



Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje

Annual Accounts

For the year end

31 December 2025

BALANCE SHEET
(STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)
on 31 December 2025

(in denars)

No.	POSITION	Designation for ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ASSETS:				
1.	A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (002+009+020+021+031)	001		15,640,349,099	14,824,307,437
2.	I. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (003+004+005+006+007+008)	002		3,216,476,888	3,300,760,716
3.	Development expenses	003			
4.	Concessions, patents, licences, trade marks and similar rights	004	7	2,911,826,724	3,190,618,558
5.	Goodwill	005			
6.	Advances for procurement of intangible assets	006			
7.	Intangible assets under construction	007	7	304,650,164	110,142,158
8.	Other intangible assets	008			
9.	II. TANGIBLE ASSETS (010+013+014+015+016+017+018+019)	009		11,407,345,283	10,655,707,426
10.	Real Estate (011+012)	010		2,594,384,168	2,505,160,433
10.a.	Land	011	8	127,955,143	27,922,660
10.b.	Buildings	012	8	2,466,429,025	2,477,237,773
11.	Plants and equipment	013	8	7,291,146,102	6,985,008,591
12.	Means of transport	014	8	185,162,909	47,190,470
13.	Tools, plant and office inventory and furniture	015	8	164,650,527	185,172,260
14.	Biological assets	016			
15.	Advances for procurement of tangible assets	017		3,070,231	3,070,231
16.	Tangible assets under construction	018	8	1,168,931,346	930,105,441
17.	Other tangible assets	019			
18.	III. INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE	020			
19.	IV. LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS (022+023+024+025+026+030)	021		509,619,495	517,313,678
20.	Investment in subsidiaries	022			
21.	Investments in associated companies and participations in joint ventures	023			
22.	Receivables from long-term loans to related parties	024			
23.	Receivables from long-term loans	025		375,722	893,452
24.	Investments in long-term securities (027+028+029)	026		508,631,448	515,807,901
24.a.	Investments in long-term securities held to maturity	027			
24.b.	Investments in securities available-for-sale	028			
24.c.	Investments in securities at fair value through profit or loss	029		508,631,448	515,807,901
25.	Other long-term financial assets	030		612,325	612,325
26.	V. LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES (032+033+034)	031		506,907,433	350,525,617
27.	Receivables from related parties	032			
28.	Trade receivables	033	9	506,907,433	350,525,617
29.	Other long-term receivables	034			
30.	VI. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	035		32,607,100	40,172,352
31.	B. CURRENT ASSETS (037+045+052+059)	036		5,055,181,630	4,701,006,565
32.	I. INVENTORIES (038+039+040+041+042+043)	037		432,486,537	330,166,486
33.	Inventory of raw materials and materials	038		159,369,620	180,334,211
34.	Inventory of spare parts, small inventory, packaging material and car tires	039			
35.	Inventory of unfinished and semi-finished products	040			
36.	Inventory of finished products	041			
37.	Inventory of trade goods	042		273,116,917	149,832,275
38.	Inventory of biological assets	043			
39.	II. ASSETS (OR GROUPS FOR DISPOSAL) AVAILABLE FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	044		1,065,715	
40.	III. SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES (046+047+048+049+050+051)	045		3,496,915,215	3,026,292,871
41.	Receivables from related parties	046	17	206,278,196	176,211,223
42.	Trade receivables	047	9	3,265,289,537	2,834,348,391
43.	Receivables for advances given to vendors	048		14,500,493	6,453,326
44.	Receivables from the state based on taxes, contributions, custom duties, excises and for other state levies (prepayments)	049			930,111
45.	Receivables from employees	050		9,153,030	7,797,348
46.	Other short-term receivables	051		1,693,959	552,472
47.	IV. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS (053+056+057+058)	052		308,192,813	
48.	Investments in securities (054+055)	053			
48.a.	Investments held to maturity	054			
48.b.	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	055			
49.	Receivables from loans to related parties	056			
50.	Receivables from loans	057			
51.	Other short-term financial assets	058		308,192,813	
52.	V. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (060+061)	059		817,587,065	1,344,547,208
52.a.	Cash	060	10	817,587,065	1,344,547,208
52.b.	Cash equivalents	061			
53.	VI. PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	062		299,448,727	272,632,162
54.	TOTAL ASSETS (001+035+036+044+062)	063		21,028,652,271	19,838,118,516
55.	B. OFF BALANCE RECORDS - ASSETS	064			

BALANCE SHEET
(STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION)
on 31 December 2025

(in denars)

No.	POSITION	Designation for ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	LIABILITIES:				
56.	A. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (066+067-068-069+070+071+075-076+077-078)	065		16,231,354,550	15,638,550,598
57.	I. SHARE CAPITAL	066	11	9,583,887,733	9,583,887,733
58.	II. SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT	067		540,659,375	540,659,375
59.	III. TREASURY SHARES (-)	068	11	3,738,357,350	3,738,357,350
60.	IV. CALLED-UP CAPITAL (-)	069			
61.	IV. REVALUATION RESERVE AND DIFFERENCES FROM VALUATION OF COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	070			865,575,754
62.	VI. RESERVES (072+073+074)	071		958,388,774	980,679,730
63.	Legal reserves	072		958,388,774	958,388,774
64.	Statutory reserves	073			
65.	Other reserves	074			22,290,956
66.	VI. RETAINED EARNINGS	075		6,391,844,836	5,023,684,298
67.	VIII. CARRIED LOSS (-)	076			
68.	IX. PROFIT FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR	077		2,494,931,182	2,382,421,058
69.	X. LOSS FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR	078			
70.	XI. SHARE CAPITAL OF THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT COMPANY	079			
71.	XII. UNCONTROLLED SHARE	080			
72.	B. LIABILITIES (082+085+095)	081		3,596,543,347	3,205,005,990
73.	I. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND EXPENSES (083+084)	082		124,745,193	126,005,730
74.	Provisions for pensions, severance payments and similar liabilities towards the employees	083		124,745,193	126,005,730
75.	Other long-term provisions for liabilities and expenses	084			
76.	II. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (from 086 to 093)	085		705,716,012	470,623,943
77.	Liabilities to related parties	086			
78.	Trade payables	087		388,654,800	470,623,943
79.	Liabilities for advances, deposits and bails	088			
80.	Liabilities for loans and credits to related parties	089			
81.	Liabilities for loans and credits	090			
82.	Liabilities for securities	091			
83.	Other financial liabilities	092			
84.	Other long-term liabilities	093	13	317,061,212	
85.	III. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	094			
86.	IV. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES (from 096 to 108)	095		2,766,082,142	2,608,376,317
87.	Liabilities to related parties	096	17	386,590,285	463,998,650
88.	Trade payables	097	12	1,593,972,133	1,589,504,806
89.	Liabilities for advances, deposits and bails	098		89,675,577	85,223,536
90.	Liabilities for taxes and salary contributions and salary remunerations	099		1,459,438	1,466,143
91.	Liabilities to employees	100		4,154,792	9,004,320
92.	Current tax liabilities	101		171,243,629	119,717,195
93.	Short-term provisions for liabilities and expenses	102		359,094,307	317,892,082
94.	Liabilities for loans and credits to related companies	103			
95.	Liabilities for loans and credits	104			
96.	Liabilities for securities	105			
97.	Liabilities for dividends	106		8,165,826	7,011,520
98.	Other financial liabilities	107			
99.	Other short-term liabilities	108		151,726,155	14,558,065
100.	V. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED REVENUE	109		1,200,754,374	994,561,928
101.	VI. LIABILITIES BASED ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS (OR GROUPS FOR DISPOSAL) AVAILABLE FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	110			
102.	TOTAL LIABILITIES: SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES AND LIABILITIES (065+081+094+109+110)	111		21,028,652,271	19,838,118,516
103.	C. OFF BALANCE RECORDS - LIABILITIES	112			

Goran Markovic
Chief Executive Officer

Slavko Projkoski
Chief Financial Officer

Goran Tilovski
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Leader
Certified Accountant
Reg. No. 0105436

INCOME STATEMENT
(PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT)
for the period of 01.01 until 31.12.2025


(in denars)

No.	POSITION	Designation for ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	I. OPERATING REVENUES (202+203+206)	201		12,653,482,177	12,186,587,276
2.	Sales revenues	202	14	12,531,345,867	12,103,619,319
3.	Other income	203	15	122,136,310	82,967,957
4.	Change of the value of the inventories of the finished products and work in progress	xxx			
4.a.	Inventories of finished products and work in progress - opening balance	204			
4.b.	Inventories of finished products and work in progress - closing balance	205			
5.	Capitalized own production and services	206			
6.	II. OPERATING EXPENSES (208+209+210+211+212+213+218+219+220+221+222)	207		9,778,161,357	9,593,559,111
7.	Costs for raw materials and other materials	208		397,137,796	402,292,526
8.	Cost of goods sold	209		2,340,425,853	2,128,715,280
9.	Cost of sold materials, spare parts, small inventory, packaging material and car tires	210			
10.	Services with a character of material costs	211	16	2,088,877,352	2,290,140,016
11.	Other operating costs	212	16	882,187,740	800,684,197
12.	Employees related costs (214+215+216+217)	213		1,261,898,988	1,197,108,993
12.a.	Salaries and salary remunerations (net)	214		734,496,281	684,156,658
12.6.	Costs for taxes to salaries and salary remunerations	215		68,348,069	68,572,874
12.b.	Contributions for mandatory social insurance	216		301,829,488	290,741,676
12.r.	Other employees related costs	217		157,225,150	153,637,785
13.	Depreciation/amortisation of tangible and intangible assets	218		2,581,303,394	2,356,152,448
14.	Impairment of non - current assets	219			
15.	Impairment of current assets	220	16	152,477,932	140,701,956
16.	Provisions for liabilities and expenses	221		73,041,589	265,004,110
17.	Other operating expenses	222	16	810,713	12,759,585
18.	III. FINANCE INCOME (224+229+230+231+232+233)	223		52,886,417	264,170,387
19.	Finance income from the operation with related parties (225+226+227+228)	224			
19.a.	Income from investments in related parties	225			
19.b.	Interest income from the operation with related parties	226			
19.c.	Foreign exchange income from the operation with related parties	227			
19.d.	Other finance income from the operation with related parties	228			
20.	Income from investments in unrelated parties	229		23,176,072	17,296,846
21.	Interest income from the operation with unrelated parties	230		11,769,849	5,565,569
22.	Foreign exchange income from the operation with unrelated parties	231		17,940,496	
23.	Unrealised gains (income) from financial assets	232			241,307,972
24.	Other finance income	233			
25.	IV. FINANCE EXPENSES (235+239+240+241+242+243)	234		60,698,603	141,186,976
26.	Finance expenses from the operation with related parties (236+237+238)	235			
26.a.	Interest expenses from the operation with related parties	236			
26.b.	Foreign exchange expenses from the operation with related parties	237			
26.c.	Other finance expenses from the operation with related parties	238			
27.	Interest expenses from the operation with unrelated parties	239		53,522,151	132,533,189
28.	Foreign exchange expenses from the operation with unrelated parties	240			8,653,787
29.	Unrealised losses (expenses) from financial assets	241		7,176,452	
30.	Impairment of the financial assets and investments	242			
31.	Other finance expenses	243			
32.	Share in the profit of the associated companies	244			
33.	Share in the loss of the associated companies	245			
34.	Profit from the regular operation (201+223+244) - (204-205+207+234+245)	246		2,867,508,634	2,716,011,576
35.	Loss from the regular operation (204-205+207+234+245) - (201+223+244)	247			
36.	Net profit from discontinued operation	248			
37.	Net loss from discontinued operation	249			
38.	Profit before tax (246+248) or (246-249)	250		2,867,508,634	2,716,011,576
39.	Loss before tax (247+249) or (247-248)	251			
40.	Income tax	252		373,839,623	309,814,387
41.	Deferred tax income	253		1,262,171	
42.	Deferred tax expenses	254			23,776,131
43.	NET PROFIT FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR (250-252+253-254)	255		2,494,931,182	2,382,421,058
44.	NET LOSS FOR THE BUSINESS YEAR (251+252-253+254)	256			
45.	Average number of employees based on the working hours in the accounting period (in absolute amount)	257		930	944
46.	Number of months of operation (in absolute amount)	258		12	12
47.	PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	259		2,494,931,182	2,382,421,058
47.a.	Profit that belongs to the shareholders in the parent company	260		1,413,794,384	1,350,038,645
47.b.	Profit that belongs to the uncontrolled share	261		1,081,136,798	1,032,382,413
47.c.	Loss that applies to the shareholders in the parent company	262			
47.d.	Loss that applies to the uncontrolled share	263			
48.	EARNINGS PER SHARE	264	18	29	28
48.a.	Total basic earning per share	265	18	29	28
48.b.	Total diluted earning per share	266			
48.c.	Basic earning per share after discontinued operation	267			
48.d.	Diluted earning per share after discontinued operation	268			

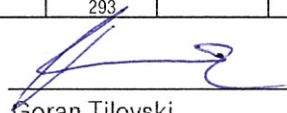
STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the period of 01.01 until 31.12.2025

(in denars)

No.	POSITION	Designation for ADP	Note number	Amount	
				Current year	Previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Profit for the year	269		2,494,931,182	2,382,421,058
2.	Loss for the year	270			
3.	Other comprehensive income (273+275+277+279+281+283) - (274+276+278+280+282+284)	271			
4.	Other comprehensive loss (274+276+278+280+282+284) - (273+275+277+279+281+283)	272			
5.	Gains arising from translation of foreign operations	273			
6.	Losses arising from translation of foreign operations	274			
7.	Gains from re-measurement of the financial assets available-for-sale	275			
8.	Losses from re-measurement of the financial assets available-for-sale	276			
9.	Effective part of the gains from hedging instruments for hedging of cash flows	277			
10.	Effective part of the losses from hedging instruments for hedging of cash flows	278			
11.	Changes in the revaluation reserves for non-current assets (+)	279			
12.	Changes in the revaluation reserves for non-current assets (-)	280			
13.	Actuarial gains from defined plans for employees' benefits	281			
14.	Actuarial losses from defined plans for employees' benefits	282			
15.	Share in the other comprehensive income of the associated companies (only for consolidation purposes)	283			
16.	Share in the other comprehensive loss of the associated companies (only for consolidation purposes)	284			
17.	Profit tax on the components of the other comprehensive income	285			
18.	Net other comprehensive income (271-285)	286			
19.	Net other comprehensive loss (285-271) or (272+285)	287			
20.	Total comprehensive income for the year (269+286) or (286-270)	288		2,494,931,182	2,382,421,058
20.a.	Comprehensive income that belongs to the shareholders in the parent company	289		1,413,794,384	1,350,038,645
20.b.	Comprehensive income that belongs to the uncontrolled share	290		1,081,136,798	1,032,382,413
21.	Comprehensive loss for the year (270+287) or (270-286) or (287-269)	291			
21.a.	Comprehensive loss that applies to the shareholders in the parent company	292			
21.b.	Comprehensive loss that applies to the uncontrolled share	293			


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Makedonski Telekom AD Skopje

Tax period: 01/01-31/12/2025

Tax Return

DETERMINATION OF THE INCOME TAX		AOP	
I	Financial result in the income statement	01	2,867,508,634
II	Unrecognized expenses for tax purposes from the current year (sum AOP 03 to AOP 39)	02	540,693,698
1	The expenditures not being related with the performance of the activity of the entity and are not directly related to the activity of the company and not result of the performance of the company	03	34,457,822
2	Payments and other personal income from employment over the limit prescribed by the law	04	2,245,803
3	Payments to the employees which has not been prescribed in Article 9 paragraph 1 item 2 of the Profit tax Law	05	112,758,171
4	Costs for organized food and transportation to and from work for the employees, over the amount prescribed by law	06	-
5	Costs for accommodation and travelling for persons not employed by the Company, not documented according to article 9, paragraph 3a, from PTL	07	-
6	Costs for food of night-time shifts employees, over the amount prescribed by law	08	-
7	Cost paid for monthly payments to members of the governing bodies over the amount prescribed by law	09	3,327,989
8	Costs paid for voluntary contributions in the voluntary retirement fund above the amount determined by the Law	10	-
9	Cost paid for premiums for life insurance above the amount determined by law	11	-
10	Allowances for the volunteers and for the persons engaged in conducting public affairs paid over the amount prescribed by law	12	-
11	Hidden payments of profits	13	-
12	Shortages not caused by extraordinary events (theft, fire or other natural disasters)	14	13,329,439
13	Costs for representation	15	26,874,785
14	Donations expenses in relation to the Law of donations and sponsorships in public activities above 5% from the total revenue generated in the FY	16	-
15	Sponsorships expenses in relation to the Law of Sponsorships and sponsorships in public activities above 3% from the total revenue generated in the FY	17	-
16	Costs for donations in sports according to article 30a from PTL	18	-
17	Interest costs for credits which are not used for business activities of the tax payer	19	-
18	Insurance premiums paid by the employer in favor of the members of the governing bodies and the employees	20	-
19	Withholding taxes (deduction) paid in the name of third parties against the expenditures of the taxpayer	21	542,474
20	Fines and tax penalties, penalties and penalty interest on a late payment of public duties and costs of forced collection	22	544,017
21	Scholarships	23	861,660
22	The costs for shrinkage, loss, shambles and break-down	24	-
23	Permanent written-off bad debt receivables	25	-
24	Cost of net income on the basis of business performance above the amount calculated as a contribution	26	84,982,755
25	Cost for internship above the amounts prescribed by law for internship	27	3,193,852
26	Cost for practical training of students and practical teaching of students in the amount of over 8 000 den. per month	28	-
27	Cost for depreciation of the revaluated amount of tangible and intangible assets	29	-
28	Cost for depreciation amount of tangible and intangible assets which is higher than the depreciation calculated on the acquisition cost of the asset by applying rates above the prescribed by the nomenclature of depreciable assets	30	123,645,487
29	Residual present value of fixed assets not fully utilized and depreciable, for which no approval has been issued by the Public Revenue Office	31	1,837,581
30	Cost for impairment of outstanding claims	32	81,641,044
31	Amount of outstanding loans	33	-
32	The amount of the positive difference between the costs arising from a transaction at transfer price and the costs arising from that transaction at market price established by the "arm's length" principle between related persons	34	-
33	The amount of the positive difference between the proceeds of the "arm's length" transaction and the proceeds of the related party transfer transaction	35	-
34	Amount of part of interest on loans received by a related party that exceeds the amount that would have been received in the case of unrelated persons	36	-
35	The amount of default interest arising from relationships with a related person	37	-
36	Interest on loans received from shareholders or co-owners with over 20% participation in the capital of the company	38	-
37	Other reconciliation of expenses	39	50,450,839
III	Tax base (II+I)	40	3,408,202,332
IV	Tax base decreases (AOP42+AOP43+AOP44+AOP45+AOP46+AOP47+AOP48)	41	222,176,118
38	Amount collected loan for which in previous period the tax base was increased	42	-
39	Amount of repayment of the loan for which the tax base has been increased in the previous tax periods	43	-
40	Amount of depreciation expense over the amount calculated using depreciation rates governed by the nomenclature for depreciation assets and the annual depreciation rates for which the tax base has been increased in the previous period	44	199,297,966
41	Amount of unpaid fees above the amount specified in article 9 paragraph (1) item 2), 3-b), 4), 5), 5-a) and 6), of the PTL, for which the tax base has been increased in the previous period, if they are presented as income.	45	-
42	Dividend derived from ownerships rights in other tax payer, already taxed by the dividend payer	46	22,878,150
43	Part of loss decreased by unrecognized expenses, transferred from previous years	47	-
44	Amount of made investments from profit (reinvestment)	48	-
V	Tax base after deductions (III-IV)	49	3,186,026,213
VI	Calculated profit tax (V x 10%)	50	318,602,621
VII	Reduction of calculated profit tax (AOP52+AOP53+AOP54+AOP55)	51	-
45	Decrease of tax in the amount of procured 10 fiscal cash registered for cash payments	52	-
46	Amount of tax incorporated in taxable revenue/profits from abroad (withholding tax) till the prescribed rate	53	-
47	Paid taxes by subsidiary from abroad, for profits included in revenues of the parent company in R. Macedonia but not above the amount of prescribed tax rate	54	-
48	Amount of calculated tax relief for given donation in accordance with article 30a from PTL	55	-
VIII	Calculated profit tax after deductions (VI-VII)	56	318,602,621
49	Settled advance tax payments for the tax period	57	290,646,954
50	Amount of the overpaid income tax from previous periods	58	-
51	Amount for payment/over paid amount (AOP56-AOP57-AOP58)	59	27,953,667
IX	Special informations		
52	Total amount of investment from the profit (reinvested profit)	60	-
53	Losses from previous year for which the rule for three day coverage is not expired	61	-
54	Losses reduced for unrecognized expenses in current year which can be transfer in next 3 years	62	-
55	Transferred unused part of right for deductions of Profit tax under article 30 from PTL	63	-
56	Transferred unused portion of the tax deduction right paid abroad at the prescribed rate	64	-
57	Total revenues in the year	65	12,706,366,594
58	Total expenses for donations in year for which the right for deduction according to Law for sponsorship and donation is used	66	6,620,000
59	Total expenses for donations in year for which the right for deduction according to Law for sponsorship and donation is not used	67	4,949,933
60	Total expenses for sponsorships in year for which the right for deduction according to Law for sponsorship and donation is used	68	7,817,000
61	Total expenses for sponsorships in year for which the right for deduction according to Law for sponsorship and donation is not used	69	2,349,185
62	Total expenses for donations in sports used for deduction of the calculated tax, according to one of the articles 30a from PTL	70	-

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APPENDIX

including data on the transactions between related parties

Name
and actual address of
the contact
headquarters

Makedonski Telekom AD Skopje,
Kej 13ti Noemvri, No. 6, 1000 Skopje

Tax period

from 01/01/2025 to 31/12/2025

A. TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 12 AND ARTICLE 12-A OF THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX LAW

Number	Type of transaction	Sale	Procurement
1	Intangible assets		
2	Tangible assets		
3	Financial assets, except loans		
4	Loans		
5	Inventories of materials, products and goods		

Number	Type of transaction	Income	Expense
6	Interest		
7	Services	536,098,752	555,261,573
8	Costs/Fees for Royalties		39,291,504
9	Total amount of other transactions		

Goran Markovic
Chief Executive Officer

Slavko Projkoski
Chief Financial Officer

Goran Tilovski
Controlling, Accounting and Tax Hub
Leader
Certified Accountant
Reg. No. 0105436



Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje

Explanatory Notes to the

Annual Accounts

For the year end

31 December 2025

Notes to the annual accounts

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. About the Company

These notes to the annual accounts relate to the Company Makedonski Telekom AD – Skopje.

Makedonski Telekom AD - Skopje, (hereinafter referred to as: “the Company”) is a joint stock company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of North Macedonia, and a leading provider of telecommunications services. The Company provides services both to consumers and to business customers: voice and data services via a mobile and a fixed network, internet services, convergent services, digital television and advanced Cloud and ICT solutions.

The Company’s immediate parent company is AD Stonebridge Communications – Skopje, solely owned by Magyar Telekom Plc. registered in Hungary. The ultimate parent company is Deutsche Telekom AG registered in the Federal Republic of Germany.

As of 31 December 2025, shareholders structure of Company is as follows:

Shareholders of Makedonski Telekom AD - Skopje	Number of shares	%
Stonebridge AD Skopje	48,877,780	51.00
Government of the Republic of North Macedonia	33,364,875	34.81
The Company (treasury shares)	9,583,878	10.00
Sava pension funds	924,793	0.97
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	662,477	0.69
Other minority shareholders	2,424,978	2.53
	<u>95,838,781</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The Macedonian telecommunications sector is regulated by the Electronic Communications Law (ECL) enacted in March 2014 (Official Gazette No. 39 dated 28 February 2014) as primary legislation and rulebooks as secondary legislation.

The Company is listed on the Macedonian Stock Exchange (MSE) in the mandatory listing segment since June 2013. As a listed company it has permanent and specific disclosure obligations to the MSE and eventually its investors. In order to be transparent to the investors the Company also maintains the Investor Relations segment on its web site which has useful data going beyond the legally requested data as a step further towards a good corporate governance practice.

The Company’s registered address is “Kej 13 Noemvri” No 6, 1000, Skopje, Republic of North Macedonia. The average number of employees of the Company based on the working hours during 2025 was 930 (2024: 944).

As of 31 December 2025, structure of the employees of Company by educational attainment is as follows:

	%
University level education	58.46
Higher education	1.30
4 years secondary education/specialist	4.99
4 years secondary education	31.89
3 years secondary education	3.36
Total	100.00

Notes to the annual accounts

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

1.2. Regulatory environment - Mobile Line

On 5 September 2008 the Agency for Electronic Communications (hereinafter referred to as “the Agency”), ex officio, issued a notification to the Company for the public electronic communication networks and/or services which have been allocated thereto under the Concession Contracts. The license for radiofrequencies used by the Company in the GSM 900 band was also issued in a form regulated in the ECL with a validity period until 5 September 2018, and in 2018 it was renewed for additional 10 years until 2028. Due to the changes in the bylaws, the 900 MHz band is opened for UMTS technology and at the request of the Company, the radiofrequency license is changed so that these frequencies are now technology neutral.

The Company has usage rights for the following radiofrequency bands for public mobile communications systems:

- 2 x 12.5 MHz in the 900 MHz band, validity period: 2028 (20 years)
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 1800 MHz band, validity period: 2029 (20 years)
- 2 x 15 MHz 2100 MHz band, validity period: 2028 (20 years)
- 2 x 15 MHz 2100 MHz band, validity until 2028
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 800 MHz band, validity period: 2033 (20 years)
- 2 x 15 MHz in the 1800 MHz band, validity period: 2033 (20 years)
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 700 MHz band, validity period: (15 years)
- 100 MHz in the 3.7-3.8 MHz band, validity period: (15 years)

The competitor A1 Macedonia has frequency usage rights for the following radiofrequency bands for public mobile communications systems:

- 2 x 12.5 MHz in the 900 MHz band extended until 2028
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 2100 MHz band
- 2x 10 MHz in the 2100 MHz band
- 2 x 20 MHz in the 800 MHz band
- 2 x 15 MHz in the 1800 MHz band
- 2 x 15 MHz in the 1800 MHz band
- 2x10 MHz in the 1800 MHz band
- 2 x 10 MHz in the 700 MHz band, validity period: (15 years)
- 100 MHz in the 3.7-3.8 MHz band, validity period: (15 years)

On 5G tender in 2022 licences were awarded to the existing mobile operators on 700 MHz and 3.x MHz based on their requests. The licence duration is 15 years with a possibility for extension in accordance with the law.

The duration of two licences positioned in the lower parts of the bands previously owned by A1 Macedonia was until 2017, 10 MHz from 900 MHz band and 10 MHz from 1800 MHz band, and they expired on 23 March 2017. Based on a request from A1 for licence extension, the Agency adopted Resolution No. 0804-974 dated 2 November 2016 not to extend these two licences. Their resolution was based on efficient and effective spectrum usage and the necessity for realising radiofrequencies for the entrance of a third mobile operator on the market to foster competition. At the moment, these radiofrequencies are not allocated, and they are not available for sale to the existing operators. 2 x 15 MHz in the 2100 MHz band is extended until 2028.

On 19 December 2014, amendments of the ECL were enacted. Many significant changes were made to the ECL, with the Balkan Roaming Regulation being one of the most important changes made in line with the EU Roaming III regulation. The glide path for roaming prices reduction finished on 1 July 2017. In 2019, the regulatory bodies of the Western Balkan countries (WB6) (North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia, Albania and Kosovo) introduced a roaming regulation, starting with RLAH+ (Roam Like At Home) surcharge model from 1 July 2019 until 30 June 2021. From 1 July 2021, the RLAH- model regulation has been in place. With this regulation, the international termination rates between the WB6 countries were also decreased.

Notes to the annual accounts

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

1.2. Regulatory environment - Mobile Line (continued)

New Law on electronic communications was enacted on 4 July 2025 with date for implementation 1 June 2026. The bylaws provided for by this act shall be enacted within 15 months from the date of entry into force of this act.

Amendments of the new ECL concerning implementation of the provisions from the Regulation (EU) 1309/2024 of the European parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2024 concerning to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks, were adopted on 31 December 2025, with date for implementation 1 June 2026. Amendments of the new ECL concerning Regulation (EU) 2022/612 of the European parliament and of the council on roaming on public mobile communications networks within the Union, are also on public debate.

Both mobile operators on the market, the Company and A1 Macedonia are designated as operators with a Significant Market Power (SMP) status on the relevant wholesale market "Access and call origination on public mobile networks". The Agency imposed the same regulatory remedies for both operators:

- mobile access obligation for all Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNO) hybrid types (including Reseller),
- cost based price for Full MVNO,
- retail minus (-35%) for the Reseller,
- obligation for access to the Multimedia Messaging Service(MMS) services and mobile data based on technology neutrality.

An MVNO, Lyca Mobile hosted on the A1 Macedonia network entered the Macedonian market and started retail operations in July 2016 under regulated wholesale conditions. Also, from October 2020, new MVNO (Green Mobile) started operating, hosted on A1 Macedonia's network. All three MVNO's are designated as operators with SMP status on the relevant market for mobile calls termination. As of July 2021 Mtel, a subsidiary of Telekom Srbija started its operations in Macedonia as an MVNO on A1's network with a primary focus on the TV market.

In 2024 Mtel announced the acquisition of Lyca Mobile and all its operations in Macedonia.

The cable operator Telekabel, which is already present on the market by offering fixed line services (voice, broadband and TV), as of January 2019 started operating as an MVNO hosted on the Company's mobile network under regulated wholesale conditions.

In April 2019, the Ministry of Information Society and Administration issued the National Broadband Strategy which sets the following targets:

- By the end of 2023 at least one major city should be covered with 5G signal;
- By the end of 2025 the regional highways and state highways should be covered by a continuous 5G signal;
- By the end of 2027 all urban areas will be covered by a continuous 5G signal;
- By the end of 2029, everyone will have access to 5G internet with a minimum internet speed of 100 Mbps;
- By the end of 2029, at least 50% of the total number of subscriber contracts of households across the whole country should have internet access of at least 100 Mbps;
- By the end of 2029 all households will have affordable access to a network that provides download speeds of at least 100 Mbps with the possibility of upgrading to gigabit speed;
- By the end of 2029, all public institutions (schools, universities, research centres and other educational institutions, health institutions, ministries, courts, local governments and other public authorities and bodies), should have symmetric access to the Internet of at least 1Gb/s.

Based on public debate held at the beginning of 2021 the Agency adopted changes in the Rulebook on Radiofrequency Fees:

- Decrease of the RF fees from 3.x GHz for 50% (from 4,000 EUR/MHz to 2,000 EUR/MHz)
- Decrease of the RF fees for 700 MHz for 50 % (from 11,480 EUR/MHz to 5,740 EUR/MHz)
- Decrease of the RF fees above 55 GHz (E band RF links) for 50% (from 4,000 EUR/250 MHz to 2,000 EUR/250 MHz)

Notes to the annual accounts

1. GENERAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

1.3. Regulatory environment - Fixed Line

The Company has SMP obligations in several regulated markets for fixed services.

At the beginning of 2015, the regulation for access to fibre was implemented, with Local Bitstream Access over Next-Generation Access (NGA) on level 3 and 4 and VULA (Virtual Unbundled Local Access) regulation on level 2. The introduction of new technologies Very high-speed digital subscriber line (VDSL) Vectoring technology in 2017) announced by the Company for the retail customers led to the introduction of new wholesale access products and reshaping of the regulatory obligations.

The final document for the wholesale central access for mass-market products provided at a fixed location market analysis (Market 6) was published in April 2017. For the first time, the Agency imposed a regulation on the access to Hybrid Fibre Coaxial Access (HFC). All existing obligations for the copper and fibre network remain unchanged after the new analysis in 2022. All obligations apply to the Company and to the A1 Macedonia operator as SMPs on the broadband market.

The amendments from September 2016, with a new obligation to register the new and existing electronic networks (ATLAS), refer to the joint building and use of networks and a new obligation for the Agency to publish the received reports on the optic backbone segment measurements by all operators.

The tender for a USO (Universal service obligation) provider was published in October 2021, for period from 2022 to 2026, and one of the main criteria was the refund amount from the regulator that the tendering party is requesting.

According to the results from the tender, the Company is a universal service provider until 2026 for Fixed access and access for disabled users (voice and Internet of minimum 12Mbit/s download).

A1 Macedonia was designated for public payphones. R3 Infomedia signed a contract with the Agency for the Telephone Directory and Directory Inquiry universal services.

Following the market trends and the EU regulation, the Agency made decisions for deregulation on several markets: trunk and terminating segment of leased lines and avoiding regulation of the Ethernet leased line services; minimal set of leased lines (retail); WLR (Wholesale Line Rental) market; traditional retail fixed voice services (access and traffic). The Company has a cost-based price obligation for the regulated wholesale services, using Long Run Incremental Costs methodology (LRIC).

In the middle of 2019, the Agency implemented Economic Replicability Test (ERT) testing (margin squeeze methodology) to the NGA based broadband wholesale services supplied by the two dominant operators (the Company and A1 Macedonia). The developed ERT model will test the economic replicability of the retail bundles including broadband services with access speed higher than 30 Mb/s.

1.4. The impact of the conflict in Ukraine and the economic crises on the business and on the annual accounts

The annual inflation rate has slightly decelerated and at the end of November 2025 it was on a level of 4.0% (4.5% in October 2025), as a result of the deceleration of the food component. The inflation spread compared to the Eurozone marked a decrease, because of deceleration of the domestic inflation compared to the stable inflation rate in the Eurozone. The average inflation rate for 2025 was measured at around 3.9% with the latest IMF country reports and it was still at a relatively high level compared to the historical average. The reassessment of the import prices relevant for the inflation, this year are balanced, and have downward trend for the next year, although there is still uncertainty of the future dynamics of the global prices on the basic products due to the geopolitical tensions and climate changes.

The ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and the related sanctions targeted against the Russian Federation as well as the other ongoing military conflicts may have a further impact on the European and the global economy, apart from the one it already had on the energy prices as discussed above. The Company does not have any significant direct exposure to Ukraine, Russia or Belarus. However, the impact on the general economic situation may require revisions of certain assumptions and estimates in the future. The Company has experienced the impact of the crisis through the increased energy prices. The future long-term impact may also affect the trading volumes, cash flows, and profitability. Nevertheless, except for the increased energy cost, no other effects of the conflict in Ukraine have been experienced by the Company as of the date of these Annual accounts.

Notes to the annual accounts

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

These Annual accounts are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Company Law (published in Official Gazette No. 28/04, 84/05, 25/07, 87/08, 42/10, 48/10, 24/11, 166/12, 70/13 119/13, 120/13, 187/13, 38/14, 41/14, 138/14, 88/15, 192/15, 6/16, 30/16, 61/16, 64/18, 120/18 and “Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia” No. 290/20, 215/21 and 99/22) and Rule Book for Accounting (published in Official Gazette No.75/2024 and 274/2024), whereby the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) comprising IFRS 1 to IFRS 17, International Accounting Standards (IAS) comprising IAS 1 to IAS 41, International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) comprising IFRIC 1 to IFRIC 27 and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) Interpretations comprising SIC 7 to SIC 32, were published and effective from 1 January 2025. Rule Book for Accounting stipulates that IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 will be effective from 1 January 2028. According to the guidelines issued by the Council for Advancement and Oversight of the Accounting Profession of the Republic of North Macedonia on December 25, 2025, IAS 39 published in the Official Gazette No. 159/2009 remains the effective accounting standard for financial instruments until that date.

The Company applies all relevant standards and the amendments and interpretations which were published in the Official Gazette.

The Annual accounts are presented in Macedonian denars.

The preparation of Annual accounts requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Annual accounts are disclosed in note 4. Actual results may differ from those estimated.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Annual accounts are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Foreign currency translation

3.1.1. Functional and presentation currency

The Annual accounts are presented in Macedonian denars (MKD), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

3.1.2. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Macedonian denars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Macedonian denars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognized in the Income statement (Finance income/expenses). Non-monetary financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to Macedonian denars at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Foreign exchange rates used are published middle rates by National bank of Republic of North Macedonia.

The foreign currencies transactions of the Company are predominantly Euro (EUR) and United States Dollars (USD) based.

The exchange rates used for translation at 31 December were as follows:

	2025	2024
	MKD	MKD
1 USD	52.31	58.88
1 EUR	61.50	61.50

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets of the Company include, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, equity instruments of another entity (financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss) and contractual rights to receive cash (trade and other receivables) or another financial asset from another entity.

Financial liabilities of the Company include liabilities that originate from contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity (non-derivatives). In particular, financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

The fair value of traded financial instruments is determined by reference to their market prices at the end of the reporting period. This typically applies to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value of long-term financial liabilities is also determined by using discounted cash flow valuation technique. The expected cash inflows or outflows are discounted by market-based interest rates.

Assumptions applied in the fair value calculations are subject to uncertainties. Changes in the assumptions applied in the calculations would have an impact on the carrying amounts, the fair values and/or the cash flows originating from the financial instruments. Sensitivity analyses related to the Company's financial instruments are provided in Note 6.

3.2.1. Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- (a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- (b) loans and receivables

The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at their initial recognition.

Standard purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the assets. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried out at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the Income statement.

The Company assesses at each financial statement date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. There is objective evidence of impairment if as a result of loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Impairment losses of financial assets are recognized in the Income statement against allowance accounts to reduce the carrying amount until derecognition of the financial asset, when the net carrying amount (including any allowance for impairment) is derecognized from the Balance sheet. Any gains or losses on derecognition are calculated and recognized as the difference between the proceeds from disposal and the (net) carrying amount derecognized.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

- (a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises those financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if the Company manages such asset and makes purchase and sale decisions based on its fair value in accordance with the Company investment strategy for keeping investments within portfolio until there are favorable market conditions for their sale.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are recognized in the Income statement (Finance income/expense) in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the Income statement when the Company's right to receive payments is established and inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2.1. Financial assets (continued)

(b) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except those with maturities over 12 months after the financial statement date. These are classified as non-current assets.

The following items are assigned to the “loans and receivables” measurement category:

- cash and cash equivalents
- deposits with banks
- trade receivables
- receivables and loans to third parties
- employee loans
- other receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in bank, call deposits held with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Deposits with banks

Deposits with banks with original maturities over 3 months include bank deposits and other liquid deposits and securities with original maturities over three months.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the underlying arrangement. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments as well as historical collections are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the Income statement (Other operating expenses – Impairment losses on trade and other receivables).

The Company's policy for collective assessment of impairment is based on the aging of the receivables due to the large number of relatively similar type of customers.

Individual valuation is carried out for the largest customers, international customers, customers of interconnection services and also for customers under liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings. Itemized valuation is also performed in special circumstances.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2.1. Financial assets (continued)

Impairment rates used for 2025:

Age Bands	CONSUMER		BUSINNES							
	Fix	mobile	Key Accounts		Institutions		Large Accounts		Business other	
			fix	mobile	fix	mobile	Fix	mobile	fix	mobile
Overdue 0	1.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	2.7%	0.3%	1.5%	0.8%	4.2%	1.6%
Overdue 1-30 days	6.7%	3.2%	3.2%	1.0%	4.9%	0.5%	4.4%	1.7%	10.4%	3.4%
Overdue 31-60 days	17.4%	34.3%	10.7%	2.9%	7.1%	1.2%	12.3%	4.9%	17.1%	6.6%
Overdue 61-90 days	27.5%	41.3%	17.7%	7.0%	8.4%	2.4%	21.3%	17.8%	22.6%	35.3%
Overdue 91-180 days	40.1%	52.7%	26.8%	22.7%	13.0%	4.8%	28.0%	32.7%	32.9%	62.0%
Overdue 181-365 days	50.7%	61.6%	40.4%	44.4%	19.0%	7.8%	41.8%	42.9%	43.4%	74.3%
Overdue 366-540 days	56.3%	62.8%	45.1%	63.8%	30.6%	34.9%	58.9%	48.3%	53.2%	77.1%
Overdue 541-720 days	57.8%	68.2%	59.5%	81.4%	30.9%	37.3%	58.8%	51.0%	61.7%	84.3%
Overdue above 721 days	98.4%	99.4%	98.3%	98.7%	99.3%	98.6%	98.7%	99.0%	99.8%	99.7%

Impairment rates used for 2024:

Age Bands	CONSUMER		BUSINNES							
	Fix	mobile	Key Accounts		Institutions		Large Accounts		Business other	
			fix	mobile	fix	mobile	Fix	mobile	fix	mobile
Overdue 0	1.6%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%	3.8%	1.7%
Overdue 1-30 days	6.5%	3.3%	3.0%	1.1%	4.8%	0.5%	4.2%	1.8%	9.4%	3.6%
Overdue 31-60 days	17.5%	32.6%	9.3%	3.1%	6.2%	1.0%	11.6%	5.2%	15.7%	7.1%
Overdue 61-90 days	30.0%	40.3%	17.4%	7.4%	7.1%	2.0%	23.1%	17.9%	21.0%	36.9%
Overdue 91-180 days	46.6%	52.3%	26.7%	19.7%	14.4%	4.5%	30.4%	30.9%	32.0%	63.7%
Overdue 181-365 days	59.0%	62.5%	40.0%	37.1%	22.9%	7.3%	43.2%	40.1%	47.1%	76.9%
Overdue 366-540 days	64.9%	64.3%	45.1%	59.8%	35.2%	31.3%	60.4%	41.9%	59.9%	79.5%
Overdue 541-720 days	66.6%	71.6%	56.0%	77.4%	36.8%	55.3%	61.3%	49.4%	70.1%	86.7%
Overdue above 721 days	98.5%	99.3%	98.4%	98.7%	99.1%	98.4%	98.7%	98.8%	99.7%	99.7%

Conditions under which trade receivables are subject of write-off are follows: court judgment in favor of the customer, a notification by a court or an enforcement agent regarding deceased persons (debtors), relocated debtors whose places of residence may not be determined, etc.; submitted certificate of death pertaining to a deceased person prior to litigation for the purposes of avoiding any increase in the costs for further proceedings as per the relevant legal regulations; a completed bankruptcy or liquidation procedure pertaining to the part of the debt that remains pending and deletion of a legal entity from the Central Registry of the Republic of North Macedonia; in the event of any debts that have not been litigated and the Company does not have any mechanisms for an enforced collection; debts that are older than 10 years due to statute of limitations are written off.

When a trade receivable is established to be uncollectible, it is written off against Income statement (Other operating expenses – Impairment losses on trade and other receivables) with a parallel release of the cumulated impairment on the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the recognized loss in the Income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized in the Income statement as a reduction to Impairment losses on trade receivables.

Amounts due to, and receivable from, other network operators are shown net where a right of set-off exists and the amounts are settled on a net basis (such as receivables and payables related to international traffic).

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2.1. Financial assets (continued)

Employee loans

Employee loans are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Difference between the nominal value of the loan granted and the initial fair value of the employee loan is recognized as prepaid employee benefits, which reduces Loans and receivables from employees. Interest income on the loan granted calculated by using the effective interest method is recognized as finance income, while the prepaid employee benefits are amortized to Personnel expenses evenly over the term of the loan. The program is not active in terms of granted new loans. The Company stopped providing employee loans in 2013.

Impairment losses on Employee loans, are recognized in the Income statement. During the period, no materially significant impairment loss was recognized in respect to these financial assets.

3.2.2. Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables (including accruals) are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying values of trade and other payables approximate their fair values due to their short maturity.

Long term financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.3. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

The cost of inventories is based on weighted average cost formula and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Phone sets are often sold for less than cost in connection with promotions to obtain new contracts with minimum commitment periods, as part of a profitable service agreement. The Company assesses the need to impair inventories due to the net realizable value (NRV) effect on a regular basis. If the actual sale value is lower than costs, the difference is recognized as impairment, due to NRV effect, immediately.

Impairment losses on Inventories are recognized in Operating expenses (Impairment of current assets).

3.4. Assets held for sale

An asset is classified as held for sale if it is no longer needed for the future operations of the Company, and has been identified for sale, which is highly probable and expected to take place within 12 months. Both requirements, immediate availability, and a highly probable sale, must be met on order asset to be classified as held for sale. These assets are accounted for at the lower of carrying value or fair value less cost to sell. Depreciation is discontinued from the date of designation to the held for sale status. When an asset is designated for sale, and the fair value is determined to be lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognized in the Income statement (Depreciation and amortization) as an impairment loss.

3.5. Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 3.7).

The cost of an item of tangible assets comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The initial estimate of the costs of

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.5. Tangible assets (continued)

dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the costs if the obligation incurred can be recognized as a provision according to IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor.

In 2011, Law on acting with illegally built facilities was enacted, according to which the Company will incur certain expenditures related to obtaining complete documentation for base stations and fix line infrastructure in accordance to applicable laws in Republic of North Macedonia. The Company capitalizes those expenditures as incurred. The capitalized expenditures are included within Tangible assets (see note 8).

Items of tangible assets were restated at the year-end using official revaluation coefficients based on the general manufactured goods price increase index. Such coefficients have been applied to historical cost or later valuation and to accumulated depreciation as to approximate replacement cost. The net effect of revaluation was recorded against revaluation reserves. The last revaluation of tangible assets was made in the year 2000.

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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

When assets are disposed of or when the Company assesses that there will be no future economic benefits from the use of an asset, the asset is scrapped, and the costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the impact is recognized in the gain/loss from disposal.

When assets are sold, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any related gain or loss, determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount, is recognized in the Income statement.

Depreciation is charged to the Income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of tangible assets. Assets are not depreciated until they are available for use. Land is not depreciated. The assets useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least once a year. For further details on the groups of assets impacted by the most recent useful life revisions (see note 8).

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	2025	2024
	Years	Years
Buildings	20-40	20-40
Aerial and cable lines	20-25	20-25
Telephone exchanges	7-10	7-10
Base stations	10	10
Computers	4	4
Furniture and fittings	4-10	4-10
Vehicles	5-10	5-10
Other	2-15	2-15

3.6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses (see note 3.7).

Items of intangible assets were restated at the year-end using official revaluation coefficients based on the general manufactured goods price increase index. Such coefficients have been applied to historical cost or later valuation and to accumulated depreciation as to approximate replacement cost. The net effect of revaluation was recorded against revaluation reserves. The last revaluation of intangible assets was made in year 2000.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred. New software modules that cannot be used

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6. Intangible assets (continued)

independently of the existing software (releases), but rather only combined with the base version's functionalities and are implementations of enhanced software, characterized by systematic updates, revisions or expansions of previous versions of existing software represent subsequent costs for the previous version and are capitalized if they meet the capitalization criteria, i.e. if they coincide with the creation of additional functionalities. Consequently, the costs of releases is capitalized as part of the base version and amortized together with the residual carrying amount over the base software's remaining useful life. If indications exist that the software will be operated longer than the current useful life as a result of subsequently capitalized expenditure, the useful life of the base software is reviewed, and if applicable extended.

The Company's primary activities are in the fixed line and mobile operations in Republic of North Macedonia. These operations usually require acquisition of licenses/frequency usage rights, which generally contain upfront fees and annual fees. For each acquired license/frequency usage right, the Company assesses whether the amount of future annual fees can be measured reliably at the start of the validity period of the license. If the Company considers that the amount of future annual fees can be measured reliably, the present value of the future annual fees is capitalized, if any, as part of the cost of the license otherwise these fees are recognized as expenses (Other operating costs) in the period they relate to.

The useful lives of concession and licenses are determined based on the underlying agreements and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period from availability of the frequency for commercial use until the end of the initial concession or license term. No renewal periods are considered in the determination of useful life (see note 7).

Content rights are capitalized as intangible assets if all of the following conditions are met: there is no doubt whatsoever that the content will be delivered as agreed in the contract; non-cancellable term of the contract is at least 12 months and cost can be estimated reliably. Content rights are amortized over the contracts term. The financial liability recognized for capitalized content is presented in the Balance sheet within Other financial liabilities. Financial liability represents discounted present value of all future payments except to the extent the Company pays the consideration already at signing date. Discount rate is the relevant market rate under similar conditions. Unwinding of an accrued interest is recognized as an interest expense and is presented within financial expense.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	2025	2024
	Years	Years
Software and Licenses	2-5	2-5
Concession	18	18
Content rights	1-3	1-3
3G and 2G License	10	10
4G License	7-20	7-20
5G License	15	15

Amortization is charged to the Income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets. Intangible assets are amortized from the date they are available for use. The assets useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least once a year (see note 7).

In determining whether an asset that incorporates both tangible and intangible elements should be treated under IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment or as an intangible asset under IAS 38 – Intangible Assets, management uses judgment to assess which element is more significant and recognizes the assets accordingly.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.7. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units - CGUs).

Impairment losses are recognized in the Income statement (Other operating expenses). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

3.8. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured and recorded as the best estimate of the economic outflow required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The estimate can be calculated as the weighted average of estimated potential outcomes or can also be the single most likely outcome. The provision charge is recognized in the Income statement (Provisions for liabilities and charges).

No provision is recognized for contingent liabilities. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.9. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share premiums are classified as equity and represent the amount which is generated in excess of the nominal value when issuing shares.

3.10. Treasury shares

When the Company purchases the Company's equity share capital, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the owners as treasury shares until the shares are cancelled or reissued. When such shares are subsequently reissued, the treasury share balance decreases by the original cost of the shares, thereby increasing equity, while any gains or losses are also recognized in equity (Retained earnings). Treasury shares transactions are recorded on the transaction date.

3.11. Statutory reserves

Under local statutory legislation, the Company is required to set aside minimum 5 percent of its net profit for the year in accordance with the adopted international financial reporting standards published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" in a statutory reserve until the level of the reserve reaches 1/10 of the share capital. These reserves are used to cover losses and are not distributed to shareholders except in the case of bankruptcy of the Company.

3.12. Revaluation reserves

The revaluation reserve relates to tangible and intangible assets and comprises the cumulative increased carrying value using official revaluation coefficients based on the general manufactured goods price increase index producers price index on the date of revaluation. The last revaluation of tangible and intangible assets was made in year 2000. When the revaluated assets are fully depreciated or disposed the relevant portion of the revaluation reserve is transferred to Retained earnings.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.13. Revenues

Revenues for all services and equipment sales are shown net of VAT and discounts. The accounting policies of the Company changed regarding accounting for revenue from 2024 to 2025 with the transition from IAS 18 and IAS 11 to IFRS 15 and they are disclosed below.

Under IAS 18

Revenue from sale of goods (equipment) is recognized when risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The timing of the transfer of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the agreement. Revenue from sale of goods is measured net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates.

The Company recognizes revenue from rendering services in proportion to the stage of completion of the service at the reporting date. The method of assessment of the stage of completion depends on the type of service.

Under IFRS 15

The core principle of IFRS 15 is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue should be recognized if it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Revenue is recognized when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer. Control either transfers overtime or at a point in time, which affects when revenue is recorded.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.13. Revenues (continued)

As a practical expedient, the Company applies the guidance to a group of contracts with similar characteristics instead of to a single contract with a customer. A portfolio approach is acceptable if the Company can reasonably expect that the effect of applying a portfolio approach to a group of contracts or a group of performance obligations would not differ materially from considering each contract or performance obligation separately. This implies that a portfolio of contracts with similar characteristics does not necessarily need to refer to homogenous products being included in these contracts.

Transition

The Company utilized the option for modified retrospective approach to initial application of IFRS 15, i.e., contracts that were not completed by 1 January 2025 were accounted for as if they had been recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 from the very beginning. The cumulative effect arising from the transition (catch-up) was recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in 2025. Prior-year comparatives were not adjusted. IFRS 15 means revenue is recognized earlier and expenses are recognized later for contracts not yet concluded by 1 January 2025. However, as the accounting effects of the changeover to the new standard were recognized directly in Retain earning, the only effects on the Income statement in 2025 were related to changes in the point in time at which revenue and expenses are realized.

Main principles

- If Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, the Company shall present the contract as a Contract asset, excluding any amounts presented as a receivable. A contract asset is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer.
- In the case of multiple-element arrangements (e.g., mobile contract plus handset) with subsidized products delivered in advance, a larger portion of the total remuneration is attributable to the component delivered in advance (mobile handset), requiring earlier recognition of revenue. This leads to the recognition of what is known as a contract asset – a receivable arising from the customer contract that has not yet legally come into existence – in the Balance sheet.
- At the same time, it resulted in higher revenue from the sale of goods and merchandise and to lower revenue from the provision of services.
- Expenses for sales commissions (customer acquisition costs) must be capitalized in the Contract costs, presented in Trade receivables line of the Balance sheet and recognized over the estimated customer retention period.
- Later recognition of revenue in cases where “material rights” are granted, such as offering additional discounts for future purchases of further products.
- Contract liabilities (which, as deferred revenue, were already recognized as liabilities in the past and with the transition reclassified) are now netted off against the contract assets for each customer contract.
- For the purposes of determining whether the Company sells products for its own account (principal = gross revenue) or for the account of others (agent = net revenue), there was no material change, upon the application of IFRS 15 requirements.
- A significant financing component is not considered for the amount and timing of revenue recognition if the period between when a promised good or service is transferred to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.
- If the promise to grant a license is distinct from the other promised goods or services in the contract then the promise to grant the license is a separate performance obligation and the Company shall determine whether the license transfers to a customer either at a point in time or over time.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.13.1. Fixed line and mobile telecommunications revenues, including sale of devices

Revenue is primarily derived from services provided to subscribers and other third parties using telecommunications network, and equipment sales.

Customer subscriber arrangements typically include an equipment sale, subscription fee and charge for the actual voice, internet, data or multimedia services used.

Airtime revenue is recognized based upon minutes of use and contracted fees less credits and adjustments for discounts, while subscription and flat rate revenues are recognized in the period they relate to.

The Company provides customers with narrow and broadband access to its fixed, mobile and TV distribution networks.

Revenues from premium rate services (voice and non-voice) are recognized on a gross basis when the delivery of the service over the network is the responsibility of the Company; the Company establishes the prices of these services and bears substantial risks of these services, otherwise presented on a net basis.

Customers may also purchase prepaid mobile, public phone and internet credits ("prepaid cards") which allow those customers to use the telecommunication network for a selected amount of time. Customers must pay for such services at the date when the card is purchased. Revenues from the sale of prepaid cards are recognized when used by the customers or when the cards expired with unused traffic.

Third parties using the telecommunications network include roaming customers of other service providers and other telecommunications providers which terminate or transit calls on the network. These wholesale (incoming) traffic revenues are recognized in the period of related usage. A proportion of the revenue received is often paid to other operators (interconnect) for the use of their networks, where applicable. The revenues and costs of these terminate or transit calls are stated gross in these annual accounts as the Company is the principal supplier of these services using its own network freely defining the pricing of the service, and recognized in the period of related usage.

Under IAS 18

The Company considers the various elements of these arrangements to be separate earnings processes and classifies the revenue for each of the deliverables into the categories using the residual method for each of the elements. These units are identified and separated, since they have value on a standalone basis and they are sold not only in a bundle, but separately as well. Therefore, the Company recognizes revenues for all of these elements using the residual method, i.e. the amount of consideration allocated to the delivered elements of the arrangements equals the total consideration less the fair value of the undelivered elements. The revenue allocable to a delivered item, however, is limited to the amount that is not contingent upon the delivery of additional items (the non-contingent amount). The revenue to be recognized is therefore restricted by the amount received that is not contingent upon undelivered elements of the arrangement. Fix and mobile service revenues are recognized when the services are provided in accordance with contractual terms and conditions. Revenues and expenses associated with the sale of telecommunications equipment and accessories are recognized when the products are delivered, provided that there are no unfulfilled obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement. In case the equipment is sold on installments with payment terms exceeding 12 months, the amount of the revenue immediately recognized is the present value of the installments.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.13.1. Fixed line and mobile telecommunications revenues, including sale of devices (continued)

Under IFRS 15

Contracts are frequently sold to customers containing a cross-subsidy between two or more components. A typical example is where a mobile phone is sold at a price significantly below its market value in a bundle with a service contract for a period of 24 months. From a commercial point of view, the subsidy on the mobile phone is recompensated via the service fee.

With this adjustment requirement (also termed as "basic adjustment") a cross-subsidy or an overall bundle discount must be allocated to the individual components of the bundle so that revenue generally reflects the fair value of the good and/or service with a bundle discount being allocated based on relative standalone selling prices.

The revenue is determined for every component by distributing the transaction price to the individual components in proportion to their relevant standalone selling prices.

3.13.2. System integration and IT revenues

Contracts for network services consist of the installation and operation of communication networks for customers. Revenues for voice and data services are recognized under such contracts when used by the customer.

Under IAS 18

Revenue from system integration contracts requiring the delivery of customized products and/or services is generally covered by fixed-price contracts and revenue is recognized based on percentage of completion taking into account the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total contract costs.

Revenue from hardware and sales is recognized when the risk of ownership is substantially transferred to the customer, provided there are no unfulfilled obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance of the arrangement. Any costs of these obligations are recognized when the corresponding revenue is recognized.

Revenues from construction contracts are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the costs incurred to date as a proportion of the estimated total costs. Receivables from construction contracts are classified in the Balance sheet as Trade receivables.

Under IFRS 15

The Company transfers control of goods and services over time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit provided by Company's performance as Company performs
- Company's performance creates or enhances assets that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced
- Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to Company and Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

If the performance obligation is not satisfied over time, the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Revenue from hardware sales or sales-type leases is recognized when the customer obtains the control over the product.

To determine the progress of performance the Company is applying the Input method. The Company recognize revenue on the basis of the Company's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation (resources consumed, labor hours expended, cost incurred, time elapsed or machine hours used) relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of the performance obligation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14. Employee benefits

3.14.1. Short term employee benefits and pensions

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. Holiday allowances are also calculated according to the local legislation. The Company makes these contributions to the Governmental and private funds. The cost of these payments is charged to the Income statement in the same period as the related salary cost. No provision is created for holiday allowances for non-used holidays according to the local legislation the employer is obliged to provide condition for usage, and the employee to use the annual holiday within one year. This is also exercised as Company policy and according to historical data employees use their annual holiday within the one year legal limit. The Company does not operate any other pension scheme or post-retirement benefits plan and consequently, has no obligation in respect of pensions. The Company has contractual obligation to pay to employees three average monthly salaries in Republic of North Macedonia at their retirement date according to the Collective agreement between the Company and the Trade Union of the Company, for which appropriate liability is recognized in the annual accounts measured at the present value of three average monthly salaries together with adjustments incorporated in the actuarial calculation. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid. In addition, the Company is not obligated to provide further benefits to current and former employees.

3.14.2. Bonus plans

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses taking into consideration the financial and operational results. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

3.14.3. Termination benefits

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

3.15. Marketing expenses

Marketing costs are expensed as incurred. Marketing expenses are disclosed in note 16.

3.16. Taxes

3.16.1. Income tax

According to the provisions of the Income tax law, the tax base is the profit generated during the fiscal year increased for non-deductible expenses and reduced for deductible revenue (i.e. dividends already taxed at the payer) and the income tax rate is 10%. In line with these income tax for the year was calculated and recorded in the Income statement.

The tax authorities may at any time inspect the books and records within 5 years subsequent to the reported tax year and may impose additional tax assessments and penalties. In the case of tax evasion or tax fraud the statute of limitations may be extended up to 10 years. The Company's management is not aware of any circumstances, which may give rise to a potential material liability in this respect other than those provided for in these Annual accounts.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.16.1. Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is recognized by applying the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred 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. Deferred tax is determined using income tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the financial statement date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit (or reversing deferred tax liabilities) 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.

3.17. Leases

3.17.1. Operating leases – Company as a lessor

Under IFRS 16, an operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. These are typically simple short-term hire arrangements (an operating lease), whereby rental payments received are dealt with in profit or loss with the primary impact on the balance sheet relating to the timing of lease payments.

Under IAS 17 assets leased to customers under operating leases are included in tangible assets in the Balance sheet. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar fixed assets. Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.17.2. Operating lease – Company as a lessee

As from 1 January 2025, the Company applied for IFRS 16 and accordingly 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. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. The measure includes non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments), and also includes payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee was reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease. In order to determine Right of Use and Lease Liability at the moment of commencement of lease contract, the Company will estimate the lease period in accordance with the contract and possible extension options, determine the total lease consideration to be transferred to lessor and discount this consideration in accordance with the rate implicit in the lease or if not available determine the incremental lease rate for the purpose of discounting. For the asset and liabilities arising from a lease, see notes 8a and 13.

As a consequence, the Company recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability. The repayments of lease liability are separated into a principal portion and an interest portion and presented in the statement of cash flows separately as cashflows from financial (Payments for leases - principal) and operating activities (Interest paid), respectively.

The company applies IFRS 16 to all leases, including leases of right-of-use assets in a sublease, except for:

- Rights held by a lessee under licensing agreements within the scope of (IAS 38) Intangible assets;
- Leases of intangible assets;
- Service concession arrangements within the scope of (IFRIC 12) Service Concession Arrangements; and
- Licenses of intellectual property granted (or sold) by Company lessors within the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17.2. Operating lease – Company as a lessee (continued)

Recognition exemptions

- The Company decided not to apply the short-term recognition exemptions to lease contracts, except for some minor and insignificant lease arrangements with a lease term of one month or less. Such very short-term leases and related asset classes are expensed as incurred and no additional quantitative disclosure is required.
- The Company decided not to apply the practical expedient with respect to low value items. Hence, they have to be recognized, measured and presented as lease arrangements in the scope of IFRS 16.

Lease term

The lease term refers to the period for which Company is reasonably certain to maintain the contract under the terms and conditions as originally negotiated. The initial lease term assessment is made at commencement of the lease. When determining the lease term, the most reasonably certain, i.e. justifiable, term is always to be used in case of doubt. Reasonable certainty is determined in accordance with judgment of the relevant management responsible for the lease. The lease term assessment is largely based on management judgement and the Company usually use estimates or assumptions (especially in case of options and indefinite contracts) at an asset cluster level.

The commencement date of the lease (commencement date), is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset (i.e., the property, plant or equipment that is subject to the lease) available for use to the lessee. At the commencement date, the lease term begins and lease liability and the right-of-use asset is initially recognized and measured.

Options - “Reasonably certain criteria”

In assessing whether a lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, lessees shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease.

Lease payments

Lease payments are defined as payments made by a lessee to a lessor relating to the right to use an underlying asset during the lease term.

In the definition of lease payments, the Company includes payments for non-lease components as well.

Reassessment of the lease liability

In terms of IFRS 16, a reassessment of the lease liability only takes place if the change is based on already existing contractual clauses, i.e. those that have been part of the contract since commencement.

A lessee reassesses the lease term, i.e. whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that: is within the control of the lessee, or in specific circumstances outside the control of the lessee, and affects whether the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

Accounting for lease modifications

A lease modification is defined as “a change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease (for example, adding or terminating the right to use one or more underlying assets, or extending or shortening the contractual lease term)”. Modification can also result from a change in consideration only. The effective date of the modification is defined as the date when both parties agree to a lease modification.

A lessee accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount equivalent to the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

Notes to the annual accounts

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17.2. Operating lease – Company as a lessee (continued)

When these conditions are met, the modification is considered to result in the creation of a new lease that is separate from the original lease. The agreement for the right to use one or more additional assets is accounted for as a separate lease (or leases) to which the requirements of IFRS 16 are applied independently of the original lease.

For a lease modification that is not a separate lease, i.e. that do not meet the conditions outlined above, at the effective date of the modification, the lessee accounts for the lease modification by remeasuring the lease liability using a discount rate determined at that date and:

- for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee decreases the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognizes a gain or loss that reflects the proportionate decrease in scope; and
- for all other lease modifications, the lessee makes a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

When a lease arrangement is modified, then the revised lease payments will always be discounted with a revised discount rate. This is different from the requirements for a reassessment of the lease, where only in specific cases a revised discount rate is required.

Under IAS 17 costs in respect of operating leases were charged to the Profit or Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.18. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company for the period by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding. The Company has only ordinary shares and basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

3.19. Dividend distribution

Dividends are recognized as a liability and debited against equity in the Company's annual accounts in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

3.20. Segments

The operating segments of the Company are based on the business lines, residential, business, wholesale and other, which is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is advised by the Management Committee (MC) of the Company. The CEO is responsible for allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the operating segments. The accounting policies and measurement principles of the operating segments are the same as those applied for the Company described in the Significant accounting policies (see note 3).

The operating segments' revenues include revenues from external customers and there are no internal revenues generated from other segments.

The operating segments' results are monitored by the CEO and the MC to Direct margin, which is defined by the Company as revenues less direct costs less Impairment losses on trade and other receivables.

The CEO and the MC do not monitor the assets and liabilities at segment level.

3.21. Comparative information

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

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 outlined below.

4.1. 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. We believe that the accounting estimate related to the determination of the useful lives of assets is a critical accounting estimate since it involves assumptions about technological development in an innovative industry and heavily dependent on the investment plans of the Company.

Further, due to the significant weight of depreciable assets in our total assets, the impact of any changes in these assumptions could be material to our financial position, and results of operations. As an example, if the Company was to shorten the average useful life of its assets by 10%, this would result in additional annual depreciation and amortization expense of approximately MKD 286,811,488 (2024: MKD 261,794,717). See notes 7 and 8 for the changes made to useful lives in 2025.

4.2. Estimated impairment of tangible and intangible assets

We assess the impairment of identifiable tangibles and intangibles whenever there is a reason to believe that the carrying value may materially exceed the recoverable amount and where impairment of value is anticipated. The calculations of recoverable amounts are primarily determined by value in use calculations, which use a broad range of estimates and factors affecting those. Among others, we typically consider future revenues and expenses, technological obsolescence, discontinuance of services and other changes in circumstances that may indicate impairment. If impairment is identified using the value in use calculations, we also determine the fair value less cost to sell (if determinable), to calculate the exact amount of impairment to be charged. As this exercise is highly judgmental, the amount of a potential impairment may be significantly different from that of the result of these calculations. Management has performed an impairment test based on a 10 years cash flow projection and used a perpetual growth rate of 1% (2024: 1%) to determine the terminal value after 10 years. The discount rate used was 8.96% (2024: 8.00%). The impairment test did not result in impairment. The Company uses a 10-year period for impairment model in accordance with the Group approach on this subject.

4.3. Estimated impairment of trade and other receivables

We calculate impairment for doubtful accounts based on estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make the required payments. The loss allowance is recognized in respect of not only losses already incurred as of the reporting date (incurred losses) but also losses which have not yet incurred as of the reporting date but which are expected to be incurred in the future (expected losses). For the largest customers, international customers and for customers under liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings impairment is calculated on an individual basis, while for other customers it is estimated on a portfolio basis, for which we base our estimate on the aging of our account receivables balance and our historical write-off experience, customer credit-worthiness and recent changes in our customer payment terms (see note 3.2.1 (b)). These factors are reviewed annually, and changes are made to the calculations when necessary. In addition, we consider also the nature of the business (residential, business, fixed line, mobile etc.) and the environment in which the Company operates. In 2025 the Company carried out regular detailed analysis on the portfolio of customers on which collective assessment of impairment is performed which resulted in changes in the related impairment rates due to different payment behavior, resulting in new impairment rates of trade and other receivables. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs of currently existing receivables may be higher than expected and may exceed the level of the impairment losses recognized so far (see note 6.1.2).

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.4. Provisions

Provisions in general are highly judgmental, especially in case of legal disputes. The Company assesses the probability of an adverse event as a result of a past event and if the probability of an outflow of economic benefits is evaluated to be more than 50%, the Company fully provides for the total amount of the estimated liability (see note 3.8). As the assessment of the probability is highly judgmental, in some cases the evaluation may not prove to be in line with the eventual outcome of the case. In order to determine the probabilities of an adverse outcome, the Company uses internal and external legal counsel.

4.5. Costs of obtaining contracts with customers

From 2025, by applying IFRS 15 the Company recognizes assets for costs incurred in connection with the signing of customer contracts which would not have been incurred if the customer contract had not been concluded. Capitalization is subject to the expectation that those costs will be recovered by future revenues resulting from the contract.

Costs of obtaining a contract with a customer includes sales commission to its employees, master dealer and sales agents. Costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are amortized during the average customer retention period which is based on historical customer retention data and past experiences in that business segment.

The Company decided not to use the practical expedient to expense incremental costs of obtaining a contract immediately, instead these are amortized over a period of one year or less. See Note 5. for the amount of costs of obtaining contracts with customers as at 31 December 2025.

Under IAS 18 and IAS 11 until 2024 subscriber acquisition costs primarily include the loss on the equipment sales (revenues and costs presented on a gross basis) and fees paid to subcontractors that act as agents to acquire new customers or retain the existing subscribers. The Company's agents also spend a portion of their agent fees for marketing the Company's products, while a certain part of the Company's marketing costs could also be considered as part of the subscriber acquisition costs. The up-front fees collected from customers for activation or connection are marginal compared to the acquisition costs. These revenues and costs are recognized when the customer is connected to the Company's fixed or mobile networks. No such costs or revenues are capitalized or deferred. These acquisition costs (losses) are recognized immediately as expense (Other operating expenses) as they are not accurately separable from other marketing costs.

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERRORS

Accounting policy is consistently applied in periods presented in these annual accounts. Material changes are presented below.

Publication of the new Rule Book for Accounting (published in Official Gazette No.75/2024 and 274/2024), effective from 1 January 2025, brings major changes compared to 2024. These changes resulted in adoption IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2015.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures of revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and new guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The adoption of the new standard resulted in significant changes to the Annual accounts of the Company, primarily in respect of the timing of revenue recognition and in respect of capitalization of costs of obtaining a contract with a customer. The Company utilized the option for modified retrospective approach to initial application of IFRS 15, i.e., contracts that were not completed by 1 January 2025 were accounted for as if they had been recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 from the very beginning. The cumulative effect arising from the transition (catch-up) was recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in 2025. Prior-year comparatives were not adjusted; however, an explanation of the reasons for the changes in items in the Balance sheet and the Income statement for the current period are provided as a result of applying IFRS 15 for the first time. The Company adopted the IFRS 15 back on 1 January 2018 in its accounts in accordance with the IFRS, and now with Publication of the new Rule Book for Accounting standard is adopted in the Company accounts in accordance with adopted international financial reporting standards as published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia. The changeover to the IFRS 15 resulted in a cumulative increase in retained earnings of MKD 404 million before taxes. This effect was attributable to the first-time recognition of (excluding reclassification):

- Contract assets (MKD 334 million) that, under IFRS 15, led to the earlier recognition of revenue from the sale of goods and merchandise, and
- Deferred customer acquisition costs (MKD 70 million) that, under IFRS 15, resulted in the later recognition of selling expenses. and
- Contract liability (MKD 0 million).

As regards to the new standard's impact on the Income statement, the Company's share of overall revenue from the provision of services decreased, whilst the overall share of revenue from the sale of goods and merchandise increased by about 7 percentage points. As described, IFRS 15 means revenue is recognized earlier and expenses are recognized later for contracts not yet completed concluded by 1 January 2025. However, as the accounting effects of the changeover to the new standard were recognized directly in retained earnings, the only effects on the Income statement in 2025 were related to changes in the point in time at which revenue and expenses are realized. On the assumption that business development remains unchanged, this means for a mass market characterized by a large number of customer contracts that are being concluded at different points in time the following:

- For existing contracts, lower service revenues and higher selling expenses from the amortization of capitalized contract assets and customer acquisition costs are largely compensated for by higher revenue, on the conclusion of new contracts, from the sale of goods and lower selling expenses from the capitalization of contract assets and customer acquisition costs. Compared with the previous accounting method, major effects on earnings thus arise only if business development changes, for example, if volumes or prices change or if there are changes to business models or products offered.
- In the case of multiple-element arrangements (e.g., mobile contract plus handset) with subsidized products delivered in advance, a larger portion of the total consideration remuneration is attributable to the component delivered in advance (mobile handset), requiring earlier recognition of revenue. This led to the recognition of what is known as a contract asset - a receivable arising from the customer contract that has not yet legally come into existence - in the Balance sheet.
- At the same time, it resulted in higher revenue from the sale of goods and merchandise and to lower revenue from the provision of services.

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERRORS (CONTINUED)

- Expenses for sales commissions (customer acquisition costs) must be capitalized in the Contract costs presented in Trade receivables line of the Balance sheet and recognized over the estimated customer retention period.
 - On first-time application of the standard, both total assets and shareholders' equity increased due to the capitalization of contract assets and customer acquisition costs.
 - Later recognition of revenue is required in cases where "material rights" are granted, such as offering additional discounts for future purchases of further products.
 - Contract liabilities (which, as deferred revenue, were already recognized as liabilities in the past and with the transition reclassified) are now netted off against the contract assets for each customer contract.
 - For the purpose of determining whether the Company sells products for its own account (principal = gross revenue) or for the account of others (agent = net revenue), there was no material change.
 - A significant financing component is not considered for the amount and timing of revenue recognition if the period between when a promised good or service is transferred to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.
- IFRS 16 Lease. The Company adopted the IFRS 16 back on 1 January 2019 in its accounts in accordance with the IFRS, and now with publication of the new Rule Book for Accounting standard is adopted in the Company accounts in accordance with adopted international financial reporting standards as published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia. Company has adopted IFRS 16 but has not restated comparatives for the 2024 reporting period, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognized in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2025. On adoption of IFRS 16, the Company recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of IAS 17 Leases. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 January 2025 was 6.59%. The Company does not have leases classified as finance leases on date of transition.

IFRS 16 requires entities when they are a lessee, to

- recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use
- the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments on the Balance sheet, initially measured at the present value of non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments), and payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease;
- recognize amortization of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities over the lease term; and separate the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the statement of cash flows.

The Company applied the modified retrospective approach. The Company mainly leases cell sites, rooftops, retail shops, space on masts or towers that will be affected by the new standard. IFRS 16 standard had a significant effect on the Annual accounts and introduced a single lease accounting model by taking right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. As a result of adopting IFRS 16, the 2025 operating lease expenses were presented as depreciation and interest expense from 1 January 2025. Details of the Company's lease commitments are disclosed in Note 31.2. On the lessor side, the Company mainly analyzes the revised definition of leases including the head and sublease constructions. As lessor accounting itself is not changing significantly through the introduction of IFRS 16.

Notes to the annual accounts

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERRORS (CONTINUED)

Regarding the transition to IFRS 16, the Company has decided:

- not to apply the practical expedient in IFRS 16.C3 (“Grandfathering approach”). As a result, a re-assessment was performed whether existing contracts are or contain a lease at the date of initial application, i.e. as of 1 January 2025.
- not to use the low value exemption,
- to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (such as leases with a similar remaining lease term for a similar class of underlying asset in a similar economic environment) as a lessee,
- not to apply the practical expedient regarding short-term leases except for some minor and insignificant lease arrangements with a lease term of one month or less,
- to use hindsight such as in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

Measurement of lease liabilities

In thousands of denars

Operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2024	448,253
Changes from new identified leases	-
Adjustments from changes in extension or termination options	-
Other	-
Lease liabilities (gross) as of 1 January 2025	<u>448,253</u>
Discount	<u>(54,068)</u>
Lease liabilities as of 1 January 2025	<u><u>394,185</u></u>

Measurement of right of use assets

In thousands of denars

Right of use assets from application of the modified retrospective method IFRS 16.C5(b) from operating leases as of 31 December 2024	394,185
Other	<u>(3,070)</u>
Right of Use Assets as of 1 January 2025	<u><u>391,115</u></u>

- IAS 16 and IAS 38. The Company has historical differences in tangible and intangible assets in IFRS accounts, compared to accounts using adopted IFRS as published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia. This was mainly driven by the historical indexation required, whereas items of tangible and intangible assets were restated at the year-end using official indexation coefficients based on the general manufactured goods price increase index which effects have been eliminated in the IFRS accounts. With the adoption of the IFRS as published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia, effects of such difference have been recognized in the opening balance of Balance sheet on 1 January 2025.

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERORRS (CONTINUED)

The following tables show the amounts by which each financial statement line item is affected in 2025 due to the application of the new standards.

The tables below show the impacts of the adoption of the above presented standards on the 2025 Balance sheet and Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2025. As the impacts appear in a separate lines in the Statement of Changes in Equity, this is not presented here. As these changes had no impact on the Statement of cash flows, they have not been presented here either.

The column Catch-up & reclass includes the accumulated effect of the first-time application together with the related reclassifications that were required by these standards at the adoption date, i.e. as of 1 January 2025. The column Effects includes the impact resulting from the application of the standards throughout 2025. Other changes include the changes resulting from the usual business operations of the Company. The structure of the table below is in line with the lines in the Financial Statements of the Company.

Notes to the annual accounts

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERRORS (CONTINUED)

In thousands of denars	As at 31 December 2025	Effects	Other changes	As at 1 January 2025	Catch-up & reclass	As at 31 December 2024
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	817,587	-	(526,960)	1,344,547	-	1,344,547
Deposits with banks	307,475	-	307,475	-	-	-
Trade receivables	3,212,901	-	101,101	3,111,800	-	3,111,800
Other current financial assets	47,092	-	38,742	8,350	-	8,350
Other current assets	264,048	9,734	19,682	234,632	55,857	178,775
Contract assets	273,041	10,057	-	262,984	262,984	-
Inventories	432,486	-	102,320	330,166	-	330,166
Assets held for sale	1,066	(271)	1,337	-	-	-
Total current assets	5,355,696	19,520	43,697	5,292,479	318,841	4,973,638
Non-current assets						
Property, plant, and equipment	10,954,838	(97,277)	300,158	10,751,957	99,320	10,652,637
Right of use assets	449,437	58,322	-	391,115	391,115	-
Advances for property, plant, and equipment	3,070	-	-	3,070	-	3,070
Intangible assets	3,216,477	(7,246)	(65,992)	3,289,715	(11,046)	3,300,761
Trade receivables	395,449	-	44,923	350,526	-	350,526
Other non-current financial assets	375	-	(518)	893	-	893
Contract assets	96,549	25,287	-	71,262	71,262	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	508,632	-	(7,177)	515,809	-	515,809
Other non-current assets	15,522	991	-	14,531	13,919	612
Deferred income tax assets	32,607	1,262	-	31,345	(8,827)	40,172
Total non-current assets	15,672,956	(18,661)	271,394	15,420,223	555,743	14,864,480
Total assets	21,028,652	859	315,091	20,712,702	874,584	19,838,118

Notes to the annual accounts

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERRORS (CONTINUED)

In thousands of denars	As at 31 December 2025	Effects	Other changes	As at 1 January 2025	Catch-up & reclass	As at 31 December 2024
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Trade payables	2,584,980	-	89,500	2,495,480	-	2,495,480
Other current financial liabilities	401,717	-	41,443	360,274	-	360,274
Lease Liabilities	143,586	11,086	-	132,500	132,500	-
Other current liabilities	166,297	-	(36,789)	203,086	-189,063	392,149
Contract liabilities	191,190	(54)	2,081	189,163	189,163	-
Income tax payable	119,971	-	82,828	37,143	-	37,143
Provision for liabilities and charges	359,094	-	41,202	317,892	-	317,892
Total current liabilities	3,966,835	11,032	220,265	3,735,538	132,600	3,602,938
Non-current liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	388,654	-	(81,970)	470,624	-	470,624
Lease liabilities	317,061	55,376	-	261,685	261,685	-
Contract liabilities	1	(4)	-	5	5	-
Provision for liabilities and charges	124,745	-	(1,260)	126,005	-	126,005
Total non-current liabilities	830,461	55,372	(83,230)	858,319	261,690	596,629
Total liabilities	4,797,296	66,404	137,035	4,593,857	394,290	4,199,567
Equity						
Share capital	9,583,888	-	-	9,583,888	-	9,583,888
Share premium	540,659	-	-	540,659	-	540,659
Treasury shares	(3,738,358)	-	-	(3,738,358)	-	(3,738,358)
Statutory reserves	958,389	-	-	958,389	-	958,389
Revaluation reserves	-	-	-	-	(865,576)	865,576
Other reserves	-	-	-	-	(22,291)	22,291
Retained earnings	8,886,778	(65,545)	178,056	8,774,267	1,368,161	7,406,106
Total equity	16,231,356	(65,545)	178,056	16,118,845	480,294	15,638,551
Total equity and liabilities	21,028,652	859	315,091	20,712,702	874,584	19,838,118

Notes to the annual accounts

5. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY AND ERRORS (CONTINUED)

The table below shows the impact from the adoption of new standards on the 2025 Income statement. In order to present comparable data of the Income statement, 2025 figures are also shown under standards comparable with those valid for 2024. The structure of the table below is in line with the lines in the Financial Statements of the Company.

In thousands of denars	2025 IFRS 15/IFRS 16	Effect IFRS 15/IFRS 16/	2025 IAS18/IAS11/IAS 17	2024 IAS18/IAS11/IAS 17
Revenues	12,589,809	112,617	12,477,192	12,161,022
Depreciation and amortization	(2,581,303)	(266,300)	(2,315,003)	(2,356,152)
Personnel expenses	(1,334,259)	5,562	(1,339,821)	(1,324,264)
Payments to other network operators	(1,102,042)	-	(1,102,042)	(1,114,093)
Impairment losses on trade receivables and other assets	(149,220)	(77,213)	(72,007)	(133,216)
Other operating expenses	(4,611,337)	182,678	(4,794,015)	(4,665,834)
Operating expenses	(9,778,161)	(155,273)	(9,622,888)	(9,593,559)
Other operating income	63,673	208	63,465	25,565
Operating profit	2,875,321	(42,448)	2,917,769	2,593,028
Finance expenses	(60,698)	(24,359)	(36,339)	(141,187)
Finance income	52,886	2	52,884	264,170
Finance income – net	(7,812)	(24,357)	16,545	122,983
Profit before income tax	2,867,509	(66,805)	2,934,314	2,716,011
Income tax expense	(372,577)	1,263	(373,840)	(333,590)
Profit for the year	2,494,932	(65,542)	2,560,474	2,382,421
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,494,932	(65,542)	2,560,474	2,382,421
Earnings per share (EPS) information: Basic and diluted earnings per share (in denars)	28.93	-	29.68	27.62

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1. Financial risk factors

The Company does not apply hedge accounting for its financial instruments, all gains and losses are recognized in the Income statement. The Company is exposed in particular to credit risks related to its financial assets and risks from movements in exchange rates, interest rates, and market prices that affect the fair value and/or the cash flows arising from financial assets and liabilities. Financial risk management aims to limit these market and credit risks through ongoing operational and finance activities.

The detailed descriptions of risks, the management thereof as well as sensitivity analyses are provided below. Sensitivity analyses include potential changes in profit before tax. The potential impacts disclosed (less tax) are also applicable to the Company's equity.

6.1.1. Market risk

Market risk is defined as the 'risk that the fair value or value of 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.

As the vast majority of the revenues and expenses of the Company arise in MKD, the functional currency of the Company is MKD, and as a result, the Company objective is to minimize the level of its financial risk in MKD terms.

For the presentation of market risks, the periodic effects are determined by relating the hypothetical changes in the risk variables to the balance of financial instruments at the balance sheet date. The balances at the end of the reporting period are usually representative for the year as a whole, therefore the impacts are calculated using the year end balances as though the balances had been constant throughout the reporting period. The methods and assumptions used in the sensitivity calculations have been updated to reflect the current economic situation.

a) Foreign currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is the Macedonian denar.

The foreign exchange risk exposure of the Company is related to holding foreign currency cash balances, and operating activities through revenues from and payments to international telecommunications carriers as well as capital expenditure contracted with vendors in foreign currency.

The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily the EUR. The Company uses cash deposits in foreign currency, predominantly in EUR, and cash deposits in denars linked to foreign currency, to economically hedge its foreign currency risk in accordance with the available banks offers. The Company manages net liability foreign exchange risk through maintaining higher amount of deposits in EUR.

The foreign currency risk sensitivity information required by IFRS 7 is limited to the risks that arise on financial instruments denominated in currencies other than the functional currency in which they are measured.

At 31 December 2025, if MKD would have been 1% weaker or stronger against EUR, profit before tax would have been MKD 12,525,382 in net balance lower or higher, respectively. At 31 December 2024, if MKD would have been 1% weaker or stronger against EUR, profit would have been MKD 14,529,329 in net balance lower or higher, respectively. At 31 December 2025, if MKD would have been 10% weaker or stronger against USD, profit before tax would have been MKD 14,856,931 in net balance lower or higher, respectively. At 31 December 2024, if MKD would have been 10% weaker or stronger against USD, profit would have been MKD 21,744,970 in net balance lower or higher, respectively.

Notes to the annual accounts

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.1.1. Market risk (continued)

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

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

The Company is minimizing interest rate risk through defining of fixed interest rates in the period of the validity of certain financial investments. On the other hand, fix term deposits may be prematurely terminated, since the contracts contain a clause that, the bank will calculate and pay interest by interest rate which is valid on the nearest maturity period of the deposit in accordance with the interest rates given in the offer.

In case of significant increase of the market interest rates, deposit may be terminated and replaced by new deposit with interest rate more favorable for the Company at lowest possible cost.

The investments are limited to relatively low risk financial investment forms in anticipation of earning a fair return relative to the risk being assumed.

The Company has no floating interest-bearing liabilities, while it incurs interest rate risk on cash deposits with banks and loans to employees. No policy to hedge the interest rate risk is in place. Changes in market interest rates affect the interest income on cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks.

Total interest-bearing assets are shown in the table below:

In denars	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash and cash equivalents	800,985,167	1,327,980,743
Deposits with banks	307,475,000	-
Net amount	<u>1,108,460,167</u>	<u>1,327,980,743</u>

Interest bearing assets are cash on bank accounts, which carry variable interest rates and weekly deposits which bear fixed interest.

Sensitivity analyses

A reasonably possible increase/decrease of 1 percentage point in the interest rates during the reporting period (assuming the year-end balance throughout the reporting period) would increase (decrease) the equity and the profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular the foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant. In view of the fact that the effect on the profit or loss would be the same as the effect on the equity, only the former is disclosed.

In denars 31.12.2025 Interest rate (1% movements)	Profit or loss	
	Higher	Lower
Cash and cash equivalents	8,009,852	(8,009,852)
Deposits with banks	<u>3,074,750</u>	<u>(3,074,750)</u>
Net effect	<u>11,084,602</u>	<u>(11,084,602)</u>

In denars 31.12.2024 Interest rate (1% movements)	Profit or loss	
	Higher	Lower
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>13,279,807</u>	<u>(13,279,807)</u>
Net effect	<u>13,279,807</u>	<u>(13,279,807)</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.1.1. Market risk (continued)

c) Other price risk

The Company's investments are in shares of other entities that are publicly traded on the Macedonian Stock Exchange, both on its Official and Regular market. The management continuously monitors the portfolio equity investments based on fundamental and technical analysis of the shares. All buy and sell decisions are subject to approval by the relevant Company's bodies. In line with the Company strategy, the investments within portfolio are kept until there are favorable market conditions for their sale.

As part of the presentation of market risks, IFRS 7 also requires disclosures on how hypothetical changes in risk variables affect the price of financial instruments. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company holds investments, which could be affected by risk variables such as stock exchange prices.

The Company had MKD 508,631,448 investments in shares of other entities that are publicly traded on the Macedonian Stock Exchange as at 31 December 2025 (2024: MKD 515,807,901).

Sensitivity analyses

A possible increase/decrease of 20 percentage points in the price of investments in equity during the reporting period (assuming the year-end balance throughout the reporting period) would increase (decrease) the equity and the profit or loss before tax by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. In view of the fact that the effect on the profit or loss would be the same as the effect on the equity, only the former is disclosed.

In denars	Profit or loss	
31.12.2025	Higher	Lower
Market price (20% movements)		
Investments in Equity instruments	<u>101,726,290</u>	<u>(101,726,290)</u>
Net effect	<u>101,726,290</u>	<u>(101,726,290)</u>
In denars	Profit or loss	
31.12.2024	Higher	Lower
Market price (20% movements)		
Investments in Equity instruments	<u>103,161,580</u>	<u>(103,161,580)</u>
Net effect	<u>103,161,580</u>	<u>(103,161,580)</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.1.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and certain financing activities.

Counterparty limits are determined based on the provided Letter of guarantees in accordance with the market conditions of those banks willing to issue a bank guarantee. The total amount of bank guarantees that will be provided should cover the amount of the projected free cash of the Company.

With regard to financing activities, transactions are primarily to be concluded with counterparties (banks) that have at least a credit rating of BBB+ (or equivalent) or where the counterparty has provided a guarantee where the guarantor has to be at least BBB+ (or equivalent).

The depositing decisions are made based on the following priorities:

- To deposit in banks (Deutsche Telekom core banks, if possible) with provided bank guarantee from the banks with the best rating and the best quality wording of the bank guarantee.
- To deposit in banks with provided bank guarantee from the banks with lower rating and poorer quality wording of the bank guarantee.
- Upon harmonization and agreement with the parent company these rules can be altered for ensuring full credit risk coverage. If the total amount of deposits cannot be placed in banks covered with bank guarantees with at least BBB+ rating (or equivalent credit rating), then depositing will be performed in local banks without bank guarantee.

As of 31 December 2025, and 31 December 2024, cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits are not secured with guarantees. All cash and cash equivalent and bank deposits are allocated in five big domestic banks in Republic North Macedonia based on CAEL methodology rating for purpose of credit risk diversification and upon harmonization and agreement with the parent and ultimate parent companies.

The process of managing the credit risk from operating activities includes preventive measures such as creditability checking and prevention barring, corrective measures during legal relationship for example reminding and disconnection activities, collaboration with collection agencies and collection after legal relationship as litigation process and court proceedings. The overdue payments are monitored based on customer's type amount of debt average invoiced amount and number of disconnections.

The credit risk is controlled through credibility checking – which determines that the customer is not indebted and the customer's credit worthiness and through preventive barring – which determinates the credit limit based on the customer's previous traffic revenues.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counter party or group of counter parties having similar characteristics.

The Company's procedures ensure on a permanent basis that sales are made to customers with an appropriate credit history and not exceed an acceptable credit exposure limit.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the Balance sheet. Consequently, the Company considers that its maximum exposure is reflected by the amount of debtors net of provisions for impairment recognized and the amount of cash deposits in banks at the balance sheet date.

Concentrations of credit risk relating to trade receivables are limited due to the large number of customers comprising the Company's customer base. Trade receivables from the largest customer as of 31 December 2025 amounts to MKD 73,286,763, which represents 1.30% of total gross receivables of the Company (2024: MKD 101,688,552 which represents 1.85% of total gross receivables). The concentration of credit risk toward this customer is significantly less than 20% of gross receivables at any time during the year and the Company has no significant exposure toward any other customer.

The annual bad debt expense of the Company in 2025 was 0.57% (2024: 1.10%) of the revenue. For further information see Note 4.3.

Notes to the annual accounts

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

6.1.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company could not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time.

The investment portfolio should remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that can be reasonably anticipated. This is accomplished by structuring the portfolio so that financial instruments mature concurrently with cash needs to meet anticipated demands.

The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its commitments in the foreseeable future. Any excess cash is mostly deposited in commercial banks.

The Company's liquidity management process includes projecting cash flows by major currencies and considering the level of necessary liquid assets, considering business plan, historical collection and outflow data. Monthly, semi-annually and annually cash projections are prepared and updated on a daily basis.

6.2. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The total amount of equity managed by the Company, as at 31 December 2025, is MKD 16,231,354,550, in accordance with the adopted international financial reporting standards published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia" (2024: MKD 15,638,550,598). Out of this amount MKD 9,583,887,733 (2024: MKD 9,583,887,733) represent share capital and MKD 958,388,774 (2024: MKD 958,388,774) represent statutory reserves, which are not distributable (see note 3.1.1). The Company has also acquired treasury shares (see notes 3.10 and 11.1). The transaction is in compliance with the local legal requirements that as a result of acquiring treasury shares the total equity of the Company shall not be less than the amount of the share capital and reserves which are not distributable to shareholders by law or by Company's statute.

According the local legal requirements dividends can be paid out to the shareholders in amount that shall not exceed the net profit for the year as presented in the annual accounts of the Company, in accordance with the adopted international financial reporting standards published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia", increased for the undistributed net profit from previous years or increased for the other distributable reserves, i.e. reserves that exceed the statutory reserves and other reserves defined by the Company's statute. The Company is in compliance with all statutory capital requirements.

6.3. Fair value estimation

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other current financial assets mainly have short term maturity. For this reason, their carrying amounts at the reporting date approximate their fair values.

The fair value of the non-current portion of trade receivables and employee loans is determined by using discounted cash-flow valuation technique.

The fair value of publicly traded financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Financial liabilities included in the Balance sheet 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.

Notes to the annual accounts

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In denars	Software and licenses	Concession license	TV content rights and other	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	5,809,984,588	2,213,316,506	2,240,154,859	134,621,711	10,398,077,664
Additions	359,671,217	-	438,297,822	110,141,120	908,110,159
Assets activation/transfers					
between group of assets (see note 8)	154,688,176	-	-	(134,620,673)	20,067,503
Disposals	(19,205,520)	-	(1,152,158,726)	-	(1,171,364,246)
At 31 December 2024	<u>6,305,138,461</u>	<u>2,213,316,506</u>	<u>1,526,293,955</u>	<u>110,142,158</u>	<u>10,154,891,080</u>
Amortization					
At 1 January 2024	4,557,724,152	1,283,833,201	1,036,857,659	-	6,878,415,012
Charge for the year	504,255,116	98,121,055	544,703,427	-	1,147,079,598
Disposals	(19,205,520)	-	(1,152,158,726)	-	(1,171,364,246)
At 31 December 2024	<u>5,042,773,748</u>	<u>1,381,954,256</u>	<u>429,402,360</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,854,130,364</u>
Carrying amount					
At 1 January 2024	<u>1,252,260,436</u>	<u>929,483,305</u>	<u>1,203,297,200</u>	<u>134,621,711</u>	<u>3,519,662,652</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>1,262,364,713</u>	<u>831,362,250</u>	<u>1,096,891,595</u>	<u>110,142,158</u>	<u>3,300,760,716</u>

In 2024 eight contracts (including the prolongation of cooperation) for TV content rights were identified as qualifying for capitalization. Accordingly, these rights were recognized in 2024 in Intangible assets, category TV content rights and other, at the net present value of future payments in amount of MKD 438,297,822 and will be amortized over the contracts term (see note 12).

Notes to the annual accounts

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

In denars	Software and licenses	Concession license	TV content rights and other	Assets under construction	Total
Cost					
At 31 December 2024	6,305,138,461	2,213,316,506	1,526,293,955	110,142,158	10,154,891,080
Adjustment in the initial balance (see note 5)	(2,021,924)	-	1	-	(2,021,923)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2025	6,303,116,537	2,213,316,506	1,526,293,956	110,142,158	10,152,869,157
Additions	402,757,793	-	327,812,661	257,939,390	988,509,844
Assets activation/transfers between group of assets (see note 8)	194,088,345	-	-	(63,431,384)	130,656,961
Disposals	(12,600,494)	-	(440,051,589)	-	(452,652,083)
At 31 December 2025	<u>6,887,362,181</u>	<u>2,213,316,506</u>	<u>1,414,055,028</u>	<u>304,650,164</u>	<u>10,819,383,879</u>
Amortization					
At 31 December 2024	5,042,773,748	1,381,954,256	429,402,360	-	6,854,130,364
Adjustment in the initial balance (see note 5)	12,023,062	(2,999,178)	(1)	-	9,023,883
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2025	5,054,796,810	1,378,955,078	429,402,359	-	6,863,154,247
Charge for the year	508,233,013	98,920,835	498,721,171	-	1,105,875,019
Disposals	(12,600,493)	-	(358,162,860)	-	(370,763,353)
Transfer between group of assets	4,641,078	-	-	-	4,641,078
At 31 December 2025	<u>5,555,070,408</u>	<u>1,477,875,913</u>	<u>569,960,670</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,602,906,991</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2024	1,262,364,713	831,362,250	1,096,891,595	110,142,158	3,300,760,716
Adjustment in the initial balance (see note 5)	(14,044,986)	2,999,178	2	-	(11,045,806)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2025	1,248,319,727	834,361,428	1,096,891,597	110,142,158	3,289,714,910
At 31 December 2025	<u>1,332,291,773</u>	<u>735,440,593</u>	<u>844,094,358</u>	<u>304,650,164</u>	<u>3,216,476,888</u>

In 2025 seven contracts (including the prolongation of cooperation) for TV content rights were identified as qualifying for capitalization. Accordingly, these rights were recognized in 2025 in intangible assets, category TV content rights and other, at the net present value of future payments in amount of MKD 327,812,661 and will be amortized over the contracts term (see note 12).

One contract has been derecognized in 2025 in amount of MKD 81,888,730 due to loss of content rights on parter side (see note 12).

The reviews of the useful lives of intangible assets during 2025 affected the lives of a number of assets, mainly license and software. The change on the useful life of the other affected intangible assets was made according to technological changes and business plans of the Company. The reviews resulted in the following change in the original trend of amortization in the current and future years.

In denars	2025	2026	2027	2028	After 2028
(Decrease)/increase in amortization	<u>(34,259,878)</u>	<u>(29,554,673)</u>	<u>(4,377,658)</u>	<u>53,618,797</u>	<u>14,573,412</u>
	<u>(34,259,878)</u>	<u>(29,554,673)</u>	<u>(4,377,658)</u>	<u>53,618,797</u>	<u>14,573,412</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS

In denars	Land	Buildings	Telecommunication equipment	Other	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
At 1 January 2024	27,922,660	6,243,450,454	25,670,563,416	2,579,880,689	986,114,650	35,507,931,869
Additions	-	6,002,474	898,128,745	54,488,295	287,971,484	1,246,590,998
Assets						
activation/transfers between group of assets (see note 7)	-	8,605,874	(592,824,614)	906,645,201	(342,493,966)	(20,067,505)
Disposals	-	(12,628,257)	(365,416,741)	(123,671,709)	(1,486,727)	(503,203,434)
At 31 December 2024	<u>27,922,660</u>	<u>6,245,430,545</u>	<u>25,610,450,806</u>	<u>3,417,342,476</u>	<u>930,105,441</u>	<u>36,231,251,928</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2024	-	3,635,843,604	19,060,164,982	2,170,577,977	-	24,866,586,563
Charge for the year	-	141,861,123	958,828,936	108,382,792	-	1,209,072,851
Disposals	-	(9,895,131)	(364,894,108)	(122,255,442)	-	(497,044,681)
Transfer between the groups	-	383,180	(828,426,455)	828,043,275	-	-
At 31 December 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>3,768,192,776</u>	<u>18,825,673,355</u>	<u>2,984,748,602</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,578,614,733</u>
Carrying amount						
At 1 January 2024	<u>27,922,660</u>	<u>2,607,606,850</u>	<u>6,610,398,434</u>	<u>409,302,712</u>	<u>986,114,650</u>	<u>10,641,345,306</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>27,922,660</u>	<u>2,477,237,769</u>	<u>6,784,777,451</u>	<u>432,593,874</u>	<u>930,105,441</u>	<u>10,652,637,195</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

In denars	Land	Buildings	Telecommunication equipment	Other	Assets under construction	Total
Cost						
At 31 December 2024	27,922,660	6,245,430,545	25,610,450,806	3,417,342,476	930,105,441	36,231,251,928
Adjustment in the initial balance (see note 5)	(17,145,324)	(666,251,096)	(948,006,206)	(16,910,897)	3	(1,648,313,520)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2025	10,777,336	5,579,179,449	24,662,444,600	3,400,431,579	930,105,444	34,582,938,408
Additions	-	3,459,996	1,001,834,026	57,284,362	582,671,681	1,645,250,065
Assets						
activation/transfers between group of assets (see note 7)	-	15,207,357	181,384,539	16,214,458	(343,463,315)	(130,656,961)
Transfer from/to assets held for sale	-	(13,854,579)	-	-	-	(13,854,579)
Disposals	(857,743)	(5,348,387)	(171,043,966)	(63,167,009)	(382,464)	(240,799,569)
At 31 December 2025	9,919,593	5,578,643,836	25,674,619,199	3,410,763,390	1,168,931,346	35,842,877,364
Depreciation						
At 31 December 2024	-	3,768,192,776	18,825,673,355	2,984,748,602	-	25,578,614,733
Adjustment in the initial balance (see note 5)	-	(571,422,720)	(1,153,002,943)	(23,207,871)	-	(1,747,633,534)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2025	-	3,196,770,056	17,672,670,412	2,961,540,731	-	23,830,981,199
Charge for the year	-	124,938,443	1,095,170,181	93,839,028	-	1,313,947,652
Disposals	-	(6,206,130)	(170,773,435)	(62,479,892)	-	(239,459,457)
Transfer from/to assets held for sale	-	(12,788,864)	-	-	-	(12,788,864)
Transfer between the groups	-	-	(4,641,078)	-	-	(4,641,078)
At 31 December 2025	-	3,302,713,505	18,592,426,080	2,992,899,867	-	24,888,039,452
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2024	27,922,660	2,477,237,769	6,784,777,451	432,593,874	930,105,441	10,652,637,195
Adjustment in the initial balance (see note 5)	(17,145,324)	(94,828,376)	204,996,737	6,296,974	3	99,320,014
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2025	10,777,336	2,382,409,393	6,989,774,188	438,890,848	930,105,444	10,751,957,209
At 31 December 2025	9,919,593	2,275,930,331	7,082,193,119	417,863,523	1,168,931,346	10,954,837,912

Notes to the annual accounts

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

In 2025, the Company capitalized expenditures related to obtaining complete documentation for base stations in amount of MKD 9,643,249 (2024: MKD 1,361,000). In addition, in 2025, the Company capitalized expenditures related to obtaining complete documentation for fixed line infrastructure in amount of MKD 50,127 in accordance to applicable laws in Republic of North Macedonia (2024: MKD 32,066) (see note 3.5).

Regular reviews of the useful lives and residual values of tangible assets during 2025 affected the lives of a several types of assets, technology assets, network and platforms. The change of the useful life on the affected assets was made due to technological changes and business plans of the Company (see note 4.1). The reviews resulted in the following change in the original trend of depreciation in the current and future years.

In denars	2025	2026	2027	2028	After 2028
(Decrease)/ increase in depreciation	(66,772,615)	(54,382,910)	457,386	42,438,564	78,259,575
	<u>(66,772,615)</u>	<u>(54,382,910)</u>	<u>457,386</u>	<u>42,438,564</u>	<u>78,259,575</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

8.A RIGHT OF USE ASSET

In denars	Leased land assets	Leased building assets	Leased vehicles and other equipment	Total
Cost				
At 1 January 2025	361,039,406	649,572,396	131,080,067	1,141,691,869
Additions	37,262,623	83,043,493	105,779,347	226,085,463
Disposals	-	(29,458,157)	(1,682,586)	(31,140,743)
At 31 December 2025	<u>398,302,029</u>	<u>703,157,732</u>	<u>235,176,828</u>	<u>1,336,636,589</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2025	232,582,335	451,106,658	66,888,166	750,577,159
Charge for the year	47,684,144	84,728,227	29,068,352	161,480,723
Disposals	-	(23,175,847)	(1,682,586)	(24,858,433)
At 31 December 2025	<u>280,266,479</u>	<u>512,659,038</u>	<u>94,273,932</u>	<u>887,199,449</u>
Carrying amount				
At 1 January 2025	<u>128,457,071</u>	<u>198,465,738</u>	<u>64,191,901</u>	<u>391,114,710</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>118,035,550</u>	<u>190,498,694</u>	<u>140,902,896</u>	<u>449,437,140</u>

Right of use assets resulted from the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases by the Company (see note 5). Corresponding lease liabilities are presented in note 13.

Leases of land and buildings for purposes to place antennas and base stations has generally lease terms of 10 years, and rents for shops are generally between 1 and 5 years, while vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms of 5 years.

Notes to the annual accounts

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

In denars	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Trade receivables – domestic	5,762,072,741	5,131,837,561
Trade receivables – foreign	127,459,896	100,968,113
Impairment of receivables	<u>(2,117,335,667)</u>	<u>(2,047,931,666)</u>
	<u>3,772,196,970</u>	<u>3,184,874,008</u>

10. CASH

In denars	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash in banks – domestic currency	650,985,694	1,177,104,832
Cash in banks – foreign currency	149,999,473	150,875,911
Cash on hand – domestic currency	<u>16,601,898</u>	<u>16,566,465</u>
	<u>817,587,065</u>	<u>1,344,547,208</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

11. EQUITY

In denars							
Type of shares	Ownership	1 January 2025	%	Increase	Decrease	31 December 2025	%
Ordinary shares	Private persons	201,393,800	2.10	8,836,000	-	210,229,800	2.20
	Legal entities	5,087,609,000	53.09	-	(8,836,000)	5,078,773,000	52.99
	Treasury shares	958,387,800	10.00	-	-	958,387,800	10.00
	Government of RM	3,336,487,400	34.81	-	-	3,336,487,400	34.81
Preference shares	Government of RM	9,733	0.00	-	-	9,733	0.00
Total		9,583,887,733	100.00	8,836,000	(8,836,000)	9,583,887,733	100.00

In denars							
Type of shares	Ownership	1 January 2024	%	Increase	Decrease	31 December 2024	%
Ordinary shares	Private persons	179,461,200	1.87	21,932,600	-	201,393,800	2.10
	Legal entities	5,109,541,600	53.32	-	(21,932,600)	5,087,609,000	53.09
	Treasury shares	958,387,800	10.00	-	-	958,387,800	10.00
	Government of RM	3,336,487,400	34.81	-	-	3,336,487,400	34.81
Preference shares	Government of RM	9,733	0.00	-	-	9,733	0.00
Total		9,583,887,733	100.00	21,932,600	(21,932,600)	9,583,887,733	100.00

Notes to the annual accounts

11. EQUITY (CONTINUED)

The golden share with a nominal value of MKD 9,733 is held by the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia. In accordance with Article 16 of the Statute, the golden shareholder has additional rights not vested in the holders of ordinary shares. Namely, no decision or resolution of the Shareholders' Assembly related to: generating, distributing or issuing of share capital; integration, merging, separation, consolidation, transformation, reconstruction, termination or liquidation of the Company; alteration of the Company's principal business activities or the scope thereof; sale or abandonment either of the principal business activities or of significant assets of the Company; amendment of the Statute of the Company in such a way so as to modify or cancel the rights arising from the golden share; or change of the brand name of the Company; is valid if the holder of the golden share, votes against the respective resolution or decision. The rights vested in the holder of the golden share are given in details in the Company's Statute.

11.1. Treasury shares

The Company acquired 9,583,878 of its own shares, representing 10% of its shares, through the Macedonian Stock Exchange during June, 2006. The total amount paid to acquire the shares, net of income tax, was MKD 3,843,504,722. The shares are held as treasury shares.

The amount of treasury shares of MKD 3,738,357,350 has been deducted from shareholders' equity. The Company has the right to reissue these shares at a later date. All shares issued by the Company were fully paid.

12. CURRENT TRADE PAYABLES

In denars	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Trade payables – domestic	1,233,183,592	1,007,273,442
Trade payables – foreign	<u>360,788,541</u>	<u>582,231,364</u>
	<u>1,593,972,133</u>	<u>1,589,504,806</u>

The amount of MKD 383,672,658 (2024: MKD 341,111,984) represent the carrying amount of short-term payables related to the capitalization of certain content right contracts in 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 (see note 7). The long-term part of the liabilities related to this transaction is presented as long - term trade payables in the Balance sheet in amount of MKD 388,654,172 (2024: MKD 470,623,943). These liabilities are recognized initially at the net present value of future payments and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The unwinding of the discount is being recognized in Interest expenses in Income statement. The carrying amount of these liabilities approximates their fair value as the related cash flows are discounted with an interest rate of 3.25% p.a. which is the observable at the market for similar long-term financial liabilities.

Notes to the annual accounts

13. LEASE LIABILITIES

Analyses of total lease liabilities:

In thousands of denars	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Current	143,586,144	-
Non-current	<u>317,061,212</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>460,647,356</u>	<u>-</u>

14. SALES REVENUES

In denars	2025	2024
Sales revenues – domestic	12,154,179,750	11,666,204,794
Sales revenues – foreign	<u>377,166,117</u>	<u>437,414,525</u>
	<u>12,531,345,867</u>	<u>12,103,619,319</u>

Notes to the annual accounts

15. OTHER INCOME

In denars	2025	2024
Income from penalties	58,462,895	57,402,464
Insurance compensation	127,581	6,317,454
Net gain on disposal of non-current assets	1,702,315	5,531,001
Written off liabilities	7,010,675	-
Other income	<u>54,832,844</u>	<u>13,717,038</u>
	<u>122,136,310</u>	<u>82,967,957</u>

In the category Other, amounts mainly relates to sales of waste, mainly equipment, cables and re-invoicing of different operating expenses.

16. SERVICES WITH CHARACTER OF MATERIAL COST AND OTHER COSTS AND EXPENSES

In denars	2025	2024
Payment to network operators	1,102,041,410	1,114,093,293
Services	573,116,052	574,711,902
Maintenance	320,681,995	340,106,116
Fees, levies and local taxes	301,766,358	302,480,376
Subcontractors	295,060,684	256,831,254
Marketing and donations	216,433,093	214,849,172
Rental fees	14,192,071	180,221,075
Impairment losses on trade receivables	149,220,458	133,215,941
Royalty payments	82,386,125	74,900,080
Consultancy	12,988,994	11,931,239
Insurance	11,486,663	10,897,490
Write down (release) of inventories to net realizable value	(1,224,536)	1,907,224
Write down of inventories	4,624,041	5,593,890
Legal cost	120,184	166,702
Other	<u>41,460,145</u>	<u>22,380,000</u>
	<u>3,124,353,737</u>	<u>3,244,285,754</u>

17. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions with related parties arise in the normal course of business and their value is not materially different from prevailing market terms and conditions.

The Government of the Republic of North Macedonia has 34.81% ownership in the Company (see note 1.1). Government-related entities disclosure exemption applies (IAS 24.25), considering that the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia has significant influence over the entity. Apart from payment of taxes, fees to Regulatory authorities according to local legislation and dividends, in 2025 and 2024, the Company did not execute transactions with the Government of Republic of North Macedonia, or any companies controlled or significantly influenced by it, that were outside normal day-to-day business operations of the Company.

Transactions with related parties mainly include provision and supply of telecommunication services, services for support and maintenance and cross charges. The amounts receivable and payable are disclosed in the appropriate notes.

Notes to the annual accounts

17. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

The revenues and expenses with the Company's related parties are as follows:

In denars	2025		2024	
	Revenues	Expenses	Revenues	Expenses
Controlling owner Magyar Telekom Plc	334,561	14,330,516	524,177	13,728,414
Subsidiaries of the controlling owner	6,187,380	3,701,030	7,952,907	4,032,935
Ultimate parent company Deutsche Telekom AG	524,144,822	520,032,694	527,109,996	482,041,530
Subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company	5,818,377	56,488,837	8,714,503	57,540,403

The receivables and payables with the Company's related parties are as follows:

In denars	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Controlling owner Magyar Telekom Plc	5,522,989	3,611,395	6,407,257	5,615,712
Subsidiaries of the controlling owner	1,013,440	608,801	3,770,750	1,922,338
Ultimate parent company Deutsche Telekom AG	92,829,851	236,161,949	120,006,275	310,561,061
Subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company	106,911,916	146,208,140	46,026,941	145,899,539

Notes to the annual accounts

18. EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic and diluted earnings per share

	2025	2024
Earnings for the purposes of earnings per share being net profit attributable to owners of the Company (in denars)	2,494,931,182	2,382,421,058
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in denars, calculated as net result divided by number of shares)	<u>28.93</u>	<u>27.62</u>

b) Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding as the denominator

	2025	2024
Weighted average number of common stocks outstanding as the denominator for calculation basic and diluted earnings per share	<u>86,254,903</u>	<u>86,254,903</u>

The Company has issued ordinary shares and one golden share, which has equal rights related to the dividend payment and therefore the basic and diluted earnings per share are the same. The details regarding the other rights of the golden share are stated in Note 11.

19. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE


There are no events after 31 December 2025 that would have impact on the 2025 Income statement and Balance sheet.



Goran Markovic
Chief Executive Officer



Slavko Projkoski
Chief Financial Officer



Goran Tilovski
Controlling, Accounting and Tax Hub Leader
Certified Accountant
Reg. No. 0105436