registered with the Central Registry of the Republic of North Macedonia.

6. *Risk management and compliance*

Effective risk management is essential for the achievement of the company's strategic goals and long-term sustainable development. The company has developed agile systems for monitoring, eliminating, or minimizing various potential and significant risks. The Central Management Committee is generally responsible for the Company's risk management plans, implementation and

evaluating their effectiveness each year through management systems. The Board of Directors confirms that the Company has internal control systems and risk management policies in place and that it has been informed by the CED and the competent Group executives about their effectiveness. The assurance mechanism regarding the integrity of the Company's financial statements consists of a combination of the embedded risk management processes, the applied financial control activities, the relevant information technology utilized, and the financial information prepared, communicated, and monitored. The monthly monitoring of the financial statements is the key element of the controlling mechanism regarding the quality and integrity of financial results. External auditors review the semi-annual and the annual financial statements of the Company.

Our business practices based on compliance are guided by and based on the TITAN Cement Group values and Code of Conduct. According to the TITAN Group's Anti Bribery and Corruption policy, we have principles for working with suppliers, contractors, or other related parties. They comply with all applicable laws and willingly make a contractual commitment, where it is feasible, to represent that they abide by the relevant anti-bribery and anti-corruption rules.

7. During 2025, all transactions with the interested parties are realized in the ordinary course of the business of the Company (Note 22 to the Financial Statements of the Company as of 31 December 2025).
8. USJE shares the Titan Group's CSR Vision and CSR Policy, to "conduct its business in an ethical and socially responsible manner doing less harm and endeavouring to do more good."
9. Managing and running the Company in accordance with our core values is based on adopting and implementing decisions that contribute to achievement of our goals and strategies, with particular attention to the interests of our shareholders.

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Corporate Governance Statement

I, the undersigned Mario Bracci, in the capacity of President of the Board of Directors of TITAN Usje AD Skopje, declare that the Company applies the Corporate Governance Code for companies listed on the Macedonian Stock Exchange, published at the following link <https://www.mse.mk/Repository/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%81/KKU%20na%20anglski%20final.pdf>. TITAN Usje AD Skopje applies the principles and best practices of corporate governance provided with the Code according to the "comply or explain" approach, by filling in questionnaires with form and content prescribed by the Code. With this Statement, I confirm that the questionnaires were published on SEI-NET and on the website of TITAN Usje AD Skopje, as well as that the answers provided therein are correct, true and reliably reflect the application of the principles and best practices of corporate governance by TITAN Usje AD Skopje.

Mario Bracci
President of the Board of Directors

Corporate governance, understood as a framework of principles and a system of rules, practices, and organizational processes, ensures effective communication among all stakeholders of the company, including shareholders, the Board of Directors, management, and employees. When supported by comprehensive risk management, this framework is crucial for making strategically important decisions, for fostering strong external relationships, and ultimately, for securing the company's stability and long-term success.

TITAN USJE AD Skopje is a joint-stock company listed on the Macedonian Stock Exchange in the Mandatory listing sub-segment.

The shareholding structure of the Company's share capital as of December 31, 2025 is a total of 563.784 ordinary shares with voting rights, which constitutes the Company's Share Capital, which amounts to 1.747.730 thousand denars. Nominal value of a share is in amount of 3.100,00 denars per share.

The participation of shareholders in the share capital of the Company is as follows:

- TITAN CEMENT Netherlands B.V. holds 535.596 shares, corresponding to 95% of the Company's voting rights
- Others: 28.188 shares corresponding to 5% of the Company's voting rights.

The Company operates under a single-tier governance model, led by a Board of Directors (the Board). In accordance with the authorities granted by the Law on Trade Companies and the Company's Statute, the Board manages the Company and holds the broadest powers to act on behalf of and in the best interest of the Company, except for matters reserved exclusively for the Shareholders Assembly under the Law on Trade Companies, as well as powers explicitly assigned solely to the non-executive Board members under the Company's Statute. The Board is further responsible for overseeing the Company's business activities, safeguarding its long-term interests, implementing strategic decisions, and supervising overall operations.

In 2025, the Board consisted of 6 (six) members: 1 (one) executive member serving as Chief Executive Director and 5 (five) non-executive members, of whom 2 (two) were independent. None of the non-executive members of the Board receive compensation for their participation in the Board. The Chief Executive Director likewise does not receive remuneration for serving on the Board. The total income (including salaries, other contributions, bonuses, insurance etc.) paid to the executive Board member and other key management personnel for the year 2025 amounted to 75.011 thousand denars.

During 2025, in order to maintain continuity in the Company's operations and ensure timely decision-making, the Board adopted several resolutions concerning the Company's Day-to-day business activities without convening physical meetings. Decisions were reached through electronic communication and video-conference discussions, and all meetings were documented through formally prepared Minutes. All Board resolutions were approved unanimously.

Throughout the year, Company employees provided essential organizational and professional support, enabling the Board to receive complete and accurate information on all relevant issues. This ensured that the Board could perform its duties with full regard for shareholders' interests and the long-term position of the Company, while maintaining a high level of professional conduct.

In 2025, the Annual Shareholders' Assembly took place on 30 May 2025, while an Extraordinary Shareholders' Assembly was held on 30 September 2025.

The Company's management remains guided by principles of transparency, ethical conduct, and continuous contribution to the sustainable development of the community - values that will continue to shape the work and decision-making of TITAN USJE AD Skopje.


Mario Bracci

President of the Board of Directors

TITAN USJE AD SKOPJE

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2025

TITAN USJE AD SKOPJE

**Financial Statements as of
31 December 2025
with the independent auditor's report**

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Chief Executive Director

Konstantinos Nikolaou

Registered office

Boris Trajkovski 94
1000 Skopje
Republic of North Macedonia

Solicitors

Lawyer Office Polenak - external lawyer
Natasa Filipovska - external lawyer
Advocates partnership Cakmakova Advocates - external lawyers
Law Office Tatjana Popovski Buloski & Partners - external lawyer
Aleksandra Mitreska- external lawyer

Bankers

Komercijalna Banka AD - Skopje
Stopanska Banka AD - Skopje
NLB Banka AD - Skopje
ProCredit Banka AD - Skopje
Sparkasse Banka Makedonija AD - Skopje
Halkbanka AD - Skopje

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Revizija DOO - Skopje
3, Mirche Acev Str. Grand Business Center, 8th floor,
1000 Skopje
Republic of North Macedonia



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Titan Usje AD Skopje:

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Titan Usje AD Skopje (the "Company") as at 31 December 2025, and the Company's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards applicable in Republic of North Macedonia.

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing as published in Official Gazette of Republic of North Macedonia (273/2024) (SAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

www.pwc.com

PricewaterhouseCoopers Revizija DOO, 3, Mirche Acev Str., Grand Business Center, 8th floor, 1000 Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia, VAT No. MK4030008022586, T: +389 (02)31 40 900/901, F:+389 (02) 31 16 525

Original report is signed in Macedonian language

This version of our report is a translation from the original, which was prepared in Macedonian language. All possible care has been taken to ensure that the translation is an accurate representation of the original. However, in all matters of interpretation of information, views or opinions, the original language version of our report takes precedence over this translation.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants as published in Official Gazette of Republic of North Macedonia (273/2024) (Code of Ethics) as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics.

Our audit approach

Overview

Materiality	Overall Company materiality: 105 million Macedonian Denars ("MKD"), which represents 5% of profit before tax.
Key audit matters	Inventory Valuation and Existence in a Cement Factory

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Company materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below.

These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, if any, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall Company materiality	MKD 105 million (2024: MKD 110 million)
How we determined it	5% of profit before tax
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Company is most commonly measured by users and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for profit-oriented companies in this sector.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Inventory Valuation and Existence in a Cement Factory</p> <p>The carrying value of the Company's inventory presented in the statement of the financial position amounts to MKD 1,062 million as at 31 December 2025 as detailed in Note 12. The technical complexity involved in measuring these inventories—stored in large and often inaccessible areas—requires specialized input, including the involvement of management expert.</p> <p>The principal consideration for our determination that performing procedures relating to inventory valuation and existence is a key audit matter, is due to the significant complexity.</p>	<p>We updated our understanding of the production and inventory processes and evaluated relevant internal controls and tested operating effectiveness for part of the controls based on a sample.</p> <p>We evaluated the inventory counting procedures, including the involvement of management experts, to understand how measurements are taken.</p> <p>We attended selected sample of inventory counts to observe and test the procedures and controls in place for ensuring accurate inventory counts.</p> <p>We assessed the cost formulas used and ensured they comply with the Accounting Standards applicable in Republic of North Macedonia.</p> <p>We evaluated whether inventory was carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value by assessing the selling prices, less costs to complete and sell for a selected sample of inventories.</p>

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We tested reconciliations of physical counts to the inventory records based on sample and examined any significant variances. Given the involvement of management experts, we evaluated their competence and objectivity. We assessed the methodologies and tools used by these management experts to ensure consistency and accuracy in inventory measurement.

Reporting on other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report and Annual Accounts prepared in accordance with the requirement of the article 384 of the Law on Trade Companies but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, including Annual Report and Annual Accounts and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except to the extent explicitly stated in this report.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Annual Report and Annual Accounts. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards applicable in Republic of North Macedonia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the Annual report

The Management of the Company is also responsible for preparing the Annual report on the operations of the Company for the year 2025 in accordance with Article 384 of the Law on Trade Companies. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the Annual report with the historical financial information disclosed in the Annual accounts and the audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025, in accordance with the requirements of Article 34, paragraph 1, item (d) of the Audit Law.

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In our opinion, the historical financial information disclosed in the Annual report of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025 is consistent, in all material respects, with the information disclosed in the Annual accounts and the audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The engagement partner and certified auditor on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Sime Jovanovski.

Dragan Davitkov

General Manager

Sime Jovanovski

Certified Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Revizija DOO

3, Mirche Acev Str. Grand Business Center, 8th floor,

Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia,

30 March 2026

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 MKD '000	2024 MKD '000
Revenue from contracts with customers	3a	6,057,971	6,019,784
Other revenue from contracts with customers	3b	141,817	134,082
Cost of sales	3c	<u>(3,724,793)</u>	<u>(3,736,389)</u>
Gross profit		2,474,995	2,417,477
Other operating income	3d	108,915	125,253
Other operating expenses	3e	(31,068)	(23,838)
Selling and marketing expenses		(49,181)	(44,621)
Administrative expenses	3f	<u>(388,002)</u>	<u>(305,801)</u>
Operating profit		2,115,659	2,168,470
Finance income		3,437	45,659
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) net		(6,051)	4,074
Finance costs		<u>(10,626)</u>	<u>(8,999)</u>
Net finance expense	3h	(13,240)	40,734
Profit before tax		2,102,419	2,209,204
Income tax expense	4	(221,584)	(204,219)
Top up income tax - Pillar 2		(80,038)	(111,814)
Profit attributable to the shareholders		<u>1,800,797</u>	<u>1,893,171</u>
Earnings per share information:			
Basic, profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company	5	3.19	3.36
Net profit for the period attributable to:			
Equity holder of the parent company		1,710,761	1,798,516
Non- controlling interest		90,036	94,655
		1,800,797	1,893,171
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Actuarial gains/(losses) net, on employee benefits		(1,753)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>1,799,044</u>	<u>1,893,171</u>
Earnings per share information:			
Basic, total comprehensive income for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent company		3.19	3.36
Total Comprehensive income for the period attributable to:			
Equity holder of the parent company		1,709,095	1,798,516
Non - controlling interest		89,949	94,655
		<u>1,799,044</u>	<u>1,893,171</u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	2025 <i>MKD '000</i>	2024 <i>MKD '000</i>
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,240,264	3,119,898
Intangible assets	7	70,706	77,784
Right-of-use assets	8	34,778	-
Investment properties	9	280,536	275,946
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	-	1,220
Other non-current financial assets		4,932	2,026
Deferred tax assets	11	74,249	-
		3,705,465	3,476,874
Current assets			
Inventories	12	1,061,893	1,210,763
Trade and other receivables	13	826,734	643,151
Loan Receivables	14	742,486	-
Cash and short term deposits	15	541,161	327,069
		3,172,274	2,180,983
TOTAL ASSETS		6,877,739	5,657,857
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	16	1,747,730	1,747,730
Share premium		4,868	5,259
Retained earnings		1,796,578	553,166
Legal reserves	17	174,772	174,772
Revaluation reserves	17	138,301	145,024
Reinvested profit		1,528,894	1,798,289
		5,391,143	4,424,240
Non-current liabilities			
Pillar 2 - Top up Income tax payable		80,038	111,814
Lease liabilities		23,648	-
Provision for retirement benefits	18	72,081	62,191
Provision for rehabilitation of quarries		18,221	16,156
		193,988	190,161
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	19	971,669	881,631
Lease liabilities		13,323	-
Provision for unused holidays		17,022	10,961
Current portion of retirement benefit obligations	18	342	3,782
Income tax payables		109,921	80,869
Pillar 2 - Top up Income tax payable		111,814	-
Short term borrowings	20	68,052	65,565
Dividend payable		465	648
		1,292,608	1,043,456
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,877,739	5,657,857

Authorized on behalf of the Board of Directors on 26 February 2026:

Nikolaou Konstantinos

Gabriela Barlakoska

Chief Executive Director

Finance Manager

Prepared by authorized accountant with certificate number 102613:

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2025</i> <i>MKD '000</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>MKD '000</i>
Cash flows from operating activities		2,102,419	2,209,204
Profit before income taxes			
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets		296,326	259,841
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets		26,836	-
Gain, net on disposal of property, plant, and equipment		-	(42,815)
Actuarial (gain)/losses, net		4,737	14,858
Interest cost, accretion on provision for retirement benefit obligations		3,608	3,378
Interest income		(3,437)	(45,659)
Correction of inventory stocks and Provision for obsolete inventory		11,337	20,404
Provision for unused holidays (net)		6,061	1,222
Fair value (gain)/losses, net		(4,675)	(6,887)
Interest expense and bank charges		7,018	5,621
Write off and provision for trade receivables		2,759	4,003
NBV of disposed and written off PPE		2,006	1,979
Operating profit before working capital changes		2,454,995	2,425,149
Increase in trade and other receivables		(186,357)	(144,715)
Decrease in inventories		137,532	180,354
Increase/Decrease in trade and other payables		93,815	(71,373)
Cash generated from operations		2,499,985	2,389,415
Interest expense and bank charges paid		(7,585)	(5,621)
Income tax paid		(278,613)	(189,214)
Net cash flows generated from operations		2,213,787	2,194,580
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(399,538)	(293,041)
Purchase of intangible assets		(12,080)	(19,158)
Increase/(decrease) of participation in subsidiaries		-	24,061
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	49,572
Loans provided		(742,486)	(2,196,711)
Loans returned		-	2,196,711
Interest income received		3,437	45,659
Increase/(Decrease) of exploration assets		(1,220)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(1,151,887)	(192,907)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid to group shareholders		(781,608)	(2,581,037)
Dividends paid to minority shareholders		(41,136)	(135,789)
Repayment of borrowings		(2,487)	(11,937)
Lease payable		(27,551)	-
Net cash flows (used) in financing activities		(847,808)	(2,728,763)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		214,092	(727,090)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		327,069	1,054,159
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	12	541,161	327,069

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Share premium</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Other Reserves (Note 17)</i>	<i>Reinvested profit</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
At 1 January 2025	1,747,730	5,259	553,166	319,796	1,798,289	4,424,240
Profit for the year	-	-	1,800,797	-	-	1,800,797
Adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	(2,909)	-	-	(2,909)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	4,970	(6,723)	-	(1,753)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,802,858	(6,723)	-	1,796,135
Dividends, net	-	-	(822,561)	-	-	(822,561)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	269,395	-	(269,395)	-
Reinvested profit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share options realized	-	-	(6,280)	-	-	(6,280)
Share options	-	(391)	-	-	-	(391)
At 31 December 2025	1,747,730	4,868	1,796,578	313,073	1,528,894	5,391,143

On 30 May 2025, the General Assembly brought a Decision for distribution of the dividend for the year ended 2024, The dividend declared was in amount of MKD 822,561 thousand which consists of MKD 553,166 thousand profit from 2024, MKD 107,623 thousand unused reinvested profit from 2023 and MKD 161,772 thousand reinvested profit from 2018.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Share premium</i>	<i>Retained earnings</i>	<i>Other Reserves (Note 17)</i>	<i>Reinvested profit</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
At 1 January 2024	1,747,730	3,145	1,509,492	319,796	1,650,335	5,230,497
Accession of Opalit	-	-	16,832	-	-	16,832
Profit for the year	-	-	1,893,171	-	-	1,893,171
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,910,003	-	-	1,910,003
Dividends, net	-	-	(1,361,538)	-	-	(1,361,538)
Advance dividend, net	-	-	(1,355,337)	-	-	(1,355,337)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	263,210	-	(263,210)	-
Reinvested profit	-	-	(411,164)	-	411,164	-
Share options realized	-	-	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)
Share options	-	2,114	-	-	-	2,114
At 31 December 2024	1,747,730	5,259	553,166	319,796	1,798,289	4,424,240

On 23 May 2024, the General Assembly brought a Decision for distribution of the dividend for the year ended 2023, The dividend declared was in amount of MKD 1,361,538 thousand which consists of MKD 1,098,328 thousand profit from 2023 and MKD 263,210 thousand reinvested profit from 2017. The remaining profit from 2023 in amount of MKD 411,164 thousand was reinvested to benefit from the new tax incentives available for such activities.

On 11 December 2024, the Bord of Directors brought a Decision for distribution of advanced dividend for the period January - September 2024 in accordance with the Company Law. The dividend declared was in amount of MKD 1,355,337 thousand based on the approved statutory separate financial statements of 30 September 2024 and for the nine - month period then ended.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**At 31 December 2025****1. Corporate information**

Titan Usje A.D Skopje (“the Company”) is incorporated in the Republic of North Macedonia with the registered address at Boris Trajkovski 94, Skopje.

The Company’s main activity is production and trade with cement, masonry cement, ready mix concrete, clinker and other related products.

The Company is controlled by Titan Cement Netherlands B.V. registered in Netherlands, which has 95% shareholding in the Company. As of 30 September 2023 Company’s ultimate parent is Titan Cement International S.A. Belgium.

Officially starting from 1 July 2013, Titan Usje A.D Skopje has become a listed company on the Macedonian Stock Exchange (under the sub-segment for mandatory listing). The listed companies has continuing obligations to publish all price sensitive information, information necessary for evaluating the current company’s condition.

The number of employees as of 31 December 2025 was 249 (31 December 2024: 247).

The Company unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 February 2026. These financial statements are subject to approval by the General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company.

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared, in accordance with the Company Law (published in Official Gazette No. 28/2004, 84/2005, 25/2007, 87/2008, 42/2010, 48/2010, 24/2011, 166/2012, 70/2013, 119/2013, 120/2013, 187/2013, 38/2014, 41/2014, 138/2014, 88/2015, 192/2015, 6/2016, 30/2016, 61/2016, 88/2017, 192/2017, 64/2018, 120/2018, 290/2020, 215/2021, 99/2022, 272/2024 and 191/2025) and the Rulebook for Accounting published in Official Gazette No.75/2024 (Rulebook), whereby the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS volume 2023) were published. This Rulebook of Accounting comprises International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) - IFRS 1 to IFRS 17, International Accounting Standards (IAS) - IAS 1 to IAS 41, International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) - IFRIC 1 to IFRIC 23 and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) Interpretations comprising SIC 7 to SIC 32. The above stated standards, amendments and interpretations (IFRSs, IFRICs and SICs) are effective, in the Republic of North Macedonia, starting from 1 January 2025 except for IFRS 17 which is effective starting from 1 January 2028. With the amendment to the Rulebook published in the Official Gazette No.274/2024, IFRS 9 became effective (in the Republic of North Macedonia) starting from 1 January 2028 and as per the guidance provided by Council for Advancement and Oversight over the accounting profession of the Republic of North Macedonia, IAS 39 and IFRS 4 as published in Official Gazette No. 159/2009 remain effective accounting standards for financial instruments and insurance contracts until that date.

The Company applied all relevant standards, amendments and interpretations which were published in the Official Gazette No.75/2024 and No.274/2024. As IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 are not effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, the Company’s financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards applicable in the Republic of North Macedonia as published in the Rulebook and explained above. Consequently, IFRS 1 is not applicable, and the Company applied the specific transitional provisions for all effective accounting standards, as explained in the text further.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Following the implementation of the Rulebook for Accounting, published in Official Gazette No. 75/2024, management evaluated the impact of the newly applicable standards and determined that they do not have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the investment property that have been measured at fair value. The Company's financial statements are presented in Macedonian Denars ("MKD") which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands ('000) except when otherwise indicated.

On 6 October 2025 the Company renewed the Electricity trading license which raise certain responsibilities towards the State Regulatory Committee. In 2025 no activities related to the license raised up.

The financial statements are prepared on accruals and going concern basis.

Initial application of IFRS 16, Leases

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 retrospectively from 01 January 2025, but has not restated comparatives for the 2024 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2025.

Practical expedients applied

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous;
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2025 as short-term leases;
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Lease activities and accounting treatment

The Company leases terminals, equipment, cars and forklifts. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 to 5 years, but may have extension options.

Until the 2024 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

From 1 January 2025, leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)
Initial application of IFRS 16, Leases (continued)
Lease activities and accounting treatment (continued)

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the fixed payments.

The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, and
- any initial direct costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as “operating leases” under the principals of IAS 17 Leases. This liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as of 1 January 2025. The weighted average lessee’s incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2025 was 3.75%.

For leases, previously classified as operating leases the Company recognized the carrying amount of the non-cancellable operating lease commitments immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and lease liability at the date of initial application. The re-measurements to the lease liabilities were recognized as adjustments to the related right-of-use assets immediately after the date of initial application.

Adjustments recognized related to change in accounting policies

	2025 MKD'000
Operating lease commitments disclosed on 31 December 2024	51,842
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) on 1 January 2025	<u>(2,909)</u>
Lease liability recognized on 1 January 2025	<u>48,933</u>
Of which are:	
Current lease liabilities	26,179
Non-current lease liabilities	<u>22,754</u>
	<u>48,933</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

The recognized right-of-use assets relate to the following types of assets:

	<i>31 December</i> 2025 <i>MKD'000</i>	<i>1 January</i> 2025 <i>MKD'000</i>
Terminals	582	1,747
Equipment	4,970	22,751
Motor vehicles	29,226	21,526
	<u>34,778</u>	<u>46,024</u>

The change in accounting policy affected increase of Right-of-use assets by 46,024 thousand denars, Retainer earnings by 2,909 thousand and lease Liabilities by 48,933 thousand denars in the Balance Sheet on 1 January 2025

	<u>31 December 2024</u>	<u>Effects of adoption of IFRS 16</u>	<u>1 January 2025</u>
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	-	46,024	46,024
Capital			
Retained earnings	-	(2,909)	(2,909)
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	-	22,754	22,754
Current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	-	26,179	26,179
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Operating segments

Operating segments are components that engage in business activities that may earn revenues or incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Management and for which discrete financial information is available. The Management is the person or group of persons who allocates resources and assesses the performance for the entity.

In the Company, the above described functions of the Management are performed by Board of the Directors of the Company. The internal reporting within the Company presented to the Board of Directors is on a Company level and as one operating segment. The decisions brought by the Board of Directors are based on received reports presented as one operating segment.

b. Comparatives

In order to maintain consistency with the current year presentation, certain items may have been reclassified for comparative purposes. Material changes in disclosures, if any, are described in detail in the relevant notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

c. Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded, on initial recognition in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Monetary items of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded in the period are recognised as income or expense for the period in which they arise.

The exchange rates used for translation at 31st December 2025 and 31st December 2024 were as follows:

Exchange rate:	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	MKD	MKD
EUR	61.49	61.49
USD	52.31	58.88

d. Property, plant and equipment

Additions are recorded at cost. Cost represents the prices by suppliers together with all costs incurred in bringing new property, plant and equipment into use.

Items of property, plant and equipment that are retired or otherwise disposed of are eliminated from the statement of financial position, along with the corresponding accumulated depreciation. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the profit or loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Profit or Loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, with exception of quarries, is designed to write off the cost or valuation of property, plant and equipment on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The principal depreciation rates in use are:

Buildings	2.5 -10%
Equipment	5 - 25%

Land is stated in the statement of financial position at cost less impairment and is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an infinite life, except quarries which are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

The methods of depreciation, useful life, and residual value of the assets are reassessed at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)**e. Right-of-use asset*****Accounting policy applied from 1 January 2025***

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use. Each lease payment is allocated between the lease liability and interest, which is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The ROU asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at the commencement date at the present value of the lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid, It is discounted by using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR). The IBR is the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and condition.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made. It is re-measured when there is a modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease; a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate; a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and if the Company changes its assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments)
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease if the lessee will exercise that option

The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

For short term leases and leases of low value assets, the Company has elected not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities. It recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For leases that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company chose not to separate them, except for terminals in which non-lease components are separated from lease components.

Accounting policy applied before 1 January 2025 IAS 17

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

e. Investment property

Investment property, comprising of land, production premises with business offices and construction object - restaurant and cafeteria room, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Company. The investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects the market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on valuation performed by independent valuer using the income method and the market comparison method as primary valuation methods which are generally accepted in European valuation practice.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the income statement in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use.

If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Company's accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use. Any difference at that date between the carrying amount of the property in accordance with IAS 16 and its fair value is treated in the same way as a revaluation in accordance with IAS 16.

f. Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditure for each area of interest (geographically specific to the concession, permit or mining license granted) is carried forward as an asset if a decision has been made that a mining operation is economically feasible and can be developed for commercial production. At the end of the reporting period, these costs include costs of acquisition of rights to explore. All other exploration and evaluation expenditures are charged to the profit or loss as incurred.

Administrative and general expenses relating to exploration and evaluation activities are expensed as incurred.

g. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

The Company's intangible assets have a finite useful life.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

g. Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Acquired computer software programs and licenses are capitalized on the basis of costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software when these are expected to generate economic benefits beyond one year. Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as an expense as incurred.

The amortization methods used for the Company's intangibles are as follows:

Category of intangible assets	Amortization Method	Useful lives
Computer software	straight-line basis	3 to 10 years

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

i. Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Initial recognition

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits and trade and other receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)**Financial assets (continued)***Subsequent measurement - Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR). The gains and losses are recognized in the income statement in the moment when the loans and receivables are reversed or when the value is decreased due to impairment, and through the amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

An impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. All impairment losses are recognized in the income statement.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement- Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads, excluding distribution costs and administrative expenses. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Tools and consumable stores are written-off 100% when consumed.

j. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, the gyro account and deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of up to three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)**k. Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

l. Share-based, long-term incentive plan

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to members of senior management via Titan Group share schemes that cover several subsidiaries. Currently, Titan Group has the following schemes: 1) the share options plans (2014 and 2017) and 2) the long-term incentive plan introduced in 2020, which concerns share awards.

A Titan Group share-based payment transaction is classified from the perspective of each reporting Company, rather than by making a single classification determination that is applicable to all Titan Group Companies.

Equity-settled transactions

The fair value of instruments (options or awards) granted under share schemes is recognized as an employee benefits expense in the Income Statement, with a corresponding increase in equity. The fair value is determined at the grant date and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, which is the period during which all specified vesting conditions must be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of instruments expected to vest based on service conditions and any non-market performance conditions. Any impact from revising these estimates is recognized in profit or loss so that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to reserves.

Share options are exercised at predetermined prices, typically at a discount to the market price at the grant date. Awards are granted for nil consideration. When options are exercised or awards are settled, the Company either issues new shares or the Group settles them using existing treasury shares. In the case of options, any proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and the share premium reserve.

Cash-settled transactions

The fair value of the awards granted to employees for nil consideration under the Long-term Incentive Plans is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, at the fair value of the liability with changes in fair value recognized as employee benefits expense in the Income Statement. At each reporting date, the Group revises its estimation of the number of the awards that they will vest and it recognizes the impact of the revised estimates in the Income Statement.

If a cash-settled share-based payment is modified to become equity-settled, it is accounted for as such from the modification date:

- a) The equity-settled transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments on the modification date and recognized in equity to the extent that services have been received.
- b) The liability for the cash-settled transaction is derecognized on the modification date.
- c) Any difference between the derecognized liability and the recognized equity is immediately recorded in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

The Company participates in the 2020 long-term incentive plan, which is classified as cash-settled in the financial statements of the Titan Group, but it is classified as equity-settled in the Company's financial statements, as the Company has no obligation to settle the award. Consequently, it recognises the fair value of the awards as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in equity.

The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the awards granted, which is based on the parent's share price on grant date. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which the specified service conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest based on the specified vesting conditions and forfeiture rate. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

n. Taxation*Income tax*

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Minimum global corporate income tax

On 3 January 2025 the Minimum Global Corporate Income Tax (Pillar 2) was published in Official Gazette of North Macedonia no.3/2025. It was enacted on 27 December 2024 by the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia. The law regulates measures to ensure minimum effective taxation of the profits of multinational company (MNC) groups and large domestic groups and component entities. This law applies to constituent entities that are members of an MNC group or a large domestic group, whose annual revenue in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company in at least two of the four fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year under examination is 750,000,000 euros or more, including the revenue from excluded entities. As per this law, the Company qualifies for the Minimum Global Corporate Income Tax in North Macedonia if their effective tax rate determined in accordance with the provisions of this law is less than 15%.

o. Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Company, in the normal course of business, makes payments on behalf of its employees for pensions, health care, employment and personnel tax which are calculated according to the statutory rates in force during the year, based on gross salaries and wages. Food allowances travel expenses and holiday allowances are also calculated according to the local legislation. The Company makes these contributions to the Government's health and retirement funds. The cost of these payments is charged to the profit or loss in the same period as the related salary cost.

The Company does not operate any other pension scheme or post-retirement benefits plan and consequently, has no obligation in respect of pensions.

Termination and retirement benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Pursuant to the Company's signed collective bargaining agreements the Company is obligated to pay retirement benefits in an amount equal to six average republic salaries and between one and three average republic salaries to be paid out as a jubilee anniversary award. The number of average republic salaries for jubilee anniversary awards corresponds to the total number of years of service of the employee as presented in the table below:

Total number of Service Years	Number of Wages
10	1
20	3
30	3
35 (women)	3
40 men)	3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)**o. Employee benefits (continued)**

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the Project Unit Credit Method. According to the model, the probability of the cash outflow is estimated by calculating probabilities of three decrements: death, invalidity and turnover rate. The probability table is constructed by using assumptions about the probability of death of the employee up to the date when he/she should retire, the probability that the employee will retire earlier due to invalidity and the probability that the employee will terminate the service in the Company before the date when he/she should retire. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the discount rate from the yields on the government bonds issued in North Macedonia in 2024 and classified by maturity.

Employee's children scholarships

Starting from 31 December 2009, included in the actuarial calculation of defined benefits are allowances for scholarships of Company employees children attending graduate or post graduate studies and for diseased employee children that are attending secondary school.

Additional benefits at retirement

Starting from 31 December 2013, the actuarial calculation of defined benefits has been supplement with calculation of the present value of the newly introduced long term benefit for certain category of employees - additional benefits at retirement. The calculation is made on the basis of the average parameters of the mentioned population and total expected amount for payment, delivered by the enterprise.

Re-measurements, comprising of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest - not applicable to the Company) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

p. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The provisions comprise of provision for retirement benefits, jubilee awards, scholarships and provision for rehabilitation of quarries. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to time values is recognized as interest expense.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**At 31 December 2025****2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)****q. Revenue recognition from contracts with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers is the amount of consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (value-added tax, other sales taxes etc.).

The Company applies the revenue recognition method (five-step approach) in accordance with IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The basic principle is that the Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers to reflect the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the value of the consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. This principle is implemented in accordance with the model framework:

1. Identifying the contract(s) with customers;
2. Identifying the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognizing revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies the performance obligation.

Revenue from contracts with customers consists of the fair value of the consideration received for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Company's operations.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the control of a promised good or service to the customer. A customer obtains control of a good or service if it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from that good or service. Control is transferred over time or at a point in time.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when: a) control of the good is transferred to the customer, usually upon delivery, and b) there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The main products of the Group are cement, clinker, ready-mix, fly ash and other cementitious products.

Revenue arising from services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, and it is measured using either output methods or input methods, depending on the nature of the service provided. A receivable is recognized when there is an unconditional right to consideration for the performance obligations to the customer that are satisfied.

A contract asset is recognized when the performance obligation to the customer is satisfied before the customer pays or before payment is due, usually when goods or services are transferred to the customer before the Group has a right to invoice.

A contract liability is recognized when there is an obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer (prepayments) or there is an unconditional right to receive consideration before the Group transfers a good or a service (deferred income). The contract liability is derecognized when the promise is fulfilled and revenue is recorded in the profit or loss statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

q. Revenue recognition from contracts with customers (continued)

Accounting policies applied before 1 January 2025 IAS 18

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and other sales taxes or duty. The following specific criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sales of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer.

Rendering of services

Fees from services provided are recognized over the period in which the services are rendered and accepted by the buyer.

Interest income

The interest relates to time deposit are accounted for at the expired date of time deposit.

Accounting policies applied before 1 January 2025 IAS 18 (continued)

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

s. Dividends distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

t. Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period, which provide evidence of conditions that exist as of the reporting date, are treated as adjustable events in these financial statements. Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date have been treated as non-adjustable events.

u. Financial risk management

Accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)**u. Financial risk management (continued)***Fair value of financial instruments*

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other current financial assets mainly have short term maturity. The nominal value less estimated loss due to impairment of assets and payables with maturity less than one year is approximates their fair value. Financial liabilities included in the category Trade and other payables mainly have short term maturity. For this reason, their carrying amounts at the reporting date approximate their fair values. The fair value of the long-term financial liabilities is determined by using discounted cash-flow valuation technique.

v. Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

2.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments**a. Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The most critical estimates and assumptions are discussed below.

(i) Useful lives of assets

The determination of the useful lives of assets is based on historical experience with similar assets as well as any anticipated technological development and changes in broad economic or industry factors. The appropriateness of the estimated useful lives is reviewed annually, or whenever there is an indication of significant changes in the underlying assumptions.

Further, due to the significant weight of depreciable assets in Company's total assets, the impact of any changes in these assumptions could be material to Company's financial position, and results of operations. If depreciation cost is decreased/increased by 1%, this would result in change of annual depreciation expense of approximately 3,232 thousand denars (2024: 2,598 thousand denars).

(ii) Fair value of investment property

The investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects the market conditions at the reporting date. Fair values are determined based on annual valuation performed by independent value using the income method and the market comparison method as primary valuation methods which are generally accepted in European valuation practice.

The quantitative sensitivity analysis to changes in the discount rate and the salary growth rate as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented in Note 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

2.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments (continued)
Pension benefits

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of pension obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the discount rate of the Central Bank of Republic of North Macedonia due to the absence of the market of high quality corporate bond or government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability. Other key assumptions for pension obligations are based in part on current market. The quantitative sensitivity analysis to changes in the discount rate and salary growth rate as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented in Note 18.

3. Revenue and expenses
a. Revenue

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
<i>Gross sales</i>		
Domestic market	4,470,389	4,109,176
Foreign market	1,587,582	1,910,608
	<u>6,057,971</u>	<u>6,019,784</u>
<i>Domestic market</i>		
Sales of cement	4,157,329	3,832,816
Sales of other products	313,060	276,360
	<u>4,470,389</u>	<u>4,109,176</u>
<i>Foreign market</i>		
Sales of cement	1,055,053	1,435,530
Sales of other products	532,529	475,078
	<u>1,587,582</u>	<u>1,910,608</u>

Sales of other products consist of revenues from the sale of petroleum coke, limestone, RMC clinker and pozzolana

b. Other revenues

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
Freight	139,336	130,390
Others	2,481	3,692
	<u>141,817</u>	<u>134,082</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

3. Revenue and expenses (continued)
c. Cost of sales

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
Production costs	3,049,114	3,088,581
Cost of traded goods	115,422	98,446
Depreciation	294,871	245,785
Distribution expenses	224,408	255,024
Inventory change	40,978	48,553
	<u>3,724,793</u>	<u>3,736,389</u>

Production cost consist of kiln fuel, electricity, raw materials, concession fee and other variable cost. Fixed costs which consist of cost of salaries and other benefits, contract labors, security services, cost for quality test and other fixed cost such as cost for calibration, intellectual services etc. are also included in production costs.

d. Other operating income

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
Collected damages from insurance companies	30,830	-
Rent income	18,244	18,173
Revenues from sold materials	17,190	512
Gain from disposed fixed assets	-	54,395
Others	42,651	52,173
	<u>108,915</u>	<u>125,253</u>

Others in amount of 42,651 thousand denars (2024: 52,685 thousand denars) includes mainly gains from fair valuations, expatriate income, other services and re-invoicing of cost for business premises.

e. Other operating expenses

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
Cost of sold materials	14,646	463
Net book value of disposed fixed assets and exploration assets	3,311	13,559
Write off - receivables	4,526	-
Others	8,586	9,816
	<u>31,069</u>	<u>23,838</u>

Others in amount of 8,586 thousand denars (2024: 9,816 thousand denars) consist mainly of restructuring costs, etc.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

4. Revenue and expenses (continued)

f. Administrative expenses

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>
Technical support and know-how services	157,056	138,614
Promotion and advertisement	33,775	10,418
Business premises costs	12,147	14,480
Provision for unused holidays	6,061	1,223
IT services and related costs	21,907	11,256
Depreciation	25,782	9,840
Other expenses	131,274	119,970
	388,002	305,801

Technical support and know-how services consist of provided technical support and know-how services, legal fees and audit of the financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2025 in the amount of 3,013 thousand denars. More specifically, technical support and know-how services refers to engineering & technology services, procurement, finance services, information technology, legal services, human resources, corporate and social responsibility, corporate communications services etc. Other expenses include salaries and other compensations, overhead costs, computer services, vehicle maintenance, actuarial losses, and provisions, etc.

g. Net Finance expense

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>
Interest income	3,437	45,659
Finance income	3,437	45,659
Bank charges	(1,357)	(1,454)
Interest cost, accretion on provision for retirement	(3,608)	(3,378)
Interest expense	(5,661)	(4,167)
Finance expenses	(10,626)	(8,999)
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(6,051)	4,074
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(6,051)	4,074
	(13,240)	40,734

4. Income tax expense

The income tax expense comprises of:

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>
Current Income tax	295,833	204,219
Deferred income tax	(74,249)	-
	221,584	204,219

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

4. Income tax expense (continued)

As of 31 December 2024, the tax on non-deductible expenses is as follows:

	2024 MKD '000
Net profit before income tax	2,209,204
At statutory income tax rate of 10%	220,920
<i>Tax on non-deductible expenses:</i>	13,653
Expenses not related to the main activities	5,338
Other compensations to the employees	4,068
Entertainment	1,383
Scholarship	640
Sponsorship and donations	681
Write-offs and provision for bad and doubtful debts	586
Penalties and Withholding tax	182
Not collectable loans	50
Other	725
<i>Less:</i>	
Reinvested profit	(30,354)
	204,219
Effective tax rate	9.2%
Top up income tax - Pillar 2	111,814
Effective tax rate after additional income tax	14.3%

As of 31 December 2025, the tax on non-deductible expenses is as follows:

	2025 MKD '000
Net profit before income tax	2,102,419
At statutory income tax rate of 10%	210,242
<i>Tax on non-deductible expenses:</i>	85,641
Expenses not related to the main activities	2,457
Other compensations to the employees	3,092
Entertainment	2,418
Scholarship	637
Sponsorship and donations	1,438
Write-offs and provision for bad and doubtful debts	461
Penalties and Withholding tax	89
Not collectable loans	74,274
Other	775
<i>Less:</i>	
Tax credit for collected loans	(50)
	295,833
Effective tax rate	14.1%
Tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(74,249)
	221,584
Top up income tax - Pillar 2	80,038
Effective tax rate after additional income tax	14.3%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2025
4. Income tax expense (continued)

Deferred income tax relates to the following:

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Deferred tax is calculated according current tax rate of 10%		
At 1 January	-	-
Deferred tax in income statement:		
Outstanding loan receivables	(74,249)	-
	<u>(74,249)</u>	<u>-</u>

The Pillar 2 requirements are enacted as domestic legislation, applicable from 2024 onwards. The effective tax rate of the Company for 2025 is 14.1%, consequently, the Company has an obligation for qualified additional profit tax. Details for the calculation of the effective tax rate are presented above. The estimated impact on these financial statements amounts to MKD 80,038 thousand for 2025 and 111,814 thousand for 2024.

The periods that remain open to review by the tax authorities with respect to tax liabilities is 5 to 10 years, starting from the date of the submitted tax report. The taxation system is undergoing continual revision and amendment. However, there are still difference interpretation of the fiscal legislation. The tax authorities may have different approaches to certain issues in different circumstances and assess additional tax liabilities together with additional payment interest and penalties. The Company does not expect consequences that may result in potential material liability in this regard.

The management of the Company also considers that the tax liabilities presented in these financial statements are fairly stated. Although the Transfer Pricing Study for 2025 has not yet been completed, the management of the Company estimates that there will be no material impact on the results, considering the Transfer Pricing Study for 2024 and given that there were some new transactions in 2025. For the part of the changes regarding transfer pricing the Company has obligation to report on request of the Public Revenue Office 15 days from receiving the request, which can be send by PRO 30 days from submitting the Annual Tax Return Form (new amendment of the Income Tax Law from 2023).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2025
5. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the ultimate parent by the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	<i>31 December</i> 2025	<i>31 December</i> 2024
Profit attributable to shareholders:		
Continuing operations	1,800,797	1,893,171
Profit attributable to shareholders	<u>1,800,797</u>	<u>1,893,171</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders:		
Continuing operations	1,799,044	1,893,171
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	<u>1,799,044</u>	<u>1,893,171</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS	563,784	563,784
Basic, profit for the period attributable to shareholders	3.19	3.36

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

6. Property, plant and equipment

	<i>Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Construction in progress</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>
Cost				
At 1 January 2025	3,911,759	6,047,179	353,781	10,312,719
Additions	6,090	102,563	290,885	399,538
Transfers from Construction in Progress	28,067	252,843	(280,910)	-
Disposals and write offs	(103)	(16,896)	-	(16,999)
At 31 December 2025	3,945,813	6,385,689	363,756	10,695,258
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2025	2,443,595	4,749,226	-	7,192,821
Charge for the period	50,370	226,797	-	277,167
Disposals and write offs	(82)	(14,912)	-	(14,994)
At 31 December 2025	2,493,883	4,961,111	-	7,454,994
Net book value at 31 December 2025	1,451,932	1,422,399	363,756	3,240,264
Net book value at 1 January 2025	1,468,164	1,297,953	353,781	3,119,898
	<i>Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Construction in progress</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	3,824,449	5,763,669	447,468	10,035,586
Accession of Opalit	24,516	6,929	710	32,155
Additions	2,800	45,951	222,246	270,997
Transfers from Construction in Progress	61,816	234,339	(296,155)	-
Transfers to Intangible Assets	-	-	(20,488)	(20,488)
Disposals and write offs	(1,822)	(3,707)	-	(5,529)
At 31 December 2024	3,911,759	6,047,179	353,781	10,312,719
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	2,381,216	4,551,396	-	6,932,612
Accession of Opalit	17,803	3,262	-	21,065
Charge for the period	44,576	198,168	-	242,744
Disposals and write offs	-	(3,600)	-	(3,600)
At 31 December 2024	2,443,595	4,749,226	-	7,192,821
Net book value at 31 December 2024	1,468,164	1,297,953	353,781	3,119,898
Net book value at 1 January 2024	1,443,233	1,212,272	447,469	3,102,974

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

7. Intangible Assets

	<i>Licenses</i> MKD '000	<i>Construction in progress</i> MKD '000	<i>Total</i> MKD '000
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	122,346	11,550	133,896
Additions	9,740	2,340	12,080
Transfers from Construction in Progress	1,098	(1,098)	-
Disposals and write offs	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	133,184	12,792	145,976
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	56,112	-	56,112
Charge for the year	19,158	-	19,158
Disposals and write offs	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	75,270	-	75,270
Net book value at 31 December 2025	57,914	12,792	70,706
Net book value at 1 January 2025	66,234	11,550	77,784
	<i>Licenses</i> MKD '000	<i>Construction in progress</i> MKD '000	<i>Total</i> MKD '000
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	73,350	-	73,350
Accession of Opalit	83	-	83
Additions	40,103	1,098	41,201
Transfers from Construction in Progress	10,036	(10,036)	-
Transfers from Property, Plant and Equipment	-	20,488	20,488
Disposals and write offs	(1,226)	-	(1,226)
At 31 December 2024	122,346	11,550	133,896
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	40,113	-	40,113
Accession of Opalit	77	-	77
Charge for the year	17,098	-	17,098
Disposals and write offs	(1,176)	-	(1,176)
At 31 December 2024	56,112	-	56,112
Net book value at 31 December 2024	66,234	11,550	77,784
Net book value at 1 January 2024	33,237	-	33,237

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

8. Right-of-use assets

	<i>Equipment</i> <i>MKD'000</i>	<i>Motor</i> <i>vehicles</i> <i>MKD'000</i>	<i>Terminals</i> <i>MKD'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>MKD'000</i>
Net book value at 1 January 2025	22,755	21,521	1,748	46,024
Additions	-	15,589	-	15,589
Disposals, net book value	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(17,781)	(7,889)	(1,165)	(26,835)
Net book value at 31 December 2025	<u>4,974</u>	<u>29,221</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>34,778</u>

9. Investment property

	<i>Land</i>	<i>Industrial</i> <i>objects</i>	<i>2025 MKD'000</i> <i>Administrative</i> <i>objects</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Industrial</i> <i>objects</i>	<i>2024 MKD'000</i> <i>Administrative</i> <i>objects</i>
At 1 January	84,587	183,453	7,906	83,398	189,504	7,737
Sale, disposal and write-off	-	-	-	-	(11,580)	-
Gain/ (Loss) from fair value adjustment, Net	3,427	903	260	1,189	5,529	169
At the end of the year	<u>88,014</u>	<u>184,356</u>	<u>8,166</u>	<u>84,587</u>	<u>183,453</u>	<u>7,906</u>

The investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects the market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise, including the corresponding tax effect. Fair values are determined based on annual valuation performed by independent appraisal using the income method and the market comparison method as primary valuation methods which are generally accepted in valuation practice.

Investment property comprise of land, production premises and construction object - restaurant, cafeteria room which is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the Company.

	<i>2025</i> <i>MKD'000</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>MKD'000</i>
Rental income derived from investment properties	18,244	18,173
Profit arising from investment properties carried at fair value	<u>18,244</u>	<u>18,173</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

9. Investment property (continued)

As of 31 December 2024, the Company revalued its investment property based on a valuation performed by an independent valuer, Grant Thornton Consulting DOO Skopje. The valuation model is in accordance with International Valuation standards 2017, Law on Valuation and Methodology for valuation of property published in Official Gazette of RM.

The methodology used and key inputs to the valuation of the investment properties are as follows:

	Methodology	Inputs	Ranges
Buildings plot	Income method	Vacancy rate	5%
		Landlord costs	5%
		Capitalization rate	9.66%
Land plot	Market approach - sales comparison method	Asking prices of comparable land plots in the region of Municipality Kisela Voda -Skopje and similar other locations	28 to 100 euro/m2

Significant increases (decreases) in the estimated landlord costs would result in a significant lower (higher) fair value of properties. Significant increases (decreases) in the capitalization rate in isolation would result in a significant lower (higher) fair value of properties.

As a result of the valuation, as of 31 December 2025 the carrying value of the Company's investment property is adjusted / increased for MKD 4,590 thousand which has been recognized as fair value gain/(losses), net in amount of MKD 4,590 thousand in the Company's profit and loss for the year ended 31 December 2025 (See Note 3d).

The fair value measurement was made using valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair measurement is unobservable (level 3).

There were no transfers between Levels 1, 2 and 3 during 2025 and 2024.

The quantitative sensitivity analysis to changes in the discount rate and the rate of increase in the values of the leased facilities as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Sensitivity analyses (in thousands of denars)		Land value per m2		
		-10%	0%	10%
Land value	88,014			
Value change		(8,801)	0	8,801
			Capitalization rates	
Buildings value (industrial)	184,356	-0.5%	0	0.5%
Value change		-5%	(8,729)	(8,641)
		0%	0	(9,069)
		5%	8,729	8,301
			Capitalization rates	
Administration building value	8,166	-0.5%	0	0.5%
Value change		-5%	(408)	(388)
		0%	0	(408)
		5%	408	388

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

10. Exploration and evaluation assets

	<i>Exploration and evaluation of mineral recourses MKD'000</i>	<i>Total MKD'000</i>
Cost		
At 1 January 2025	1,220	1,220
De-recognition	(1,220)	(1,220)
At 31 December 2025	-	-
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2025	-	-
De-recognition	-	-
At 31 December 2025	-	-
Net book value at 31 December 2025	-	-
Net book value at 1 January 2025	1,220	1,220

	<i>Exploration and evaluation of mineral recourses MKD'000</i>	<i>Total MKD'000</i>
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	1,220	1,220
De-recognition	-	-
At 31 December 2024	1,220	1,220
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2023	-	-
De-recognition	-	-
At 31 December 2024	-	-
Net book value at 31 December 2024	1,220	1,220
Net book value at 1 January 2024	1,220	1,220

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

11. Deferred tax assets

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The Company has recognized only deferred income tax assets. The amounts are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	74,249	-
	<u>74,249</u>	<u>-</u>

The movement in deferred income tax assets during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	<i>Loan to TGF</i>
At 01 January 2025	-
Increase in deferred income tax assets	74,249
At 31 December 2025	<u>74,249</u>

12. Inventories

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Raw materials and fuel	142,033	320,388
Spare parts	309,572	270,699
Consumable stores	332,781	310,795
Finished goods	99,509	74,813
Semi-finished goods	135,537	202,410
Packing materials	42,461	31,432
Goods for resale	-	226
	<u>1,061,893</u>	<u>1,210,763</u>

13. Trade and other receivables

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Trade debtors	664,174	436,193
Prepayments	115,203	166,728
Other current assets	47,357	40,230
	<u>826,734</u>	<u>643,151</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

13. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Other current assets relate to receivables from rented land and PPE, receivables from re-invoiced costs for rented premises, sold materials, accruals for insurance premium, accruals for receivables for interest on forex bank deposit, receivables on disposal of tangible and intangible assets, borrowings to the employees and other accruals and receivables.

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 0 - 75 days terms.

The aging analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired				
			< 30 days	30-60 days	60-90 days	90-120 days	>120days
31.12.2025	664,174	219,003	310,493	58,388	25,658	13,544	37,088
31.12.2024	436,193	109,298	178,383	60,687	5,037	3,328	79,460

Neither due nor impaired are buyers secured by bank guarantees, credit limits, solemnized contracts and long-standing reputable construction companies, distributor partners.

14. Loan to associates

	<i>31 December</i> 2025 MKD'000	<i>31 December</i> 2024 MKD'000
Loan receivables - TGF TLC	739,995	-
Interest expense receivables - TGF TLC	2,491	-
	<u>742,486</u>	<u>-</u>

On 26th of November 2025, TITAN USJE AD Skopje ("the Lender") concluded a Loan Facility Agreement with Titan Global Finance TLC (TGF) representing an unsecured euro term loan facility of a total principal amount not exceeded EUR 16,000 thousand. The Borrower may utilize the Facility during availability period in not more than 10 Loans and will use all money borrowed under this agreement for general corporate purposes. The due date is 29 May 2026 and the interest rate is 1,35% above the EURIBOR as a reference interest rate for the relevant period, as varied from time to time.

TITAN USJE AD Skopje
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2025



15. Cash and cash receivables

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Cash at bank - current accounts	541,161	327,069
	<u>541,161</u>	<u>327,069</u>

16. Share capital

<i>Authorized, issued and fully paid</i>	<i>Number of shares</i>	<i>% holding</i>
Titan Cement Netherlands B.V. - ordinary shares of MKD 3,100 each	535,596	95%
Other shareholders - ordinary shares of MKD 3,100 each	28,188	5%
	<u>563,784</u>	<u>100%</u>

<i>Share capital as registered</i>	<i>Amount MKD'000</i>
At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024	<u>1,747,730</u>

Dividends paid and proposed

MKD'000

Declared and paid during the period ended 31 December 2024

Final dividend for 2023:

MKD 2,415 per share

Declared:

1,361,538

Paid:

1,361,580

Declared and paid during the period ended 31 December 2024

Advance dividend for 2024:

MKD 2,404 per share

Declared:

1,355,337

Paid:

1,355,197

Declared and paid during the period ended 31 December 2025

Final dividend for 2024:

MKD 1,459 per share

Declared:

822,561

Paid:

822,744

Dividends declared and paid entirely relate to cash dividends on ordinary shares

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

16. Share capital (continued)**Share-based payments**

On 31 December 2025, the number of the awards granted to the employees of the Company was 8,084 (2024: 9,097), of them 0 were canceled (2024: 0). The fair value of the award was calculated based on the grant date of the award price of the TCI share, in Euronext Brussels.

Balance at 1 January 2024	6,343
Granted	6,859
Exercised	(4,105)
Non vested	-
Cancelled	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	9,097
Granted	2,600
Exercised	(3,613)
Non vested	-
Cancelled	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	8,084

17. Other reserves

	<i>Asset revaluation reserve</i>	<i>Statutory reserves</i>	<i>Investment Property revaluation reserve</i>	<i>Actuarial gains/(losses) net, employee benefits</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>	<i>MKD '000</i>		<i>MKD '000</i>
At 1 January 2024	2	174,772	145,022	-	319,796
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	2	174,772	145,022	-	319,796
Other comprehensive income	(2)	-	-	(6,721)	(6,723)
At 31 December 2025	-	174,772	145,022	(6,721)	313,073

Legal reserves

According to Law on Trading Companies, the Company is required to have compulsory statutory reserve established through appropriation of its net profits. With the changes of the Law on Trading Companies effective from 1st January 2013, the Company is required to set aside 5 percent of its net statutory profit for the year in a statutory reserve until the level of the reserve reaches 1/10 of the share capital. The Company has achieved the required minimum in prior years and consequently no appropriation in 2024 and 2025 has been made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

18. Provision for retirement benefits

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Defined retirement benefit obligations	13,602	11,988
Defined jubilee anniversary award obligations	22,572	17,580
Defined scholarship obligations	27,810	29,432
Reservation for retention plan	8,439	6,973
	<u>72,423</u>	<u>65,973</u>
<i>Analyzed as:</i>		
Non-current portion	72,081	62,191
Current portion	342	3,782
	<u>72,423</u>	<u>65,973</u>

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
At 1 January	65,973	59,016
Current service costs	4,737	6,152
Interest cost, accretion on provision for retirement benefit obligations	3,608	3,378
Recognized actuarial (gains)/losses, net	1,753	8,705
	<u>76,071</u>	<u>77,251</u>
Benefits paid during the year	(5,520)	(11,278)
(Gains)/losses, - net, from reconciling the actuarial calculation	1,872	-
At 31 December	<u>72,423</u>	<u>65,973</u>

The amounts recognised in the profit and loss are as follows:

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Current service costs	4,737	6,152
Interest cost, accretion on provision for retirement benefit obligations	3,608	3,378
Recognized actuarial (gains)/losses, net	-	8,705
	<u>8,345</u>	<u>18,235</u>

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for change in the discount rate and wage growth as of 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as shown below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

18. Provision for retirement benefits (continued)

2025

Assumptions	Discount rate		Wage growth	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
	In %	In %	In %	In %
<i>Retirement benefits</i>				
Impact on the net defined benefit obligations	(11.5)	14.0	14.3	(12.0)
<i>Jubilee awards</i>				
Impact on the net defined benefit obligations	(7.4)	8.7	7.8	(6.8)

2024

The following payments are expected contributions to be made in the future years:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Wage growth	
	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
	In %	In %	In %	In %
<i>Retirement benefits</i>				
Impact on the net defined benefit obligations	(10.0)	12.1	12.4	(10.5)
<i>Jubilee awards</i>				
Impact on the net defined benefit obligations	(6.7)	7.8	7.7	(6.7)

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Year 1	4,474	3,874
Year 2	5,605	6,200
Year 3	5,703	6,719
Year 4	8,001	5,594
Year 5	7,560	7,551
Years 6-10	40,045	33,537
Over 10 years	277,010	218,373

The principal actuarial and financial assumptions used in 2025 by the independent actuaries were as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

18. Provision for retirement benefits (continued)***Mortality***

The mortality of the employees until the date of retirement is estimated with the population mortality table of the Republic of Croatia 2010 – 2012.

Turnover rate

The category of employees who were employed before 1992 are modelled as a runoff portfolio, having regarded that out of all employees who were employed on 31.12.2013-2025, in average 8% - 23% were cancelling their employment annually, for the purpose of the model for this category of employees, 12% rate is used and it is changed compared to the previous period, i.e., increased for 2%

For the category of employees who were employed in or after 1992, the analysis of data shows dependences between the annual cancelation rate and the number of years in service in the Company of the employees who cancel their employment.

Invalidity

From the actuarial practice the rates that are used for invalidity because of accident are less than 0.01%, so including this assumption would not change the result materially.

Tax on personal income

For lump sum payments on retirement, a tax rate of 10% is applied only on 4 bases for the lump sum payments because the tax on personal income according to the Law, is not paid on the lump sum payment at retirement which is equal to the amount of two average monthly net salaries per employee in the Republic of North Macedonia in the last three months, For scholarships, a tax rate of 0% was used.

Gold prices

For the model in 2025 again an average increase of 6% has been used. This rate is also applied using the same base price of 31,836 denars.

Rate of enrolling in primary i.e secondary school, undergraduate studies, and graduate studies

All the children of the employees who will die will enroll in primary i.e., secondary school, if they fulfil the respective age constraints. 79% of the employees' children (including the employees who will die) will enroll in undergraduate studies if they fulfil the respective age constraints. It is increased for 2% compared to the previous year. 17% of the employees' children will enroll in graduate studies if they fulfil the respective age constraints. For these models, an assumption has been used that the future monthly instalments for all type of scholarships will be 13,649 denars (including the personal tax).

Nominal annual increase of the average republic salary: 4.5%

The calculation was based on the data for the average monthly net salaries for the period from January 2009 to September 2025.

Discount rate: 5.2%

The discount rate is derived from the yields on the government bonds issued in North Macedonia in 2025 and classified by maturity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

19. Trade and other payables

	2025	2024
	MKD'000	MKD'000
Trade creditors	846,726	781,270
Customer prepayments	31,076	38,967
Other current liabilities	93,753	61,281
Tangible assets creditors	113	113
	<u>971,668</u>	<u>881,631</u>

Other current liabilities relate to liability for net payroll, payroll taxes and social securities, liabilities to employees from salaries, accrual for calculated obligation for concession fee and other sundry creditors.

20. Short term borrowings

	2025	2024
	MKD'000	MKD'000
Loan payable - MILLKO Dooel Skopje	58,500	58,500
Interest expense payable - MILLKO Dooel Skopje	9,552	7,065
	<u>68,052</u>	<u>65,565</u>

On 03rd November 2024, a short-term Loan Agreement has been concluded between Company for production, trade and services MILLCO-PCM DOOEL Skopje and TITAN USJE AD Skopje ("the Borrower"). MILLCO-PCM DOOEL Skopje provided the borrower with a loan in the amount of 58,500 thousand denars, money used for corporate purposes. The Loan Agreement has been duly annexed at the appropriate times with due date 10 May 2026, along with the accrued interest which is calculated at the rate of 2% above 3-month Euribor, which serve as the reference interest rate.

The table below presents an analysis of the Company's total liabilities and movements in financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are disclosed as financial in the statement of cash flows.

<i>In thousand dinars</i>	31.12.2025			31.12.2024	
	Loans	Lease liabilities	Total	Loans	Total
Liabilities from financial activities at 1 January	<u>65,565</u>	<u>48,933</u>	<u>114,498</u>	<u>77,503</u>	<u>77,503</u>
Cash flows					
Loans received	-	-	-	-	-
Principal repayment	-	(25,989)	(25,989)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Interest payment	-	(1,562)	(1,562)	(283)	(283)
Non cash changes					
Interest expenses	2,487	-	2,487	3,345	3,345
Leasing	-	15,589	15,589	-	-
Effect of exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities from financial activities at 31 December	<u>68,052</u>	<u>36,971</u>	<u>105,023</u>	<u>65,565</u>	<u>65,565</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2025
21. Contingences and Commitments
Contingent liabilities

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Bank guarantees	90,083	112,140
	<u>90,083</u>	<u>112,140</u>

As of 31 December 2025, the Company has obtained a Bank payment guaranties from:

- Halk Banka in favor of Customs of 15,000 thousand denars valid till 15 February 2027 and 30,000 thousand denars valid till 6 January 2027, then 27,500 thousand denars valid till 01 January 2027 plus 12,000 thousand denars valid till 2 July 2027 for excise, in favor of MEPSO AD Macedonia of 3,557 thousand denars for transmission of electricity valid till 31 January 2026.
- Sparkasse Banka in favor of ESM Rek Bitola of 300 thousand denars for fly-ash valid till 5 December 2026, and in favor of Ministry of Economy of 2,026 thousand related to several concessions.

Commitments
Legal proceedings

From time to time and in the normal course of the business, claims against the Company may be received. On the basis of its own estimates and both internal and external professional advice, the management of the Company is of the opinion that no material losses will be incurred in respect of claims and accordingly no provision has been made in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

22. Related party transactions

Titan Cement Netherlands B.V. owns 95% of the Company's share capital.

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties:

a) Sales of goods and services

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
<i>Ultimate Parent:</i>		
Titan Cement Company - services	10,618	10,965
Titan Cement Company - clinker	-	18,836
<i>Entities under common control:</i>		
SHARRCEM SH,P,K - own products, trade goods and materials	1,304,256	1,748,269
SHARRCEM SH,P,K - freight revenue	58,214	78,414
Titan Zlatna Panega - own	298,471	65,493
Titan Cementara Kosjeric - own products	2,045	-
Antea Cement SHA - services	-	4,772
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje - rent and other	2,529	2,589
Titan Global Finance PLC London - interest	2,490	43,620
Beni Suef Cement Egypt - services	-	810
	1,678,623	1,973,768

Outstanding balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are presented below:

Receivables from related parties

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
<i>Ultimate Parent:</i>		
Titan Cement Company	10,618	26,512
<i>Entities under common control:</i>		
SHARRCEM SH,P,K	92,204	130,854
Titan Cementara Kosjeric	146	-
Antea Cement SHA	-	6,972
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje	12,769	9,784
Zlatna Panega Cement	134,293	40,238
Beni Suef Cement Egypt	7,443	7,443
	257,473	221,803

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

22. Related party transactions (continued)**b) Purchases of goods and services**

	2025	2024
	MKD'000	MKD'000
<i>Ultimate Parent:</i>		
Titan Cement Company - traded goods	61,593	80,413
Titan Cement Company - management support and other services	187,712	151,638
Titan Cement Company - non current assets	-	48,996
<i>Entities under common control:</i>		
SHARRCEM SH,P,K - other	3,191	10,107
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje - services	16,112	16,113
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje - interest	2,487	3,345
Titan Zlatna Panega - grey cement and other	43,568	348
Antea Cement SHA - lease of PPE	2,317	-
	<u>316,980</u>	<u>310,960</u>

Outstanding balances arising from the transactions mentioned above are presented below:

Payables to related parties

	2025	2024
	MKD'000	MKD'000
<i>Ultimate Parent:</i>		
Titan Cement Company	84,777	121,398
<i>Entities under common control:</i>		
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje	81,382	66,118
Antea Cement SHA	1,070	-
SHARRCEM SH,P,K	63	1,441
Titan Zlatna Panega	20,531	187
	<u>187,823</u>	<u>189,144</u>

The Company enter into these transactions with the above related parties at mutually agreed terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

22. Related party transactions (continued)**Loan to associates**

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Loan receivables - TGF TLC	739,995	-
Interest expense receivables - TGF TLC	2,491	-
	<u>742,486</u>	<u>-</u>

Short term borrowings

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje - loan principal	58,500	58,500
MILLKO - PCM Dooel Skopje - interest	9,552	7,065
	<u>68,052</u>	<u>65,565</u>

Key management compensation

	2025 MKD'000	2024 MKD'000
Salaries and other short-term benefits	75,011	64,546
	<u>75,011</u>	<u>64,546</u>

Key management consists of Executive and extended Management Board of the Company.

Key management compensation in amount of MKD 75,011 thousand refers to salaries and other short-term benefits of managers and other members of the key personnel of the Company, 19 employees, for the period 31 December 2025. Share-based payments are presented in note 16.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

23. Expense by Nature

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
Raw materials and others	1,565,748	1,616,251
Utilities	669,408	595,044
Cost of traded goods and services	115,422	98,446
Other material costs and services	289,326	392,324
Employees benefit expense	430,828	387,285
Depreciation	323,162	259,841
Distribution expenses	224,408	255,024
Maintenance (contract labor)	178,428	158,779
Management support services	150,439	129,568
IT & Telecoms	41,804	20,425
Promotion and advertisement	37,312	13,027
Travelling	14,651	16,344
Third party fees	6,617	9,046
Inventory change	40,978	48,553
Other expenses	73,445	86,854
Total cost of goods sold, selling and marketing and administrative expenses	<u>4,161,976</u>	<u>4,086,811</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**At 31 December 2025****24. Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade payables, other payables and short term borrowings. The Company has various financial assets such as trade receivables, cash and deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

a) Market risk

Market risk is defined as the 'risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices' and includes interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The majority of the revenues of the Company are generated on domestic market and the remaining part mainly generated on foreign market.

Expenses of the Company that arise are mainly arising from purchases on domestic and foreign markets.

Management believes that is taking all the necessary measures to support the sustainability and growth of the Company's business in the current circumstances. Nevertheless, future market fluctuations cannot be predicted with accuracy.

b) Interest risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

Change in the interest rates and interest margins may influence financing costs and returns on financial investments.

Changes in market interest rates affect the interest costs on short term borrowings. As of 31 December 2024, the Company has short term borrowings of MKD 68,052 thousands (31 December 2024: MKD 65,565 thousands), therefore 1% rise in market interest rate would have caused (ceteris paribus) the interest paid to increase with approximately 681 thousands as of 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: MKD 656 thousands), while similar decrease would have caused the same decrease in interest paid.

c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal due to the fact that the majority of foreign currency transactions relating to selling and purchases are denominated in EURO, which was stable during 2024. The exception is purchases of pet coke that are denominated in USD and from which exchange rate differences arise. Also, domestic sales agreements are denominated in EURO.

For purposes of sensitivity analyses from foreign currency risk, Management used the assumption of 1% increase of Foreign exchange rate of EUR which is considered reasonable having in mind stable local currency against EUR during the past years. As of the 31 December 2025, if EUR would have been 1% (31 December 2024: 1%) weaker or stronger against MKD, profit would have been MKD 7,210 thousand (31 December 2024: MKD 377 thousand) after tax in net balance higher or lower, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

c) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

The Company's outstanding balances are as follows:

31 December 2025	Total	Domestic	Foreign MKD equivalent
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	541,161	433,506	107,655
Trade receivables and other current financial assets	711,539	466,834	244,705
Loan to associates	742,486	-	742,486
Total assets	1,995,186	900,340	1,094,846
Liabilities			
Trade payables	846,726	473,051	373,675
Other payables and current liabilities	93,867	93,662	205
Short term borrowings	68,052	68,052	-
Total liabilities	1,008,645	634,765	373,880
Net balance sheet exposure	986,542	265,575	720,966
31 December 2024	Total	Domestic	Foreign MKD equivalent
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	327,069	301,717	25,352
Trade receivables and other current financial assets	475,904	253,932	221,972
Loan to associates	-	-	-
Total assets	802,973	555,649	247,324
Liabilities			
Trade payables	781,270	496,449	284,821
Other payables and current liabilities	61,395	61,190	205
Short term borrowings	65,565	65,565	-
Total liabilities	908,230	623,204	285,026
Net balance sheet exposure	(105,257)	(67,555)	(37,702)

Prepayments and taxes are excluded from the tables above because they are not financial assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
At 31 December 2025
24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)
d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company could not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its commitments in the foreseeable future.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Period ended 31 December 2025

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade receivables	-	406,701	-	-	-	406,701
Other receivables	-	47,357	-	-	-	47,357
Loan receivables	-	-	742,486	-	-	742,486
Receivables from related parties		257,473				257,473
Cash and cash equivalents	541,161	-	-	-	-	541,161
Total assets	541,161	711,531	742,486			1,995,178
Trade payables	-	658,903	-	-	-	658,903
Other payables	-	93,753	-	-	-	93,753
Short term borrowings	-	-	68,052	-	-	68,052
Payables to related parties	-	187,823	-	-	-	187,823
Bank guarantee's	-	88,057	-	-	-	88,057
Bank guarantee's	-	-	-	2,026	-	2,026
Total liabilities including contingences	-	1,028,536	68,052	2,026	-	1,098,614
	541,161	(317,005)	674,434	(2,026)	-	896,564

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

d) Liquidity risk (continued)

Period ended 31 December 2024

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade receivables	-	214,390	-	-	-	214,390
Other receivables	-	40,230	-	-	-	40,230
Loan receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables from related parties	-	221,803	-	-	-	221,803
Cash and cash equivalents	327,069	-	-	-	-	327,069
Total assets	327,069	476,423	-	-	-	803,492
Trade payables	-	592,126	-	-	-	592,126
Other payables	-	61,395	-	-	-	61,395
Short term borrowings	-	-	65,565	-	-	65,565
Payables to related parties	-	189,144	-	-	-	189,144
Bank guarantee's	-	110,114	-	-	-	110,114
Bank guarantee's	-	-	-	2,026	-	2,026
Total liabilities including contingences	-	952,779	65,565	2,026	-	1,020,370
	327,069	(476,356)	(65,565)	(2,026)	-	(216,878)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2025

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

e) Credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company has policies in place to ensure that sales of products are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The Company has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one customer. In addition, to reduce this risk the Company has required as collateral bank guaranties and deposits. Recognizable risks are accounted for by adequate provisions on receivables. As at 31 December 2025, there are no outstanding doubtful significant credit risks which are not already covered by a provision for doubtful receivables.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. As at 31 December 2025, the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held at current accounts in highly rated financial institutions. Although most financial institutions and commercial banks in Macedonia do not have a credit rating from credit rating agencies, the Company carefully selects banks for its placements. The main focus of the Company's analyses is on the following: net assets, profitability, portfolio, client base. When the analyses give a positive result, the selection is made. The Company cooperates with the largest banks in the Republic of North Macedonia, but the main focus is on the largest banks (according to the classification of the National Bank).

Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares, following shareholders' approval. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

The gearing ratio was as follows:

	2025	2024
	<i>MKD'000</i>	<i>MKD'000</i>
Net debt	750,833	716,397
Total equity	<u>5,391,143</u>	<u>4,424,240</u>
Net debt to equity ratio	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.16</u>

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The structure and management of debt capital is determined at TITAN Group level. Considering the level of Company's current assets and the constant support from the Group, Management believes that it has sufficient buffer to mitigate any potential impact from macroeconomic uncertainties.

25. Events after the reporting period

There are no events after the reporting period that would have impact on the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position or Statement of Cash Flow.

TITAN USJE AD SKOPJE

Annual Accounts

For the year ended 31 December 2025

ЕМБС: 04053397

Целосно име: ТИТАН УСЈЕ АД Скопје

Вид на работа: 450

Тип на годишна сметка: Годишна сметка

Тип на документ: Годишна сметка

Година : 2025

Листа на прикачени документи:

Објаснувачки белешки и други прилози

Финансиски извештаи

Биланс на состојба

Ознака за АОП	Опис	Нето за тековна година	Бруто за тековна година	Исправка на вредноста за тековна година	Претходна година
1	-- АКТИВА: А. НЕТЕКОВНИ СРЕДСТВА (002+009+020+021+031)	3.631.216.410,00			3.476.874.663,00
2	-- I. НЕМАТЕРИЈАЛНИ СРЕДСТВА (003+004+005+006+007+008)	70.706.102,00			79.457.401,00
4	-- Концесии, патенти, лиценци, заштитни знаци и слични права	57.914.131,00			67.907.315,00
7	-- Нематеријални средства во подготовка	12.791.971,00			11.550.086,00
9	-- II. МАТЕРИЈАЛНИ СРЕДСТВА (010+013+014+015+016+017+018+019)	3.275.041.915,00			3.119.444.977,00
10	-- Недвижности (011+012)	1.443.039.723,00			1.458.422.181,00
11	-- Земјиште	816.371.498,00			828.490.488,00
12	-- Градежни објекти	626.668.225,00			629.931.693,00
13	-- Постројки и опрема	1.399.739.959,00			1.282.875.087,00
14	-- Транспортни средства	35.248.233,00			
15	-- Алат, погонски и канцелариски инвентар и мебел	24.387.071,00			14.624.048,00
18	-- Материјални средства во подготовка	363.154.214,00			353.782.044,00
19	-- Останати материјални средства	9.472.715,00			9.741.617,00
20	-- III. ВЛОЖУВАЊА ВО НЕДВИЖНОСТИ	280.536.000,00			275.946.380,00
31	-- V. ДОЛГОРОЧНИ ПОБАРУВАЊА (032+033+034)	4.932.393,00			2.025.905,00
34	-- Останати долгорочни побарувања	4.932.393,00			2.025.905,00
35	-- VI. ОДЛОЖЕНИ ДАНОЧНИ СРЕДСТАВА	74.248.584,00			
36	-- Б. ТЕКОВНИ СРЕДСТВА (037+045+052+059)	3.123.370.099,00			2.153.759.643,00
37	-- I. ЗАЛИХИ (038+039+040+041+042+043)	1.044.877.362,00			1.210.762.197,00
38	-- Залихи на сировини и материјали	457.826.391,00			631.183.357,00
39	-- Залихи на резервни делови, ситен инвентар, амбалажа и автогуми	352.032.996,00			302.131.088,00
40	-- Залихи на недовршени производи и полупроизводи	135.536.955,00			202.759.173,00
41	-- Залихи на готови производи	99.481.020,00			74.462.533,00

42	-- Залихи на трговски стоки	0,00		226.046,00
45	-- III. КРАТКОРОЧНИ ПОБАРУВАЊА (046+047+048+049+050+051)	797.336.353,00		615.928.371,00
46	-- Побарувања од поврзани друштва	257.473.567,00		221.945.697,00
47	-- Побарувања од купувачи	418.704.785,00		223.156.401,00
48	-- Побарувања за дадени аванси на добавувачи	86.177.435,00		113.457.474,00
49	-- Побарувања од државата по основ на даноци, придонеси, царина, акцизи и за останати давачки кон државата (претплати)	29.028.522,00		53.630.410,00
50	-- Побарувања од вработените	254.541,00		512.820,00
51	-- Останати краткорочни побарувања	5.697.503,00		3.225.569,00
52	-- IV. КРАТКОРОЧНИ ФИНАНСИСКИ СРЕДСТВА (053+056+057+058)	739.995.600,00		
56	-- Побарувања по дадени заеми од поврзани друштва	739.995.600,00		
59	-- V. ПАРИЧНИ СРЕДСТВА И ПАРИЧНИ ЕКВИВАЛЕНТИ (060+061)	541.160.784,00		327.069.075,00
60	-- Парични средства	541.160.784,00		327.069.075,00
62	-- VI. ПЛАТЕНИ ТРОШОЦИ ЗА ИДНИТЕ ПЕРИОДИ И ПРЕСМЕТАНИ ПРИХОДИ (АВР)	48.903.611,00		27.222.684,00
63	-- ВКУПНА АКТИВА: СРЕДСТВА (001+035+036+044+062)	6.877.738.704,00		5.657.856.990,00
65	-- ПАСИВА : А. ГЛАВНИНА И РЕЗЕРВИ (066+067-068-069+070+071+075-076+077-078)	5.391.142.823,00		4.424.238.263,00
66	-- I. ОСНОВНА ГЛАВНИНА	1.747.729.749,00		1.747.729.749,00
70	-- V. РЕВАЛОРИЗАЦИСКА РЕЗЕРВА И РАЗЛИКИ ОД ВРЕДНУВАЊЕ НА КОМПОНЕНТИ НА ОСТАНАТА СЕОПФАТНА ДОБИВКА	143.167.699,00		150.281.721,00
71	-- VI. РЕЗЕРВИ (072+073+074)	1.703.665.937,00		1.973.060.911,00
72	-- Законски резерви	174.772.975,00		174.772.975,00
74	-- Останати резерви	1.528.892.962,00		1.798.287.936,00
77	-- IX. ДОБИВКА ЗА ДЕЛОВНАТА ГОДИНА	1.796.579.438,00		553.165.882,00
79	-- XI. ГЛАВНИНА НА СОПСТВЕНИЦИТЕ НА МАТИЧНОТО ДРУШТВО	1.710.756.970,00		1.798.512.159,00
80	-- XII. НЕКОНТРОЛИРАНО УЧЕСТВО	90.039.841,00		94.658.535,00
81	-- Б. ОБВРСКИ (082+085+095)	1.458.744.608,00		1.206.835.583,00
82	-- I. ДОЛГОРОЧНИ РЕЗЕРВИРАЊА ЗА РИЗИЦИ И ТРОШОЦИ (083+084)	90.302.819,00		78.348.193,00
83	-- Резервирања за пензии, отпремнини и слични обврски кон вработените	72.081.666,00		62.191.921,00
84	-- Останати долгорочни резервирања за ризици и трошоци	18.221.153,00		16.156.272,00
85	-- II. ДОЛГОРОЧНИ ОБВРСКИ (од 086 до 093)	103.685.269,00		111.813.556,00
92	-- Останати финансиски обврски	23.647.700,00		
93	-- Останати долгорочни обврски	80.037.569,00		111.813.556,00
95	-- IV. КРАТКОРОЧНИ ОБВРСКИ (од 096 до 108)	1.264.756.520,00		1.016.673.834,00
96	-- Обврски спрема поврзани друштва	186.021.408,00		163.799.752,00
97	-- Обврски спрема добавувачи	647.878.523,00		598.584.121,00

98	-- Обврски за аванси, депозити и кауции	31.075.853,00		38.967.291,00
99	-- Обврски за даноци и придонеси на плата и на надомести на плати	5.256.396,00		4.725.011,00
100	-- Обврски кон вработените	13.041.694,00		11.673.322,00
101	-- Тековни даночни обврски	228.756.245,00		85.779.320,00
102	-- Краткорочни резервирања за ризици и трошоци	17.364.995,00		14.742.860,00
103	-- Обврски по заеми и кредити спрема поврзани друштва	68.051.709,00		65.564.893,00
106	-- Обврски по основ на учество во резултатот	464.861,00		647.905,00
107	-- Останати финансиски обврски	13.323.188,00		
108	-- Останати краткорочни обврски	53.521.648,00		32.189.359,00
109	-- V. ОДЛОЖЕНО ПЛАЌАЊЕ НА ТРОШОЦИ И ПРИХОДИ ВО ИДНИТЕ ПЕРИОДИ (ПВР)	27.851.273,00		26.783.144,00
111	-- ВКУПНО ПАСИВА : ГЛАВНИНА, РЕЗЕРВИ И ОБВРСКИ (065+081+094+109+110)	6.877.738.704,00		5.657.856.990,00

Биланс на успех

Ознака за АОП	Опис	Нето за тековна година	Бруто за тековна година	Исправка на вредноста за тековна година	Претходна година
201	-- I. ПРИХОДИ ОД РАБОТЕЊЕТО (202+203+206)	6.364.005.105,00			6.338.379.529,00
202	-- Приходи од продажба	6.288.945.220,00			6.255.236.421,00
203	-- Останати приходи	74.139.808,00			81.014.843,00
206	-- Капитализирано сопствено производство и услуги	920.077,00			2.128.265,00
207	-- II. РАСХОДИ ОД РАБОТЕЊЕТО (208+209+210+211+212+213+218+219+220+221+222)	4.250.379.783,00			4.171.363.238,00
208	-- Трошоци за сировини и други материјали	2.143.390.972,00			2.241.640.725,00
209	-- Набавна вредност на продадените стоки	115.304.810,00			80.412.475,00
210	-- Набавна вредност на продадените материјали, резервни делови, ситен инвентар, амбалажа и автогуми	15.506.741,00			9.746.372,00
211	-- Услуги со карактер на материјални трошоци	917.262.683,00			864.656.493,00
212	-- Останати трошоци од работењето	209.051.189,00			176.385.138,00
213	-- Трошоци за вработени (214+215+216+217)	429.930.160,00			383.764.922,00
214	-- Плати и надоместоци на плата (нето)	231.679.176,00			215.702.823,00
216	-- Придонеси од задолжително социјално осигурување	118.282.259,00			101.143.794,00
217	-- Останати трошоци за вработените	79.968.725,00			66.918.305,00
218	-- Амортизација на материјалните и нематеријалните средства	323.161.623,00			259.841.539,00
219	-- Вредносно усогласување (обезвреднување) на нетековни средства	85.000,00			
220	-- Вредносно усогласување (обезвреднување) на тековните средства	81.684,00			4.001.627,00
221	-- Резервирања за трошоци и ризици	23.737.484,00			28.706.585,00

222	-- Останати расходи од работењето	72.867.437,00		122.207.362,00
223	-- III. ФИНАНСИСКИ ПРИХОДИ (224+229+230+231+232+233)	9.321.790,00		52.402.187,00
224	-- Финансиски приходи од односи со поврзани друштва (225+226+227+228)	4.336.134,00		43.966.098,00
226	-- Приходи по основ на камати од работење со поврзани друштва	2.490.750,00		43.620.373,00
227	-- Приходи по основ на курсни разлики од работење со поврзани друштва	1.845.384,00		345.725,00
230	-- Приходи по основ на камати од работење со неповрзани друштва	945.896,00		2.038.343,00
231	-- Приходи по основ на курсни разлики од работење со неповрзани друштва	4.039.760,00		6.397.746,00
234	-- IV. ФИНАНСИСКИ РАСХОДИ (235+239+240+241+242+243)	20.528.579,00		10.214.804,00
235	-- Финансиски расходи од односи со поврзани друштва (236+237+238)	4.266.476,00		4.484.229,00
236	-- Расходи по основ на камати од работење со поврзани друштва	2.486.816,00		3.344.977,00
237	-- Расходи по основ на курсни разлики од работење со поврзани друштва	1.779.660,00		1.139.252,00
239	-- Расходи по основ на камати од работење со неповрзани друштва	6.107.126,00		4.200.173,00
240	-- Расходи по основ на курсни разлики од работење со неповрзани друштва	10.154.977,00		1.530.402,00
246	-- Добивка од редовното работење (201+223+244)- (204-205+207+234+245)	2.102.418.533,00		2.209.203.674,00
250	-- Добивка пред оданочување (246+248) или (246- 249)	2.102.418.533,00		2.209.203.674,00
252	-- Данок на добивка	375.870.305,00		204.219.425,00
253	-- Одложени даночни приходи	74.248.584,00		
254	-- Одложени даночни расходи	0,00		111.813.556,00
255	-- НЕТО ДОБИВКА ЗА ДЕЛОВНАТА ГОДИНА (250- 252+253-254)	1.800.796.812,00		1.893.170.693,00
257	-- Просечен број на вработени врз основа на часови на работа во пресметковниот период (во апсолутен износ)	256,00		244,00
258	-- Број на месеци на работење (во апсолутен износ)	12,00		12,00
259	-- ДОБИВКА/ЗАГУБА ЗА ПЕРИОД	1.800.796.811,00		1.893.170.694,00
260	-- Добивка која им припаѓа на имателите на акции на матичното друштво	1.710.756.970,00		1.798.512.159,00
261	-- Добивка која им припаѓа на неконтролирано учество	90.039.841,00		94.658.535,00
264	-- ЗАРАБОТУВАЧКА ПО АКЦИЈА	3.194,00		3.358,00
265	-- Вкупна основна заработувачка по акција	3.194,00		3.358,00
269	-- Добивка за годината	1.800.796.812,00		1.893.170.693,00
288	-- Вкупна сеопфатна добивка за годината (269+286) или (286-270)	1.800.796.812,00		1.893.170.693,00
289	-- Сеопфатна добивка која им припаѓа на имателите на акции на матичното друштво	1.710.756.970,00		1.798.512.158,00
290	-- Сеопфатна добивка која припаѓа на неконтролираното учество	90.039.841,00		94.658.535,00

Ознака за АОП	Опис	Нето за тековна	Бруто за тековна	Исправка на	Претходна година
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Државна евиденција

		година	година	вредноста за тековна година
609	-- Земјишта	816.371.498,00		828.490.488,00
612	-- Сегашна вредност на градежни објекти од високоградба кои се користат за вршење дејност (< или = АОП 012 од БС)	573.357.863,00		571.732.136,00
613	-- Сегашна вредност на објекти од нискоградба (< или = АОП 012 од БС)	53.310.362,00		58.199.557,00
614	-- Сегашна вредност на информациска опрема и телекомуникациска опрема (< или = АОП 013 од БС)	930.546,00		692.096,00
615	-- Сегашна вредност на компјутерска опрема (< или = АОП 013 од БС)	17.346.729,00		10.911.253,00
626	-- Побарувања по основ на продажба на стоки и услуги и аванси дадени на нефинансиски трговски друштва во приватна и државна сопственост и јавни препријатија во земјата (< или=АОП 006+АОП 017+АОП 030+ АОП 046+ АОП 047+АОП 048 од БС)	489.108.978,00		314.502.541,00
628	-- Останати побарувања од нефинансиски трговски друштва во приватна и државна сопственост и јавни препријатија во земјата (< или=АОП 034+ АОП 046+ АОП 047+АОП 051+ АОП 062 од БС)	5.697.503,00		2.706.369,00
629	-- Останати побарувања од органи на законодавна, извршна и судска власт, ФПИОСМ, ФЗОРСМ, АВРСМ, единици на локална самоуправа и други правни лица финансирани од буџет (< или= АОП 034+АОП 035+АОП 047+АОП 049+АОП 051+АОП 062 од БС)	103.277.106,00		46.670.315,00
630	-- Побарувања по основ на продажба на стоки и услуги и аванси и останати побарувања од сите субјекти во земјата и странство (< или=АОП 006+АОП 017+АОП 030+АОП 034+АОП 035+ АОП 046+ АОП 047+АОП 049+ АОП 050+АОП 051+АОП 057+АОП 062 од БС)	839.243.306,00		531.719.486,00
631	-- Основна главнина (сопственички капитал) во удели поседувани од други трговски друштва во приватна и државна сопственост и јавни препријатија во земјата (< или =АОП 065 од БС)	4.978.600,00		5.006.500,00
632	-- Основна главнина (сопственички капитал) во удели поседувани од физички лица, трговци поединци, занаетчии, земјоделци, самостојни вршители на дејност и непрофитни организации регистрирани во земјата (< или =АОП 065 од БС)	82.404.200,00		82.376.300,00
634	-- Обврски по заеми и кредити земени од нефинансиски трговски друштва во приватна и државна сопственост и јавни препријатија во земјата(< или =АОП 086+АОП 087+АОП 088+АОП 089+АОП 090+АОП 096+АОП 104+АОП 107 од БС)	68.051.709,00		65.564.893,00
635	-- Обврски по основ на набавка на стоки и услуги и аванси (краткорочни трговски кредити) примени од нефинансиски	491.051.049,00		526.125.426,00

	трговски друштва во приватна и државна сопственост и јавни препријатија во земјата (< или =АОП 096+АОП 097+ АОП 098+АОП 108 ОД БС)			
637	-- Останати обврски кон нефинансиски трговски друштва во приватна и државна сопственост и јавни препријатија во земјата (< или=АОП 092+АОП 093+АОП 096+ АОП 106+ АОП 107+АОП 108+ АОП 109 ОД БС)	108.139.085,00		59.579.876,00
638	-- Останати обврски кон органи на законодавна, извршна и судска власт, ФПИОСМ, ФЗОРСМ, АВРСМ, единици на локална самоуправа и други правни лица финансирани од буџет (< или=АОП 092+АОП 093+АОП 094+ АОП 099+ АОП 101+ АОП 107+АОП 108+ АОП 109 ОД БС)	324.641.264,00		202.317.887,00
639	-- Обврски по основ на трговски кредити, аванси и останати обврски кон сите субјекти во земјата и странство (вкупно) (< или=АОП 092+АОП 093+АОП 094+ АОП 096+ АОП 097+ АОП 098+ АОП 099+ АОП 100+ АОП 101+ АОП 107+АОП 108+ АОП 109 ОД БС)	1.310.411.497,00		1.074.314.876,00
643	-- Приходи од продажба на производи, стоки и услуги на домашен пазар (< или = АОП 202 од БУ)	4.594.508.015,00		4.186.777.872,00
644	-- Приходи од продажба на производи, стоки и услуги на странски пазар (< или = АОП 202 од БУ)	1.662.985.970,00		2.035.828.428,00
647	-- Приходи од наемнина (< или = АОП 202 од БУ)	26.704.111,00		32.587.307,00
648	-- Приходи од наемнина на земјиште (< или = АОП 202 од БУ)	4.747.124,00		4.754.964,00
650	-- Добивки од продажба на нематеријални и материјални средства (< или = АОП 203 од БУ)	0,00		54.395.402,00
654	-- Приходи од вишоци (< или = АОП 203 од БУ)	2.368.423,00		5.584.633,00
655	-- Наплатени отпишани побарувања и приходи од отпис на обврски (< или = АОП 203 од БУ)	3.876.748,00		570.883,00
661	-- Останати приходи од работењето (< или = АОП 203 од БУ)	43.971.475,00		13.576.925,00
668	-- Трошоци за сировини и материјали (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	605.026.345,00		588.370.500,00
669	-- Огрев, гориво и мазива (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	4.245.873,00		6.548.418,00
671	-- Канцелариски материјали (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	271.723,00		191.798,00
672	-- Трошоци за амбалажа (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	110.772.688,00		171.153.816,00
673	-- Униформи-заштитна облека и обувки (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	1.116.691,00		5.796.261,00
676	-- Потрошена електрична енергија (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	675.512.967,00		608.670.597,00
677	-- Потрошени енергетски горива (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	676.996.460,00		819.808.900,00
678	-- Потрошени резервни делови и материјали за одржување (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	65.514.655,00		81.808.572,00

679	-- Отпис на ситен инвентар, амбалажа и автогуми (во производство) (< или = АОП 208 од БУ)	3.933.570,00		978.115,00
680	-- Транспортни услуги во земјата (< или = АОП 211 од БУ)	158.970.140,00		219.040.195,00
681	-- Транспортни услуги во странство (< или = АОП 211 од БУ)	63.814.781,00		32.810.991,00
682	-- ПТТ услуги во земјата (< или = АОП 211 од БУ)	3.060.836,00		3.173.380,00
685	-- Производствени и занаетчиски услуги (< или = АОП 211 од БУ)	232.370.780,00		207.164.149,00
686	-- Наемнини за деловни простории во земјата (< или = АОП 211 од БУ)	42.750,00		1.107.500,00
687	-- Наемнини за опрема (< или = АОП 211 од БУ)	3.019.303,00		10.327.279,00
693	-- Еднократен надоместок во вид на испратнина заради трајно работно ангажирање под услови утврдени со закон (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	7.884.220,00		7.203.138,00
695	-- Регрес за годишен одмор (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	12.289.893,00		11.012.460,00
696	-- Помошти (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	0,00		384.220,00
698	-- Дневници за службени патувања, ноќевања и патни трошоци (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	12.805.996,00		8.943.866,00
700	-- Надомести на трошоците на вработените и подароци (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	19.410.918,00		6.498.508,00
703	-- Подароци на вработените (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	14.804.541,00		13.951.698,00
704	-- Трошоци за организирана исхрана во текот на работа (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	12.353.286,00		13.124.000,00
706	-- Надомести на ангажирана работна сила преку агенциите за привремени вработувања (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	4.661.636,00		3.983.787,00
708	-- Трошоци за спонзорства (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	3.605.632,00		
709	-- Репрезентација (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	26.869.627,00		15.361.618,00
710	-- Премии за осигурување на имот (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	13.290.483,00		18.265.044,00
711	-- Надомест за банкарски услуги (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	1.356.890,00		1.453.692,00
712	-- Даноци кои не зависат од резултатот (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	4.742.694,00		5.953.836,00
714	-- Членарини на здруженијата во земјата и странство (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	1.697.686,00		3.780.194,00
715	-- Надоместоци за повремени и привремени работи (< или = АОП 217 од БУ)	4.596.190,00		10.422.617,00
717	-- Останати трошоци на работењето (< или = АОП 212 од БУ)	145.955.936,00		129.351.472,00
718	-- Казни, пенали надоместоци за штети и друго (< или = АОП 222 од БУ)	902.600,00		1.603.642,00
721	-- Исплатени дивиденди	822.743.900,00		2.716.777.000,00
722	-- Просечен број на вработени врз основа на состојбата на крајот на месецот	249,00		237,00
723	-- Просечен број на вработени во седиштето на субјектот врз основа на	249,00		237,00

состојбата на крајот на месецот				
724	-- Број на подружници во кои се врши дејност, без седиштето на субјектот	4,00		4,00

Структура на приходи по дејности

Ознака за АОП	Опис	Нето за тековна година	Бруто за тековна година	Исправка на вредноста за тековна година	Претходна година
4046	- 08.110 - Вадење декоративен камен, варовник, гипс, шкрилци и други камења	43.337.103,00			
4167	- 23.510 - Производство на цемент	5.725.149.006,00			
4171	- 23.630 - Производство на готова бетонска смеса	199.346.214,00			
4374	- 46.810 - Трговија на големо со цврсти, течни и гасовити горива и слични производи	17.788.385,00			
4376	- 46.830 - Трговија на големо со дрва, градежен материјал и санитарна опрема	133.326.874,00			
4380	- 46.870 - Трговија на големо со отпадоци и остатоци	131.084,00			
4437	- 52.210 - Услужни дејности поврзани со копнениот транспорт	139.335.396,00			
4491	- 64.990 - Други финансиско-услужни дејности, освен осигурување и пензиски фондови, н.д.м.	9.321.790,00			
4505	- 68.200 - Изнајмување и управување со сопствен недвижен имот или недвижен имот под закуп (лизинг)	31.451.235,00			
4564	- 82.990 - Останати деловно-помошни дејности, н.д.м.	74.139.808,00			

Потпишано од:

Gabriela Barlakoska

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Изјавувам, под морална, материјална и кривична одговорност, дека податоците во годишната сметка се точни и вистинити.

Податоците од годишната сметка се во постапка на доставување, која ќе заврши со одлука (одобрување/одбивање) од страна на Централниот Регистар.