



PPF GROUP a.s.

(formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Annual accounts 2025

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Report of the board of directors

Description of the Company

Situation as of 31 December 2025

PPF Group N.V.

Date of incorporation: 29 December 1994

Registered office: Netherlands, Zuidplein 168, 1077 XV Amsterdam

Identification number: 33264887

Basic share capital: EUR 603,605

Principal business: Holding company activities and financing thereof

Situation since 1 April 2026

PPF Group a.s.

Date of conversion: 1 April 2026

Registered office: Czech Republic, Evropská 2690/17, Praha 6,

Identification number: 24908487

Basic share capital: EUR 541,645

Principal business: Holding activities and provision of advisory services

In accordance with the cross-border conversion proposal of the board of directors of PPF Group N.V. dated 9 December 2025 (the “Conversion”), PPF Group N.V. was converted from a public limited liability company governed by Dutch law into a joint stock company (akciová společnost) governed by Czech law. The Conversion became effective on 1 April 2026, i.e. after the end of the reporting period covered by this annual report but before the date of its issuance. The Conversion was carried out without the liquidation of PPF Group N.V., which continues its existence and legal personality as a Czech law-governed joint stock company under the name PPF Group a.s.

General information

PPF Group (the “Group”) operates in Europe, North America, and Asia. As at 31 December 2025, its assets exceeded EUR 42 billion. Since 1 April 2026, the Group’s holding structure is registered in the Czech Republic. PPF Group is wholly owned by the Kellner family.

PPF Group’s growth is driven by the development of both established and emerging business sectors, the building of modern infrastructure, and the expansion of the digital economy, underpinned by a long-term vision that connects entrepreneurial thinking and talent with global opportunities. PPF Group invests across a broad range of industries, including telecommunications, media, financial services, real estate, e-commerce, engineering, biotechnology, and leisure.

Through sustained investment in innovation and advanced technologies, the Group’s companies deliver highly competitive, customer-focused products and services that create value for clients while also contributing to the sustainable development of the wider market.

In all countries in which it operates, PPF Group maintains a long-standing commitment to supporting local communities, education, and culture. Through its foundation-led initiatives and charitable activities, the Group also provides assistance in response to emergencies and natural disasters.

Significant events in 2025 and until April 2026

January 2025

Home Credit announced the completion of the 100% sale of its subsidiary Home Credit India to a group of investors led by the Indian conglomerate TVS Holdings.

PPF Real Estate Holding expanded its presence in the US property market by investing in Gasworx, a mixed-use development in Tampa, Florida. The Group joined the venture by acquiring a majority stake in the current phase of the project.

February 2025

PPF Group completed acquisition of the Hilton Prague, one of the Czech capital's most prominent convention tourism landmarks. Mr Tomáš Otruba, member of the supervisory board, acquired a 5% share in the entity owning this asset.

e& PPF Telecom Group signed a binding agreement with United Group to acquire 100% of SBB, a leading cable television and broadband internet service provider in Serbia. The transaction was completed in April 2026.

March 2025

PPF Group agreed to acquire additional shares in ITIS Holding from ITIS CEO Matej Okáli. Matej Okáli retains approximately 5% of ITIS shares and continues to serve as the company's CEO. The transaction was completed in June 2025.

PPF Group sold its remaining 30% stake in LEAG to EP Group, the current controlling shareholder. LEAG owns a German energy company operating coal mining and power generation assets.

PPF Real Estate Holding agreed with Northwood Investors, a global real estate investment company, to acquire the Four Seasons Hotel Prague to strengthen PPF Group's position in the hospitality segment. The transaction was completed in May 2025.

April 2025

InPost, the e-commerce logistics company whose largest shareholder is PPF Group, acquired Yodel, one of the UK's leading parcel delivery businesses. The transaction, valued at GBP 136 million (including debt refinancing), positions InPost as the third-largest independent e-commerce logistics provider on the UK market.

June 2025

PPF Group and shareholders of Home Credit Bank Kazakhstan reached an agreement with ForteBank – a leading operator in the Kazakh banking and financial services sector – to sell 100% of Home Credit Bank Kazakhstan and associated businesses. The transaction was completed in December 2025.

July 2025

Jiří Šmejc's three-year tenure as PPF Group CEO, agreed in 2022, ended in June. Two new co-CEOs, Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Kateřina Jirásková and Chief Investment Officer (CIO) Didier Stoessel, took over PPF Group's executive management. The new co-CEOs retained their heretofore responsibilities, overseeing Group finances and investments, respectively.

August 2025

PPF Group announced its divestment from ProSieben-Sat.1 Media SE. The Group decided to tender its shares, representing approximately 15.7% of ProSiebenSat.1's outstanding share capital, into the offer by MFE-MediaForEurope. PPF Group acted as a catalyst for meaningful improvement in MFE's offer terms, which significantly raised ProSiebenSat.1's valuation and created value for all shareholders. The transaction was completed in September 2025.

September 2025

PPF Real Estate Holding reached an agreement to acquire the Diplomat Prague, a leading business hotel located near PPF Group's headquarters in the Czech capital, from Rabbit Holdings Public Company Limited, a Thailand-based financial services and real estate firm. The transaction was completed in October 2025.

October 2025

Mrs Renáta Kellnerová and her daughters increased their combined shareholding in PPF Group to 100%, following an agreement with Petr Kellner Jr. to acquire his 10% minority stake. The transaction was executed through the buyback of its own shares. Petr Kellner Jr. became a PPF Group shareholder in 2022 following the conclusion of inheritance proceedings after the tragic death of the Group's majority shareholder, Petr Kellner, in 2021.

PPF Group announced that it had agreed with EP Group to sell its 50% shareholding in FAST ČR, a major player in the Czech and Slovak consumer electronics wholesale and retail market. The transaction, completed in February 2026, concluded successfully joint venture between PPF Group and EP Group.

December 2025

e& PPF Telecom Group's subsidiary O2 Slovakia signed a binding agreement to acquire 100% of UPC Slovakia from Liberty Global. The deal – subject to local regulatory approvals - will see O2 Slovakia take over a leading provider of internet, television, and fixed telephony services through its broadband network in nearly 80 Slovak cities, reaching more than 600,000 households.

The Westminster London, Curio Collection by Hilton, a five-star hotel in the UK capital, changed its ownership following its renovation and rebranding. The previous owners – BHP Hotels SICAV, PPF Real Estate Holding, and global hotel operator Westmont Hospitality Group – agreed to sell the property to Spanish hotel group RIU Hotels & Resorts. The transaction was completed in January 2026.

February 2026

PPF Group, Advent International, FedEx, and InPost have reached a conditional agreement to purchase 100% of the European parcel locker operator's shares. The deal values the business at EUR 7.8 billion. The buyers' group also includes InPost founder Rafał Brzoska's A&R Investments. The deal is expected to close in the second half of 2026, subject to regulatory approvals.

April 2026

PPF Group relocated the registered office of its main holding company, PPF Group N.V., from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. Effective April 1, PPF Group's main holding company, PPF Group a.s., has its registered office in Prague. In connection with the change of the company's registered office, changes took effect regarding the composition of the company's board of directors and supervisory board.

Key financial highlights

As at 31 December 2025, the total consolidated balance sheet amounted to EUR 42,617 million (2024: EUR 41,757 million). The Group's 2% increase in total assets was mainly driven by the real estate segment, in particular the acquisition of three Prague hotels.

The consolidated net profit of the Group for 2025 reached EUR 692 million (2024: EUR 3,191 million). The Group's telecommunications, media and financial segments were the main contributors to the Group's net result. The result of the financial segment (EUR 117 million) benefited primarily

from the strong performance of the Czech banks PPF banka and Air Bank, but was partially offset by the negative impact of the sale of Home Credit India and Kazakhstan. In 2024, the Group's telecommunications segment generated a profit of EUR 3.5 billion arising from the e& transaction.

As at the end of 2025, consolidated equity amounted to EUR 11,752 million, representing a 6% decrease compared with 2024 (EUR 12,500 million). In 2025, the buyback of own shares (refer to the section Significant events) resulted in a decrease in equity of EUR 1.8 billion. This effect was partially mitigated by other equity gains, mainly related to the disposals of Home Credit India and Kazakhstan.

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
Total operating income*	3,648	2,758
Net profit	692	3,191
Total assets	42,617	41,757
Total equity	11,752	12,500

*The figures represent continuing operations

Workforce

The rounded average number of employees during 2025 was 37,000 (2024: 45,000), including both continuing and discontinued operations. The decrease is mainly attributable to the disposal of Asian Home Credit operations in 2025.

Composition of the board of directors

As of 31 December 2025, the members of the board of directors were Mrs Kateřina Jirásková, Mr Didier Stoessel, Mr Rudolf Bosveld, Mr Jan Cornelis Jansen, Mr Ondřej Frydrych and Mr Menno Verhoeff. Following the Conversion, the Group adjusted the size and composition of the board of directors. Since 17 April 2026, there are two members: Mrs Kateřina Jirásková and Mr Didier Stoessel.

The size and composition of the board of directors and the combined experience and expertise of their members should as closely as possibly fit the profile and strategy of the Company. This aim for the best fit, in combination with the availability of qualified candidates, resulted in PPF Group having a as of 31 December 2025 board of directors in which five members are male and one female. Following the Conversion on 1 April 2026, the board of directors finally changed to two directors, one female and one male.

Supervisory board and audit committee

In February 2018, the shareholders of PPF Group N.V. established a supervisory board in compliance with the articles of association of PPF Group N.V. As of 31 December 2025, the members of the supervisory board were Mr Kamil Ziegler (the chairman), Mr Tomáš Otruba, Mr Lubomír Král, Mr Jiří Šmejč, Mrs Zuzana Prokopcová and Mr Josef Kotrba. Since 17 April 2026, following the Conversion the new composition of the supervisory board comprises Mr Tomáš Otruba (the chairman), Mrs Renáta Kellnerová, Ms Anna Kellnerová and Mr Lubomír Král.

An audit committee (comprising Mr Kamil Ziegler, Mrs Zuzana Prokopcová and Mr Lubomír Král) was established as a special committee of the supervisory board until 31 March 2026. The audit committee was dissolved on 17 April 2026.

Code of conduct

PPF Group a.s. as the parent of the Group implemented a corporate compliance program, which sets out the fundamental principles and rules of conduct for employees in the PPF Group and enables compliance checks and putting remedies in place when shortcomings are discovered or objectionable or illegal conduct identified. An important part of the program is the PPF Group Code of Ethics that deals among other topics with the protection of human rights and the prevention of corrupt conduct in all PPF Group activities. Supplementary rules to the PPF Group corporate compliance program further regulate how staff, managers and bodies of the PPF Group should proceed in case of suspicion, investigation and discovery of conduct which is unethical or improper and/or conduct which is contrary to legal regulations or the PPF Group Code of Ethics.

Capital management

The Group's objective is to maximise shareholder value while maintaining investor, creditor, and market confidence and being able to sustain the businesses' future development. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of any changes in economic conditions.

To achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. Any breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to call loans and borrowings, subject to the Group not being able to remedy the breach. None of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings were breached in the current period.

The financial services and banking segment

PPF Financial Holdings a.s. represents the Group's finance business comprising PPF banka, Home Credit, Air Bank, Yettel Bank, and ClearBank (the "Subgroup").

PPF Financial Holdings a.s. as an approved financial holding entity (in the sense of par. 28 of Act No. 21/1992 Coll. on banks) is subject to prudential requirements on its consolidated basis pursuant to the Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and the Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. The Czech National Bank acts as the supervisory authority over PPF Financial Holdings on its consolidated basis. Since November 2022 until December 2025, PPF Financial Holdings was designated as an "other systemically important institution".

General capital requirements applicable to the Subgroup are those specified in the CRR (the Capital Requirements Regulation): CET 1 of at least 4.5%, Tier 1 of at least 6%, and the total capital adequacy ratio of at least 8%. On top of the total capital adequacy ratio of 8%, several capital add-ons and capital buffers were also applicable to the Subgroup. Primarily, PPF Financial Holdings was, as of 31 December 2025, at its consolidated level subject to the Pillar II capital requirements of 1.6%. Therefore, the binding Total SREP Capital Requirement ("TSCR") for the Subgroup was 9.6% (6% Tier 1 + 2% Tier 2 + 1.6% Pillar II requirement) as of 31 December 2025.

Additionally, PPF Financial Holdings was obliged to maintain a combined capital buffer consisting of the countercyclical buffer, the capital conservation buffer, the O-SII buffer, and the systemic risk buffer. The countercyclical buffer is variable in time. It changes based on the geographical composition of assets and on the countercyclical buffer rates required by the competent authorities for their respective jurisdictions. The countercyclical capital buffer specific for the Subgroup was approximately 1%, the capital conservation buffer amounted to 2.5%, the O-SII buffer was 0.5%, and the systemic risk buffer was 0.3% of the risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2025. The sum of the TSCR and the combined buffers is known as the overall capital requirement ("OCR"), and it amounted to 13.9% as of 31 December 2025. The total capital adequacy ratio of the Subgroup exceeded the OCR, and it reached 19.1%.

The Subgroup monitors and maintains other regulatory requirements, such as the large exposure limit, the liquidity coverage ratio, the net stable funding ratio and the leverage ratio.

The Group, the Subgroup, and their individually regulated operations complied with all externally imposed capital requirements, liquidity requirements, and leverage requirements throughout the reporting period as outlined above.

Risk management

The Group is exposed to various risks as a result of its activities, mainly: liquidity risk, market risks (interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk) and credit risk.

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of its positions. The Group has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits as well as other liabilities evidenced by paper, bank loans and shareholders' equity.

All financial instruments and positions are subject to market risk, i.e. the risk that future changes in market conditions may make an instrument more or less valuable. Exposure to market risk is formally managed by buying or selling instruments or entering into offsetting positions in accordance with risk limits or frameworks set by senior management at the level of the individual Group companies.

The Group is subject to credit risk through its trading, lending and investing activities and where it acts as an intermediary on behalf of third parties. The Group's primary exposure to credit risk arises through the purchase of debt securities and through the provision of loans and advances. Credit risk is managed at the level of the individual Group companies.

The Group carries an inventory of capital market instruments to manage those risks. Positions are opened in the money market, foreign exchange markets, debt and credit markets and equity markets based on expectations of future market conditions. As of 31 December 2025, the Group held financial instruments of EUR 19,714 million (excluding assets held for sale, cash and cash equivalents). Of this amount, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss amounted to EUR 4,991 million; financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income came to EUR 3,058 million, financial assets at amortised cost to EUR 2,629 million, and loans and receivables to EUR 9,036 million. Financial liabilities (excluding held-for-sale liabilities) held by the Group include, in particular, liabilities due to non-banks totalling EUR 16,282 million, liabilities due to banks of EUR 5,484 million, debt securities issued amounting to EUR 945 million, subordinated liabilities of EUR 26 million and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of EUR 3,870 million.

The Group holds derivative financial instruments for trading and for risk management purposes: swaps, futures, forwards, options and other similar types of contracts whose value changes in response to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, security prices or price indices.

For detailed information on risk management, see Section C of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Approach to risks associated with the financial reporting

Pursuant to the Dutch legislation (until the Conversion), the Company keeps its books in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-AS EU). All subsidiaries, regardless of the accounting standard they use to prepare their individual financial statements, report data for PPF Group consolidation purposes according to IFRS-AS EU.

Unified accounting policies followed by the subsidiaries are defined in the Group accounting manual in full compliance with generally applicable accounting standards. The standards are further supplemented with a set of auxiliary guidelines detailing specific technical and methodical areas of the accounting process.

On the Group level there is a strict division between accounting and reporting functions followed by appropriate segregation of duties within the internal review system.

The effectiveness of the Group's system of internal controls, the process of compiling PPF Group's separate financial statements and consolidated financial statements, and the process of auditing financial statements are also reviewed by the supervisory board, which conducts these activities as the company governance body without prejudice to the responsibilities of board of directors.

The board of directors is responsible for maintaining proper accounting records, for safeguarding assets and for taking reasonable steps to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. It is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them on a consistent basis, making judgements and estimates that are prudent and reasonable. It is also responsible for establishing and maintaining internal procedures which ensure that all major financial information is known to the board of directors, so that the timeliness, completeness and correctness of the external financial reporting are assured. The board of directors oversees compliance with the relevant laws and regulations. To reduce company's exposure to legal and compliance risks, management implemented, amongst others, the following: compliance programs, whistleblowing procedures, incident register, conducting risk assessments, developing appropriate policies and procedures, implementing internal controls, monitoring and auditing process, responding to non-compliance and training and education.

Description of core business segments and their development in 2025

PPF TMT Holdco 2 – Telecommunications (Czech part)

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group's share	100%	100%
Revenues*	1,961	1,825
EBITDA*	1,000	861
Net profit from continuing operations	357	204
Total assets	4,635	4,425
Total equity	1,151	956

*In 2024, revenues and EBITDA presented in the table comprise the Czech businesses only, i.e. continuing operations excluding the non-Czech business sold to e& in October 2024.

O2 Czech Republic

As the country's leading integrated telecommunications operator, O2 Czech Republic ("O2") delivers a comprehensive suite of voice, internet, and data services to residential customers, SMEs, corporations, and government entities. Its O2 TV once again redefined the competitive landscape through Oneplay, its merger with CME's Voyo video streaming service, while Unity, the recent partnership with Air Bank, further strengthens the company's track record as an industry innovator.

Operating within a highly competitive, saturated telecommunications market, O2 Czech Republic stands out by combining the most affordable fixed internet services, a superior mobile network, and exclusive television content. While mobile telecommunications services are its main revenue stream, O2's fixed internet covers 99% of the country's inhabited territory, positioning it as the largest internet provider for both businesses and households. O2 is also one of the country's biggest providers of hosting, cloud services, managed services, and ICT.

Developing and offering pioneering telecommunications services such as cybersecurity and financial services, including device insurance and mobile travel insurance, is a hallmark of O2's approach. Virtual operators also offer their services via the O2 mobile network.

In collaboration with Air Bank, the world of Unity benefits has opened up to hundreds of thousands of additional O2 and Air Bank customers. To take advantage of it, customers need have services with just one of the companies. Unity offers a wide range of discounted devices and competitions for tickets

to cultural and social events. The most popular reward, cashback, remains the privilege of joint O2 and Air Bank customers, who are eligible after meeting simple conditions.

Oneplay, a partnership between O2 TV and CME's Voyo streaming platform introduced in March 2025, is the next step in the evolution of O2 TV. It unifies streaming and live television into a single, user-friendly service with a broader content library and enhanced features.

O2's long-term commitment to technological development and innovation has driven the ongoing expansion of its 5G network. In 2025, another major technological milestone was passed when O2 became the first operator in the Czech Republic to deploy a modern, 5G standalone core (5G SA) in its network. This will give customers an advanced 5G+ network with a more secure, faster, and more stable connection. The new core runs in the cloud, operates independently, and is not dependent on 4G infrastructure.

Customer security in cyberspace remains a priority for O2. One milestone in 2025 was the deployment of an anti-spoofing solution, initially within O2's own network and subsequently in cooperation with other operators. This solution allows O2 to identify attempts to call customers using spoofed numbers and to block such calls before they reach the recipient. Over the past year, O2 blocked approximately 7 million such calls.

Artificial intelligence has become an integral part of O2's operations. The company focused on making AI systematically available across the organisation, allowing employees to work safely with modern AI tools and apply them in everyday practice. O2 continued to develop its virtual assistants, including Eva and the internal Virtual Buddy tool. Artificial intelligence has also become a core element of the new Moje O2 app, which is gradually evolving into a fully self-service digital hub offering personalised content.

In this area, O2 relies primarily on its own in-house capabilities, which have been developed over more than a decade within its own AI competence centre, Dataclair.ai. This approach supports the responsible and secure development of artificial intelligence, underpinned by a long-term perspective.

O2 is also active in the development of smart city infrastructure and solutions for future autonomous mobility.

CETIN Czech Republic

CETIN, the largest telecommunications infrastructure operator in the Czech Republic, is one of PPF Group's key assets. Established in 2015 through a pioneering spin-off from O2, CETIN has since rapidly revolutionised its networks and earned the trust of all major telecom operators and providers in the market through the provision of high-quality mobile and fixed telecommunications infrastructure services.

CETIN's mission is to build, operate, and develop a reliable, secure, and high-speed telecommunications infrastructure. This mission is an essential pillar of digitalisation and a driver of the Czech Republic's economic competitiveness.

As the owner and operator of the country's largest electronic communications network, CETIN delivers wholesale services to telecommunications operators and internet access providers, which in turn serve end customers through CETIN's infrastructure.

CETIN invests billions of Czech crowns annually in the continued development of its infrastructure. In 2025, the company further expanded the reach of its FTTH (fibre-to-the-home) network, increasing the average speed available to customers on the fixed network to 507 Mbps. CETIN's connectivity is available to more than 4.5 million households across the country, and the company continues to accelerate the rollout through rapid construction and the acquisition of existing infrastructure.

By the end of 2025, CETIN achieved 99% population coverage with its 5G mobile network. At the same time, the independent company Ookla confirmed that customers using CETIN's infrastructure benefit from the market's highest available mobile data download speeds.

CETIN deploys Ericsson technologies in the construction of its fifth-generation network and related infrastructure, leveraging the robust cybersecurity standards embedded in these solutions.

In addition to providing mobile and fixed network infrastructure for households and businesses (network access services, xDSL and fibre-optic connectivity, IPTV, and voice services), CETIN delivers data solutions for corporate networks and data centre leasing.

e& PPF Telecom Group - Telecommunications (non-CZ part, the Group's associate)

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group's share	50% less 1 share	50% less 1 share
Revenues*	2,413	2,123
EBITDA*	1,152	1,005
Net profit from continuing operations	382	289
Total assets	5,365	3,849
Total equity	729	456

*In 2024, the revenues and EBITDA presented in the table comprise the non-Czech businesses only, i.e. continuing operations excluding the Czech business retained by PPF Group. All figures in the table represent the results of e& PPF Telecom Group excluding the effects of purchase price allocation (PPA) adjustments arising after the loss of control by the PPF Group in October 2024.

Having evolved from a mobile operator into a regional technology and infrastructure leader, e& PPF Telecom Group leverages PPF Group's cross-industry expertise, operational excellence and local market insight, combining them with e&'s global presence and competence in advanced technologies and innovation.

Formed through a strategic partnership between e& (Emirates Telecommunication Group Company, also known as Etisalat) and PPF Group, e& PPF Telecom Group is a major telecommunications services provider in Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Serbia. It serves consumer, corporate, and public-sector customers through the O2, Yettel, and CETIN brands, offering mobile and fixed-line services, broadband, multi-platform internet television, and data networks for critical corporate and public-sector applications.

e& PPF Telecom Group's strategy is built on a sustainable, long-term outlook centered on becoming a customer champion by earning trust and loyalty through exceptional service and customer-driven innovation, all underpinned by the highest-quality telecommunications networks. State-of-the-art 5G mobile networks are in place in all markets where the group operates, and the rapid roll-out of 5G services is further accelerated by sharing expertise and resources within the infrastructure arm. The acquisition and rapid integration of SBB Serbia BroadBand and UPC Broadband Slovakia demonstrated the group's ambition to grow into a fully converged regional player.

The group is investing in the development of a fully digitised customer journey and product suite. This includes integrating complementary services from partner companies, such as financial services, media, and entertainment, to create an ecosystem around telecom services and further enhance customer engagement. As a result, the group's customer base continues to grow and mature, and is adopting more value-added digital products.

5G-driven innovation will continue to fuel growth in telecommunications for years to come, reinforcing the group's resilient and sustainable business model. The use of renewable energy to power network operations minimises exposure to environmental and regulatory concerns.

In 2025, the group delivered solid organic growth, further helped by a contribution from the acquisition of SBB. Total revenues increased by 14%, and EBITDA by 15%.

Yettel and O2 Slovakia

At the end of 2025, more than 12 million customers relied on e& PPF Telecom Group’s mobile services, while over 1 million clients were using its fixed broadband and pay-TV offerings.

Yettel – the group’s operational arm in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Serbia – focuses on responding to changing customer needs and preferences. It is evolving into a cross-sector brand, tapping into adjacent growth areas such as financial services.

The group operates under the O2 brand in Slovakia, where it now holds a market-leading position, with a focus on network quality, customer-centric digitalisation, and positive and transparent relationships with its customers.

CETIN International

CETIN International is the leading telecommunications infrastructure services provider in the region. It operates a high-quality and energy-efficient infrastructure portfolio that includes the full scope of mobile-access network assets, an extensive fibre backbone and aggregation network, and top-tier data centres across its markets. The company’s robust infrastructure complies with the highest industry cybersecurity standards.

In addition to the telecommunications expertise of PPF Group and e&, CETIN International benefits from the global reach and extensive infrastructure experience of its minority shareholder GIC, Singapore's sovereign wealth fund.

CME Media Enterprises - Media

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group’s share	100%	100%
Total revenues	1,080	963
Operating profit	244	229
Net profit	165	132
Total assets	2,494	2,368
Total equity	1,357	1,238

CME is a media and entertainment company operating leading television stations across seven countries in Central and Eastern Europe. With a portfolio of 47 television channels, a reach of 49 million viewers, and the dominant streaming services Voyo and Oneplay, CME is firmly positioned at the forefront of the industry. The company invests heavily in in-house production, content, and distribution platforms as it consolidates its market-leading role.

Operating in Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Moldova and Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia, CME made significant strides in 2025 by adhering to its “anytime, anywhere” strategy. Its growth has been fuelled by high-quality local content, increased streaming consumption, and strong performance in TV advertising. Since its acquisition by PPF Group in 2020, CME has become one of the CEE’s largest and most heavily invested broadcasters, and is poised for further expansion. Central to its strategy is its ability to connect with local audiences through resonant stories, supported by a robust long-term content plan and digital agility. In 2025, over 100 projects – both linear and Voyo-exclusive – were in development across CME’s operations.

As SVOD services advance rapidly across Europe in response to rising consumer expectations, CME has continued to scale up its Voyo streaming platform. Its original content has garnered critical acclaim from viewers and industry professionals across the region, winning dozens of local and regional TV awards, a highlight being three Czech Lion Film Awards for the Voyo original Markovič Method:

Hojer. In most regions, Voyo is among the top three SVOD providers and the number-one local provider. Together with telecommunications operator Yettel, CME launched Voyo in Serbia and Bosnia and Hercegovina, marking its first foray into markets where it does not have a dedicated TV station.

Launched in March 2025, Oneplay – the new over-the-top video streaming and live television platform from CME’s Czech broadcaster Nova and PPF’s telecom operator O2 Czech Republic – exemplifies CME’s deep digital transformation. Replacing both Voyo and O2 TV, it brings together the best of television and online content in a single package, offering a wide range of Czech and international channels, from live sports and blockbuster films to niche cinema, children’s programming, documentaries, and more. After only one year, Oneplay reported almost 3 billion video views and 1.6 billion watched hours. One fifth of respondents named Oneplay as the first streaming service that comes to mind (top-of-mind) metric, while nearly half recall the brand without any prompt (spontaneous) awareness.

News remains a cornerstone of CME’s programming and underpins strong market and audience share. In 2025, CME continued to operate the CME News Bureau in Brussels, which serves as a hub for correspondents from all CME stations to report on the EU, NATO, and broader European affairs for domestic audiences.

CME carried forwards its strategy of renewing premium sport formats across its markets, including the new key acquisition of Formula 1 for the Croatian and Slovenian markets.

Recognising its influence on millions of people daily, CME is uniquely positioned to raise awareness, inspire, and advocate for positive change. Its sustainability initiative, CME Cares, continues to address the most pressing social and environmental challenges facing the media sector. CME continues progressing towards Top Employers Institute certification across all its stations. The Czech Republic and Romania have retained their certification for 2026, Slovakia has newly achieved certification, and other countries are expected to follow in the coming years. The company has also pioneered employee engagement, consistently achieving high NPS scores across the group. The CME Content Academy, a two-year multidisciplinary programme aimed at nurturing young talent to become future leaders in the entertainment industry, made further progress in 2025 by partnering with the Film and TV School of the Academy of Performing Arts in Prague (FAMU).

PPF Financial Holdings – Financial services and banking

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group’s share	100%	100%
Total operating income*	842	722
Net profit	117	765
Total assets	25,505	25,319
Total equity	2,122	2,566

*The figures represent continuing operations

The financial services and banking brands within PPF Financial Holdings span several markets in Europe and Asia, serving a diverse base of retail, private-banking, and corporate clients with innovative, digitally focused products tailored to their needs.

Financial services and banking are among PPF Group’s core business verticals. Performance is driven by PPF banka and Air Bank in the Czech Republic; by Home Credit in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Vietnam; by Yettel Bank in Serbia; and by ClearBank in the UK. PPF Group (outside PPF Financial Holdings) also holds a share in the Czech-based MONETA Money Bank (MMB) which it acquired in 2021 via its affiliate Tanemo a.s.

In 2025, PPF Financial Holdings made progress in executing its strategy of shifting back from developing to developed markets. Consumer finance and banking operations in India and Kazakhstan

were divested, and the sale price was fully settled. At the same time, operating companies in the Czech Republic and Slovakia continued their organic development.

In 2024, the Group entered into a conditional framework agreement to sell its 100% share in Home Credit Vietnam. In March 2026, the contractual parties announced the termination of their transaction.

PPF Financial Holdings' companies also continued to contribute significantly to the stable profitability and cash flow of PPF Group, driven in particular by the performance of Air Bank and PPF banka. Profitability was underpinned by strong positive cash flow, which allowed PPF Financial Holdings to distribute EUR 743 million to PPF Group. The sale of Home Credit India and Home Credit Bank Kazakhstan, resulted in positive cash flow but an accounting loss, which led to a significantly lower profit compared with 2024.

The financing and debt structure of PPF Financial Holdings remains excellent, characterised by very low external indebtedness and a strengthening capital position. External debt amounted to less than EUR 15 million, while the total capital ratio increased to 19.1% in 2025, up from 15.9% in 2024.

PPF Financial Holdings is subject to prudential requirements under Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and operates under the consolidated supervision of the Czech National Bank. In 2025, PPF Financial Holdings adapted to all new regulatory requirements, in particular CRR 3 and CRD 6.

PPF banka

Individual financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group's share	92.96%	92.96%
Operating income	244	280
Net profit	160	167
Total assets	14,748	13,918
Total equity	961	898

PPF banka specialises in financial and capital markets trading, providing structured financing for business projects, exports, acquisitions, leveraged transactions, and real estate to corporate clients as well as payment and investment services to corporate, public and private clients.

As the financial hub of PPF Group, PPF banka facilitates international payments, provides financing, manages financial assets, and conducts capital markets trading for Group companies.

PPF banka's services are built on professional expertise and bespoke, value-adding solutions. For its clients, it is a stable, professional, and reliable partner, providing financing across key sectors, including trade, industrial production, energy (including renewables), agriculture, forestry, IT, e-commerce, and other services.

The bank also provides financing for commercial and residential real estate and other development projects. It maintains long-standing partnerships with Czech regions and statutory cities, supporting initiatives in areas such as energy, the circular economy, and education. Private clients likewise benefit from a highly personalised approach tailored to their individual financial needs.

In 2025, PPF banka focused on enhancing services for existing clients and supporting their business activities. In line with its strategy, PPF banka invested in digitalisation, cybersecurity, and service efficiency, including upgrades to its mobile app and online banking. Despite the challenging external environment, the bank continued to provide financing across a broad range of industries.

The bank's net profit reached EUR 160 million in 2025, reflecting its strong financial performance, disciplined risk management, and the successful execution of its long-term business strategy.

PPF banka has long been a key market maker in Czech government bonds, consistently ranking among the Ministry of Finance's top primary dealers. In 2025, the bank secured first place in the overall ranking for both the primary and secondary market, reaffirming its position as one of the leading dealers in Czech government securities.

Moody's assigned PPF banka an A3 long-term and P-2 short-term deposit rating with a stable outlook. The rating confirms the bank's strong financial position, sound capitalization, solid profitability, high liquidity, and effective risk management. It places PPF banka alongside major Czech banking peers and reflects its stability and key role as a banking partner to its clients and shareholders, the PPF Group and the City of Prague.

Home Credit Group

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group's effective share	100%	100%
Operating income*	564	460
Net profit	67	560
Total assets	10,675	9,775
Total equity	1,040	1,065

*The figures represent continuing operations

Over more than 25 years of operations, Home Credit N.V. ("Home Credit") has developed a broad portfolio of innovative and affordable financial services and solutions tailored to the cultural, social, and economic nuances of each market it serves.

In an ever-evolving digital landscape, Home Credit's mission is to provide highly competitive services while maintaining exceptional agility and innovation. Advanced technology, combined with easy-to-use mobile apps, supports inclusive access to credit services. The group employs an omnichannel approach, offering flexible and responsible financing solutions to underserved and unbanked consumers, often for the first time.

In 2025, Home Credit companies continued to provide state-of-the-art consumer finance services in Vietnam, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia. In January 2025, Home Credit successfully completed the sale of Home Credit India.

Home Credit offers three categories of unsecured consumer finance products: point-of-sale loans, multipurpose (or cash) loans, and revolving credit products. In addition to lending, the group provides complementary products and services, such as insurance and third-party insurance distribution. Its product strategy is designed to maintain high customer loyalty by responding to the ever-changing needs and life situations that people face across all age groups.

In line with broader developments across the financial services industry, Home Credit continues to advance its digitalisation agenda, further integrating its mobile apps to improve the customer experience, streamline loan repayments, and simplify purchases through online retail partners.

Responsible lending remains central to Home Credit's business model. Credit decisions are made swiftly and accurately, supported by data-driven operations that draw on predictive tools and advanced analytics. Home Credit remains a recognised leader in responsible lending in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, where it operates under the Air Bank Group umbrella. Customer satisfaction remains high, with Net Promoter Score (NPS) nearly double the average of traditional banks. Last year, Home Credit Czech Republic ranked first among non-bank consumer loan providers in assessments conducted by the independent organisation People in Need.

Air Bank

Established 14 years ago to challenge conventional banks by offering straightforward, customer-centric, and innovative services, Air Bank operates as a next-generation retail bank. It is well on the way to achieving its goal of becoming the market's first-choice retail bank, having been the fastest-growing bank in the Czech Republic over the past several years. Globally, few other neo-banks can match its size and profitability.

Air Bank regularly introduces pioneering financial services and solutions to the Czech market, leading the way with a strong focus on customer needs. This customer-first approach attracts new clients while increasing lending volumes and income from regular retail banking services. By the end of 2025, Air Bank was serving over 1.6 million customers, supported by over a thousand employees across 32 branches in the Czech Republic.

In 2025, Air Bank received numerous accolades recognising its services, marketing, and customer-service standards. The My Air mobile app and the Zonky loan were both awarded prizes in the Golden Crown competition. Air Bank was also named Customer Bank of the Year in the CX Top 100 Brands ranking conducted by KPMG, thereby affirming its status as the Czech Republic's customer-experience leader for the ninth consecutive year. The My Air mobile app also emerged victorious from this survey. In addition, Air Bank received the Randstad Employer Brand Award for the most attractive employer in the banking and insurance sector for the seventh time.

In 2025, Air Bank further consolidated its position as one of the leading retail banks in the Czech Republic, delivering strong financial results, expanding its product offering, and continuing to enhance its digital services.

To strengthen engagement with existing and potential customers, Air Bank expanded its media and brand communication through the "100 Reasons" campaign, a storytelling-driven initiative highlighting real customer experiences and the motivations behind choosing Air Bank. By the end of 2025, nearly 1.4 million people were using the bank's mobile banking services, with almost 500,000 unique users logging in to the My Air app on a daily basis. Furthermore, 90% of all loan applications were submitted online.

Building on this digital engagement, one of the key milestones of the year was the redesign of the Air Bank mobile application, offering a more modern, intuitive, and unified user experience and reinforcing its role as the primary interface between the bank and its customers.

Air Bank introduced bonds to its product portfolio for the first time, allowing retail clients to diversify their investments directly through the bank and marking an important step in the development of its investment services. Client interest exceeded expectations, confirming that investors are increasingly prepared to use modern digital tools to manage their financial assets. Approximately 70% of clients purchased bonds via a mobile application, with another 20% using online banking.

Unity, a new brand launched in 2023 and born of a collaboration between Air Bank and O2 (both part of PPF Group), was opened to a much broader audience. This expansion significantly increased its reach, providing hundreds of thousands of additional customers with access to the ecosystem.

Zonky, the peer-to-peer lending platform that has formally been part of Air Bank since 2021, continues to operate under its own brand. The innovative payment solution u Cvak expanded into larger retail through a pilot collaboration with the supermarket chain Albert and into online shopping via the Comgate payment gateway.

Air Bank is committed to socially responsible business practices, promoting transparency in the provision of financial services, and contributing to the development of the consumer lending market. Loans provided by both Air Bank and Zonky consistently rank at the top of the People in Need Responsible Lending Index.

Yettel Bank

Yettel Bank is a fully-fledged retail bank offering innovative, digital-driven, and customer-centric financial services in Serbia. Working closely with the namesake telecom operator, Yettel Bank leverages its cutting-edge technology, competitive products, and a steadfast commitment to customer satisfaction.

Operating under the umbrella of PPF Group, Yettel Bank benefits from robust synergies with other consumer finance and retail banking companies within the Group, including the Czech-based digital banking leader Air Bank. This collaboration facilitates the exchange of best practices that support Yettel Bank's ongoing innovation and excellence. Yettel Bank delivers on its mission to offer simple, intuitive, and accessible banking solutions tailored to modern customer needs.

In 2025, Yettel Bank further integrated its products and services with the telecom operator Yettel in Serbia. This strategic partnership resulted in the Yettel Sve ("Yettel All") programme, a unique telco-banking proposition combining two industries into a single, powerful platform, delivering added value and setting new standards for cross-industry experiences. By combining banking and telecom services into one seamless ecosystem, the Yettel Sve programme has already attracted more than 30,000 customers and achieved a high Net Promoter Score, confirming strong customer adoption and satisfaction. It also allows the bank to leverage the cybersecurity expertise of both these digitally focused companies.

In parallel, Yettel Bank continued to expand its customer base and remains the fastest-growing bank in the country. The number of customers depositing their salaries with Yettel Bank increased by 40%, underscoring the bank's reputation as a trusted financial institution and a reliable partner for long-term financial needs.

This growth was further supported by the Bank MAX current account package, a highly competitive product for salary recipients. By eliminating unnecessary monthly fees, it delivers transparency and real value, with 82% of customers confirming it makes day-to-day banking easier than other accounts they have used.

Alongside deposits, the Bank's credit segment continued to grow. Driven by rising customer demand, competitive product offerings, and a fully digital customer journey, Yettel Bank's credit portfolio expanded by nearly 70% over the past year.

Yettel Bank continued to expand its active customer base. At the end of 2025, Yettel Bank had more than 870,000 registered clients, reaffirming its role as one of the most innovative players in the Serbian banking market.

ClearBank (classified as the Group's associate)

ClearBank is a fast-growing cloud-based clearing bank operating in the UK and across Europe. It delivers embedded banking solutions that foster innovation and competition, and is well-positioned for further growth, having recently expanded its services to all client segments across its markets.

ClearBank operates under a full UK banking licence and is directly regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. Its technology platform supports real-time payments, multi-currency clearing, and account services, with resilience and security built into every layer. Clients rely on ClearBank's specialist banking expertise and the operational excellence of all its teams across engineering, operations, risk, and compliance. The bank maintains robust governance and risk management frameworks aligned with regulatory expectations in all jurisdictions in which it operates.

In 2025, ClearBank further strengthened its market position by adding 15 new European markets through licence passporting. The bank expanded its addressable market in the UK by entering a broader corporate segment, including financial institutions and corporates, with its signature products and

services. This will help ClearBank to continue leveraging its cloud-native, intelligent, and resilient banking and payments infrastructure.

During 2025, ClearBank processed 725 million transactions (including internal transfers), averaging over 60 million transactions per month – a 134% increase on 2024. The bank also handled close to 300,000 multi-currency payments, marking a 106% increase on the previous year.

ClearBank serves more than 280 institutional clients, holding over 17 million accounts with client deposits exceeding EUR 20 billion, including more than 3 million embedded banking accounts. As at 31 December 2025, PPF Financial Holdings, the umbrella owner of PPF Group's financial services assets, held a 35.9% stake in ClearBank.

ClearBank is one of the UK's fastest-growing technology companies and has been recognised for its sustained expansion and ongoing innovation through its inclusion in Deloitte's Fast 50 ranking for four consecutive years, starting in 2021. In 2025, ClearBank won multiple industry awards, including Best Use of AI in Fintech at the Fintech Awards London, and the Judges' Choice Award for ESG Excellence in Banking at the FSTech Awards.

PPF Real Estate Holding - Real estate

Consolidated financial highlights, in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group's share	100%	100%
Net profit/(loss)	37	(148)
Total assets	2,205	1,510
Total equity	1,096	706

PPF Real Estate Holding manages assets with a value of EUR 2.2 billion across all real estate industry segments. It is active in Europe and the United States in acquisitions and development, construction, and asset management. It strives to create long-term value through strategic investments and portfolio growth.

After divesting all assets in Russia, PPF Real Estate Holding focuses on the European markets, where it currently operates in the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. The company's focus is on prime core real estate assets with predictable and stable yields, pursuing diversification of the asset portfolio from offices towards other asset classes. In development, the strategy is primarily focused on sustainable and socially responsible investments, creating opportunities to build best-in-class properties with potential for long-term hold.

In 2025, PPF Real Estate successfully entered the Czech hospitality market by completing acquisitions of three major hotels in Prague. The investments comprise Hilton Prague Atrium, the largest hotel in the Czech Republic and one of Europe's leading conference venues, Four Seasons Hotel Prague, one of the most luxurious hotels in the city center, and Diplomat Prague, a leading business hotel located next to the PPF Group headquarters.

Under an agreement with PPF Real Estate, Tomáš Otruba, a supervisory board member of PPF Group, acquired minority stakes in these hotels. Investor Michal Strnad, owner of Czechoslovak Group (CSG), became a minority co-owner in Four Seasons Hotel Prague, with CSG itself not being a party to the transaction.

Real estate development key projects

In 2025, PPF Real Estate expanded its footprint in the US and entered development market there via investment in the Gasworks project, a mixed-use development in Tampa and successful rezoning of the landbank in Orlando.

Gasworx, prime location neighbouring Tampa Midtown and located in the historical Ybor City, is principal to diversification strategy with narrative to create long-term, sustainable value. The company has invested not only in construction of the actual phase consisting of approximately 500 apartments, 9 000 m² of office area, retail and public square but also in the landbank necessary for further development that can finally create approximately 450,000 m² of floor area.

PPF Real Estate has also successfully finished rezoning the landbank adjacent to its office project in Orlando, Florida, that now allows to build mixed-use property development with over 2,400 apartments and approximately 93,000 m² of commercial space.

In London, PPF Real Estate is progressing with the construction of office project named Ebbgate and located in heart of City of London on the Thames bank. After its completion it will deliver close to 15,000 m² of super prime space.

In Czech Republic, PPF Real Estate continues with transformation of the area of today's Prague Letňany Airport into a modern urban district that will fundamentally influence the future shape of Prague. PPF is the sole owner of this extensive area and has the capital strength and long-term investment horizon required for coherent and sustainable urban development. The project involves a long-term dialogue with the city districts and the City of Prague. PPF's objective is to create a modern urban district offering space for living, work and leisure, with relevance for the entire metropolitan area.

In Romania, PPF Real Estate continued construction of ARC – its new state-of-the-art office project in project in the Romanian capital of Bucharest, where it is building 30,000 m² class-A office project. ARC will be the first near-carbon zero office building on the Romanian office market. The construction is scheduled to be completed in Q4 2026.

Two residential development projects in Prague – part of a joint-venture partnership with a well-established local developer – progressed, with one of them to be completed in 2027.

In December 2025, PPF Real Estate Holding signed an agreement to sell its participation in The Westminster Hotel in London to Spanish hotel group RIU Hotels & Resorts. The transaction was completed in January 2026.

InPost - E-commerce

InPost is a trendsetter and leader in Europe's cutting-edge e-commerce logistics. It continues to consolidate its market position and brand awareness through acquisitions, organic growth, and user-friendly services across all nine of its European markets. PPF Group currently holds an aggregate shareholding of approx. 28.8%.

InPost provides efficient, sustainable delivery services to online retailers and individuals, operating a proprietary network of automated parcel drop-off and pick-up locker machines (APMs). In addition to retailer deliveries, InPost's APMs also enable convenient person-to-person parcel shipments. Beyond its home market in Poland, it operates in eight Western European countries, with a strong presence in France and the UK. InPost is also aiming to enhance its fulfilment capabilities to further accelerate delivery speed and efficiency.

At the end of 2025, InPost operated more than 61,000 APMs, up 30% year on year. Over the same period, it delivered a record 1.4 billion parcels, with shipment volumes rising by 25% year on year. The twelve months through to the end of 2025 marked a landmark for the company's development and its teams. InPost delivered record shipment volumes, expanded its logistics network significantly, and completed strategic acquisitions aimed at unlocking further synergies and reinforcing its market leadership.

In the euro area, parcel volumes totalled 340 million in 2025, up 17% on the year. In the UK and Ireland, volumes nearly tripled to 262 million parcels. Combined, international (non-Polish) parcel

volumes increased 57% on the year to 602 million in 2025, while in Poland they were up 8% year on year to 763 million.

In the UK, InPost strengthened its market position by acquiring the country's leading forwarder, Yodel. In Spain, it acquired Sending, which operates an extensive distribution and transport network across the Iberian Peninsula. InPost UK and Yodel also embarked on the One Network Project to operate as a single company, generating additional operational and cost efficiencies.

InPost maintains strong "love brand" status across its markets, as evidenced by record-high Net Promoter Scores. This supports customer engagement and overall profitability while enabling further expansion in Western Europe.

In February 2026, a consortium of InPost shareholders (funds managed by Advent International and its affiliates, A&R Investments and PPF Group) and FedEx reached a conditional agreement on an intended all-cash public offer for InPost shares at an offer price of EUR 15.6 per share. The transaction, expected to be completed in the second half of 2026, brings together InPost, Advent, FedEx, A&R, a company founded by Rafał Brzoska, and PPF Group (the "Consortium"), to unlock growth, consumer choice and value creation in Europe's fast-growing delivery sector. Post-Settlement, the Consortium is designed to be structured with Advent holding 37%, FedEx holding 37%, A&R holding 16% and PPF Group holding 10%. InPost will continue to operate as a standalone company, bringing together a proven and visionary founder and long-term, experienced financial and strategic investors in the sector. InPost's business operations will be maintained in their current form, and the head office remains in Poland.

Heureka Group - E-commerce/ Retail

Heureka Group operates a network of online shopping-advice and price-comparison platforms across Central and Eastern Europe. It helps people to make simple, safe and informed shopping decisions by enabling them to compare prices, verify the trustworthiness of merchants, and rely on authentic customer reviews across nine markets.

Heureka Group's websites and apps are visited by 30 million users monthly, giving them access to 55,000 e-shops and 30 million products. Czech shoppers saved over CZK 2 billion (in addition to Slovak shoppers, who saved up to 1 billion CZK) thanks to Heureka. In addition to Czech and Slovak e-commerce services, Heureka Group includes Árukereső in Hungary, Compari in Romania, Pazaruvaj in Bulgaria, Ceneje in Slovenia, Jetfinije in Croatia, and Idealno in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Heureka Group also operates Balíkobot, a complementary service that supports e-shops' logistics integration and order processing across carriers. PPF a.s. holds a 50% stake in Heureka Group; the remaining 50% is owned by EC Investments.

During 2025, Heureka Group focused on strengthening its core services and increasing direct user engagement across its markets. Heureka launched a new long-term brand communication platform built around the "shopping goddess", designed to address moments of hesitation related to price, product choice, or the trustworthiness of e-shops. This campaign was deployed across television, digital, and out-of-home channels in core markets and supported a shift towards more direct traffic and co-branded campaigns with selected merchants and brands.

At product level, Heureka further enhanced pricing transparency by refining and rebranding its real-discount verification tool as Cenopád/PriceDrop. While this feature operates year-round, it plays a particularly important role during peak shopping periods such as Black Friday and the Christmas season, when it helps users to distinguish genuine price reductions from short-term or misleading discounts. Heureka also introduced new AI-based features, including automated summaries of user reviews, AI-generated category descriptions, and an AI-powered search assistant in its mobile app, all aimed at simplifying product discovery and decision-making.

In addition, Heureka updated the monetisation model of its Verified by Customers service by introducing a tiered structure that preserves free access for smaller merchants while supporting the

long-term sustainability and further development of ratings and reviews as a core trust-building element of the platform. During 2025 main shopping season Heureka's merchants in the Czech Republic gained 2.5 million more high-converting leads year-on-year (a 5% increase).

In 2025, Heureka Group delivered strong financial performance with increased revenues, EBITDA and operating cash flow. In February 2025, the group successfully refinanced bonds to the tune of EUR 132 million through long-term bank financing, while reducing its total indebtedness by more than half to approximately EUR 87 million. This financial stability provides a solid basis for continued investment in product development, technology, and talent across the region.

FAST Group – E-commerce/ Retail

FAST Group is a wholesale and retail trading and distribution company specialising in branded consumer electronics, tools, telecommunications, and office equipment. The group operates primarily in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, with subsidiaries in Hungary and Poland, and distributes products to 55 additional markets worldwide.

FAST Group has extensive experience in the development, testing, and distribution of products across a broad range of sales channels and retail formats, including its own PLANE0 retail network, as well as established distribution channels in Hungary, Poland, and other international markets. Until 2025, FAST Group was jointly owned by PPF Group and EC Investments. In October 2025, PPF Group agreed to sell its remaining stake, in February 2026, FAST Group became wholly owned within the EC Investments / EP Group structure.

Škoda Group – Mechanical engineering

Consolidated financial highlights of Škoda a.s., in millions of EUR

	2025	2024
PPF Group's share	80%	80%
Total revenues	1,211	1,118
EBITDA	119	24
Net profit/(loss)	45	(53)
Total assets	1,485	1,340

Škoda Group continues to reinforce its position as one of Europe's leading providers of public transport solutions. Building on the stabilisation of production and the growing volume of orders in recent years, the group focuses on expanding its service capabilities, modernising its vehicle portfolio, and advancing projects in electrified and low-emission mobility.

Škoda Group's development activities span a complete portfolio of mobility technologies – including trains, trams, trolleybuses, electric and hydrogen buses, and metro vehicles. These products are complemented by end-to-end services encompassing maintenance, digital platforms, signalling solutions, and in-house production of advanced electrical components. The group is increasingly focusing on sustainable, next-generation intelligent transport systems designed for data-integrated urban infrastructure and future smart cities.

Škoda's digital division advanced its work in control, diagnostic, and autonomous technologies. Smart Depot in Tampere moved into full pilot operation, enabling automated tram movements within the depot, supported by digital-twin monitoring and AI-based visual inspections. A major milestone was the certification of Škoda's proprietary ETCS onboard system.

The year 2025 was a pivotal period marked by the stabilisation of production, streamlined supply chains, and strengthened positions across key markets – Czechia, Slovakia, Germany, Finland, Baltics, Bulgaria, Italy, and Poland. Škoda signed new contracts with the private operators Arriva (22 electric trains with a maximum speed of 200 km/h) and RegioJet (34 hybrid battery-diesel trains), confirming its competitiveness in the private-operator market. Škoda's industry standing was further underscored by its recognition as Manufacturer of the Year in the Global Light Rail Awards, reinforcing its

international profile. Škoda reaffirmed its position as a major employer in the industry, ranking third in TOP Employers 2025 and second in Randstad Employer Brand Research 2025 in Czechia.

During the year, Škoda completed delivery of the world's longest trams for the cities of Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Heidelberg and delivered more trams to four other German cities. The flagship tram for Prague received approval and entered regular service. Škoda was successful in a tender for new urban commuters for Region Stockholm. The group also secured service contracts, including the overhaul of a train for DB Regio and the modernisation of trams. In the Balkans, Škoda unveiled a new metro trainset for Sofia and signed a contract for an additional up to 16 trainsets. The first electric train for Bulgaria was introduced just 14 months after the start of production. Škoda signed two contracts for the delivery of the battery trains for Slovakia and Latvia. The group won contracts for battery trolleybuses for Tallinn, as well as trolleybuses for Sofia and Esslingen, and expanded its international footprint through a joint venture with TATA AutoComp Systems in India to produce traction and electrical components for metro, regional, and high-speed rolling stock intended for locally manufactured rail technology in the Indian market.

In 2025, Škoda Group posted revenues of EUR 1.2 billion. As production expanded, the workforce remained steady at around 10,000 employees (including Temsa). During the year, the order backlog surpassed EUR 4 billion, and the group invested EUR 59 million in CAPEX, including R&D.

TEMSA

TEMSA is a Turkish manufacturer jointly controlled by Škoda Group and Sabanaci Holding and operates in 70 countries with a broad portfolio of urban and intercity buses and coaches. The company has subsidiaries to support sales and provide after-sales services in France, Germany, and the United States. Its production plant in Adana has an annual capacity of 10,000 vehicles. TEMSA is a major local employer with a workforce of more than 1,400 employees. In 2025, it generated revenues of EUR 470 million.

ITIS Holding – Transport systems/ITS

Established in 2022, ITIS Holding has evolved into an integrated global provider of intelligent transport solutions, delivering end-to-end systems across the full ITS value chain. Following the acquisition of VITRONIC Machine Vision in 2024, the Group reached a scale and capability that allows it to combine proprietary technologies with proven expertise in project delivery, long-term operations, and customer services.

In 2025, ITIS Holding entered a new phase of its development. PPF Group increased its ownership stake in the company to 95%, underlining its long-term vision to develop a strategic platform in the intelligent transport systems and smart mobility solutions. As a result, ITIS Holding secured capital backing to support its global growth ambitions.

This strengthened position allows ITIS Holding to focus strategically on delivering design-build-operate solutions in key segments such as traffic safety and enforcement, tolling, congestion charging, and low-emission zones. The Group's capacity to deploy and operate complex systems on a global scale is increasingly reflected in the scope of major international projects.

This approach was validated in 2025, when ITIS Holding achieved a major breakthrough in the United States through a landmark long-term contract in Montgomery County, Maryland, secured by its subsidiary VITRONIC. Valued at more than EUR 100 million, the project is a significant step in establishing ITIS Holding as a trusted provider of complex traffic safety and enforcement operations in the US market. The Montgomery County project also demonstrates the Group's capability to deliver and operate large-scale ITS programmes across multiple entities and geographies.

Beyond the United States, ITIS Holding continued to deliver major infrastructure projects in Europe. In Croatia, SkyToll and TollNet are jointly participating in the rollout of a new electronic toll system based on automated licence plate recognition (ALPR) technology, covering both heavy vehicles and

passenger cars. This project is another step in the Group's ability to deploy scalable, interoperable tolling solutions tailored to national requirements, while reducing operational complexity and costs for public authorities.

In the Czech Republic, CzechToll continues to operate the satellite-based toll collection system for vehicles over 3.5 tonnes, which it built and has managed since 2019. The system remains a global benchmark, having introduced next-generation GNSS technology seamlessly and at significantly lower operating costs compared to the previous microwave-based solution. SkyToll maintains its long-standing role as the operator of Slovakia's satellite toll system, while also supporting international projects across Europe and beyond.

Supported by PPF Group's increased ownership and long-term investment approach, ITIS Holding is well positioned to further strengthen its role as a trusted global partner for governments and cities addressing the challenges of safe, efficient, and sustainable mobility.

PPF Biotech - Biotechnology

SOTIO Biotech

SOTIO Biotech Group, operating within PPF Group's biotech arm, researches and develops innovative targeted cancer therapies and applies its scientific knowledge to clinical trials. Teams of leading experts from all over the world work for SOTIO as part of its extensive international activities.

SOTIO, part of PPF Group since 2012, coordinates the Group's biotechnology activities. It is building a diversified portfolio of oncology programmes based on in-house research and development, partnerships, licensing agreements, investments, mergers, and acquisitions. It has operations in Europe and the US, with principal centres in Prague, Basel, and Boston. SOTIO Group, which has its own scientific and laboratory facilities in Prague, is the largest privately funded research endeavour in the Czech Republic.

SOTIO's research and development programmes embrace next-generation antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) oncology products, personalised cellular immunotherapy based on the CAR-T platform, and IL-15 superagonist-based treatments, including immunocytokines.

Since 2012, SOTIO has been validating the safety and efficacy of its products in comprehensive clinical trials conducted in Europe and the US.

In January 2025, SOTIO expanded its licensing collaboration with Biocytogen, a global biotechnology company advancing the research and development of novel antibody-based therapies through innovative technologies. The company also exercised an option with Synaffix, a biotech firm offering a clinical-stage platform for best-in-class antibody-drug conjugates, bispecific antibodies, and other targeted therapeutics. This agreement further broadened the partnership to include two additional bispecific ADC candidates in SOTIO's development pipeline.

SOTIO researchers presented promising preclinical results from two new attractive ADC programmes – SOT106 and SOT109 – at the prestigious annual conference of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR). The company expects both programmes to advance to the clinical phase in 2026.

SCTbio (SCT Cell Manufacturing)

As the servicing organisation for SOTIO Group companies and external partners, SCTbio manufactures investigational medicinal products based on cell therapies intended for the treatment of cancer. SCTbio also provides SOTIO Group and external partners with logistics and other services related to the development and manufacture of autologous and allogeneic advanced therapy medicinal products, including viral vectors.

In 2025, SCTbio signed several new contracts with external partners, including CCRM Nordic, Oslo University Hospital, and Fortrea. These collaborations significantly expand opportunities to leverage the company's capabilities.

Other PPF biotech holdings

PPF Group's biotech portfolio also includes investments in the Swiss company Cellestia Biotech and the UK-based biotechnology firm Autolus Therapeutics.

PPF Nautical

The companies under the PPF Nautical umbrella offer products and services in marine tourism markets. The portfolio of brands spans recreational boat and yacht manufacturing, chartering, boat maintenance, marina infrastructure, and digital platforms for booking seafaring holidays.

PPF Nautical's world-class catamaran manufacturer Robertson & Caine and the world's leading yacht fleet operators Dream Yacht Charter and Navigare Yachting are well positioned to serve environmentally friendly marine tourism out of their basis in the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, Asia, and the Pacific.

PPF Group entered the nautical leisure and services sector in 2021 by forming a joint venture with Groupe Beneteau, a long-established French manufacturer of smaller recreational vessels.

Since its 2023 acquisition of Robertson & Caine, the South Africa-based manufacturer of Leopard sail and power catamarans, PPF Nautical has further expanded its products and services in the industry. Leopard catamarans are sold primarily on the US market and, to a lesser extent, in Europe, serving both private owners and charter customers. In 2025, Robertson & Caine reached a significant manufacturing milestone, having delivered more than 3,000 boats since entering the business in the early 1990s. For several years, the firm has also been producing electric-powered boats in response to environmental challenges. In September 2025, it launched its latest model from this product line at the Cannes Yachting Festival.

Other PPF Nautical brands encompass luxury catamaran manufacturing, alongside a range of shipyard and boat maintenance services. It owns Privilège Marine, a manufacturer of high-end customised sailing catamarans based in Les Sables d'Olonne, France, which celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2025. The shipyard's marina doubles as the home base of the Vendée Globe sailing race. PPF Nautical also offers shipyard and repair services to Privilège boat owners worldwide, including at PLANACO S.A., a maintenance and repair yard near Athens, Greece.

O2 arena, O2 universum, and STAGES HOTEL Prague - Leisure

O2 arena is one of the most advanced multipurpose venues in Europe. With a capacity of over 20,000, it is the largest arena in the Czech Republic. It is adjacent to the O2 universum, a multifunctional congress centre that hosts events for the public and corporate clients. Together with STAGES HOTEL Prague, all three venues together offer integrated facilities and high-quality services for organisers and attendees of popular concerts, sports events, conferences, and corporate gatherings.

O2 arena

Last year, the O2 arena welcomed over 1.1 million spectators, making 2025 its second most successful season. A total of 100 music, sports, and other events took place in the multifunctional hall. In 2025, the arena also recorded the highest attendance ever for a single event – a concert by Billie Eilish, which was attended by 20,209 spectators.

As the largest indoor arena in the Czech Republic, the O2 arena systematically develops modern, technology-driven, and sustainable operations. In 2025, the arena focused on further enhancing the

customer experience and improving operational efficiency through the introduction of a cashless payment system and the completion of the new O2 arena mobile app.

The development of in-house catering services also continued. Besides eliminating transportation costs, this model provides greater control over quality and product range, while improving the cost-efficiency of catering services.

O2 universum

O2 universum, a multifunctional congress centre, concluded its sixth season with record-breaking attendance, welcoming more than 300,000 visitors. Last year, this modern complex hosted nearly 200 public and corporate events.

Among musical events, the double concert by Ben Cristovao and Sofian Medjmedje attracted the most attention, followed by performances by Stein27 and Calum Scott. In addition to live concerts, the traditional annual gastronomic events and festivals once again generated strong interest and sales.

STAGES HOTEL Prague

STAGES HOTEL Prague maintained strong performance in 2025, exceeding forecasts and retaining its position among the leading properties within Marriott's Tribute Portfolio in the EMEA region. The hotel strengthened its long-term commitment to sustainability by earning the prestigious Green Key certification, underscoring its dedication to responsible hospitality and environmental stewardship.

In 2025, the hotel ranked as the top-performing Tribute Portfolio property in the EMEA region in overall guest satisfaction. It also achieved exceptional results in key categories such as Cleanliness, Food & Beverage satisfaction, and Elite Member Appreciation, confirming its standing among the highest-rated hotels within the brand.

O2 arena, O2 universum, and STAGES HOTEL Prague are part of PPF Group's portfolio through Bestsport.

Corporate social responsibility

PPF Group has a long-standing commitment to support education, culture, sports, and local communities, along with the advancement of civil society and scientific research, across the 25 countries where it operates. Beyond financial donations and material support, PPF Group companies contribute to non-profit and civic initiatives by providing services on preferential terms, sharing expertise, and engaging their specialists and teams in professionally focused training projects.

In 2025, PPF Group donated EUR 37.5 million globally to non-profit activities and support for sport, culture, education, health care and local communities.

Since its establishment PPF Group has donated over EUR 246 million to charitable and philanthropic projects in the Czech Republic, particularly in the field of education.

In the Czech Republic, PPF Group companies primarily support projects, individuals, and institutions that dedicate their efforts or talents to the development of Czech society and help to create an environment of openness, mutual respect, and opportunities, enabling people to pursue their own paths, achieve success, and inspire others through their efforts. Since 2019, the Group has centralised many of its CSR programmes and activities here through the PPF Foundation.

Internationally, PPF Group provides support through its companies' projects and foundations, focusing long-term on specific areas that reflect their expertise, business pursuits, and local presence, often in partnership with the public sector and communities.

Supported programmes and key activities are coordinated across the Group to amplify the overall benefits of community efforts. This policy helps PPF Group companies to benefit from shared

experience, information, and resources. Additional CSR efforts are also driven by employees who leverage their skills, knowledge, and enthusiasm to make meaningful contributions to communities and individuals, with the PPF Foundation Open Call being a successful initiative that engages employees in selecting the Foundation programmes to receive support.

PPF Group's media companies are committed to harnessing their potential for social good in all their markets. Active partnerships help to raise awareness of critical social, health, and other issues, and have proven successful at collecting financial donations in response to natural disasters.

The Group's telecommunications companies focus on providing access to, promoting, and developing online education in schools, as well as internet safety for children and guidance on how to navigate the online world safely.

Financial services companies prioritise financial literacy and the responsible management of personal finances. These initiatives, run internationally in collaboration with local organisations, educational institutions, and other partners, include financial and in-kind support, workshops, and the production and distribution of publications, videos, and digital apps.

Selected fields of CSR activities in 2025

Telecommunications

As connectivity becomes essential for education, work and daily life, telecom operators focus their CSR efforts on strengthening digital literacy, promoting responsible technology use, and supporting safe online behaviour for users of all ages. This includes initiatives that improve digital well-being, expand access to quality educational resources, and equip families, teachers and communities with the skills needed to understand risks and opportunities in the online environment.

The O2 Foundation in the Czech Republic continued the O2 Chytrá škola (Smart School) programme. Since its launch in 2018, it has reached 260,000 people. The o2chytraskola.cz portal offers educational content focused on AI, digital well-being, copyright, and media literacy, including work with disinformation. In 2025, the foundation distributed over EUR 212,000 among schools and children's homes. Preventive efforts also included the online educational game NetKnights, played by 35,000 unique users.

The foundation ran the "Can You Ask?" AI challenge, aimed at families with children aged 9–15 as well as teachers, helping participants learn how to formulate effective prompts. More than 50,000 primary school pupils across the Czech Republic took part in the Media Literacy Olympiad. As part of its public outreach, the foundation participated in 53 events focused on digital safety.

Employee engagement programmes led to nine fundraising drives, with hundreds of O2 Czech Republic employees donating financial support and participating in volunteer activities.

O2 Slovakia focused its 2025 CSR efforts on protecting customers from increasingly sophisticated fraudulent phone calls, launching the "A Million Dollar Question" campaign to help people recognise and avoid impersonation scams. Through clear guidance, practical examples and wide public outreach, O2 strengthened customer awareness, encouraged safer communication habits, and contributed to reducing the impact of phone-based fraud in everyday life.

Yettel Bulgaria advanced its charitable agenda around responsible technology use by prioritising digital literacy, online safety and equal access to digital skills. Through long-standing partnerships in the education sector, the company integrated digital safety materials into formal curricula, reached tens of thousands of students through the Digital Scouts campaign, and trained 1,700 teachers via the Digital Academy to use practical digital and AI-based tools in the classroom. In total, more than 60,000 children and young people were engaged in safe and responsible digital behaviour, while nearly 13,000

teachers, parents and adolescents improved their digital skills — strengthening the foundations for safer participation in the digital environment.

Philanthropy and employee engagement complemented these education-focused efforts. More than 600 volunteers contributed across environmental, social, and animal-care initiatives, including local clean-ups, the revitalisation of public spaces, and support for vulnerable groups, delivered in partnership with civil society and municipal partners.

Yettel Serbia advanced community impact across the themes of digital inclusion and economic participation. In cooperation with UNICEF and the education ministry, the company marked Safer Internet Day and co-developed a guide on digital literacy for parents and children, addressing growing concerns around online safety. Economic inclusion was supported through a partnership with Liceulice, an organisation that provides opportunities to people who face barriers to employment.

The company also invested in employee-driven philanthropy. Yettel Serbia conducted a charity drive, collecting large quantities of clothing, footwear, school supplies and New Year gift packages, and raised funds to support workshops for youth with developmental disabilities. Contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage, Yettel donated the 1951 painting *Sower* by Borivoje Radenković to the National Museum in Belgrade.

Yettel Hungary's flagship CSR initiative, the ProSuli programme, celebrated its 10-year anniversary in 2025. The programme aims to disseminate and develop digital educational methodologies and now involves 180+ schools, 8,000 teachers and 85,000 students. Nearly 1,000 teachers have completed accredited online and in-person training, and in 2025 the programme reached almost 16,000 young people, exceeding the company's commitment of 15,000 children per year. ProSuli also runs one of Hungary's largest school robotics competitions, with nearly 100 student teams from more than 40 towns entering in 2025. To address growing demand for AI skills in education, ProSuli launched Hungary's first free, practice-oriented online AI workshop series for teachers; around 1,400 teachers attended in 2025, learning how to use AI for lesson planning and administration.

Beyond education, Yettel continued initiatives to support talent and social awareness. The company and Óbuda University extended their scholarship programme to encourage young women to pursue mobile technology and technical fields.

Media

CME Group strengthened its long-term commitment to communities across Central and Eastern Europe through various initiatives. One of its flagship commitments is providing free media space to NGOs helping children – by giving better access to education, promoting their digital safety, and increasing their safety in traffic. Across all markets, CME offered 7,500 minutes of free airtime, with an approximate value of more than EUR 5 million reaching more than 16 million people.

In Romania, the key focus is education. PRO TV is a long-term partner of United Way, an NGO for education and health initiatives, helping talented children with limited access to schooling. Besides providing air time for others, PRO TV continued its own Education campaign, through which projects worth over EUR 1 million were implemented.

In Slovakia, the focus was on children's mental health, raising funds during the annual charity event Day with the Markíza Foundation. Besides fundraising, TV Markíza provided free therapy and professional help for children and young people in the "We Will Write Back" project.

In the Czech Republic, Nova partnered with the Patron of Children (Patron dětí) NGO to create a new charitable collection.

Croatia prioritised children's traffic safety through the award-winning national campaign Traffic Is Not a Game. RTL channels aimed to raise awareness at the start of the school year, highlighting that

around 35,000 children take their first steps in traffic, reminding drivers to slow down and encouraging intergenerational responsibility for safety.

Bulgaria's focus was health and well-being. The bTV channel recognises its role in promoting basic awareness of healthy nutrition and broadcast relevant programming during Green Week.

Employee volunteering is an important part of CME culture. Volunteering activities in Slovenia and Bulgaria focused on city cleanups. In Romania, PRO TV employees participated in Habitat for Humanity by helping to build a public canteen and assisting in constructing homes for families in need. In the Czech Republic, Nova organised a Christmas charity event in which showbiz celebrities, along with Nova management and employees, joined together to make gifts for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Machinery

Škoda Group actively supports community well-being and healthy lifestyles through events such as the Škoda FIT Half Marathon, one of the largest sporting events in the Plzeň Region, and one that attracts participants across competitive half-marathon, relay, family, and children's races, turning the city into a celebration of sport and inclusion. Corporate philanthropy also reaches into local health care and community life in all regions where Škoda operates, with a focus on long-term partnerships that generate social value and reflect the company's role as a responsible and trusted regional partner.

Cooperation with universities is a strategic pillar of how Škoda builds long-term technological leadership. Through close partnerships with the Czech Technical University in Prague, as well as with the Brno University of Technology and the University of West Bohemia, the company supports applied research, scholarship programmes, traineeships, and career development for technical talent. A key element of this collaboration is the Emil Škoda Award, which in its 23rd year recognised the best master's and doctoral theses from technical universities, helping young engineers and researchers to enter demanding industrial projects. Long-term initiatives such as the DIDYMOS project developing autonomous tram technologies illustrate how Škoda connects research, innovation, and the next generation of engineers in the field of future mobility.

Financial services and banking

In cooperation with the Czech Banking Association, both Air Bank and PPF banka again took part in the Bankers Go To School programme in 2025, through which employees volunteer as lecturers on financial literacy and cybersecurity for primary and secondary school students. An integral part of the CSR activities is the involvement of employees of Air Bank and PPF banka in volunteer days, which employees can use for organised events or personal initiatives, for example in nature conservation activities in the Jizera Mountains.

PPF banka supports social inclusion and culture through long-term cooperation with the Pipan bilingual nursery school and Cirk La Putyka. Pipan provides specialised Czech–sign-language preschool education for children with hearing impairments in small, inclusive groups, helping them to develop communication and cognitive skills for successful integration. Cirk La Putyka, one of the leading Czech contemporary circus ensembles, creates innovative theatre productions at Jatka78 and abroad; PPF banka has served as its general partner since 2021.

E-commerce & Logistics

In 2025, InPost launched a public safety initiative to increase access to automated external defibrillators (AEDs) by equipping up to 100 of its parcel lockers across Poland with Helpbox 365 stations that include AED units available 24/7 for anyone to use. The first two devices have already been installed in Warsaw and Kraków, and the programme, carried out in cooperation with the Rescue Centre, targets both urban centres and smaller towns to address gaps in public access to life-saving equipment.

InPost also introduced the InCoin fundraising campaign in its mobile app, enabling customers to donate virtual points toward the purchase of additional AED-equipped stations.

Leisure & Entertainment

Robertson and Caine supported key environmental education activities of the Two Oceans Aquarium Foundation, a South African NGO, reaching 1,298 children with education on marine preservation.

Robertson and Caine also organised coastal cleanups to remove significant shoreline waste, ensuring that most recovered materials were diverted from landfill through recycling and processing. Social impact efforts included delivering Santa Shoebox gifts, many made from repurposed materials, to children in need.

Employee well-being was promoted through health and awareness and sports activities, strengthening participation, prevention awareness, and a supportive workplace culture.

Biotechnology

SOTIO and SCTbio are purpose-driven companies with CSR activities deeply embedded in their culture. One long-standing tradition is the annual Christmas charity collection, which began in 2017 as an initiative of two SOTIO employees. In the run-up to Christmas every year, staff from SOTIO and SCTbio in Prague select non-profit institutions or specific projects to support. Employees contribute to the cause, and SOTIO and SCTbio match those donations, doubling the total amount. In 2025, the beneficiaries were Cesta domů and Home Hospice Mezi Břehy, two non-profit organisations dedicated to supporting those in need, especially the terminally ill and their loved ones.

Sustainability

PPF Group builds businesses that create lasting value while fostering innovation and progress across industries. Sustainability is embedded in this vision, guiding how the Group balances long-term growth with responsibility. This commitment reinforces the Group's resilience and ability to thrive amid global shifts.

In 2025, PPF Group continued to advance its sustainability agenda across all sectors, with an emphasis on innovation, digitalisation, and the transition to a low-carbon economy. From expanding renewable energy use and improving energy efficiency to promoting circular principles and responsible supply chains, the Group integrates environmental and social considerations into its operations to shape a more sustainable future.

People are central to PPF Group's business. The Group's diverse and highly skilled workforce drives performance and innovation, underpinned by a culture built on integrity, inclusion, and high ethical standards. The Group companies continue to be recognised among the Czech Republic's most attractive employers, reflecting the strength of our inclusive and engaging workplace culture.

Environment

PPF Group's operations as a whole did not have any significant negative impact on the environment.

Recent events, commercial and financial outlook

In 2025, PPF Group shareholders—Renáta Kellnerová and her three daughters—announced the relocation of the Group's domicile from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. The move reflects the fact that all four PPF Group shareholders live in the Czech Republic, where they actively participate in shaping the Group's strategic direction in tandem with management, which is predominantly based in the country. Effective 1 April 2026, the Group's main holding company, PPF Group a.s., has its registered office in Prague. Separately, in 2025, PPF Group completed the acquisition of the entire minority shareholding in the Group held by Petr Kellner junior.

In 2025, PPF Group continued to invest in telecommunications, media, financial services and real estate businesses, in line with its strategy of focusing primarily on European markets and key sector verticals. Building converged telecom operators that combine fixed-line, mobile and data services is a key element of the Group's strategic approach. PPF Group and its partner, e& Group, acquired a fixed-line and pay-TV operator in Serbia and signed an agreement to acquire a leading broadband provider in Slovakia.

The Group entered a new stage of leveraging synergies across PPF Group's companies by combining the pay-TV and streaming operations of its Czech telecom operator and TV broadcaster into the unified Oneplay platform. The platform, a market leader in subscriber numbers, plays a foundational role in the digitalisation of PPF Group-owned media companies while enhancing the value-added services offered by the Group's telecom operators. The Oneplay project continues in lockstep with the earlier-launched Unity initiative, which enables PPF's Czech financial and telecom companies to cross-sell products and services. The implementation of artificial intelligence tools reinforces the Group's focus on operational excellence and industry expertise across its companies and verticals, supporting PPF Group's mission to build scalable digital ecosystems.

In February 2026, PPF Group joined a consortium composed of FedEx, Advent International, A&R and InPost that announced an agreement on an all-cash offer for all shares in InPost, a leading European provider of e-commerce logistics. The consortium aims to help drive InPost's growth potential, leveraging FedEx's deep industry expertise. Following the settlement, expected in the second half of 2026, PPF Group's stake in InPost would be reduced to 10% from 28.8%.

Capital markets remain volatile due to the ongoing war in Ukraine and uncertainty about global free trade amid changing U.S. tariff policies. In 2026, volatility intensified due to the war in the Middle East, which disrupted seaborne energy and other commodity commerce from the Gulf region. As the Group applies a balanced and cautious approach to its investments in publicly companies, while its diverse portfolio helps offset and mitigate risks arising from capital market turbulence.

Cautionary statement with respect to forward-looking statements

Certain statements contained in these annual accounts are statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management's current view, estimates and assumptions about future events.

These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and special circumstances or events that may cause results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

24 April 2026

Board of directors



PPF Group a.s.
(formerly PPF Group N.V.)

*Consolidated financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2025*

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Glossary

AC	- amortised cost
ALCO	- asset and liability management committee
ATAD	- anti-tax avoidance directive
CGU	- cash generating unit
EAD	- exposure at default
EBITDA	- earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation
ECL	- expected credit loss
FV	- fair value
FVOCI	- fair value through other comprehensive income
FVTPL	- fair value through profit or loss
FX	- foreign exchange
HFS	- held for sale
IFRS AS	- International Financial Reporting Standards – Accounting Standards
IPRD	- in-progress research and development
JV	- joint venture
LGD	- loss given default
MOSA	- management and operational service agreement
MSA	- master service agreement
NCI	- non-controlling interests
OCI	- other comprehensive income
OTC	- over the counter
PD	- probability of default
PL	- profit or loss
POCI	- purchased or originated credit impaired
PPE	- property, plant and equipment
ROU	- right-of-use assets

Consolidated statement of financial position

In millions of EUR

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (restated)*
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	E1	6,430	8,199
Investment securities and derivatives	E2	10,678	8,445
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	E3	113	159
Loans due from customers	E4	7,881	7,875
Trade and other receivables	E5	1,042	832
Contract assets	E5	326	233
Current tax assets		26	26
Inventories	E6	529	365
Assets held for sale	E7	1,283	2,199
Equity-accounted investees	E8	4,735	4,714
Investment property	E9	978	1,001
Property, plant and equipment	E10	4,073	3,462
Goodwill	E11.1	2,335	2,182
Other intangible assets	E11.2	1,165	1,201
Programming assets	E6	395	325
Other assets	E12	480	406
Deferred tax assets	E38.3	148	133
TOTAL ASSETS		42,617	41,757
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	E13	3,870	2,391
Due to non-banks	E14	16,282	16,754
Due to banks and other financial institutions	E15	5,484	4,768
Debt securities issued	E16	945	1,165
Subordinated liabilities	E17	26	26
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	E7	967	1,007
Current tax liabilities		83	41
Trade and other payables	E18	2,154	2,145
Contract liabilities	E5	414	425
Provisions	E19	160	145
Conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share	B3.6	31	-
Deferred tax liabilities	E38.3	449	390
TOTAL LIABILITIES		30,865	29,257
EQUITY			
Issued capital	E20	1	1
Share premium	E20	677	677
Own shares (treasury shares)	E20	(1,805)	-
Other reserves	E21	167	(299)
Retained earnings	E21.1	12,561	12,006
Total equity attributable to owners of the Parent		11,601	12,385
Non-controlling interests	E22	151	115
Total equity		11,752	12,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		42,617	41,757

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.6.

The notes on pages 42 to 200 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December

In millions of EUR

	Note	2025	2024 (restated)*
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Interest income		1,137	1,181
Interest expense		(702)	(924)
Net interest income	E25	435	257
Fee and commission income		115	106
Fee and commission expense		(94)	(90)
Net fee and commission income	E26	21	16
Telecommunications revenues		1,941	1,817
Telecommunications costs		(450)	(450)
Net telecommunications income	E27	1,491	1,367
Media revenues		987	940
Media costs		(571)	(513)
Net media income	E28	416	427
Rental and hospitality revenues	E29	215	144
Property and hotel operating expenses	E29	(102)	(58)
Net revaluation losses on investment property	E9	(18)	(79)
Net real estate income		95	7
Mechanical engineering revenues		1,211	1,118
Mechanical engineering costs		(760)	(783)
Net mechanical engineering income	E30	451	335
Leisure and entertainment revenues		392	424
Leisure and entertainment costs		(243)	(284)
Net leisure and entertainment income	E31	149	140
Toll and traffic solutions revenues		212	-
Toll and traffic solutions costs		(68)	-
Net toll and traffic solutions income	E32	144	-
Other net gains on financial instruments	E33	199	87
Other income	E34	247	122
Operating income		3,648	2,758
Personnel expenses	E36	(1,076)	(1,083)
Other operating expenses	E36	(856)	(792)
Depreciation and amortisation	E37	(676)	(599)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	E35	(72)	(108)
Net impairment losses on assets held for sale	B3.3	-	(1,089)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	E8	118	283
Gains/(losses) on disposals of equity-accounted investees and subsidiaries (excl. discontinued operations)	B2	2	(286)
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		1,088	(916)
Income tax expense on continuing operations	E38.1	(243)	(215)
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations		845	(1,131)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Gains/(losses) on disposals of discontinued subsidiaries	B2	(328)	3,793
Profit before tax from operations of discontinued subsidiaries	B2	217	638
Income tax expense on operations of discontinued subsidiaries	B2	(42)	(109)
Net profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		(153)	4,322
TOTAL OPERATIONS			
TOTAL PROFIT BEFORE TAX		977	3,515
Total income tax expense		(285)	(324)
TOTAL NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		692	3,191

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (continued)

For the year ended 31 December

In millions of EUR

	Note	2025	2024 (restated)*
Other comprehensive income			
Valuation gains/(losses) on FVOCI equity instruments		154	(77)
Valuation losses on FVOCI debt securities**		(21)	(27)
FVOCI revaluation losses reclassified to profit or loss**		3	5
Foreign operations - currency translation differences**		128	(172)
Share of OCI of equity-accounted investees**		23	80
Disposal of subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees**		210	333
Cash-flow hedge - effective portion of changes in fair value**		19	(11)
Cash-flow hedge - net change in fair value reclassified to profit or loss**		(14)	(3)
Income tax related to components of OCI**		1	13
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		503	141
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		1,195	3,332
Total net profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		684	3,179
Non-controlling interests	E22	8	12
		692	3,191
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		1,181	3,293
Non-controlling interests		14	39
		1,195	3,332

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.7.

**Items that are or will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

The notes on pages 42 to 200 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

In millions of EUR

	Issued capital	Share premium	Own shares*	Revaluation reserve	Translation reserve	Other reserves Hedging reserve	Other reserves	Reserve for puttable instruments	Retained earnings	Attributable to owners of the Parent	Attributable to NCI	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	1	677	-	(290)	2	(4)	(7)	-	12,006	12,385	115	12,500
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	684	684	8	692
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-	122	5	127
FVOCI revaluation gains taken to equity	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	135	(1)	134
FVOCI revaluation losses reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
FVOCI revaluation gains reclassified directly to retained earnings	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cash-flow hedge – effective portion of changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	2	19
Cash-flow hedge – net change in fair value reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(14)	-	(14)
Share of OCI of equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	-	22	(2)	-	-	3	23	-	23
Disposal of subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees (refer to B2 section)	-	-	-	(1)	211	-	-	-	-	210	-	210
Tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	-	-	-	4	-	(3)	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	-	-	-	140	355	(2)	-	-	4	497	6	503
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	-	-	-	140	355	(2)	-	-	688	1,181	14	1,195

*treasury shares

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

In millions of EUR

	Issued capital	Share premium	Own shares*	Other reserves				Reserve for puttable instruments	Retained earnings	Attributable to owners of the Parent	Attributable to NCI	Total
				Revaluation reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Other reserves					
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	-	-	-	140	355	(2)	-	-	688	1,181	14	1,195
<i>Transactions with owners of the Parent</i>												
Acquisition of own shares (refer to B3.5)	-	-	(1,805)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,805)	-	(1,805)
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157)	(157)	-	(157)
Dividends to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Disposal of shares in subsidiaries to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	11	25
Opening balance of newly placed companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share – origination (refer to E21.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19)	-	(19)	-	(19)
Conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share – change in net present value (refer to E21.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)	-	(10)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	12	8	20
Total transactions with owners of the Parent	-	-	(1,805)	-	-	-	2	(29)	(133)	(1,965)	22	(1,943)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1	677	(1,805)	(150)	357	(6)	(5)	(29)	12,561	11,601	151	11,752

*treasury shares

The notes on pages 42 to 200 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

In millions of EUR

	Issued capital	Share premium	Other reserves				Reserve for puttable instruments	Retained earnings	Attributable to owners of the Parent	Attributable to NCI	Total (restated)*
			Revaluation reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Other reserves					
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1	677	(283)	(98)	(78)	(5)	(1,019)	9,574	8,769	493	9,262
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,179	3,179	12	3,191
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	(164)	-	-	-	-	(164)	(8)	(172)
FVOCI revaluation losses taken to equity	-	-	(104)	-	-	-	-	-	(104)	-	(104)
FVOCI revaluation losses reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
FVOCI revaluation losses reclassified directly to retained earnings	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	(34)	-	-	-
Cash-flow hedge – effective portion of changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(8)	(3)	(11)
Cash-flow hedge – net change in fair value reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Share of OCI of equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	6	80	(6)	-	-	80	-	80
Disposal of subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees (refer to B2 section)	-	-	50	245	-	-	-	-	295	38	333
Tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	-	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	13
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	-	-	(7)	87	74	(6)	-	(34)	114	27	141
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	-	-	(7)	87	74	(6)	-	3,145	3,293	39	3,332

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.6 and A.7.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

In millions of EUR

	Issued capital	Share premium	Other reserves				Reserve for puttable instruments	Retained earnings	Attributable to owners of the Parent	Attributable to NCI	Total (restated)*
			Revaluation reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Other reserves					
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period	-	-	(7)	87	74	(6)	-	3,145	3,293	39	3,332
<i>Transactions with owners of the Parent</i>											
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118)	(118)	-	(118)
Dividends to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(549)	(549)
Disposal of shares in subsidiaries to NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	110	63	173
Acquisition of shares in subsidiaries from NCI (refer to B2 section)	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	(733)	(720)	(272)	(992)
Conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share – derecognition (refer to E21.4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	1,019	-	1,019
Other contributions by NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	681	681
Other distributions by NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(340)	(340)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	28	32	-	32
Total transactions with owners of the Parent	-	-	-	13	-	4	1,019	(713)	323	(417)	(94)
Balance as at 31 December 2024 (restated)*	1	677	(290)	2	(4)	(7)	-	12,006	12,385	115	12,500

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.6 and A.7.

The notes on pages 42 to 200 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December, prepared using the indirect method

In millions of EUR

	Notes	2025	2024 (restated) ⁽¹⁾
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period, net of tax (incl. discontinued operations) ⁽¹⁾		692	3,191
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		688	941
Impairment of financial and non-financial assets		323	1,576
Other net gains on financial instruments		(212)	(194)
(Gains)/losses on disposals of equity-accounted investees and subsidiaries (excl. discontinued operations)	B2	(2)	286
(Gains)/losses on disposals of discontinued subsidiaries	B2	328	(3,793)
Gain on bargain purchase	B2.4	(60)	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax		(118)	(283)
Interest income		(1,903)	(2,113)
Interest expense		898	1,311
Net foreign exchange losses		2	22
Income tax expense		285	322
Other expenses not involving movements of cash		61	(4)
Gains on disposal of PPE, intangible assets, and investment property		-	(17)
Interest received		1,511	2,036
Change in loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions		77	23
Change in loans due from customers		(1,318)	(1,035)
Change in financial assets at FVTPL held for trading		(1,724)	1,478
Change in trade and other receivables		(74)	(84)
Change in other assets		(172)	(109)
Change in liabilities due to non-banks		(63)	2,317
Change in financial liabilities at FVTPL held for trading		1,535	(1,648)
Change in trade and other payables		(187)	611
Change in assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		332	(105)
Income tax paid		(292)	(343)
Net cash from operating activities		607	4,386
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received		87	73
Purchase of tangible and intangible assets		(652)	(961)
Purchase of financial assets at FVTPL not held for trading		(227)	(56)
Purchase of financial assets at AC		(249)	(442)
Purchase of financial assets at FVOCI		(3,546)	(2,963)
Purchase of investment property		(26)	(23)
Acquisition of subsidiaries and equity-acc. investees, net of cash acquired (incl. capital increase) ⁽²⁾	B2	(205)	(819)
Proceeds from disposals of tangible and intangible assets		48	72
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVTPL not held for trading		365	51
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at AC		320	110
Proceeds from sale of financial assets at FVOCI		3,227	2,129
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries and equity-acc. investees, net of cash disposed (incl. capital decrease) ⁽²⁾	B2	372	2,089
Net cash used in investing activities		(486)	(740)

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

For the year ended 31 December

In millions of EUR

	Notes	2025	2024 (restated) ⁽¹⁾
Cash flows from financing activities			
Acquisition of own shares (treasury shares)	E20	(1,805)	-
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities		1,785	1,068
Proceeds from liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions ⁽³⁾		13,964	12,362
Repayment of debt securities		(1,439)	(891)
Repayment of liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions ⁽³⁾		(13,510)	(14,047)
Interest paid		(834)	(987)
Cash payments for principal portion of lease liability		(107)	(156)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(157)	(118)
Dividends paid to NCI	E22	(8)	(549)
Proceeds from sale of shares in subsidiaries to NCI		25	173
Payments for purchase of shares in subsidiaries from NCI	B3	-	(1,018)
Other contributions by NCI		-	681
Other distributions to NCI		-	(340)
Net cash used in financing activities	E24	(2,086)	(3,822)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,965)	(176)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		8,199	8,535
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		196	(160)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December		6,430	8,199

(1) more details on the restatement refer to A.8

(2) For more details on the discontinued operations refer to B section.

(3) Cash-flows from capital increase/decrease presented relate only to transactions with equity-accounted investees.

The notes on pages 42 to 200 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow lines directly attributable to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprise both continuing and discontinued operations. For a separate presentation of cash flows from discontinued operations refer to B.2.1.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. General

Description of the Group

PPF Group a.s. (the “Parent Company” or the “Parent”) has been domiciled in the Czech Republic since 1 April 2026. It invests in multiple market segments such as telecommunications, media, financial services, real estate, e-commerce, mechanical engineering, biotechnology, and others. The Group’s activities are primarily performed in Europe, the USA, and gradually discontinued in key Asian regions such as Vietnam, India, Kazakhstan, and China (for more details on discontinued operations refer to B.2.1).

The original parent company, PPF Group N.V., was incorporated on 29 December 1994 in the Netherlands. PPF Group N.V. was a public limited liability company (naamloze vennootschap) under Dutch law (which was still applicable for the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2025), with its registered office at Zuidplein 168, 1077 XV Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and registered with the Dutch Trade Register under number 33264887. In accordance with the cross-border conversion proposal of the management board of PPF Group N.V. dated 9 December 2025 (the “Conversion”), PPF Group N.V. was converted from a public limited liability company governed by Dutch law into a joint stock company (akciová společnost) governed by Czech law. The Conversion became effective on 1 April 2026, i.e. after the end of the reporting period covered by these consolidated financial statements but before the date of their issuance. The Conversion was carried out without the liquidation of PPF Group N.V., which continues its existence and legal personality as a Czech law-governed joint stock company under the name PPF Group a.s. The registered office of PPF Group a.s. is at Evropská 2690/17, Dejvice, 160 00 Praha 6, the Czech Republic, and its identification number is 249 08 487. PPF Group a.s. is registered in the Czech Commercial Register.

The consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprise the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (together the “PPF Group” or the “Group”) and the Group’s interests in associates and joint ventures. Refer to B section of these consolidated financial statements for a list of significant Group entities and changes to the Group in 2025 and 2024.

Financial reporting period

These financial statements cover the year 2025 that ended at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2025. The year 2024 ending 31 December 2024 presented in these financial statements represents a comparative period.

Application of Section 402, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code

The financial information of the Company is included in the consolidated financial statements. For this reason, in accordance with Section 402, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the separate profit and loss account of the Company exclusively states the share of the result of participating interests after tax and the other income and expenses after tax.

For an appropriate interpretation of these statutory financial statements, the consolidated financial statements of the Company should be read in conjunction with the company financial statements, as included under pages 201 to 217.

A.1. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors and the supervisory board on 24 April 2026.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS-AS EU) including the International Accounting Standards (IAS), promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

A.2. Basis of measurement

The Group decided to present a consolidated statement of its financial position showing assets and liabilities in their broad order of liquidity because this presentation provides reliable and more relevant information than a presentation of current and non-current classifications.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption, applying a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments, financial instruments at FVTPL (incl. those designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL), financial instruments at FVOCI and investment property. Financial assets and liabilities as well as non-financial assets and liabilities measured at historical cost are stated at AC using the effective interest method or historical cost, as appropriate, net of any relevant impairment.

Disposal groups and assets held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group (refer to A.4). In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs. The Group has the option to apply a ‘concentration test’ that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested semi-annually for impairment. Any gains on a bargain purchase is immediately recognised in profit or loss (refer to F.1.12.1). Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, unless they relate to an issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay a contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re-measured, and its settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent considerations are re-measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent considerations are recognised in profit or loss.

A.3. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management made judgements, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The following key estimates are based on the information available at the consolidated financial statements date and specifically relate to the determination of:

- assessment of control over subsidiaries (refer to B section);
- the fair value of tangible and intangible assets identified during the purchase price allocation exercise and initial value of goodwill or gain on bargain purchase for each business combination (refer to B.2);
- useful life of tangible and intangible fixed assets (refer to F.1.11, F.1.12);
- in-progress research and development recognised as intangible asset (refer to E.11.2);
- the fair value of investment property (refer to E.9);
- the fair value of financial instruments (refer to C.6);
- the fair value less costs to sell of the held for sale assets and group of assets and liabilities (refer to E.7);
- expected credit losses on investment debt securities, loans provided, trade and other receivables, contract assets and other financial assets (refer to E.2 – E.5);
- consumption and impairment of programming assets (refer to F.1.13);
- provisions recognised under liabilities (refer to E.19);
- the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits (refer to E.38.3);
- revenue recognition timing in terms of the transfer of control over the goods and services to the customer – at a point in time or over time (refer to E.27 – E.32);
- commissions as costs to obtain contracts with customers and stand-alone selling prices (refer to E.12, E.26 – E.33);
- contingent assets and liabilities (E.40);
- lease-term for the lessee accounting whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension options (refer to E.23).

A.4. Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity if it is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The Group reassesses whether it has control if one or more of the elements of control changes. This includes circumstances in which protective rights held, either by the Group or by the non-controlling interest (e.g., those resulting from a lending relationship), become substantive and lead to the Group, or the non-controlling interest, having power over an investee or, if the substantive right on the contrary come to the benefit of the non-controlling interest, the Group might lose its power over an investee and cease controlling it. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Group.

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and joint ventures. Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence but not control over financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control based on a contractual agreement, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognised gains and losses of associates and jointly controlled entities on an equity accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds the carrying amount of the equity-accounted investee, the carrying amount is reduced to nil and further losses are recognised as expected credit losses to loans provided to the investee. If no loans were provided to the equity-accounted investee, a liability is recognised, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the equity-accounted investee. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

Reorganisations and mergers involving the Group companies under common control are accounted for using consolidated net book values (the "predecessor accounting method"). Consequently, no adjustment is made to carrying amounts in the consolidated accounts and no goodwill or gain on bargain purchase arise on such transactions.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss are recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when the control is lost.

All intra-group balances, transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses, gains and losses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

A.5. Presentation of functional currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in euros (EUR), which is the Parent Company's functional currency and the Group's reporting currency, rounded to the nearest million.

A.6. Comparative figures in the consolidated statement of financial position

The comparative figures in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 have been restated due to the finalisation of purchase price allocation exercise (“PPA”) for the Group’s retained interest in e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. (further also as „e& PPF TG“), refer to B.2.8.3. and E.8.

The table below shows the comparative data as previously reported and after the restatement:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2024 (reported)	e& PPF TG	31 December 2024 (restated)
Equity-accounted investees	4,679	35	4,714
TOTAL ASSETS	41,722	35	41,757
TOTAL LIABILITIES	29,257	-	29,257
Other reserves	(294)	(5)	(299)
Retained earnings	11,966	40	12,006
Total equity	12,465	35	12,500
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	41,722	35	41,757

A.7. Comparative figures in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The comparative figures in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been restated for the following reasons:

- sale of the Kazakhstani business representing the discontinued operations within the financial services segment (refer to B.2.1 and section D);
- finalisation of PPA exercise for the Group’s retained interest in e& PPF TG (refer to B.2.8.3.and E.8);
- presentation of a part of gain on sale of subsidiaries within continuing operations (refer to the below paragraph).

In 2024, the gains of EUR 3,793 on the sale of investments in subsidiaries were reported in a separate line item ‘Gains/(losses) on disposals /liquidations of equity-accounted investees and subsidiaries’ as part of the sub-total’s ‘Profit before tax’ and ‘Net profit from continuing operations’. This line-item should have been presented under discontinued operations as part of the sub-total ‘Net profit from discontinued operations’. Accordingly, the 2024 comparative figures have been restated to reflect this presentation.

Referring to the above change, for the current reporting period and after, the Group has elected to present comprehensive income under a ‘one-statement approach’ to retain the clarity and understandability of the financial statements. This change has no impact on the net profit for the period, other comprehensive income or equity.

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

The table below shows the comparative data as previously reported and after the above-described restatements:

In millions of EUR, for the for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 (reported)	Sale of Kazakhstani business (fin. services)	e& PPF TG	Gain on sale reclassification	2024 (restated)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Net interest income	542	(285)	-	-	257
Net fee and commission income	16	-	-	-	16
Net telecommunications income	1,367	-	-	-	1,367
Net media income	427	-	-	-	427
Net real estate income	7	-	-	-	7
Net mechanical engineering income	335	-	-	-	335
Net leisure and entertainment income	140	-	-	-	140
Other net gains on financial instruments	87	-	-	-	87
Other income	122	-	-	-	122
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	3,043	(285)	-	-	2,758
Net impairment losses on assets held for sale	(1,089)	-	-	-	(1,089)
Personnel expenses	(1,145)	62	-	-	(1,083)
Other operating expenses	(829)	37	-	-	(792)
Depreciation and amortisation	(610)	11	-	-	(599)
Gains/(losses) on disposals of equity-acc. investees and subsidiaries (excl. disc. operations)	3,507	-	-	(3,793)	(286)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(179)	71	-	-	(108)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	292	-	(9)	-	283
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	2,990	(104)	(9)	(3,793)	(916)
Income tax expense on continuing operations	(235)	20	-	-	(215)
Net profit/(loss) from continuing operations	2,755	(84)	(9)	(3,793)	(1,131)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Gain on disposals of discontinued subsidiaries	-	-	-	3,793	3,793
Profit before tax from operations of discont. subsidiaries	534	104	-	-	638
Income tax expense on operations of discontinued subsidiaries	(89)	(20)	-	-	(109)
Net profit from discontinued operations	445	84	-	3,793	4,322
TOTAL OPERATIONS					
TOTAL PROFIT BEFORE TAX	3,524	-	(9)	-	3,515
Total income tax expense	(324)	-	-	-	(324)
TOTAL NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	3,200	-	(9)	-	3,191

A.8. Comparative figures in the consolidated statement of cash flows

The comparative figures in the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been restated for the following reasons:

- finalisation of PPA exercise for the Group's retained interest in e& PPF TG (refer to B.2.8.3. and E.8);
- presentation of a part of gain on sale of subsidiaries within the continuing operations (refer to A.7).

The table below shows the comparative data as previously reported and after the above-described restatements:

In millions of EUR, for the for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 (reported)	e& PPF TG	Gain on sale reclassification	2024 (restated)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the period, net of tax (incl. discontinued operations)	3,200	(9)	-	3,191
Adjustments for:				(924)
(Gains)/losses on disposals of equity-accounted investees and subsidiaries (excl. discontinued operations)	(3,507)	-	3,793	286
Gains on disposals of discontinued subsidiaries	-	-	(3,793)	(3,793)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	(292)	9	-	(283)
Net cash from operating activities	4,386	-	-	4,386
Net cash used in investing activities	(740)	-	-	(740)
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,822)	-	-	(3,822)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(176)	-	-	(176)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	8,535	-	-	8,535
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(160)	-	-	(160)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	8,199	-	-	8,199

B. Consolidated group and main changes for the period

B.1. Group entities

The following list shows only significant holding and operating entities that are subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures of the Parent Company as of 31 December 2025 and 2024.

Company	Domicile	Effective proportion of ownership interest	
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
PPF Group N.V. ⁽¹⁾	Netherlands ⁽¹⁾	Parent Company	Parent Company
<i>Telecommunications subgroup – subsidiaries</i>			
PPF TMT Holdco 2 B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
CETIN Group N.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
CETIN a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
O2 Czech Republic a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
O2 IT Services s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Comco N.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF TMT Holdco 4 B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF TMT Topholdco B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
<i>Telecommunications subgroup – associates</i>			
e& PPF Telecom Group B.V.	Netherlands	50.00%	50.00%
CETIN Bulgaria EAD	Bulgaria	20.00%	20.00%
CETIN d.o.o. Beograd-Novi Beograd	Serbia	20.00%	20.00%
CETIN International N.V.	Netherlands	20.00%	20.00%
CETIN Networks, s.r.o.	Slovakia	20.00%	20.00%
CETIN Hungary Zrt.	Hungary	20.00%	20.00%
O2 Slovakia, s.r.o.	Slovakia	50.00%	50.00%
PPF TMT Bidco 1 N.V.	Netherlands	50.00%	50.00%
SERBIA BROADBAND – SRPSKE KABLOVKE MREŽE D.O.O. BEOGRAD ⁽²⁾	Serbia	50.00%	-
Yettel Bulgaria EAD	Bulgaria	50.00%	50.00%
Yettel d.o.o. Beograd	Serbia	50.00%	50.00%
Yettel Magyarország Zrt.	Hungary	50.00%	50.00%
Yettel Real Estate Hungary Zrt.	Hungary	50.00%	50.00%
TMT Hungary B.V. ⁽³⁾	Netherlands	-	50.00%
TMT Hungary Infra B.V. ⁽³⁾	Netherlands	-	20.00%
<i>Media subgroup – subsidiaries</i>			
CME Media Enterprises B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
BTV Media Group EAD	Bulgaria	94.00%	94.00%
CME Services s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
MARKIZA-SLOVAKIA, spol. s r.o.	Slovakia	100.00%	100.00%
PRO PLUS d.o.o.	Slovenia	100.00%	100.00%
Pro TV S.R.L.	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
RTL Hrvatska d.o.o.	Croatia	100.00%	100.00%
TV Nova s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
<i>PPF Financial Holdings subgroup - subsidiaries</i>			
PPF Financial Holdings a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
AB 4 B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Air Bank a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
EmbedIT s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Favour Ocean Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Asia Ltd.	Hong Kong	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit N.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit International a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Company	Domicile	Effective proportion of ownership interest	
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Home Credit Slovakia, a.s.	Slovakia	100.00%	100.00%
Home Credit Vietnam Finance Company Ltd.	Vietnam	100.00%	100.00%
PPF banka, a.s.	Czech Republic	92.96%	92.96%
PPF Co3 B.V.	Netherlands	92.96%	92.96%
Yettel Bank a.d. Beograd ⁽⁴⁾	Serbia	87.66%	100.00%
HomeITTech LLP ⁽⁵⁾	Kazakhstan	-	100.00%
Home Credit Bank JSC ⁽⁵⁾	Kazakhstan	-	100.00%
Home Credit India Finance Private Ltd. ⁽⁶⁾	India	-	100.00%
<i>PPF Financial Holdings subgroup – associates</i>			
CB Growth Holdings Limited	United Kingdom	35.86%	35.86%
ClearBank Ltd.	United Kingdom	35.86%	35.86%
ClearBank Europe B.V.	Netherlands	35.86%	35.86%
<i>Real estate subgroup – subsidiaries</i>			
PPF Real Estate Holding B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
ARC DEVELOPMENT S.R.L.	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
Art Office Gallery a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Atrium Hotel Praha, a.s. ⁽⁷⁾	Czech Republic	95.00%	-
Boryspil Project Management Ltd.	Ukraine	100.00%	100.00%
Capellalaan (Hoofddorp) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Diplomat Prague RE s.r.o. ⁽⁸⁾	Czech Republic	95.00%	-
EusebiusBS (Arnhem) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
FSHP s.r.o. ⁽⁹⁾	Czech Republic	66.50%	-
Gen Office Gallery a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
German Properties B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Hofplein Offices (Rotterdam) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Johan H (Amsterdam) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Kateřinská Office Building s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Millennium Hotel Rotterdam B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Millennium Tower (Rotterdam) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Monheim Property B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Monchyplein (Den Haag) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Murcja sp. Z o.o.	Poland	100.00%	100.00%
One Westferry Circus B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Plaza Development SRL	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
Pompenburg (Rotterdam) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF CYPRUS RE MANAGEMENT Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Gate, a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Hospitality s.r.o. ⁽¹⁰⁾	Czech Republic	95.00%	100.00%
PPF Hospitality 2 s.r.o. ⁽¹⁰⁾	Czech Republic	95.00%	100.00%
PPF reality a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Real Estate s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Real Estate I, Inc.	USA	100.00%	100.00%
RC PROPERTIES SRL	Romania	100.00%	100.00%
Sun Belt Multi I, LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
Sun Belt Multi II, LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
Sun Belt Multi III, LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
Sun Belt Office II Interholdco, LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
Sun Belt Office II, LLC	USA	100.00%	100.00%
TAMPA BASIN HOLDINGS, LLC ⁽¹¹⁾	USA	100.00%	-
Tanaina Holdings Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
<i>Real estate subgroup – associates/joint ventures</i>			
Aventon Alaira II JV, LLC ⁽¹²⁾	USA	90.00%	90.00%
Gilbey Holdings Ltd.	Cyprus	60.00%	60.00%
Komodor LLC	Ukraine	59.40%	59.40%
KS YBOR GATEWAY EAST 123, LLC (Gasworx) ^(12, 13)	USA	84.91%	-
KS YBOR JV, LLC (Gasworx) ⁽¹³⁾	USA	33.34%	-
Na Košince 2, a.s. ⁽¹⁴⁾	Czech Republic	62.50%	50.00%
Seal House JV a.s.	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
MiddleCap Seal House Ltd.	United Kingdom	50.00%	50.00%
Sun Belt Office I Holdings, LLC ⁽¹⁵⁾	USA	75.00%	75.00%
Sun Belt Office I, LLC (Mansell Overlook) ⁽¹⁵⁾	USA	75.00%	75.00%

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Company	Domicile	Effective proportion of ownership interest	
		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Westminster JV a.s.	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
Carolia Westminster Hotel Ltd.	United Kingdom	45.00%	45.00%
<i>Engineering subgroup – subsidiaries</i>			
Škoda a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
Bammer trade a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
ŠKODA ELECTRIC a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
Škoda Investment a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
ŠKODA PARS a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
Škoda Transportation a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
Škoda Transtech Oy	Finland	80.00%	80.00%
ŠKODA VAGONKA a.s.	Czech Republic	80.00%	80.00%
<i>Engineering subgroup – joint ventures</i>			
Temsa Skoda Ulaşım Araçları San.ve Tic. A.Ş.	Turkey	40.00%	40.00%
<i>Leisure and entertainment subgroup - subsidiaries</i>			
Bestsport, a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
BLUE SEA HOLDING Sàrl	Belgium	58.91%	58.91%
Dream Yacht Group SA	Belgium	51.17%	51.17%
Hotel Stages Operations s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Letňany eGate s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Letňany Park Gate s.r.o.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Navigare Yachting Global Holding AB	Sweden	58.91%	58.91%
Prague Entertainment Group B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
Privilège Marine SAS	France	100.00%	100.00%
Robertson and Caine Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	100.00%
Robertson and Caine Properties Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	100.00%
Vox Ventures B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
<i>Other significant subsidiaries</i>			
BONAK a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
Cytune Pharma SAS	France	98.00%	98.00%
CzechToll s.r.o. ⁽¹⁶⁾	Czech Republic	95.00%	50.00%
ITIS Holding a.s. ⁽¹⁶⁾	Czech Republic	95.00%	50.00%
PPF a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Biotech B.V.	Netherlands	98.00%	98.00%
PPF CYPRUS MANAGEMENT Ltd.	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Finco B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF IM LTD	Cyprus	100.00%	100.00%
PPF Management Services B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
PPF NIPOS B.V.	Netherlands	100.00%	100.00%
SCT Cell Manufacturing s.r.o.	Czech Republic	98.00%	98.00%
SkyToll, a.s. ⁽¹⁶⁾	Slovakia	95.00%	50.00%
SOTIO Biotech AG	Switzerland	98.00%	98.00%
SOTIO Biotech a.s.	Czech Republic	98.00%	98.00%
Tanemo a.s.	Czech Republic	100.00%	100.00%
VITRONIC Machine Vision GmbH ⁽¹⁶⁾	Germany	95.00%	50.00%
Naneva B.V. ⁽³⁾	Netherlands	-	100.00%
<i>Other significant associates/joint ventures</i>			
CE Electronics Holding a.s.	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
FAST ČR, a.s.	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
Heureka Group a.s.	Czech Republic	50.00%	50.00%
InPost S.A.	Luxembourg	28.78%	28.88%
MONETA Money Bank, a.s.	Czech Republic	29.94%	29.94%
Viaplay Group AB	Sweden	29.29%	29.29%
LEAG Holding a.s. ⁽¹⁷⁾	Czech Republic	-	30.00%
Lausitz Energie Verwaltungs GmbH ⁽¹⁷⁾	Germany	-	30.00%

(1) After the cross-border conversion from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic effective 1 April 2026, the Parent Company changed its name and legal form to PPF Group a.s.

(2) acquired on 12 February 2025 by e& PPF Telecom Group B.V., the Group's associate

(3) merged

(4) On 1 July 2025, the Group transferred risks and rewards from a 12.34% share by entering a total return swap (refer to B.3.2.2).

(5) On 29 December 2025, the sale transaction of the 100% share in the company was completed (refer to B.2.1.3).

(6) On 31 January 2025, the sale transaction of the 100% share in the company was closed (refer to B.2.1.1).

- (7) acquired on 14 February 2025 (refer to B.2.2)
(8) acquired on 21 October 2025 (refer to B.2.5)
(9) acquired on 21 May 2025 (refer to B.2.3)
(10) For details on decrease in ownership share in PPF Hospitality s.r.o. and PPF Hospitality 2 s.r.o., refer to B.2.2 and B.2.3, respectively.
(11) established on 21 April 2025
(12) Due to the existing contractual arrangements, the project is classified as a joint venture.
(13) On 31 January 2025 and on 13 June 2025, the Group acquired significant influence over KS YBOR GATEWAY EAST 123 LLC and on KS YBOR JV, LLC, respectively. Both entities fall under the US GasWorx project (refer B.3.1 and B.3.4).
(14) On 31 January 2025, the Group acquired an additional 12.5% share in NA KOŠINCE 2, a. s. The project keeps being jointly controlled.
(15) Due to the existing contractual arrangements, the project has been classified as an associate since autumn 2024 (refer to B.2.9).
(16) On 24 June 2025, the Group acquired control and ITIS Holding a.s. changed its status from a joint venture to a subsidiary (refer to B.2.4).
(17) On 21 March 2025, the Group sold its 30% share in LEAG Holding a.s. (refer B.3.3).

The principal place of business corresponds to the domicile of the respective entity with the following exceptions:

Place of business	Entity
Germany	Monheim Property B.V.
United Kingdom	Tanaina Holdings Ltd., One Westferry Circus B.V.

B.2. Changes in the Group structure in 2025/2024

Overview of the disposals, and resulting gains/(losses), of subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees having an impact on profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2025:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

Sales of immaterial entities	2
Total gains on disposals of equity-accounted investees and subsidiaries (excl. discontinued operations)	2
Sale of Home Credit business in India (B.2.1.1)	(188)
Sale of Home Credit Bank in Kazakhstan (B.2.1.3)	(140)
Total losses on disposals of discontinued subsidiaries	(328)
Total net losses on disposals of subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees	(326)

The following table shows an impact for the year ended 31 December 2024:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

Sale of real estate project in Russia (B.2.6)	(112)
Sale of life insurance business in Russia (B.2.10)	(190)
Sales of immaterial entities	16
Total gains/(losses) on disposals of equity-accounted investees and subsidiaries (excl. discontinued operations)	(286)
Sale of a controlling stake in the non-Czech telecommunications businesses (B.2.8)	3,495
Loss of control over Home Credit business in China (B.2.1.2)	298
Total gains on disposals of discontinued subsidiaries	3,793
Total net gains on disposals of subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees	3,507

B.2.1. Discontinued operations in Southeast Asia (“SEA“), Kazakhstan, and China within the financial services segment

The Group’s operations in the SEA region, with regards to their expected or already finished sales (as described in B.2.1.1), fulfilled the conditions of IFRS 5 for discontinued operations as at 31 December 2025, and the whole SEA region is presented as discontinued operations in these consolidated financial statements. The operations in the SEA region form one

of the geographical regions within the consumer lending subsegment under the financial services segment (refer to D section).

Furthermore, due to the loss of control over Home Credit Consumer Finance Company Ltd. at the end of 2024, the operations in the China region were discontinued. In accordance with IFRS 5, the comparative information in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been restated, and the figures for the entire China region are presented as discontinued operations (see section B.2.1.2 for more details).

B.2.1.1. Sale of Home Credit business in Vietnam (terminated in March 2026) and India (closed in January 2025)

On 28 February 2024, the Group entered into a conditional framework agreement to sell its 100% share in Home Credit Vietnam Finance Company Limited (“HC Vietnam”), the Group’s last remaining operations in the SEA region, to The Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited. The consideration amounted to approximately EUR 800 million. The transaction was subject to regulatory approvals. On 26 March 2026, the contractual parties announced the termination of their transaction (refer also to G.5).

In May 2024, the Group concluded an agreement to sell 100% of its Home Credit India Finance Private Limited (“HC India”) business to a group of investors led by an Indian conglomerate, TVS Holdings Limited. The cash sale price for the transaction amounted to EUR 76 million. The sale transaction, subject to the regulatory approval in India, was closed in January 2025.

Based on the above, HC Vietnam meets the criteria for classification as a disposal group held for sale (see section E.7). The results of operations of both entities are presented as discontinued operations as at 31 December 2025. In the case of the Indian entity, operations were discontinued on the date of disposal, 31 January 2025.

The following table summarises the result from the sale of Home Credit India Finance Private Ltd.:

In millions of EUR

Consideration received [a]	76
Net assets value sold [b]	218
out of which: [c]	
Accumulated translation losses until loss of control relating to these foreign operations (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)	(46)
Total loss on sale of discontinued subsidiaries [a minus b plus c]	(188)

The following table summarises the assets and liabilities of HC India:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 January 2025

Loans and receivables due from customers	565
Deferred tax assets	75
Cash and cash equivalents	53
Other intangible assets	12
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	7
Property, plant and equipment	4
Current tax assets	3
Other assets	5
TOTAL ASSETS	724
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(413)
Other liabilities	(93)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(506)
NET ASSETS VALUE SOLD	218

The results of the SEA region (activities in India and Vietnam) are presented below:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025*	2024
Interest income	282	451
Interest expense	(57)	(74)
Net interest income	225	377
Fee and commission income	93	102
Fee and commission expense	(10)	(15)
Net fee and commission expense	83	87
Other net losses on financial instruments	(1)	-
Other income	2	2
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	309	466
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(90)	(145)
Personnel expenses	(70)	(96)
Depreciation and amortisation	-	(3)
Other operating expenses	(29)	(52)
Impairment loss on the disposal group of assets	-	(21)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	120	149
Income tax expense	(18)	(22)
NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	102	127

*activities in India only from 1 January 2025 to the disposal date of 31 January 2025

Net cash flow incurred by discontinued SEA region operation (activities in India and Vietnam):

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025*	2024
Cash flows used in operating activities	(46)	(249)
Cash flows from/(used in) investing activities	46	(3)
Cash flows from financing activities	-	217
Net cash flow used in discontinued operations in SEA region	-	(35)

*activities in India only from 1 January 2025 to the disposal date of 31 January 2025.

B.2.1.2. Loss of control in Home Credit businesses in China

On 31 December 2024, after receiving regulatory approvals in China, JD.com (which is one of the largest e-commerce platforms in China) became within the framework of capital restructuring the majority shareholder of Home Credit Consumer Finance Company Ltd.

The Group deconsolidated the entity as at the same date and recognised a gain on disposal of EUR 298 million. The gain is a result of the reduction of liabilities which was agreed on as part of the transaction with key lenders and the change of shareholding. Pursuant to the transaction, the Group retains a 2% shareholding in Home Credit Consumer Finance Company Ltd.

The following table summarises the result of the lost control over Home Credit Consumer Finance Company Ltd.:

In millions of EUR

Consideration received [a]	-
Net assets value ceased to be controlled [b]	(285)
<i>out of which: [c]</i>	
Accumulated translation losses until loss of control relating to these foreign operations (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)	13
Fair value of the retained interest (2%) [d]	-
Gain from loss of control over a discontinued subsidiary [a minus b plus c plus d]	298

The following table summarises the assets and liabilities of the disposed entity:

In millions of EUR, as at the moment the control was lost

Cash and cash equivalents	592
Other assets	6
Total assets	598
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(303)
Other liabilities	(580)
Total liabilities	(883)
Net assets value	(285)

The results of the China region for the year ended 31 December 2024 are presented below:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2024
Interest income	5
Interest expense	(25)
Net interest income	(20)
Fee and commission income	3
Fee and commission expense	(1)
Net fee and commission expense	2
Net gain on financial assets/liabilities	77
Other income	7
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	66
Net impairment losses on financial assets	60
Personnel expenses	(30)
Depreciation and amortisation	(7)
Other operating expenses	(30)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	59
Income tax expense	-
NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	59

Net cash flow incurred by the discontinued China region operations:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	731
Cash flow from investing activities	9
Cash flows used in financing activities	(175)
Net cash flow from discontinued operations in China region	565

B.2.1.3. Sale of Home Credit Bank in Kazakhstan

On 27 June 2025, the Group concluded an agreement to sell its controlling stake in Home Credit Bank JSC and HomeITTech LLP to the Kazakh bank ForteBank. The transaction was subject to approval by the regulatory authorities in Kazakhstan. The Group's stake in Home Credit Bank JSC was sold in three steps during the second half of 2025. Loss of control occurred on 24 November 2025, and the transaction was fully completed on 29 December 2025 through the disposal of the remaining non-controlling interest. In the case of HomeITTech LLP, the entire 100% stake was sold in a single transaction on 24 November 2025.

The following table summarizes the result of the sale of companies in Kazakhstan:

In millions of EUR as at 31 December 2025

Consideration received* [a]	436
Net assets value disposed [b]	(408)
<i>out of which: [c]</i>	
Accumulated translation losses until loss of control relating to these foreign operations (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)	(168)
Loss on sale of discontinued subsidiaries [a minus b plus c]	(140)

*a total for both companies sold

The following table summarises the assets and liabilities of the disposed entity:

In millions of EUR, as at disposal date 24 November 2025

Loans due from customers	1,558
Cash and cash equivalents	487
Property, plant and equipment	33
Other intangible assets	24
Trade and other receivables	6
Investment securities and derivatives	3
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	3
Other assets	36
Total assets	2,150
Due to non-banks	(1,043)
Debt securities issued	(544)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(75)
Trade and other payables	(69)
Deferred tax liabilities	(8)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(2)
Provisions	(1)
Total liabilities	(1,742)
Net assets value	408

The results of discontinued operations in Kazakhstan for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are presented below:

In millions of EUR

	2025	2024
Interest income	484	471
Interest expense	(193)	(186)
Net interest income	291	285
Fee and commission income	24	27
Fee and commission expense	(19)	(27)
Net fee and commission expense	5	-
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	296	285
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(87)	(71)
Personnel expenses	(60)	(62)
Depreciation and amortisation	(12)	(11)
Other operating expenses	(40)	(37)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	97	104
Income tax expense	(24)	(20)
NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	73	84

An overview of net cash flows from the discontinued operations in Kazakhstan is presented in the following table:

In millions of EUR

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities	134	303
Cash flows used in investing activities	(16)	(58)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(35)	(138)
Net cash flow from discontinued operations in Kazakhstan	83	107

B.2.2. Acquisition of Hilton Prague (the Czech Republic)

On 20 December 2024, the Group signed an agreement to acquire the 100% share in Atrium Hotel Praha, a.s. (formerly Quinn Hotels Praha, a.s.), a company that owns and operates Hilton Prague, a landmark hotel in the Czech capital with nearly 800 rooms and large conference venue premises. Hilton Prague was acquired from Quinn Group Luxembourg Hotels on 14 February 2025, after the customary regulatory approvals were obtained.

In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group prepared a purchase price allocation exercise (PPA) to identify the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the exchange rate valid as at the acquisition date. Consequently, the assets and liabilities were restated to their respective fair values. The difference between the allocated purchase price and the fair values of the identified assets and liabilities resulted in the recognition of goodwill.

Key assumption and valuation approach

As the acquired business is a hotel operator, key assets categories acquired were real estate assets: building and land, along with the newly identified trademark.

Since each assets category has distinct characteristics, different valuation methods were appropriately applied.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities assumed at the acquisition and considering the above facts:

In millions of EUR, as at 14 February 2025

Fair value of assets (excluding goodwill)	295
Property, plant and equipment	272
Cash and cash equivalents	17
Other assets	6
Fair value of liabilities	(296)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(229)
Deferred tax liability	(46)
Trade and other payables	(21)
Fair value of identifiable net assets	(1)

The share acquisition price settled in cash amounted to EUR 40 million. With the closing of the transaction, the Group refinanced the Hilton Prague's external bank loan of EUR 229 million, presented as a liability due to banks and other financial institutions in the above table, with a loan from another bank. Total consideration transferred for the acquisition of Hotel Prague thus effectively amounted to EUR 269 million comprising a base consideration of EUR 40 million and the debt refinancing of EUR 229 million.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

In millions of EUR

Direct ownership acquired	100.00%
Total consideration for the shares [a]	40
Fair value of identifiable net assets [b]	(1)
Goodwill [a minus b]	41

In the period from the acquisition date to 31 December 2025, Hilton Prague contributed revenue of EUR 62 million and profit of EUR 23 million to the Group's result. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2025, the consolidated revenues would have increased approximately by EUR 4 million, and the consolidated profit would have decreased approximately by EUR 2 million.

Following the acquisition of Hilton Prague, on 17 February 2025, the Group entered into an agreement with a related non-controlling partner to sell its 5% share in PPF Hospitality s.r.o. (direct parent of Hilton Prague) for a consideration of EUR 7 million, implying an insignificant effect recorded in retained earnings.

B.2.3. Acquisition of Four Seasons Hotel Prague (the Czech Republic)

On 31 March 2025, the Group agreed with Northwood Investors, a global real estate investment company, to acquire the 100% share in FSHP s.r.o. (the Four Seasons Hotel Prague), one of the most luxurious hotels in the Czech capital. The hotel was acquired by the Group's subsidiary PPF Hospitality 2, s.r.o. in which the Group holds a 95% ownership after it sold a 5% share to the related non-controlling partner on 21 March 2025. Upon obtaining a regulatory approval, the transaction was closed on 21 May 2025.

In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group prepared a purchase price allocation exercise (PPA) to identify the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the exchange rate valid as at the acquisition date. Consequently, the assets and liabilities were restated to their respective fair

values. The difference between the allocated purchase price and the fair values of the identified assets and liabilities resulted in the recognition of goodwill.

Key assumption and valuation approach

As the acquired business is a hotel operator, key assets categories acquired were real estate assets: buildings and technical improvements.

Since each assets category has distinct characteristics, different valuation methods were appropriately applied.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities assumed at the acquisition and considering the above facts:

In millions of EUR, as at 21 May 2025

Fair value of assets (excluding goodwill)	101
Property, plant and equipment (incl. right-of-use assets)	93
Cash and cash equivalents	6
Other assets	2
Fair value of liabilities	(111)
Trade and other payables (incl. lease liabilities)	(50)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(43)
Due to non-banks	(18)
Fair value of identifiable net assets	(10)

The share acquisition price settled in cash amounted to EUR 41 million. The transaction parties also agreed on an earn-out payment of up to EUR 2 million, subject to achieving certain financial targets for 2025. As at the acquisition date, fair value of this contingent consideration was determined to be EUR 1 million. Subsequently, the financial targets were achieved, and the earn-out was settled at EUR 2 million resulting in a revaluation loss of EUR 1 million recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

With the closing of the transaction, the Group refinanced Four Seasons Hotel Prague's debts, i.e., an existing bank loan of EUR 43 million and a shareholder loan of EUR 18 million, presented in the above table as a liability due to banks and other financial institutions and a liability due to non-banks, respectively. The bank loan has been refinanced with a loan from another bank.

Total consideration transferred for the acquisition of FSHP s.r.o. effectively amounted to EUR 103 million comprising a base consideration of EUR 42 million, and the above-described debt refinancing totalling EUR 61 million.

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

In millions of EUR

Direct ownership acquired	100.00%
Total consideration for the shares [a]	42
<i>Purchase price paid in cash</i>	41
<i>Contingent consideration (earn-out)</i>	1
Fair value of identifiable net assets [b]	(10)
Goodwill [a minus b]	52

In the period from the acquisition date of 21 May 2025 to 31 December 2025, Four Seasons Hotel Prague contributed revenue of EUR 22 million and profit of EUR 4 million to the Group's

results. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2025, the consolidated revenues would have increased by approximately EUR 10 million, and the profit would have decreased by approximately EUR 3 million.

Immediately after the closing of the transaction, the Group sold a 30% share in FSHP s.r.o. to a business partner, Noble Hospitality s.r.o., as agreed in April 2025. This sale was closed on 26 May 2025.

The following table summarises the financial aspects of this subsequent sale transaction:

In millions of EUR

Direct ownership sold	30.00%
Total consideration received in cash	16
Net asset value attributable to non-controlling interest sold	1
Effect recorded in retained earnings attributable to the owners of the Parent (gain)	15

The Group also granted a set of put options to Noble Hospitality s.r.o. for its 30% share in Four Seasons Hotel Prague, under certain conditions enabling the business partner to exercise one of the options and sell the share back to the Group. In conformity with the interpretation of IFRS-AS guidance (IAS 32), as Noble Hospitality s.r.o. has access to the returns from the 30% share, the Group, by applying the present-access method, recognised a conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share in these consolidated financial statements. The commitment is recognised as a financial liability at present value of the gross proceeds to be settled by the Group, in the case one of the put options were exercised, with the present value remeasurements recorded directly in equity attributable to the owners of the Parent.

The initial value amounted to EUR 20 million in May 2025. As at 31 December 2025, the present value of conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share totalling EUR 28 million was derived from the fair value of the 30% share in FSHP s.r.o.

B.2.4. Acquisition of additional share in ITIS Holding a.s.

In April 2025, together with the exercising of a call option entered in March 2025, the Group agreed to acquire an additional 45.92% share in ITIS Holding a.s. ("ITIS") group, a leading provider of intelligent transport infrastructure and toll system solutions that as at 31 December 2024 represented one of the Group's equity-accounted joint venture projects (refer to E.8). The transaction was closed on 24 June 2025, after customary regulatory approvals had been obtained, and the Group thus increased its ownership from 50.00% to 95.92%. With this increased ownership, the Group acquired control over ITIS and the former joint venture measured by applying the equity method has become a consolidated subsidiary. The equity method was therefore applied until 24 June 2025 (refer to E.8).

In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group prepared a purchase price allocation exercise ("PPA") to identify the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the exchange rate valid as at the acquisition date. Consequently, the assets and liabilities were restated to their respective fair values. The difference between the allocated purchase price and the fair values of the identified assets and liabilities resulted in recognition of a gain on bargain purchase.

Key assumption and valuation approach

As the acquired group is focused on toll and traffic solutions, key assets categories acquired were intangible assets, mainly related to customer relations and technology, trade receivables, inventories, and cash and cash equivalents.

Since each assets category has distinct characteristics, different valuation methods were appropriately applied, such as multi-period excess earnings method for identified customers relations. It was further concluded that the carrying amounts of majority of assets, including trade receivables, inventories, and cash and cash equivalents, and all assumed liabilities represented their respective fair values as at the acquisition date.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets and liabilities assumed at the acquisition and considering the above facts:

In millions of EUR, as at 24 June 2025

Fair value of assets (excluding goodwill)	653
Trade and other receivables	199
Inventories	171
Cash and cash equivalents	125
Other intangible assets	92
Property, plant and equipment	42
Other assets	20
Deferred tax assets	4
Fair value of liabilities	(384)
Trade and other payables	(254)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(52)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(45)
Deferred tax liabilities	(15)
Current tax liabilities	(11)
Provisions	(7)
Fair value of identifiable net assets	269

The acquisition resulted in a gain on bargain purchase (details are summarised in the following table and paragraph):

In millions of EUR

Effective ownership	95.92%
Total consideration [a]	95
<i>Fair value of equity call option exercised by the Group (45.92%)</i>	65
<i>Cash consideration paid</i>	30
Fair value of previously held equity interest in ITIS Holding (50.00%) [b]	103
Net asset value attributable to non-controlling interests (4.08%) [c]	11
Fair value of identifiable net assets (100.00%) [d]	269
Gain on bargain purchase [a plus b plus c minus d]	60

The gain on bargain purchase primarily reflects a divergence in expectations regarding the future prospects of ITIS. While the Group recognised strategic potential and long-term value in the business, the previous joint-venture partner's outlook was less optimistic, leading them to seek an exit at terms that did not fully reflect the underlying opportunities the Group perceives.

In the period from the control acquisition date of 24 June 2025 to 31 December 2025, ITIS's contribution to the Group's revenue was EUR 212 million and profit was EUR 28 million. If ITIS had been controlled by the Group since 1 January 2025, the Group's consolidated

revenues would have increased by approximately EUR 160 million and the profit by approximately EUR 3 million. By the end of 2025, the Group optimised its ownership to the current 95%.

B.2.5. Acquisition of Diplomat Prague hotel (the Czech Republic)

On 15 September 2025, the Group agreed with Rabbit Holdings Public Company Limited, a Thailand-based financial service and real estate company, to acquire a 100% share in Diplomat Prague RE s.r.o., a company owning the Diplomat Prague hotel's property (a building and a land plot) along with associated lease and sub-lease contracts under which the company acts as a lessor of the hotel to a third party tenant. The transaction was subject to regulatory approval, which was granted, and the transaction was closed on 21 October 2025. On 22 October 2025, the Group closed the transfer of a 5% share to a related non-controlling partner. Thus, the Group effectively acquired a 95% share in Diplomat Prague RE s.r.o.

The parties have also agreed on termination of the above lease and sub-lease agreements prior to the closing of the acquisition transaction. The effective lease termination date is 1 February 2026. On the same day, the Diplomat Prague hotel's operations were transferred to the Group. Considering the foregoing, the Group made an assessment over the presentation and measurement of the acquired assets (specifically, the hotel property) in its consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2025. The Group considered IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment and IAS 40 Investment Property, and concluded that IAS 16 is the appropriate presentation. The Group does not hold the hotel property, from its acquisition, for either earning rentals or capital appreciation or both. The hotel operations were transferred shortly after the end of the reporting period ending 31 December 2025, which was contractually agreed within the acquisition transaction.

In accordance with IFRS 3, the Group prepared a purchase price allocation exercise („PPA”) to identify the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies were translated using the exchange rate valid as at the acquisition date. Consequently, the assets and liabilities were restated to their respective fair values. The difference between the allocated purchase price and the fair values of the identified assets and liabilities resulted in the recognition of goodwill.

Key assumption and valuation approach

As the acquired business is a hotel operator, key assets categories acquired were real estate assets: a building and a land.

Since each assets category has distinct characteristics, different valuation methods were appropriately applied.

The following table summarises the recognised amounts of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date:

In millions of EUR, as at 21 October 2025

Fair value of assets (excluding goodwill)	74
Property, plant and equipment	73
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Fair value of liabilities	(32)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(18)
Deferred tax liabilities	(14)
Fair value of identifiable net assets	42

The share acquisition price settled in cash amounted to EUR 56 million for the 100% share. The price was allocated proportionally between the Group (acquiring 95% ownership for EUR 53 million) and non-controlling interest (acquiring 5% ownership for EUR 3 million). With the closing of the transaction the Group refinanced the Diplomat Prague hotel's external bank loan of EUR 18 million, presented as a liability due to banks and other financial institutions in the above table, with an intragroup loan. Total consideration transferred for the acquisition of Diplomat Prague Hotel thus effectively amounted to EUR 74 million comprising a total base consideration of EUR 56 million and debt refinancing of EUR 18 million.

The calculation of goodwill and the measurement of the non-controlling interest were performed using the proportionate share method. Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised as follows:

In millions of EUR

Direct ownership acquired	95.00%
Total consideration transferred for the shares [a]	53
Fair value of identifiable net assets (100.00%) [b]	42
<i>out of which:</i>	
<i>attributable to non-controlling interest (5.00%) [c]</i>	2
Goodwill [a plus c minus b]	13

B.2.6. Sale of real estate project in Russia (2024)

In October 2023, the Group signed agreements to sell its 90% stake in its subsidiary Devediacco Enterprises Limited and its 49.94% stakes in its equity-accounted investees Elekouso Limited and Vitodol Holdings Limited (together representing the Metropolis project). The total consideration for these sales was EUR 12 million. These transactions were subject to regulatory approvals by the Russian government which were obtained in March 2024, and the transactions were closed on 10 June 2024 resulting in a total loss of EUR 112 million.

The following table summarises the loss on sale of the subsidiary:

In millions of EUR

Transaction	Devediaco
Direct ownership sold	90.00%
Sale price [a]	9
Net assets value disposed [b]	13
<i>out of which: [c]</i>	
<i>Accumulated translation losses until loss of control relating to these foreign operations (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)</i>	(12)
Non-controlling interests disposed [d]	1
Loss on sale of a subsidiary [a minus b plus c plus d]	(15)

The following table summarises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary sold:

In millions of EUR, as at 10 June 2024

	Devediaco
Investment property	104
Cash and cash equivalents	11
Total assets	115
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(78)
Deferred tax liability	(20)
Other liabilities	(4)
Total liabilities	(102)
Net assets value	13

The following table summarises the losses on sales of the equity-accounted investees:

In millions of EUR, as at 10 June 2024

Transaction	Elekouso and Vitodol in total
Direct ownership sold	49.94%
Sale price [a]	3
Group's share of net assets disposed [b]	28
<i>out of which: [c]</i>	
<i>Group's share of accumulated translation losses until loss of significant influence over these foreign operations (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)</i>	(72)
Total loss on sale of equity-accounted investees [a minus b plus c]	(97)

B.2.7. Sale of the real estate project in the Netherlands (2024)

On 28 March 2024, the Group sold its 100% stake in De Reling (Dronten) B.V. (a retail park project in Netherlands) for EUR 27 million, implying a gain in thousands of EUR.

B.2.8. Sale of a controlling stake in the non-Czech telecommunications businesses (2024)

On 1 August 2023, PPF Group N.V. ("PPF Group") and Emirates Telecommunications Group Company PJSC ("e& Group") signed an agreement whereby e& Group acquired a controlling stake in PPF Telecom Group B.V. ("Telecom Group"). The controlling stake represented 50% of all issued ordinary shares plus 1 ordinary share and 50 million, out of a total 70 million issued, preferred shares in Telecom Group. At the date of signing of the agreement, Telecom Group comprised both Czech and non-Czech commercial and infrastructure assets. As Telecom Group's assets in the Czech Republic, including the Czech infrastructure CETIN a.s. and the Czech operator O2 Czech Republic a.s., were not part of the transaction,

PPF Group first had to complete an internal pre-closing restructuring process of Telecom Group. The pre-closing restructuring process involved many steps that were carried out in the first half of October 2024. The transaction between PPF Group and e& Group was successfully closed on 24 October 2024 after obtaining all regulatory approvals and satisfying other customary closing conditions. Total base price, received in cash, amounted to EUR 2,378 million. The transaction parties also agreed on additional earn-out payments of up to EUR 350 million within three years after the closing if Telecom Group, at its consolidated level, exceeds certain financial targets, or on a claw back of up to EUR 75 million if such financial targets are not achieved. Further to the above terms, e& Group granted PPF Group a put option on the remaining non-controlling share in Telecom Group with a five-year deferred exercise period and with a floored variable strike price. As at the e& transaction closing date, the fair value of this put option amounted to EUR 55 million.

As PPF Group retained a significant influence over Telecom Group, it determined the fair value of this retained ownership to be EUR 1,862 million. Due to the loss of control while retaining the significant influence, PPF Group ceased to consolidate Telecom Group on 24 October 2024 and has since applied the equity method. From PPF Group's perspective, Telecom Group changed its status from a subsidiary to an associate. In addition to this interest in Telecom Group, PPF Group, through one of its subsidiaries outside the Telecom Group perimeter, held 25% ownership shares in both Telecom Group's Hungarian retail and infrastructure assets. On 24 October 2024, these 25% Hungarian shares with a total fair value of EUR 299 million changed their status from shares in subsidiaries to shares in associates as well.

B.2.8.1. Sale of PPF Telecom Group B.V. (with non-Czech entities) - summary

The financial aspects of the loss of control over Telecom Group from a PPF Group perspective are summarised in the below table:

In millions of EUR, as at 24 October 2024

Effective ownership sold by PPF Group	50.00%
Total consideration received	2,740
<i>Base price received in cash⁽¹⁾</i>	2,378
<i>Fair value of contingent consideration (earn-out receivable)</i>	307
<i>Fair value of put option granted by e& Group</i>	55
Fair value of retained 50% non-controlling interest in Telecom Group ⁽²⁾	1,862
Fair value of retained 25% non-controlling interests in Hungarian businesses ⁽³⁾	299
Net assets value sold (equivalent of 100%)	(1,253)
<i>out of which:</i>	
<i>Accumulated translation losses until loss of control relating to the foreign operations (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)</i>	(114)
Non-controlling interests within Telecom Group disposed	(39)
Gain on sale of discontinued subsidiaries	3,495

(1) of which EUR 17 million was collected at the beginning of March 2025 (as a closing accounts adjustment)

(2) representing the non-controlling stake as described in the above paragraphs

(3) representing a 25% share in TMT Hungary Infra B.V. and a 25% share in TMT Hungary B.V. (refer to B.3.5)

In July 2025, the Group collected the first partial payment of earn-out in amount of EUR 158 million. As at 31 December 2025, the remaining earn-out receivable of EUR 182 million (31 December 2024: EUR 314 million) was classified as a financial asset at FVTPL (refer to E.2.1).

As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the put option granted by e& Group to PPF Group amounted to EUR 15 million (31 December 2024: EUR 47 million).

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

The following table summarises the assets and liabilities of the sold Telecom Group at the time the Group lost control:

In millions of EUR, as at 24 October 2024

	PPF Telecom Group B.V. (consolidated)
Property, plant and equipment (refer to E.10)	1,092
Goodwill (refer to E.11.1)	975
Other intangible assets (refer to E.11.2)	822
Trade and other receivables	397
Cash and cash equivalents	180
Other assets	127
Contract assets	96
Inventories	60
Deferred tax assets	12
Loans due from customers	8
Current income tax receivables	1
TOTAL ASSETS	3,770
Debt securities issued (refer to E.16)	(1,667)
Trade and other payables	(700)
Provisions	(60)
Contract liabilities	(31)
Deferred tax liabilities	(29)
Current income tax liability	(30)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(2,517)
NET ASSETS VALUE SOLD	1,253

B.2.8.2. PPF Telecom Group B.V. (with non-Czech entities) – discontinued operations

As the whole disposed Telecom Group represented both separate major lines of business and geographical areas of operations (retail and infrastructure operations in Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbia, and Slovakia), it fulfils the conditions of IFRS 5 for discontinued operations (the conditions were met at the end of September 2024). Therefore, its results are presented separately from the continuing operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Details on the results of the discontinued telecommunications operations are presented in the following table:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2024*
Interest income	5
Interest expense	(102)
Net interest income	(97)
Telecommunication income	1,744
Telecommunication expense	(482)
Net telecommunication income	1,262
Other income	(19)
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	1,146
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(25)
Personnel expenses	(165)
Depreciation and amortisation	(321)
Other operating expenses	(309)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	326
Income tax expense	(67)
NET PROFIT FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	259

*until the loss of control on 24 October 2024

Net cash flows incurred by discontinued operations is the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2024*
Cash flows from operating activities	156
Cash flows from investing activities	3,145
Cash flows used in financing activities	(3,686)
Net cash flows used in discontinued operations	(385)

*until the loss of control on 24 October 2024

B.2.8.3. PPF Telecom Group B.V. as an equity-accounted investee

As the Group retained a significant influence over Telecom Group (renamed after the transaction to e& PPF Telecom Group B.V.), it was required by IAS 28 and IFRS 3 to prepare a purchase price allocation exercise (“PPA”) to determine the Group’s share of e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. net assets at fair value (a difference between the fair value of its identifiable assets and the fair value of its liabilities assumed). In 2025, the Group finalised the PPA exercise. The following table summarises fair value amounts for assets and liabilities as of 24 October 2024 (the transaction date):

In millions of EUR, as at 24 October 2024

Fair value of assets (excl. goodwill)	4,457
Fair value of liabilities	(2,710)
Fair value of identifiable net assets (100.00%)	1,747

Goodwill arising from the acquisition has been recognised and presented within the equity-accounted investee’s carrying amount:

In millions of EUR, as at 24 October 2024

Effective ownership at acquisition of the significant influence	50.00%
Consideration transferred (retained interest in e& PPF Telecom Group) ⁽¹⁾	1,862
Fair value of identifiable net assets ⁽²⁾ of e& PPF Telecom Group (100.00%) [a]	1,747
<i>out of which⁽³⁾: [b]</i>	<i>(631)</i>
<i>attributable to e& PPF Telecom Group’s NCI</i>	<i>(623)</i>
<i>attributable to e& PPF Telecom Group’s preferred shares held by e& Group</i>	<i>(8)</i>
Fair value of adjusted identifiable net assets ⁽²⁾ of e& PPF Telecom Group (100.00%) [c] = [a+b]	1,116
Fair value of adjusted identifiable net assets ⁽²⁾ of e& PPF Telecom Group (attributable to the Group’s 50.00% share)	558
Goodwill (included in equity-acc. investee’s carrying amount at acquisition)	1,304

(1) refer to B.2.8

(2) Excludes goodwill recognised by e& PPF Telecom Group that is irrelevant for the determination of goodwill for the purposes of the Group’s consolidated figures (refer also to E.8).

(3) For equity-method measurement purposes, the Group only considers those e& PPF Telecom Group’s components of equity to which the Group is exposed.

For disclosures on the equity method as at 31 December 2025 for this associate, refer to E.8.

B.2.9. Loss of control in Mansell project (2024)

In autumn 2024, PPF Real Estate I, Inc. covering a project for an office park in Atlanta (“Mansell Overlook”) underwent a restructuring and transferred the project under the direct control of a newly established subsidiary. Notwithstanding the retained 75% equity ownership share, the Group ceased to control Mansell Overlook due to other contractual arrangements and retained a significant influence over the project with application of equity method from the moment the control was lost. At the same moment, the Group deconsolidated investment

property in the amount of EUR 80 million and liabilities due to banks in the amount of EUR 89 million and recognised a loss from loss of control over the subsidiary of EUR 9 million.

B.2.10. Sale of life insurance business in Russia (2024)

On 19 November 2024, the Group sold its 100% share in PPF Life Insurance LLC, an insurance business operating in Russia, for a consideration of EUR 38 million.

The following table summarises the loss on sale of the subsidiary:

In millions of EUR

Transaction	PPF Life Insurance
Direct ownership sold	100.00%
Sale price [a]	38
Net assets value disposed [b]	117
<i>out of which: [c]</i>	
<i>Accumulated translation losses until loss of control (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)</i>	<i>(61)</i>
<i>Accumulated revaluation losses from FVOCI debt instruments until loss of control (reclassified from equity to profit or loss)</i>	<i>(50)</i>
Loss on sale of a subsidiary [a minus b plus c]	(190)

The following table summarises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary sold:

In millions of EUR, as at 19 November 2024

Investment securities and derivatives	126
Cash and cash equivalents	30
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	17
Other assets	14
Other intangible assets	4
Deferred tax assets	4
Total assets	195
Trade and other payables*	(78)
Total liabilities	(78)
Net assets value	117

*representing primarily insurance contract liabilities

B.3. Other changes

B.3.1. Acquisition of significant influence in US GasWorx project

On 31 January 2025, the Group diversified its footprint in the US property market with an investment into one of the phases of the Gasworx project, a mixed-use development in Tampa, Florida. This multi-phase project is a joint venture between Washington D.C.-based real estate company KETTLER Inc. and Tampa-based entrepreneur Darryl Shaw and will connect Tampa's historical Ybor City with Tampa's downtown districts, transforming a currently underused area through the provision of residential, retail and commercial properties.

The Group joined the project by making its initial capital contribution of USD 33 million (approx. EUR 32 million) resulting in an acquisition of a 64.5% share in the current phase of the project. The parties agreed on a subsequent gradual increase of the Group's interest, which will ultimately reach 90% by fulfilling of its capital contribution commitments.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group held a 84.91% share, and the residual capital contribution commitments totalling EUR 55 million has been disclosed as an off-balance sheet liability. Despite the increases in the Group's share, the project keeps operating as a joint venture. The investment has been measured applying the equity method (refer also to E.8).

B.3.2. Swap agreements with MEF Holding Limited

B.3.2.1. e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. and Yettel Bank swap

On 19 February 2025, the Group and MEF Holdings Limited, a holding company of an investment group controlled by Mr. Šmejc, a former CEO of the Group, entered into a swap agreement under which the Group exchanges the risks and rewards associated with its approx. 1.33% share (out of a total of 50% less 1 share) in e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. and its 2.7% share (out of a total of 100%) in Yettel Bank a.d. Beograd for a fixed initial cash consideration of EUR 50 million. The contract expires in 2030, or if certain actions are taken and certain conditions are met before. The Group recognised a financial liability that has been measured at FVTPL. As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the financial liability reached approximately EUR 73 million. In December 2025, an amendment was concluded to change the contractual counterparty from MEF Holdings Limited to Volendo Limited, a company controlled by Mr. Jiří Šmejc.

B.3.2.2. Yettel Bank swap 2

On 1 July 2025, the Group and MEF Holdings Limited (a company representing an investment group controlled by Mr. Šmejc, a former CEO of the Group) entered into a swap agreement. Under this agreement, the Group exchanged all risks and rewards associated with its direct 12.34% interest (out of the total 100% direct interest) in Yettel Bank a.d. Beograd for a fixed upfront payment of approximately EUR 6 million. From the date of entering into this agreement, the Group accounts for a 12.34% non-controlling interest in the company (see also section E.22). In December 2025, an amendment was concluded to change the contractual counterparty from MEF Holdings Limited to Volendo Limited, a company controlled by Mr. Jiří Šmejc.

B.3.3. Sale of a shares in LEAG

On 15 October 2024, the Group exercised its put option for the remaining 30% share in LEAG. Up to that moment, the investment in LEAG was classified as an associate (an equity-accounted investee), measured applying the equity method, and no impairment loss was recognised, as the investment's value from its holding had been estimated to exceed the carrying amount. Once the put option was exercised, the investment in LEAG was reclassified from the equity-accounted investees to assets held for sale according to IFRS 5 (refer to E.7).

After the last conditions were agreed with the business partner, on 21 March 2025 an agreement to sell the remaining 30% share in LEAG was signed and the transaction was closed on the same date. The parties agreed on a cash base price of EUR 400 million and a reimbursable cash earn-out payment of EUR 66 million. The considerations were collected on 1 October 2025 and 12 February 2026, respectively. As at 31 December 2025, the earn-out was presented as a receivable from sale of shares in subsidiaries, associates, and JVs under the other assets caption (refer to E.12).

B.3.4. Acquisition of significant influence in US GasWorx land bank

On 13 June 2025, the Group entered into an agreement with YBOR SOUTH, LLC and KF YBOR INVESTMENTS, LLC to acquire a 33.34% equity interest in KS YBOR JV, LLC, a company holding an ownership of 10 out of 18 building plots within the Gasworx development project (refer to section B.3.1) alongside with three strategically located properties situated outside the current zoning plan. KS YBOR JV, LLC is responsible for overseeing the design and construction of key infrastructure and public realm components, including a new urban park, a tram station, and a pedestrian zone. The investment has been classified as an associate, and the equity method has been applied.

The total consideration for the acquisition amounted to USD 35 million (approximately EUR 31 million).

B.3.5. Own shares repurchase

In August 2025 and October 2025, the Group repurchased 61,960pcs of its own shares (in total) from two of its direct shareholders. The total purchase price amounted to EUR 1,805 million plus interest expense of EUR 7 million. As at 31 December 2025, the Group's own shares are presented with a negative impact on the consolidated equity. The transactions were financed by a combination of equity and proceeds under a club loan agreement with a principal amount of EUR 750 million signed by the Parent Company, i.e. PPF Group N.V., in October 2025. Subsequently, on 8 January 2026, the acquired own shares were fully cancelled against capital issued and retained earnings (refer also to G.1). The cancellation itself had no impact on the consolidated equity.

B.3.6. Sale of share in CE Electronics Holding Group

On 10 October 2025, the Group signed an agreement to sell its 50% share in CE Electronics Holding Group to the joint-venture partner for EUR 35 million (to be collected no later than in September 2026). The investment had been classified as a joint-venture and measured applying the equity method. Subsequent to the agreement, the investment was reclassified to assets held for sale according to IFRS 5 (refer to E.7). The transaction was closed on 12 February 2026 generating a gain of EUR 2 million.

B.3.7. Acquisition of significant influence in Viaplay Group AB (2024)

On 16 February 2024, the Group increased its ownership in the Stockholm Exchange-traded Swedish streaming group Viaplay Group AB ("Viaplay") from a 9.39% share held by the end of 2023 to a 29.29% share for SEK 1.33 billion (approx. EUR 118 million). As the transaction represents an ordinary share acquisition, the Group thus acquired a significant influence over Viaplay, and the investment has been classified as an associate, with the equity method having been applied since then.

In accordance with IAS 28 and IFRS 3, the Group prepared a purchase price allocation exercise (PPA) to identify the fair value of the Group's share of the net assets acquired together with the significant influence. Since Viaplay is a publicly traded company, the accessibility of Viaplay's data is legally restricted to those publicly available. Although the significant influence was acquired on 16 February 2024, to perform the PPA, the Group only had access to the publicly available data as at 31 March 2024. The PPA itself was performed by

an independent certified valuation expert company under the legal restrictions on the data availability of publicly traded entities.

The following table summarises Viaplay's estimated fair values of assets and liabilities determined as at 16 February 2024 (the date of the significant influence acquisition). The below assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Group's consolidated figures directly, and only the Group's share of Viaplay's net assets is presented in the equity-accounted investees balance in the consolidated statement of financial position:

In millions of EUR, as at 16 February 2024

Fair value of assets (excl. goodwill)	1,610
Fair value of liabilities	(1,177)
Fair value of identifiable net assets (100%)	433

The following table summarises the financial aspects of the transaction:

In millions of EUR, as at 16 February 2024

Direct ownership at acquisition of the significant influence	29.29%
Total consideration	119
<i>Fair value of the previously held interest (9.39% share)</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Total cash consideration for the additional acquired 19.90% share</i>	<i>118</i>
Fair value of identifiable net assets, excl. goodwill (100.00%)	433
Fair value of identifiable net assets, excl. goodwill (attributable to the Group's 29.29% share)	127
Gain on bargain purchase (recognised in share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax)	8

B.3.8. Increased share in Clearbank (2024)

In April 2024, the Group increased its shareholding in CB Growth Holdings Limited from 33.32% to 38.79% exercising its existing call option for a consideration of GBP 28 million (approx. EUR 32 million). CB Growth Holdings Limited is a holding entity for Clearbank Ltd. based in UK and ClearBank Europe B.V., companies with banking licence providing embedded and agency banking services. As a result of this transaction, the Group recognised an additional goodwill amounting to EUR 15 million. In the second half of 2024, the share was reduced to 35.86%, for details refer to E.8.

B.3.9. Increase of shareholding in InPost (2024)

In April 2024, the Group exercised a call option and acquired an additional 10% share in the publicly traded associate InPost S.A. ("InPost"). In parallel, the Group agreed to sell its 3% share in InPost to an unrelated investment fund. The Group thus eventually settled its optimal ownership in InPost at 28.78%. As a result of these transactions, the goodwill recognised within the InPost equity-accounted investment's carrying amount increased to a total of EUR 1,376 million (refer to E.8). Net cash outflow from the transactions performed during the first half of 2024 totalled EUR 364 million. The acquisition of the above additional share in 2024 was financed through a combination of equity and external secured bank financing.

B.3.10. Arrangement between Home Credit shareholders (2024)

With effect from 1 July 2019, PPF Financial Holdings B.V. (subsequently, PPF Financial Holdings a.s.) and Emma Omega Ltd. as the direct shareholders of Home Credit Group B.V. (subsequently, Home Credit N.V.) entered into an agreement concerning certain transactions with Home Credit Group shares. The agreement was subsequently modified in September 2019

(the “Agreement”). As of 31 December 2023, the Agreement ended with the expiration of the period for which it was concluded. In April 2024, the Group became the sole shareholder of Home Credit N.V.

The following table summarises the financial aspects of acquisition of the non-controlling share in Home Credit N.V.:

In millions of EUR

Direct ownership acquired – Home Credit N.V.	8.88%
Total consideration paid	221
Contingent consideration	(26)
Total net asset value attributable to non-controlling interests acquired	54
Effect attributable to the owners of the Parent in equity	(142)
<i>out of which:</i>	
<i>recorded in retained earnings (loss)</i>	(142)
<i>recorded in translation reserve (gain)</i>	2
<i>recorded in revaluation reserve (loss)</i>	(2)

B.3.11. Purchase of non-controlling interest in CETIN Group N.V. (2024)

On 31 October 2024, i.e. when the Group held a 70% share in CETIN Group N.V., it purchased the remaining 30% non-controlling share from GIC Private Limited (“GIC”) and became CETIN Group N.V.’s sole shareholder.

The following table summarises the financial aspects of the transaction from October 2024:

In millions of EUR

Transaction	31 October 2024
Direct ownership in CETIN Group N.V. acquired	30.00%
Purchase price paid in cash	759
Total net assets value attributable to the non-controlling interest acquired	198
Net effect attributable to the owners of the Parent in equity	(561)
<i>out of which:</i>	
<i>recorded in retained earnings (loss)</i>	(574)
<i>recorded in translation reserve (gain)</i>	13

For more details refer to E.21.4.

B.3.12. Non-controlling shares in Yettel Hungary and CETIN Hungary (2024)

In the context of the e& transaction (refer to B.2.8), on 24 September 2024, an agreement between e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. and PPF Group was signed for the sale of the remaining 25% shares in TMT Hungary B.V. (the holding company for the telecommunications retail business in Hungary, Yettel) and TMT Hungary Infra B.V. (the holding company for telecommunications infrastructure in Hungary, CETIN). On 4 December 2024, after all conditions were met, the Group sold these shares to companies under the control of e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. for a total cash consideration of EUR 299 million. The result of this sale is zero as the shares were sold for their carrying amounts (equalling their fair values).

C. Risk exposures, risk management objectives and procedures

This section provides details on the Group's exposure to risks and describes the methods used by the management to control the risks. The most important types of financial risks to which the Group is exposed are the credit, market, operational and liquidity risks. Market risk includes mainly currency risk and interest rate risk.

As at 31 December 2025, all disclosures with the financial figures in this whole C section show figures solely for the part of the Group, that was not classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2025. The relevant disclosures for the part of the Group classified as held for sale are presented in Note E.7.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. Due to the varying nature of the Group's businesses and associated risks the senior management of each business segment is responsible for setting up and monitoring the risk management policies. The board of directors and the Group's senior management, including shareholders, regularly perform business reviews of individual business segments, including an assessment of the risk management.

For its consumer finance and corporate banking business in PPF Financial Holdings subgroup represented by Home Credit (including Air Bank), PPF banka, and Yettel Bank, the Group established the group risk committee and mandated it to assist the board of directors in the risk management area. The subgroup's risk committee is headed by the chief risk officer of PPF Financial Holdings and includes chief risk officers of Air Bank, PPF banka, and Home Credit subgroup. The subgroup's risk committee designs and implements the risk management framework and regularly monitors the risk development in detail. The subgroup's risk committee prepares the main risk management internal regulations such as the subgroup's risk appetite statement, the subgroup's limit book, the subgroup's risk management strategy, the internal capital adequacy assessment framework, and the internal liquidity assessment framework, which are ultimately approved by the board of directors of PPF Financial Holdings. The subgroup's risk committee also approves the counterparty exposure limits for the largest counterparties. The whole risk management system is subject to the oversight by the supervisory board of PPF Financial Holdings.

As being a significant part of the Group's financial operations, the Home Credit subgroup ("Home Credit Group") established the Home Credit Group's risk management department. This department is responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring of risk management in designated areas.

All subsidiary banks established the function of chief risk officer who heads the independent risk management function in the respective banks. Telecommunication entities have their own separate credit management units.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, set appropriate risk limits and controls, and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and in the products and services offered. Through its training and management

standards and procedures, the Group aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Management of risk arising from participation in foreign subsidiaries and from financial instruments is fundamental to the Group's business and is an essential element of its operations. Major risks related to participation in foreign subsidiaries include the risk of impairment due to adverse economic conditions, movements in foreign exchange rates, and liquidity risk given the strong growth in emerging markets. Those risks are managed by the Group by monitoring developments in foreign markets, using a robust investment decision-making process, and exercising prudence in liquidity management. The Group faces financial instrument risk in conjunction with credit exposures, movements in interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Risk management policies at associates are determined by the controlling shareholder(s) and/or other major shareholders. The Group regularly monitors and analyses the situation at said associates as a minority shareholder exercising its significant influence through its existing representatives in the respective executive bodies.

C.1. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds a variety of derivative financial instruments for trading and risk management purposes. This note describes the derivatives used by the Group. Further details of the Group's objectives and strategies in the use of derivatives are set out in the following sections. The nature of the derivative instruments used by the Group is described in the following sections of this note.

Derivative financial instruments used by the Group include swaps, futures, forwards, options, and other similar contracts, value of which changes in response to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, security prices and/or price indices. Derivatives are either standardised contracts transacted through regulated exchanges (referred to as exchange-traded products) or individually negotiated over-the-counter contracts (referred to as OTC products).

C.1.1. Swaps

Swaps are over-the-counter agreements between the Group and other parties to exchange future cash flows based upon agreed notional amounts. The swaps most used by the Group are interest rate and cross-currency interest rate swaps. Under interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed notional amount. Cross-currency swaps require an exchange of interest payment flows and capital amounts in different currencies. The Group is subject to credit and liquidity risk arising from default of the respective counterparties. Market risk arises from potentially unfavourable movements in interest rates relative to the rates set in the contract, or from movements in foreign exchange rates.

C.1.2. Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a designated financial instrument, currency, commodity, or index at a specified future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or another financial asset. Forwards and futures contracts result in credit exposure to the counterparty and exposure to market risk based on changes in market prices relative to the contracted amounts.

C.1.3. Options

Options are derivative financial instruments that give the buyer, in exchange for a premium payment, the right, but not the obligation, to either purchase from (call option) or sell to (put option) the writer a specified underlying instrument at a specified price on or before a specified date. The Group enters into interest rate options, foreign exchange options, equity and index options and credit failure options (swaps). Interest rate options, including caps and floors, may be used as hedges against a rise or fall in interest rates. They provide protection against changes in interest rates of floating rate instruments above or below a specified level. Foreign currency options may also be used (commensurate with the type of option) to hedge against rising or falling currency rates. As a buyer of over-the-counter options, the Group is subject to market risk and credit risk since the counterparty is obliged to make payments under the terms of the contract if the Group exercises the option. As a writer of over-the-counter options, the Group is subject to market risk, as it is obliged to make payments if the option is exercised by the counterparty.

C.1.4. Other derivatives

In connection with some significant acquisitions, the Group negotiated various over-the-counter contracts. Those existing at the reporting date are recognised at fair value using external or internal valuations.

C.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss occurring as a result of default by a borrower or counterparty on their obligation to the Group. The majority of the Group's exposure to credit risk arises in connection with the provision of consumer financing to private individual customers (Home Credit Group). Other significant businesses affected by credit risk are corporate banking (PPF banka) and telecommunications business (O2 CZ, O2 Slovakia, and Yettel entities). O2 Slovakia and Yettel entities have become equity-accounted since 24 October 2024 with the sold controlling stake in PPF Telecom Group B.V. (refer to B.2.8).

C.2.1. Home Credit Group (including Air Bank)

For risk management purposes, the Home Credit Group classifies the loans made to individual customers into several classes, the most significant of which are cash loans, consumer loans, revolving loans, car loans and mortgage loans. This core part of the Home Credit Group's loan portfolio consists of a large number of loans with relatively low outstanding amounts.

For Home Credit Group credit risk management, the board of directors uses the Home Credit Group credit risk department. This department is responsible for overseeing the Group's credit risk, including:

- formulating credit risk policies in consultation with business units covering credit assessment, underwriting policies, collection policies, and risk reporting by business unit and loan classes;
- establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. Authorisation limits are allocated to the management of the various business units, while large exposures and new types of exposures require Home Credit Group approval. The Home Credit Group uses one central loan administration system to facilitate loan underwriting;

- continuous monitoring of performance of the Home Credit Group's individual credit exposures by country, product class and distribution channels;
- limiting of concentrations of credit exposures by country, product class and distribution channels;
- approving counterparty limits for financial institutions;
- reviewing business units' compliance with agreed exposure limits;
- providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Home Credit Group in the management of credit risk.

Home Credit Group continuously monitors the performance of individual credit exposures at both individual business unit and Home Credit Group levels using several criteria, including delinquency rates, default rates, and collection efficiency metrics. Home Credit Group has an active fraud prevention and detection programme. Credit risk developments are reported by the Home Credit Group credit risk department to the board of directors on a regular basis.

The Home Credit Group operates in several geographical regions. In recent years, some of these regions have experienced economic downturns. The Home Credit Group has developed tools and guidelines for rapid responses, which are expected to significantly mitigate substantial credit losses resulting from economic decline. These measures include specific adjustments to credit approval decision-making processes, pricing policies, and debt collection strategies.

Credit underwriting process

The credit underwriting process involves the verification of customer data, combined with sophisticated scoring models that consider both risk and profitability to determine whether an applicant is eligible for a product and, if so, at what price.

Information supplied by the applicant may be cross checked with information in the Group's customer database for the relevant country. Consumer loans are provided with minimum documentation from the customer. Applications for other products, in particular cash loans, require more supporting documentation and verification. If the standards set by the Group are not being adhered to, the Group discontinues selling through the relevant retailer's employee or the relevant retailer.

Fraud prevention

The Group has developed a set of tools aimed at fraud prevention, detection and investigation that keep the levels of fraud risk observed low. The focus is on the tight monitoring of the sales process and proper design of the incentive models. Other tools include cross checks and the verification of application data provided by the customer, biometrical ID verification tools and use of third-party data in the underwriting process. The use of specific tools varies, based on their availability in the respective market and on the legal and regulatory framework.

General loan collection

The Group's loan collection system follows standard steps and procedures, which may vary depending on country-specific requirements and the legal and operational tools available for collection.

Pre-collection measures

Various forms of communication are used to remind customers how and when to pay – e.g. welcome letters (or calls) – and SMS reminders are sent to customers a short time prior to payment due dates.

Early collection

The early collection procedures vary depending on which specific collection segment a customer is assigned to, based on exposure, customer account data and previous collection behaviour. These procedures are typically applied to payments which are 5 to 75 days overdue. The Group uses SMS messages, outbound calls, letters and interactive voice response tools to communicate with customers to remind them of, and procure, the overdue amounts.

Administrative and personal collection

The Group sends the customer written correspondence including a warning that the full amount of the loan could be declared immediately due and payable if a loan reaches a higher stage of delinquency, with outstanding payments typically more than 60 to 90 days overdue (the point in time at which a loan moves from early collection to administrative and personal collection may vary). Letters are then followed by a call explaining to the customer the consequences of not repaying the debt.

Late collection

Late collection procedures are usually initiated when a loan becomes 90 days overdue. Usage of external agencies or internal field collector methods is typically considered.

Legal collection, debt sale

Loans with outstanding repayments that have been overdue for more than 360 days are referred to the Group's external legal counsel, who informs the customer through formal correspondence that the loan is closed, and that legal action will commence against the customer. As an alternative, debt selling to collection agencies may also be considered. The approval authority for any debt sale in the Group rests with the ALCO.

C.2.2. PPF banka (the “Bank”)

The board of directors has partially delegated the responsibility for the management of credit risk to the credit committee. A separate credit risk management department, reporting to the credit committee, is responsible for the oversight of the Bank's credit risk similar to the Home Credit Group procedures mentioned above, but differently with business specifics representing limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and segments (for loans and advances), and by issuer, credit rating band, market liquidity and country (for investment securities).

Since 2014, the Bank has calculated the capital requirement for the credit risk of the investment portfolio using a standardised approach in accordance with the Basel III standard and the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Prudential Requirements for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms.

Loans with renegotiated terms and the Group's forbearance policy

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to the current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value.

Exposures with forbearance are exposures where the debtor is considered unable to comply with the contract due to financial difficulties and the Group has decided to grant a concession to the debtor. A forbearance measure may be either a modification of terms and conditions or the refinancing of the contract. A modification of terms includes payment schedule changes (deferrals or reductions of regular payments, extended maturities, etc.), interest rate reductions or penalty interest waivers.

The Group renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as forbearance activities) to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Group's forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on the debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor has made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

C.2.3. Telecommunications

For telecommunications, business credit risk is managed by the credit management units of relevant entities and is based on three main activities:

- prevention: scoring of new customers – regular monitoring of customers' payment morale, activation of control procedures (integrated black list, external credit registers, and other external information databases), limits and/or deposits applied based on customer segments or the product, credit limits for indirect sales partners (dealers, distributors, franchises) for the purchase of our products, collateral security (deposits, receivables insurance, bills of exchange, pledges of real estate, bank guarantees etc.).
- monitoring of accounts receivables: regular monitoring of the creditworthiness of existing customers and monitoring and analysing of the receivable aging structure (internal and external indicators of any potential bad debts). These activities are processed in an integrated system solution for the scoring, maintenance and collection of receivables.
- collection process: credit management units cooperate with the customer care units in the implementation of a reasonable, effective and continual collection process. Collection process competences are allocated separately. In the CETIN subgroup (relevant for part of the year 2024 until the deconsolidation see B.2.8), collection from active customers is in the competence of the accounting unit; subsequent collection is the responsibility of the treasury unit, the legal unit, and the accounting unit. In other segments, collection from active customers is in the competence of the customer care unit; any collection after contracts are cancelled falls within the responsibility of the credit management unit.

C.2.4. Concentration of credit risk

The following tables show the economic (segment) and geographic (country) concentration of credit risk for financial assets. The figures for 2025 and 2024 below and in the whole C section exclude the fair value hedge adjustments of negative EUR 108 million for bonds at amortised cost presented under investment securities (2024: negative EUR 78 million) (refer to C.4.4):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

	2025	2025	2024	2024
Economic concentration				
Financial services	10,100	36.71%	9,866	37.54%
Public sector	7,630	27.74%	6,565	24.97%
Households/individuals	6,220	22.61%	6,718	25.55%
Corporate sector	2,345	8.53%	2,272	8.64%
Construction and real estate	1,017	3.70%	700	2.66%
Mechanical engineering	161	0.59%	109	0.41%
Other	32	0.12%	60	0.23%
Total	27,505	100.00%	26,290	100.00%
Geographic concentration				
Czech Republic	23,079	83.92%	20,225	76.93%
Slovakia	950	3.45%	892	3.39%
Serbia	515	1.87%	469	1.78%
Netherlands	405	1.47%	513	1.95%
Cyprus	324	1.18%	281	1.07%
Romania	204	0.74%	145	0.55%
Poland	146	0.53%	118	0.45%
Kazakhstan*	2	0.01%	1,831	6.96%
Other EU countries	931	3.38%	930	3.54%
Other	949	3.45%	886	3.38%
Total	27,505	100.00%	26,290	100.00%
Of which:				
Investment securities and trading derivatives**	10,223	37.17%	7,792	29.64%
Loans due from customers	7,881	28.65%	7,875	29.95%
Cash and cash equivalents (excl. cash on hand)	6,329	23.01%	8,063	30.69%
Loan commitments and guarantees (off-balance sheet)	1,387	5.04%	1,197	4.55%
Trade and other receivables and other financial assets***	1,139	4.14%	886	3.36%
Contract assets	326	1.19%	233	0.89%
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	113	0.41%	159	0.60%
Hedging derivatives	107	0.39%	85	0.32%

*decrease due to the sale of Home Credit Bank in Kazakhstan (refer to B.2.1.3)

**excl. equity securities, positive fair values of hedging derivatives (being presented in a separate row in the above table), and FV hedge adjustments (refer to C.4.4)

***Other financial assets represent cash collateral for payment cards, specific deposits and receivables, and receivables from sale of shares in subsidiaries, associates and JVs totalling EUR 97 million (2024: EUR 54 million), refer to E.12. In the consolidated statement of financial position presented as other assets.

The amounts in the tables represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if the counterparties failed completely to meet their obligations and any collateral or security proved to be of no value. The amounts, therefore, greatly exceed expected losses, if any, that are included in the allowance for un-collectability (ECL allowance). The table comprises off-balance sheet items (refer to E.40.3) and financial assets, except for equity securities.

Credit quality and collateral received

The following table summarises information about the credit quality of the Group's loan exposure:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

Loan exposure	Loans due from customers*	Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions
Gross amount	8,057	113
Stage 1	6,792	113
Stage 2	745	-
Stage 3	503	-
POCI	17	-
Loss allowance	(595)	-
Carrying amount	7,462	113

*excluding loans and advances provided under reverse repo operations of EUR 353 million, cash collateral for derivative instruments of EUR 58 million and category other of EUR 8 million (applies hereinafter in this section)

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

Loan exposure	Loans due from customers*	Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions
Gross amount	8,342	161
Stage 1	7,022	159
Stage 2	724	-
Stage 3	586	2
POCI	10	-
Loss allowance	(646)	(2)
Carrying amount	7,696	159

*excluding loans and advances provided under reverse repo operations of EUR 175 million and category other of EUR 4 million (applies hereinafter in this section)

The Group holds collateral for loans and advances to non-banks in total gross amount of EUR 2,911 million (2024: EUR 2,149 million), majority of which are provided within the corporate finance segment, in the form of mortgage interests over property, debt and/or equity securities, and received guarantees. The Group provided also unsecured loans to non-banks in total gross amount of EUR 5,145 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 6,193 million). Collateral for loans and advances to banks is held mainly under reverse repos and as a part of securities borrowing activities. There are no overdue loans to banks.

All these transactions are conducted at arm's length.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

Fair value of collateral received for loans and receivables	Loans due from customers		Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	
	Stage 1-2	Stage 3	Stage 1-2	Stage 3
Secured by:				
Property	3,664	32	-	-
Deposits with banks	13	-	-	-
Equity securities	119	-	-	-
Other	475	49	-	-
Total collateral received	4,271	81	-	-

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

Fair value of collateral received for loans and receivables	Loans due from customers		Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	
	Stage 1-2	Stage 3	Stage 1-2	Stage 3
Secured by:				
Property	2,630	15	-	-
Deposits with banks	24	-	-	-
Equity securities	113	-	-	-
Other	393	37	-	-
Total collateral received	3,160	52	-	-

The total value of assets held as collateral is EUR 13,350 million (2024: EUR 12,166 million) and consists of the collateral stated above, collateral under reverse repurchase agreements (2025: EUR 8,822 million; 2024: EUR 8,781 million), refer to E.39, plus collateral in the form of guarantees accepted (2025: EUR 176 million; 2024: EUR 173 million), refer to E.40.3.

No collateral was held for trade and other receivables either in 2025 or in 2024. For a detailed credit quality overview of financial assets refer to E.2-E.5.

The net realisable value of the collateral assessed by the Group is usually based on an opinion prepared by a valuation expert. The net realisable value of the collateral is determined considering this value, the exposure collateralised, a coefficient reflecting the Group's ability to realise the collateral when becomes enforceable, and the time factor of such a realisation.

C.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's activities and in the management of its positions. It includes the risk of being unable to fund assets using instruments with appropriate maturities and rates, the risk of being unable to liquidate an asset sufficiently quickly and in the appropriate amount, and the risk of being unable to meet obligations as they become due.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. All liquidity policies and procedures, as well as liquidity position projections, are subject to review and approval by senior management.

The Group's treasury department collects information from business units and holding companies regarding the liquidity profile of their financial assets and liabilities and details of other projected cash flows arising from projected future business. A portfolio of short-term liquid assets is maintained to ensure sufficient liquidity. The daily liquidity position is monitored, and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. The individual scenarios focus on liquidity available on specific markets and facilities, the nature of the related risks and the magnitude of their impact on the Group's business, management tools available and preventive actions.

The Group has access to a diverse funding base. Funds are raised using a broad range of instruments including deposits, bank loans, loans from central banks, debt securities and

subordinated debt. Management strives to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through use of liabilities with a range of maturities.

The following tables show exposure to liquidity risk:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	6,430	-	-	-	-	6,430
Investment securities and derivatives	3,800	1,727	479	986	3,338	10,330
Financial assets at FVTPL*	3,505	349	45	117	678	4,694
Financial assets FVOCI*	162	1,340	263	248	886	2,899
Financial assets at AC	133	38	171	621	1,774	2,737
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	97	16	-	-	-	113
Loans due from customers	869	1,183	1,357	2,773	1,699	7,881
Trade and other receivables**	1,260	143	57	37	34	1,531
Total financial assets	12,456	3,069	1,893	3,796	5,071	26,285

*excl. equity instruments (refer to E.2.1 and E.2.3 for FVTPL and FVOCI, respectively)

**incl. cash collateral for payment cards and other financial assets (presented as other assets in the consolidated statements of financial position), refer to E.12

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Due to non-banks	13,859	621	279	1,523	-	16,282
Due to banks and other financial institutions	330	1,315	698	3,031	110	5,484
Debt securities issued	19	165	712	49	-	945
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	12	14	26
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	3,021	101	56	362	330	3,870
Trade and other payables*	874	162	13	4	26	1,079
Lease liabilities**	29	67	88	149	146	479
Conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share	28	-	-	3	-	31
Total financial liabilities	18,160	2,431	1,846	5,133	626	28,196

*excl. other taxes payable and other non-financial liabilities

**presented under trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position (refer to E.18)

Net liquidity position 2025	(5,704)	638	47	(1,337)	4,445	(1,911)
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The less-than-three-months interval within due to non-banks contains banking deposits, most of which are repayable on demand.

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)*Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024*

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	8,199	-	-	-	-	8,199
Investment securities and derivatives	2,309	922	450	1,397	2,799	7,877
Financial assets at FVTPL*	1,886	200	178	279	475	3,018
Financial assets FVOCI*	311	577	100	543	628	2,159
Financial assets at AC	112	145	172	575	1,696	2,700
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	152	7	-	-	-	159
Loans due from customers	1,350	1,266	1,418	2,637	1,204	7,875
Trade and other receivables**	823	101	174	52	23	1,173
Total financial assets	12,833	2,296	2,042	4,086	4,026	25,283

*excl. equity instruments (refer to E.2.1 and E.2.3 for FVTPL and FVOCI, respectively)

**incl. cash collateral for payment cards and other financial assets (presented as other assets in the consolidated statements of financial position), refer to E.12

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Due to non-banks	14,468	786	1,482	13	5	16,754
Due to banks and other financial institutions	188	734	2,103	1,702	41	4,768
Debt securities issued	78	231	272	584	-	1,165
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	14	12	-	26
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,576	87	28	147	553	2,391
Trade and other payables*	770	188	20	38	29	1,045
Lease liabilities**	28	70	74	154	123	449
Total financial liabilities	17,108	2,096	3,993	2,650	751	26,598

*excl. other taxes payable and other non-financial liabilities

**presented under trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position (refer to E.18)

Net liquidity position 2024	(4,275)	200	(1,951)	1,436	3,275	(1,315)
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The net liability position in 2025 and 2024 reflects the fact that the Group finances the previous acquisitions of its significant investments and investment property using bank financing and debt securities. The Group repays such loans by proceeds from future dividends, rental income, or the sale of assets, or is able to refinance such facilities at their maturities.

The following tables show the residual maturities of balance sheet and off-balance sheet liabilities on an undiscounted cash flow basis. Only those liability items are shown for which the total estimated undiscounted cash flows differ from the book values shown in the consolidated statement of financial position.

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025***In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025*

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Due to non-banks	13,887	637	289	1,651	-	16,464
Due to banks and other financial institutions	383	1,810	1,377	3,170	128	6,868
Debt securities issued	22	190	739	53	-	1,004
Subordinated liabilities	-	1	1	15	57	74
Trade and other payables*	877	167	14	4	26	1,088
Lease liabilities**	33	83	113	186	319	734
Loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	645	306	112	138	12	1,213
Payment guarantees provided (off-balance sheet)	116	3	5	-	-	124
Total	15,963	3,197	2,650	5,217	542	27,569

*excl. other taxes payable and other non-financial liabilities

**presented under trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Due to non-banks	14,496	809	1,540	13	6	16,864
Due to banks and other financial institutions	251	909	2,349	1,802	56	5,367
Debt securities issued	81	272	337	626	-	1,316
Subordinated liabilities	-	1	15	14	-	30
Trade and other payables*	772	205	22	40	32	1,071
Lease liabilities**	33	85	90	183	161	552
Loan commitments (off-balance sheet)	686	232	145	35	21	1,119
Payment guarantees provided (off-balance sheet)	9	4	2	2	-	17
Total	16,328	2,517	4,500	2,715	276	26,336

*excl. other taxes payable, insurance contract liabilities and other non-financial liabilities

**presented under trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position

The expected cash outflows and inflows related to trading and hedging derivatives are as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<i>Outflows</i>						
Interest rate derivatives held for trading	(146)	(3,479)	(2,299)	(2,983)	(6,183)	(15,090)
Currency derivatives held for trading	(7,252)	(6,426)	(561)	(619)	-	(14,858)
Hedging derivatives	(78)	(227)	(87)	(186)	(99)	(677)
<i>Inflows</i>						
Interest rate derivatives held for trading	146	3,478	2,290	2,980	6,191	15,085
Currency derivatives held for trading	7,246	6,422	564	617	-	14,849
Hedging derivatives	78	238	90	203	119	728
Net position 2025	(6)	6	(3)	12	28	37

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<i>Outflows</i>						
Interest rate derivatives held for trading	(331)	(2,090)	(961)	(3,457)	(6,019)	(12,858)
Currency derivatives held for trading	(4,851)	(4,676)	(1,295)	(254)	-	(11,076)
Hedging derivatives	(102)	(159)	(199)	(81)	(94)	(635)
<i>Inflows</i>						
Interest rate derivatives held for trading	333	2,091	961	3,452	6,023	12,860
Currency derivatives held for trading	4,851	4,672	1,302	254	-	11,079
Hedging derivatives	103	164	201	87	105	660
Net position 2024	3	2	9	1	15	30

C.4. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market rates, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and prices of equity securities will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage market risk exposure and keep it within acceptable limits.

The bulk of the Group's exposure to market risk arises in connection with the use of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to finance the Group's operations, and to the extent the term structure of interest-bearing assets differs from that of liabilities. Exposure to market risk is formally managed by buying or selling instruments or entering into offsetting positions subject to risk limits or frameworks set by senior management.

C.4.1. Interest rate risk

The Group's operations are subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations to the extent that interest-earning assets (including investments) and interest-bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different times or in differing amounts. In the case of floating-rate assets and liabilities, the Group is also exposed to interest rate cash-flow risk, which varies depending on the different repricing characteristics of the various floating-rate instruments.

Interest rate risk is managed principally by monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. The Group's senior management monitors compliance with these limits. Interest rate derivatives (refer to E.13) are one of the tools the Group uses to manage this position.

Interest rate derivatives are primarily used to bridge the repricing mismatch between assets and liabilities. In addition, the Group enters into interest rate swaps to fix the interest rates on its floating-rate debts at a certain level.

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring of the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered include a 200-basis-point parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide. In such a case, the net interest income for the year ended 31 December 2025 would be approximately EUR 194 million higher/lower (2024: EUR 174 million) and the revaluation reserve in equity would be EUR 7 million lower / EUR 37 million lower (2024: EUR 20 million higher / EUR 56 million lower).

The tables below summarise the interest rate repricing gap of the Group's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date. The carrying amounts of interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities and the notional amounts of swaps and other derivative financial instruments are presented in the periods in which they mature or in which the interest rates will next be fixed. To reflect anticipated prepayments, certain asset and liability categories are included in the table based on estimated rather than contractual maturity dates. Items are allocated to time bands by reference to the earlier of the next contractual interest rate repricing date and the expected maturity date.

The following tables present an analysis of the interest rate gap position (excl. derivatives):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2.58%	6,430	-	-	-	-	6,430
Investment securities	3.41%	3,962	2,091	285	837	2,705	9,880
Financial assets at FVTPL*	4.05%	3,446	294	12	19	473	4,244
Financial assets at FVOCI*	2.10%	383	1,692	144	201	479	2,899
Financial assets at AC	3.81%	133	105	129	617	1,753	2,737
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	10.63%	97	16	-	-	-	113
Loans due from customers	8.51%	2,123	1,290	1,590	2,346	532	7,881
Trade and other receivables**	0.01%	1,260	143	57	37	34	1,531
Total financial assets		13,872	3,540	1,932	3,220	3,271	25,835

*excl. equity instruments (refer to E.2.1 and E.2.3 for FVTPL and FVOCI, respectively)

**incl. cash collateral for payment cards and other financial assets (presented as other assets in the consolidated statements of financial position), refer to E.12

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In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	2.77%	2,964	51	10	324	228	3,577
Due to non-banks	1.91%	13,859	621	279	1,523	-	16,282
Due to banks and other financial institutions	3.88%	3,455	1,097	556	291	85	5,484
Debt securities issued	4.26%	18	190	669	68	-	945
Subordinated liabilities	4.62%	-	12	-	-	14	26
Trade and other payables*	0.01%	884	161	4	4	26	1,079
Lease liabilities**	4.51%	29	67	88	149	146	479
Total financial liabilities		21,209	2,199	1,606	2,359	499	27,872

*excl. other taxes payable and other non-financial liabilities

**presented under trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position (refer to E.18)

Effect of interest rate derivatives		256	330	(41)	(1)	(544)	-
Net position 2025		(7,081)	1,671	285	860	2,228	(2,037)

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	3.87%	8,199	-	-	-	-	8,199
Investment securities	4.02%	2,551	1,309	417	975	2,168	7,420
Financial assets at FVTPL*	5.29%	1,860	138	158	129	276	2,561
Financial assets at FVOCI*	2.70%	561	956	93	310	239	2,159
Financial assets at AC	3.86%	130	215	166	536	1,653	2,700
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	7.33%	153	6	-	-	-	159
Loans due from customers	13.14%	2,158	1,293	1,285	2,203	936	7,875
Trade and other receivables**	0.04%	821	102	174	53	23	1,173
Total financial assets		13,882	2,710	1,876	3,231	3,127	24,826

*excl. equity instruments (refer to E.2.1 and E.2.3 for FVTPL and FVOCI, respectively)

**incl. cash collateral for payment cards and other financial assets (presented as other assets in the consolidated statements of financial position), refer to E.12

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	3.48%	1,555	109	4	11	406	2,085
Due to non-banks	3.21%	14,468	786	1,482	13	5	16,754
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5.43%	4,105	362	162	100	39	4,768
Debt securities issued	8.69%	78	313	214	560	-	1,165
Subordinated liabilities	4.69%	-	12	14	-	-	26
Trade and other payables*	0.00%	769	188	20	38	30	1,045
Lease liabilities**	6.11%	29	70	74	155	121	449
Total financial liabilities		21,004	1,840	1,970	877	601	26,292

*excl. other taxes payable, insurance contract liabilities, and other non-financial liabilities

**presented under trade and other payables in the consolidated statement of financial position (refer to E.18)

Effect of interest rate derivatives		335	116	(4)	(42)	(405)	-
Net position 2024		(6,787)	986	(98)	2,312	2,121	(1,466)

C.4.2. Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that equity prices will fluctuate, affecting the fair value of equity investments and other instruments that derive their value from a particular equity investment or index of equity prices.

The Group manages its use of equity investments in response to changing market conditions and limits the risk by maintaining a diversified portfolio.

C.4.3. Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk through transactions in foreign currencies and through its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency risk arises when the actual or forecast assets denominated in a given foreign currency are either greater or less than the liabilities denominated in that currency. It is the Group's policy to hedge such mismatches with derivative financial instruments to eliminate the foreign currency exposure.

The Group's main foreign exposures are to European, US, and Asian countries in which the Group conducts its business activities. Its exposures are therefore measured mainly in Czech crowns, Polish zloty, Vietnamese dong, Serbian dinars, and US dollars (in 2024 also Indian rupees and Kazakhstani tenges). As the currency in which the Group presents its consolidated financial statements is the euro, movements in the exchange rates between these currencies and the euro affect the Group's consolidated financial statements in OCI (translation reserve). Net investments in foreign operations are not hedged.

The following table summarises the Group's exposure in individual countries and respective local functional currencies. Any exposure in the individual countries in other than the local currency is excluded.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	EUR	CZK	PLN	INR	KZT	VND	USD	RSD	Other	Total
Net investment in foreign operations	1,105	7,373	1,840	-	-	265	255	97	481	11,416

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	EUR	CZK	PLN	INR	KZT	VND	USD	RSD	Other	Total
Net investment in foreign operations	1,223	6,675	1,825	493	377	270	118	80	522	11,583

The Group's transactional exposures give rise to foreign currency gains and losses that are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. These exposures comprise the monetary assets and monetary liabilities of the Group companies that are not denominated in the functional currency of the respective Group entity. In respect of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currencies at spot rates when considered appropriate, or through short-term FX trades.

The Group entities' largest foreign currency exposures are for financial assets and financial liabilities, i.e., exposures in currencies different from the entities' functional currencies:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	EUR	USD	GBP	CZK	INR	PLN	HUF	Other	Total
Financial assets	2,679	601	188	160	-	13	12	397	4,050
Financial liabilities	(3,181)	(244)	(49)	(112)	-	(1)	(1)	(76)	(3,664)
Effect of FX derivatives	521	-	(76)	-	-	(11)	(5)	(124)	305
Net FX position	19	357	63	48	-	1	6	197	691

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	EUR	USD	GBP	CZK	INR	PLN	HUF	Other	Total
Financial assets	2,612	841	60	114	9	7	31	347	4,021
Financial liabilities	(2,483)	(450)	(34)	(37)	-	(1)	(2)	(99)	(3,106)
Effect of FX derivatives	10	(91)	18	-	(282)	(7)	(24)	25	(351)
Net FX position	139	300	44	77	(273)	(1)	5	273	564

The following tables present an analysis of the sensitivity of the Group's equity to changes in currency exchange rates based on positions existing as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and a simplified scenario of a 5% change in CZK, PLN, USD, VND and GBP (in 2024 also KZT and INR while in 2025 the KZT and INR positions did not exist due to sale of related entities, refer to B.2.1) to EUR exchange rates:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	CZK	PLN	USD	VND	KZT	GBP	INR
Effect of 5% currency depreciation against EUR	(371)	(92)	(30)	(13)	-	(11)	-
Effect of 5% currency appreciation against EUR	371	92	30	13	-	11	-

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	CZK	PLN	USD	VND	KZT	GBP	INR
Effect of 5% currency depreciation against EUR	(338)	(91)	(21)	(13)	(19)	(11)	(11)
Effect of 5% currency appreciation against EUR	338	91	21	13	19	11	11

C.4.4. Hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage the potential earnings impact of interest rate and foreign currency movements. Several types of financial derivative instruments are used for this purpose, including interest rate swaps and currency swaps, options, forward contracts and other financial derivatives. The purpose of the Group's economic hedging activities is to protect the Group from the risk that the net cash inflows will be adversely affected by changes in interest or exchange rates, credit ratings or market prices. The Group enters into transactions to ensure that it is economically hedged in accordance with its asset-liability risk management policies.

Interest rate hedging derivatives are designated as economic hedges of benchmark interest rates for specified assets or groups of similar assets, as well as liabilities or groups of similar liabilities, or anticipated transactions. The Group's risk management activities concentrate on economic hedging of the Group's net exposure based on its asset and liability positions. Therefore, the Group monitors its interest rate risk exposures by reviewing the net asset or liability gaps within the relevant repricing bands.

When the Group economically hedges a portfolio of loans or liabilities in respect of the interest rate risk, it classifies the loans in question into homogenous groups, each with specific maturities.

The Group manages its use of hedging derivatives in response to changing market conditions, as well as to changes in the characteristics and mix of the related assets, liabilities and firm commitments.

Pursuant to its above interest rate risk management policy and with the objective to match the interest rate profile of its assets and liabilities, the Group applies hedge accounting to better align the internal risk management for interest rate driven changes in fair value of certain bonds with external reporting (applied for certain corporate loans, see further below). The hedge of the government bonds is either a hedge of a single bond issue, or a hedge of a group bond issues (micro hedge).

The hedged government bonds carry fixed interest rates.

The common objective of the bonds hedging is to offset the changes in the fair value of the CZK hedged items due to the changes in market interest rates by gains or losses on the hedging instruments (CZK interest rate swaps). In this way, the Group also matches its assets with its floating rate liabilities. The Group applies hedge accounting for these hedge relationships. The hedge effectiveness is measured in each reporting period. The hedge effectiveness is measured for each hedge relationship separately with application of the dollar offset method. The hedge ineffectiveness might result from imperfect matching of the hedging instruments with the hedged items (volumes, timing of cash flows).

For the year ending 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all continuing micro fair value hedges were assessed as effective being in the range of 80-125%. No gain/loss from the hedge ineffectiveness is presented in the consolidated income statement under other net gain/(loss) on financial instruments caption (2024: nil).

C.4.4.1. *Micro hedge*

The following table shows the details on the hedging derivatives used for the fair value hedge relationships (continuing):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

Fair value hedges (interest rate risk)	Notional amount of the hedging instruments	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments		Presentation in statement of financial position	Increase/(decrease) in FV used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the period
		Assets (refer to E.2.1)	Liabilities (refer to E.13)		
Interest rate swaps	1,452*	95	(19)	Investment securities and derivatives --- Financial liabilities at FVTPL	26

*approx. CZK 35,192 million

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

Fair value hedges (interest rate risk)	Notional amount of the hedging instruments	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments		Presentation in statement of financial position	Increase/(decrease) in FV used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the period
		Assets (refer to E.2.1)	Liabilities (refer to E.13)		
Interest rate swaps	1,397*	79	(31)	Investment securities and derivatives --- Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(29)

*approx. CZK 35,184 million

The following table shows the details on the hedged items subject to the fair value hedge relationships (continuing):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

Fair value hedges (interest rate risk)	Carrying amount of the hedged assets	Accumulated amount of FV hedge adjustments on the hedged assets incl. in their carrying amount	Presentation in statement of financial position	Increase/(decrease) in FV used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the period
Bonds (refer to E.2.2)	1,556	(108)	Investment securities and derivatives	(26)
Total	1,556	(108)		(26)

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

Fair value hedges (interest rate risk)	Carrying amount of the hedged assets	Accumulated amount of FV hedge adjustments on the hedged assets incl. in their carrying amount	Presentation in statement of financial position	Increase/(decrease) in FV used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness for the period
Bonds (refer to E.2.2)	1,414	(78)	Investment securities and derivatives	(29)
Total	1,414	(78)		(29)

The maturity and interest rate risk profiles of the Group's hedging instruments used in micro fair value hedge relationships is, as follows:

In EUR million, as at 31 December 2025

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest rate swaps						
Notional principal	4	-	-	38	1,410	1,452
Average interest rate	0.60%	-	-	1.56%	5.41%	-

In EUR million, as at 31 December 2024

	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Interest rate swaps						
Notional principal	68	92	4	-	1,233	1,397
Average interest rate	1.73%	2.72%	3.57%	-	5.60%	-

As at 31 December 2025, the unamortised FV hedge adjustment relating to the discontinued fair value hedge relationships amounted to negative EUR 1 million (2024: negative EUR 2 million).

C.5. Risks specific to real estate business

C.5.1. Concentration risk

The Group's goal is to hold a well-balanced portfolio with respect to the geographical concentration of its assets. Therefore, it broadened its geographical focus during the last years by having properties in the Netherlands, the USA, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland, and Germany. Any potential concentration risk is also managed through diversified investments into different real estate sectors such as office, logistics and retail and through careful selection of real estate projects and internal project management controls.

C.5.2. Valuation risk

Given the nature of the assets and the requirement that they should be measured at fair market value, the Group uses only reputable and internationally well-known independent experts to establish fair market values. In the case the valuation is made based on internal calculations, it is always subject to several rounds of discussions between internal real estate analysts and the Group's senior management, with strict emphasis on taking a justifiable, conservative approach.

C.5.3. Occupancy risk

The Group is exposed to an occupancy risk stemming from the possibility of losing the tenant or the need to provide for significant incentives either to keep the current tenant or to obtain a new one. In the current buyers' market environment, when faced with such requirements the Group's position is not very strong. To partially mitigate such adverse conditions, the Group tries to offset the immediate negative impact in the long term, e.g., to negotiate long rental agreements incorporating the unilateral option to renew the agreement or to impose significant penalties if the contract is broken by the tenant.

C.6. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) or dealer price quotations in an active market for an identical instrument.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments measured using: market prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments; prices quoted for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data. Level 2 assets include mainly financial derivatives, corporate bonds, and treasury bills. For OTC derivative exposures, the fair value is estimated using the present value of the cash flows resulting from the transactions considering market inputs like FX spot and forwards rates, benchmark interest rates, swap rates, arbitrage pricing model and others. The fair value of corporate bonds and treasury bills is calculated as the present value of cash flows using the benchmark interest rates.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are measured based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments. Level 3 assets include equity and debt instruments not traded on the market where the fair value is calculated using the valuation techniques including expert appraisals. The fair valuation methodology for Level 3 equity and debt instruments is based on discounted cash flow valuation techniques. The fair value of equity and debt securities is sensitive to economic development at the businesses in question. The valuation techniques include a comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, the net present value and discounted cash flow models, Black-Scholes option pricing models and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The main unobservable inputs used in measuring fair value of Level 3 assets are expected net cash flows and cost of equity. Expected net cash flows are projected cash flows from entity's business plan multiplied by enterprise value-to-sales ratio derived from similar market participants. All these outputs are estimated to some degree and significant changes would result in changes of fair value. Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate is a market-related rate at the reporting date for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where pricing models are used, inputs are based on market related measures at the reporting date.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments measured at AC, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy (excl. FV hedge adjustments, refer to C.4.4):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at AC (E.2.2)	2,737	2,593	2,552	41	-
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	113	113	-	109	4
Loans due from customers	7,881	7,874	-	58	7,816
Trade and other receivables*	1,530	1,530	-	-	1,530
Due to non-banks	(16,282)	(16,265)	-	(15,842)	(423)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(5,484)	(5,486)	-	(4,264)	(1,222)
Debt securities issued	(945)	(953)	-	(901)	(52)
Subordinated liabilities	(26)	(26)	-	(12)	(14)
Trade and other payables**	(1,558)	(1,558)	-	-	(1,558)

*incl. cash collateral for payment cards and other financial assets

**excl. other taxes payable and other non-financial liabilities

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Carrying amount	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at AC (E.2.2)	2,700	2,582	2,490	64	28
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	159	159	-	159	-
Loans due from customers	7,875	7,828	-	4	7,824
Trade and other receivables*	1,173	1,173	-	-	1,173
Due to non-banks	(16,754)	(16,746)	-	(16,392)	(354)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(4,768)	(4,813)	-	(3,698)	(1,115)
Debt securities issued	(1,165)	(1,160)	-	(1,158)	(2)
Subordinated liabilities	(26)	(26)	-	(11)	(15)
Trade and other payables**	(1,493)	(1,494)	-	-	(1,494)

*incl. cash collateral for payment cards and other financial assets

**excl. other taxes payable and other non-financial liabilities

The Group's fair-value estimates for its other financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

Where they are available, the fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised costs is based on observable market transactions. Where observable market transactions are not available, fair value is estimated using valuation models, such as discounted cash flow techniques. Input into the valuation techniques includes expected lifetime credit losses, interest rates, prepayment rates and primary origination or secondary market spreads.

To improve accuracy of the value estimate for retail loans, homogeneous loans are grouped into portfolios with similar characteristics such as vintage, life-time value ratios, the quality of collateral, product and borrower type, prepayment and delinquency rates, and default probability.

The fair value of current accounts and deposits from customers is estimated using discounted cash flow techniques, applying the rates that are offered for deposits of similar maturities and terms. The fair value of deposits payable on demand is the amount payable at the reporting date.

The following table presents an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value, broken down by how the fair value calculation is accomplished: i.e., based on quoted market prices

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(Level 1), calculated using valuation techniques where all the model inputs are observable in the market (Level 2), or calculated using valuation techniques where significant model inputs are not observable in the market (Level 3):

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	808	3,964	219	4,991
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,371	1,555	132	3,058
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(481)	(3,269)	(120)	(3,870)
Total	1,698	2,250	231	4,179

As at 31 December 2025, the increased balances of level 2 financial assets at FVTPL and financial liabilities at FVTPL are caused by a higher volume of reverse repo operations (refer to E.2.1) and repo operations (refer to E.13), respectively.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL	635	2,258	407	3,300
Financial assets at FVOCI	1,521	914	88	2,523
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(313)	(1,868)	(210)	(2,391)
Total	1,843	1,304	285	3,432

There were no significant transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 in 2025 and 2024.

The following table shows the reconciliation of movements in Level 3:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Financial assets FVTPL	Financial assets FVOCI	Financial liabilities FVTPL	Total
Balance as at 1 January	407	88	(210)	285
Net losses recorded in profit or loss (included in other net gains on financial instruments)	(2)	-	166	164
Net gains recorded in other comprehensive income	-	2	-	2
Purchases or originations of financial assets	52	40	-	92
Sales/settlements	(238)	(1)	19	(220)
Additions of financial liabilities/Issues	-	-	(59)	(59)
Additions from business combinations	-	-	(44)	(44)
Transfer out of / into Level 3	-	1	8	9
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	2	-	2
Balance as at 31 December 2025	219	132	(120)	231

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Financial assets FVTPL	Financial assets FVOCI	Financial liabilities FVTPL	Total
Balance as at 1 January	21	62	(32)	51
Net losses recorded in profit or loss (included in other net gains on financial instruments)	(2)	-	(208)	(210)
Net losses recorded in other comprehensive income	-	(1)	-	(1)
Purchases or originations of financial assets	439	38	-	477
Sales/settlements	(50)	(12)	29	(33)
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(1)	-	-	(1)
Transfer out of / into Level 3	-	2	1	3
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(1)	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	407	88	(210)	285

The financial assets at FVOCI in Level 3 represent equity securities of EUR 92 million and debt securities of EUR 40 million (2024: equity securities of EUR 50 million and debt securities of EUR 38 million). The fair value of debt securities is sensitive to market interest rates. The fair value of equity securities is sensitive to economic developments at the businesses in question.

C.7. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Group has various netting arrangements in place with the counterparties to manage the associated credit risks. Such arrangements primarily include over-the-counter derivatives, repo and reverse repo transactions, lending arrangements. These netting arrangements and similar arrangements generally enable the counterparties to set-off liabilities against available assets received in the ordinary course of business and/or in the event of the counterparty's default. The offsetting right is a legal right to settle, or otherwise eliminate, all or a portion of an amount due by applying an amount receivable from the same counterparty against it, thus, reducing credit exposure.

The Group's derivative transactions are predominantly entered into under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty that are due on a single day in respect of transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, e.g., when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed, and only a single net amount is due or payable in settlement transactions.

Loans and advances provided and received under repo operations are covered by global master repurchase agreements and similar agreements with terms like those of ISDA master netting agreements.

The following tables summarise the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting and similar agreements, as well as financial collateral received to mitigate the credit exposures for these financial assets, and whether offset is achieved in the consolidated statement of financial position:

C.7.1. Financial assets subject to offsetting, netting arrangements

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Offsetting recognised in the statement of financial position			Netting potential not recognised in the statement of financial position			Assets not subject to netting arrangements**	Total consolidated assets recognised in the statement of financial position	Maximum exposure to credit risk after consideration of netting potential
	Gross assets before offset	Offset with gross liabilities	Net assets recognised in the statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Collateral received	Assets after consideration of netting potential*	Assets recognised in the statement of financial position		
Reverse repo operations (E.1, E.2.1, E.4)	7,535	-	7,535	-	(8,822)	63	1,185	8,720	1,248
Derivatives (E.2.1)	337	-	337	-	(196)	141	113	450	254
Mortgage loans (E.4.1)	1,462	(131)	1,331	-	-	1,331	51	1,382	1,382
Trade receivables (E.5)	80	(17)	63	-	-	63	1,038	1,101	1,101
Total	9,414	(148)	9,266	-	(9,018)	1,598	2,387	11,653	3,985

*The amounts have been capped by the relevant netting agreement so as not to exceed the net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position (i.e., over-collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the table, given the fact that such a surplus collateral would not be recognisable in an event of default).

**Represents items not subject to enforceable netting arrangements and other out-of-scope items.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Offsetting recognised in the statement of financial position			Netting potential not recognised in the statement of financial position			Assets not subject to netting arrangements**	Total consolidated assets recognised in the statement of financial position	Maximum exposure to credit risk after consideration of netting potential
	Gross assets before offset	Offset with gross liabilities	Net assets recognised in the statement of financial position	Financial liabilities	Collateral received	Assets after consideration of netting potential*	Assets recognised in the statement of financial position		
Reverse repo operations (E.1, E.2.1, E.4)	7,647	(45)	7,602	-	(8,781)	-	1,168	8,770	1,168
Derivatives (E.2.1)	183	-	183	-	(124)	59	274	457	333
Mortgage loans (E.4.1)	1,067	(86)	981	-	-	981	7	988	988
Trade receivables (E.5)	51	(22)	29	-	-	29	872	901	901
Total	8,948	(153)	8,795	-	(8,905)	1,069	2,321	11,116	3,390

*The amounts have been capped by the relevant netting agreement so as not to exceed the net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position (i.e., over-collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the table, given the fact that such a surplus collateral would not be recognisable in an event of default).

**Represents items not subject to enforceable netting arrangements and other out-of-scope items.

C.7.2. Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, netting arrangements

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Offsetting recognised in the statement of financial position			Netting potential not recognised in the statement of financial position			Liabilities not subject to netting arrangements**	Total consolidated liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position	Maximum exposure after consideration of netting potential
	Gross liabilities before offset	Offset with gross assets	Net liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position	Financial assets	Collateral pledged	Liabilities after consideration of netting potential*	Liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position		
Repo operations (E.13-E.15)	(5,161)	-	(5,161)	5,151	-	(41)	-	(5,161)	(41)
Derivatives (E.13)	(204)	-	(204)	-	154	(50)	(89)	(293)	(139)
Current accounts and demand deposits (E.14)	(6,639)	131	(6,508)	-	-	(6,508)	(3,027)	(9,535)	(9,535)
Trade and other payables (E.18)	(24)	17	(7)	-	-	(7)	(767)	(774)	(774)
Total	(12,028)	148	(11,880)	5,151	154	(6,606)	(3,883)	(15,763)	(10,489)

*The amounts have been capped by the relevant netting agreement so as not to exceed the amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position (i.e., over-collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the table, given surplus collateral would not be recognisable in an event of default).

**Represents items not subject to enforceable netting arrangements and other out-of-scope items.

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Offsetting recognised in the statement of financial position			Netting potential not recognised in the statement of financial position			Liabilities not subject to netting arrangements**	Total consolidated liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position	Maximum exposure after consideration of netting potential
	Gross liabilities before offset	Offset with gross assets	Net liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position	Financial assets	Collateral pledged	Liabilities after consideration of netting potential*	Liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position		
Repo operations (E.13-E.15)	(4,409)	45	(4,364)	4,372	-	(58)	-	(4,364)	(58)
Derivatives (E.13)	(191)	-	(191)	-	156	(35)	(115)	(306)	(150)
Current accounts and demand deposits (E.14)	(6,589)	86	(6,503)	-	-	(6,503)	(3,686)	(10,189)	(10,189)
Trade and other payables (E.18)	(32)	22	(10)	-	-	(10)	(651)	(661)	(661)
Total	(11,221)	153	(11,068)	4,372	156	(6,606)	(4,452)	(15,520)	(11,058)

*The amounts have been capped by the relevant netting agreement so as not to exceed the amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position (i.e., over-collateralisation, where it exists, is not reflected in the table, given surplus collateral would not be recognisable in an event of default).

**Represents items not subject to enforceable netting arrangements and other out-of-scope items.

C.8. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Group's processes, personnel, technology, and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market, and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all Group's operations and are faced by all business entities.

The Group's objective is to manage operational risk to balance the avoidance of financial losses/damage to the Group's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk has been assigned to the senior management of the Group. This responsibility is supported by the development of standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- requirements for the appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- documentation of controls and procedures;
- requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- development of contingency plans;
- training and professional development;
- ethical and business standards;
- risk mitigation, including insurance where effective.

Compliance with Group standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by internal audit. The individual subsidiaries have their local internal audit teams that also cooperate with the Group internal audit on the PPF Group level. The results of internal audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the senior management of the Group.

C.9. Capital management

The Group's objective is to maximise shareholder value while maintaining investor, creditor, and market confidence and the ability to sustain the businesses' future development. The Group manages and adjusts its capital structure with a view to changes in economic conditions.

To achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management aims, inter alia, to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to interest-bearing loans and borrowings. Any breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit lenders to call loans and borrowings, subject to the Group not being able to remedy the breaches. None of the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings were breached in the current period.

In 2025, PPF Group N.V. distributed EUR 157 million to its shareholders (2024: EUR 118 million). The distribution should be seen in relation to the general principles for capital management as explained above.

C.9.1. Financial services segment

PPF Financial Holdings a.s. as an approved financial holding entity (in the sense of Section 28 of Act No. 21/1992 Coll. on banks) is subject to prudential requirements on its consolidated basis pursuant to Regulation (EU) 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (as transposed in the Czech Republic). The Czech National Bank acts as a supervisory authority over PPF Financial Holdings on its consolidated basis (the “Subgroup”).

As of 31 December 2025, in addition to an 8% capital adequacy, the Subgroup was required to maintain a capital conservation buffer amounting to 2.5%, an institution specific countercyclical capital buffer amounting to 0.982%, capital buffer for other systemically important institutions amounting to 0.5%, capital buffer covering specific systematic risk for the institution amounting to 0.343% of its risk weighted assets, and an additional capital requirement according to Pillar Two of 1.6%.

Some of the Subgroup’s subsidiaries operating in the banking, consumer finance and insurance sectors maintain capital adequacy in compliance with local regulations, requiring the respective entities to maintain a ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets at or above a certain minimum level. The ratios are calculated based on the entities’ financial statements prepared in accordance with local accounting standards. The Subgroup’s policy in this respect is to support the subsidiaries with capital as necessary to maintain the subsidiaries’ full compliance with the relevant requirements.

The Subgroup complied with all externally imposed capital requirements, large exposure requirements, liquidity requirements, and leverage requirements throughout the reporting period.

The following table presents the composition of the Subgroup’s regulatory capital:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

	2025	2024
Issued capital	-	-
Share premium	1,762	2,324
Retained earnings and other reserves	66	(566)
Full year profit included into capital	-	73
Minority interests on CET 1	27	18
(-) Additional valuation adjustment	(11)	(7)
(-) Intangible assets	(71)	(74)
(-) Deferred tax assets (deductible part)	-	(24)
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	5	3
Total Tier 1 capital	1,778	1,747
Total Tier 2 capital	92	92
Total capital	1,870	1,839
Total capital adequacy ratio	19.14%	15.92%

D. Segment reporting

The Group recognises reportable segments that are defined in both geographical and sector terms. These segments offer different products and services and are managed separately because they operate in completely distinct business sectors. The Group's board of directors and shareholders (the chief operating decision maker) review the internal management reports of individual segments on a regular basis.

The following summary describes the operations and the geographic focus of each reportable segment.

Reportable segment	Business name/brand	Operations	Geographic focus
Telecommunications	O2 Czech Republic	Fixed and mobile telecommunications and data services	Czech Republic
	CETIN CZ	Administration and operation of data and communication networks	Czech Republic
	O2 Slovakia / Yettel	Mobile operators providing a range of voice and data services	Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia (all disc.) ⁽¹⁾
	CETINs non-Czech	Administration and operation of data and communication networks	Hungary, Bulgaria, Serbia, Slovakia (all disc.) ⁽¹⁾
Media	CME and its subsidiaries	Television broadcasting	Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia
Financial services	PPF banka and its subsidiaries	Loans, deposits and other transactions and balances with corporate customers, trading activities	Czech Republic
	Home Credit	Lending to private individual customers, IT services, deposit-taking	Czech Republic, Asia (disc.) ⁽²⁾
	Air Bank ⁽³⁾ and its subsidiaries	Deposits, loans and other transactions and balances with retail customers	Czech Republic, Slovakia
	Home Credit Bank	Deposits, loans and other transactions and balances with retail customers	Kazakhstan (disc.) ⁽²⁾
	Yettel Bank	Deposits, loans and other transactions and balances with retail customers	Serbia
	ClearBank (associate)	Clearing and settlement services	United Kingdom
Real estate	PPF Real Estate Holding	Developing, investing, and professional consulting in the property sector, hospitality services	Central and Western Europe, Romania, USA
Mechanical engineering	Škoda	Production, development, assembling and repairs of vehicles for public transport	Czech Republic, Eastern Europe, Finland, Belgium
	Temsa (JV)	Production of buses	Turkey
Leisure and entertainment	Dream Yacht / Navigare	Sea boat charter services and production	Worldwide
	Robertson & Caine	Catamaran producer	South Africa, USA
	O2 arena/ O2 universum	Operation of multipurpose hall hosting mainly sports and cultural events	Czech Republic

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Reportable segment	Business name/brand	Operations	Geographic focus
Other	InPost (<i>associate</i>)	Operator of automated parcel machines	Poland, Western Europe
	Heureka (<i>JV</i>)	E-commerce and comparison-shopping platforms	Central and Eastern Europe
	FAST (<i>JV/held for sale</i>) ⁽⁴⁾	Consumer electronic wholesaler and retailer	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland
	Sotio	Development of new medical therapies, focusing on the treatment of cancer	Czech Republic, USA, France, Switzerland
	ITIS ⁽⁵⁾	Toll operating and collection, traffic solution systems	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany
	MONETA Money Bank (<i>associate</i>)	Provider of banking and financing services to individual customers and clients in the SME segment	Czech Republic
	Viaplay (<i>associate</i>)	Video streaming service	Sweden, Northern Europe
	PPF Insurance (2024) ⁽⁶⁾	Provision of life insurance products	Russia
	LEAG (<i>associate / held for sale</i>) ⁽⁷⁾	Extraction, processing, refining and sale of lignite, generation of electricity and heat	Germany

(1) For the year ended 31 December 2024, the non-Czech telecommunications activities are presented as discontinued operations. Since 24 October 2024, the entities represent associates under e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. (refer to B.2.8).

(2) For the year ended 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 presented as discontinued operations (refer to B.2.1).

(3) a part of Home Credit Group

(4) refer to B.3.6

(5) the Group acquired control over ITIS group on 24 June 2025 (refer to B.2.4)

(6) sold on 19 November 2024 (refer to B.2.10)

(7) refer to B.3.3

Segment results include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis. Segment assets and liabilities include all assets and liabilities attributable to the segments. Significant non-cash expenses mainly comprise impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets. Eliminations represent intercompany balances among individual reporting segments.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, total segment revenues contain the following categories of continuing operations that may be reconciled to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and discontinued operations within financial services and telecommunication segments (refer to B.2.1 and B.2.8 for details), presented in the following table:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Continuing	Discontinued	Total
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	1,054	766	1,820
Fee and commission income	115	117	232
Telecommunications revenues	1,941	-	1,941
Media revenues	987	-	987
Rental and hospitality revenues	215	-	215
Mechanical engineering revenues	1,211	-	1,211
Leisure and entertainment revenues	392	-	392
Toll and traffic solutions income	212	-	212
Total revenues from external customers	6,127	883	7,010

(1) interest income related solely to financial services and unallocated segments

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In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Continuing	Discontinued	Total
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	1,141	927	2,068
Fee and commission income	106	132	238
Insurance income ⁽²⁾	25	-	25
Telecommunications revenues	1,817	1,744	3,561
Media revenues	940	-	940
Rental and hospitality revenues	144	-	144
Mechanical engineering revenues	1,118	-	1,118
Leisure and entertainment revenues	424	-	424
Total revenues from external customers	5,715	2,803	8,518

(1) interest income related solely to financial services, unallocated segments and insurance business (reported under “other” segment)

(2) included in other income in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

The following table shows the main items from the financial statements broken down according to reportable segments for the year ended 31 December 2025 and comparative figures for 2024.

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In millions of EUR

2025	Telecommu- nications	Media	Financial services	Real estate	Mechanical engineering	Leisure and entertainment	Other	Unallocated	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	1,941	987	2,049	201	1,211	406	212	3	-	7,010
Inter-segment revenues	21	93	16	-	-	2	-	20	(152)	-
Total revenues	1,962	1,080	2,065	201	1,211	408	212	23	(152)	7,010
Segment share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investees	80	-	(5)	8	8	-	27	-	-	118
Net profit/(loss) for the year	411	165	117	37	45	(8)	126	(166)	(35)	692
Capital expenditure	449	38	61	1	60	25	19	1	(74)	580
Depreciation and amortisation	(462)	(34)	(93)	(12)	(56)	(50)	(23)	(1)	43	(688)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(31)	-	(261)	17	(15)	2	(16)	-	-	(304)
Segment assets	6,837	2,494	25,505	2,205	1,485	696	4,422	1,635	(2,662)	42,617
<i>of which: equity-accounted investees</i>	<i>1,983</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,353</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,735</i>
Segment liabilities	3,557	1,137	23,383	1,109	1,041	476	1,332	1,488	(2,658)	30,865
Segment equity	3,280	1,357	2,122	1,096	444	220	3,090	147	(4)	11,752

In millions of EUR

2024	Telecommu- nications	Media	Financial services	Real estate	Mechanical engineering	Leisure and entertainment	Other	Unallocated	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues from external customers	3,561	940	2,285	130	1,118	438	45	1	-	8,518
Inter-segment revenues	10	23	10	-	-	2	-	46	(91)	-
Total revenues	3,571	963	2,295	130	1,118	440	45	47	(91)	8,518
Segment share of profit/(loss) of equity-accounted investees	9	-	4	(1)	9	-	271	-	-	292
Net profit/(loss) for the year	3,915	132	765	(148)	(53)	(99)	(1,086)	(210)	(16)	3,200
Capital expenditure	713	29	54	1	55	39	8	1	(9)	891
Depreciation and amortisation	(744)	(32)	(85)	(4)	(45)	(47)	(3)	(1)	21	(940)
Other significant non-cash expenses	(142)	1	(249)	(6)	(10)	(92)	(50)	(1)	(14)	(563)
Segment assets	6,679	2,368	25,319	1,510	1,340	750	5,074	1,655	(2,973)	41,722
<i>of which: equity-accounted investees</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2,567</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,679</i>
Segment liabilities	3,472	1,130	22,753	804	966	560	1,418	1,135	(2,981)	29,257
Segment equity	3,207	1,238	2,566	706	374	190	3,656	520	8	12,465

E. Additional notes to the consolidated financial statements

Due to the discontinuance of operations in Kazakhstan, in all of section E in the disclosures to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the comparative figures for the period ended 31 December 2024 have been restated not to reflect expenses, losses, revenues or income from these operations in the Group's comparative figures, as they were presented in the most recent consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024.

E.1. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash on hand	101	136
Current accounts	631	520
Balances with central banks	744	748
Placements with financial institutions due within three months	8	7
Reverse repo operations with central banks	4,946	6,788
Total cash and cash equivalents	6,430	8,199

As at 31 December 2025, the current accounts comprised EUR 34 million (2024: EUR 49 million) that were to a certain extent restricted to its use. The use of the cash is restricted by the Group's borrowing agreements with its creditors for the received funding.

Balances with central banks include minimum reserve deposits totalling EUR 517 million (2024: EUR 219 million). The minimum reserve deposits are mandatory non-interest-bearing deposits with restricted withdrawals, maintained in accordance with regulations issued by central banks in countries in which the Group's banking entities operate. In the event of non-fulfilment of this requirement by the commercial bank, the central bank burdens the unfulfilled part of the mandatory minimum reserve deposit requirement with interest, representing the interest expense for the commercial bank.

There are no other restrictions on the availability of cash and cash equivalents.

E.2. Investment securities and derivatives

Investment securities and derivatives comprise the following.

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets at FVTPL (incl. derivatives)	4,991	3,300
Financial assets at AC	2,629	2,622
Amortised cost	2,737	2,700
FV hedge adjustment*	(108)	(78)
Financial assets at FVOCI	3,058	2,523
Total investment securities and derivatives	10,678	8,445

*refer to C.4.4

E.2.1. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets at FVTPL comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets held for trading	4,398	2,591
Reverse repo operations	3,421	1,807
Debt securities	614	388
Equity securities	19	22
Other	1	2
Positive fair values of trading derivatives	343	372
Interest rate derivatives	197	243
Equity derivatives	15	80
Currency derivatives	131	49
Financial assets not held for trading	593	709
Shares	278	260
Receivables from sale of shares in subsidiaries, associates, and JVs*	183	314
Positive fair values of hedging derivatives	107	85
Loans and receivables	16	17
Debt Securities	4	4
Other	5	29
Total financial assets at FVTPL	4,991	3,300

*refer to B.2.8

For more details on notional amounts and the positive and negative fair values of derivative instruments (trading and hedging) refer to E.13.

E.2.2. Financial assets at AC

Financial assets at AC (excl. FV hedge adjustment – refer to E.2) comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Gross amount	Amortised cost
Government bonds	2,726	2,726
Corporate bonds	11	11
Total financial assets at AC	2,737	2,737

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	Gross amount	Amortised cost
Government bonds	2,637	2,637
Corporate bonds	35	35
Other debt securities	28	28
Total financial assets at AC	2,700	2,700

Credit quality analysis

No loss allowances on financial assets at AC was recognised as at 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year-end stages classification. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts unless otherwise stated. Details of the Group's internal grading system are set out in note F.1.6 ECL allowances for financial assets at AC as investment securities are calculated on an individual basis.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Very low risk	2,726	-	-	-	2,726
Low risk	-	-	-	-	-
Medium risk	4	7	-	-	11
High risk	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	2,730	7	-	-	2,737
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount	2,730	7	-	-	2,737

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Very low risk	2,665	-	-	-	2,665
Low risk	6	-	-	-	6
Medium risk	29	-	-	-	29
High risk	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	2,700	-	-	-	2,700
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount	2,700	-	-	-	2,700

E.2.3. Financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Debt securities	2,899	2,159
Government bonds	2,558	1,717
Corporate bonds	341	442
Equity securities	159	364
Shares	94	340
Mutual fund investments	24	24
Other equity securities (AT1)	41	-
Total financial assets at FVOCI	3,058	2,523

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Majority of shares within the equity securities represent investments in publicly traded shares measured at fair value of Level 1. The tables below show details of the Group's most significant share investments at FVOCI:

In millions of EUR

Company name	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
MarineMax Inc	37	50
Autolus Therapeutics PLC	25	34
ProSiebenSat.1 Media SE*	-	111
Kontron AG*	-	62
Polymetal*	-	48
Other	32	35
Total equity securities - shares (at FVOCI)	94	340

*sold (the fair value of shares in Kontron AG and Polymetal at the moment of sale was EUR 75 million and EUR 82 million, respectively)

Net revaluation gains and losses from these share investments recognised through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
ProSiebenSat.1 Media SE	131	(1)
Polymetal	30	(15)
Kontron AG	16	(7)
Allegro.eu	-	15
Autolus Therapeutics PLC	(8)	(52)
MarineMax Inc	(13)	(12)
Other	(2)	(5)
Total net revaluation gains/(losses) in OCI*	154	(77)

*excluding revaluation gains/(losses) related to mutual fund investments and other equity securities

On 16 September 2025, the Group sold all its 15.68% share in the publicly traded ProSiebenSat.1 Media SE ("ProSieben") by accepting the public offer of MFE-MEDIAFOREUROPE N.V. ("MFE"). The ProSieben shares were exchanged for a cash amount of EUR 164 million and a 6.5% economic share (a 1.68% voting share) in the publicly traded MFE itself having the fair value of EUR 175 million. The Group's MFE exposition is held for trading and measured at FVTPL. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's investment in ProSieben was held in two parts, one of which was classified as a financial asset at FVOCI and the other as a financial asset at FVTPL.

Credit quality analysis

The following table shows the fair value of the Group's debt instruments at FVOCI split by credit risk, based on the Group's internal rating system and year-end stage classification. Details of the Group's internal grading system are set out in note F.1.6 ECL allowances for debt instruments at FVOCI are calculated on an individual basis.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

Debt securities and loans at FVOCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Very low risk	2,432	-	-	-	2,432
Low risk	131	-	-	-	131
Medium risk	313	11	-	-	324
High risk	-	11	-	-	11
Default	-	-	1	-	1
Total carrying amount (fair value)	2,876	22	1	-	2,899

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

Debt securities and loans at FVOCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Very low risk	1,656	-	-	-	1,656
Low risk	124	-	-	-	124
Medium risk	344	29	-	-	373
High risk	5	-	-	-	5
Default	-	-	1	-	1
Total carrying amount (fair value)	2,129	29	1	-	2,159

An analysis of the changes in the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to debt instruments at FVOCI as investment securities is as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

Loss allowance – debt securities at FVOCI*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	(4)	(1)	(10)	-	(15)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 2	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 3	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
New originated or purchased	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount	-	(3)	-	-	(3)
Financial assets fully repaid	1	1	10	-	12
Net change during the period	-	(3)	5	-	2
Loss allowance as at 31 December	(4)	(4)	(5)	-	(13)

*In the case the debt security was derecognised during the period, i.e., no ECL allowance balance is reported as at the end of the period, all related changes in the loss allowances are shown in the stage as per classification of the debt security as at the beginning of the period.

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

Loss allowance – debt securities at FVOCI*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	(3)	(6)	-	-	(9)
Change in loss allowances	(1)	5	(10)	-	(6)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 3	(1)	5	(10)	-	(6)
Net change during the period	(1)	5	(10)	-	(6)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	(4)	(1)	(10)	-	(15)

*In the case the debt security was derecognised during the period, i.e., no ECL allowance balance is reported as at the end of the period, all related changes in the loss allowances are shown in the stage as per classification of the debt security as at the beginning of the period.

E.3. Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions

Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash collateral for derivative instruments	97	152
Term deposits at banks	12	7
Other	4	-
Total loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	113	159

Credit quality analysis

The following table shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year-end stages classification. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts unless stated otherwise. Details of the Group's internal

grading system are set out in note F.1.6 ECL allowances for loans due from banks and other financial institutions are calculated on an individual basis.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

					2025	2024
Loans due from banks and other financial institutions	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Total
Very low risk	16	-	-	-	16	24
Low risk	93	-	-	-	93	135
Medium risk	4	-	-	-	4	-
High risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Default	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gross amount	113	-	-	-	113	161
Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Total carrying amount	113	-	-	-	113	159

E.4. Loans due from customers

Loans due from customers measured at amortised cost comprise the following items:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Cash loans	3,024	3,565
Mortgage loans	1,382	988
Revolving loans	653	694
Car loans	451	387
Consumer loans	81	309
Loans due from customers – retail (carrying amounts)	5,591	5,943
Loans due from corporations	1,740	1,699
Loans and advances provided under reverse repo operations	353	175
Loans due from equity-accounted investees	131	54
Other	66	4
Loans due from customers – non-retail (carrying amounts)	2,290	1,932
Total loans due from customers (carrying amounts)	7,881	7,875

E.4.1.1. Loans due from customers – retail

Loans due from customers – retail comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Cash loans	Mortgage loans	Revolving loans	Car loans	Consumer loans	Total
Gross amount	3,215	1,383	758	505	86	5,947
Stage 1	2,716	1,355	553	394	81	5,099
Stage 2	302	26	103	64	1	496
Stage 3	180	2	102	47	4	335
POCI	17	-	-	-	-	17
Loss allowance	(191)	(1)	(105)	(54)	(5)	(356)
Stage 1	(28)	(1)	(14)	(8)	(1)	(52)
Stage 2	(21)	-	(11)	(9)	-	(41)
Stage 3	(131)	-	(80)	(37)	(4)	(252)
POCI	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)
Total carrying amount	3,024	1,382	653	451	81	5,591

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In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Cash loans	Mortgage loans	Revolving loans	Car loans	Consumer loans	Total
Gross amount	3,797	989	789	425	330	6,330
Stage 1	3,181	968	598	376	300	5,423
Stage 2	349	20	93	15	8	485
Stage 3	257	1	98	34	22	412
POCI	10	-	-	-	-	10
Loss allowance	(232)	(1)	(95)	(38)	(21)	(387)
Stage 1	(45)	(1)	(13)	(7)	(4)	(70)
Stage 2	(32)	-	(9)	(3)	(1)	(45)
Stage 3	(149)	-	(73)	(28)	(16)	(266)
POCI	(6)	-	-	-	-	(6)
Total carrying amount	3,565	988	694	387	309	5,943

Credit quality analysis:

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk and the year-end stage classification are shown in the above table. For retail portfolio, provisioning coefficients are usually estimated using statistical models (stochastic Markov chain-based model) based on internally compiled data, while, where available, market data are also used. Details of all these measures are set out in note F.1.6 ECL allowances for retail loans due from customers (consumer lending) are calculated on a collective basis.

An analysis of the changes in the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to loans due from customers – retail results in the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

Loss allowance – Loans due from customers – retail*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	(70)	(45)	(266)	(6)	(387)
Disposals resulting from business combinations	24	15	42	-	81
Changes in the loss allowance	14	29	(47)	-	(4)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 1	(16)	16	-	-	-
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 2	10	(10)	-	-	-
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 3	20	23	(47)	-	(4)
New originated or purchased	(59)	(12)	(10)	(5)	(86)
Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount	24	(34)	(144)	-	(154)
Financial assets fully repaid**	15	6	3	-	24
Write-offs	-	-	176	-	176
Effect of movements in exchanges rates	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Net change during the period	18	4	14	(5)	31
Loss allowance as at 31 December	(52)	(41)	(252)	(11)	(356)

*In the case the loan was derecognised during the period, i.e., no ECL allowance balance is reported as at the end of the period, all related changes in the loss allowances are shown in the stage as per classification of the loan as at the beginning of the period.

**The impact of partial repayments of financial assets is presented in the line: Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount.

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In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

Loss allowance – Loans due from customers – retail*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	(129)	(77)	(242)	(3)	(451)
Changes in the loss allowance	38	14	(59)	-	(7)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 1	(4)	4	-	-	-
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 2	18	(18)	-	-	-
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 3	24	28	(59)	-	(7)
New originated or purchased	(103)	(26)	(30)	(3)	(162)
Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount	(24)	(39)	(207)	-	(270)
Changes in model assumptions and methodologies	6	(2)	(1)	-	3
Financial assets fully repaid**	46	26	20	-	92
Financial assets derecognised	-	1	2	-	3
Write-offs	41	32	221	-	294
Transfer from (-) / to (+) assets HFS	55	26	36	-	117
Effect of movements in exchanges rates	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Net change during the period	59	32	(24)	(3)	64
Loss allowance as at 31 December	(70)	(45)	(266)	(6)	(387)

*In the case the loan was derecognised during the period, i.e., no ECL allowance balance is reported as at the end of the period, all related changes in the loss allowances are shown in the stage as per classification of the loan as at the beginning of the period.

**The impact of partial repayments of financial assets is presented in the line: Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount.

E.4.1.2. Loans due from corporations and equity-accounted investees – non-retail

Loans due from corporations and equity-accounted investees comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gross amount	2,110	2,012
Loans due from corporations	1,943	1,912
Loans due from equity-accounted investees	167	100
Loss allowance	(239)	(259)
Total carrying amount*	1,871	1,753

*excl. loans and advances provided under reverse repo operations and other

Credit quality analysis:

The following table shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's internal credit rating system and year-end stages classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Group's internal grading system are set out in note F.1.6 ECL allowances for non-retail loans due from customers comprising loans due from corporations and equity-accounted investees, are calculated on an individual basis.

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In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

					2025	2024
Loans due from customers – non-retail (corporations and equity-accounted investees)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total	Total
Very low risk	110	-	-	-	110	130
Low risk	197	-	-	-	197	326
Medium risk	999	194	-	-	1,193	944
High risk	387	55	-	-	442	438
Default	-	-	168	-	168	174
Total gross amount	1,693	249	168	-	2,110	2,012
Loss allowance	(26)	(49)	(164)	-	(239)	(259)
Total carrying amount*	1,667	200	4	-	1,871	1,753

*excl. loans and advances provided under reverse repo operations and other

The changes in the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to loans due from corporations and equity-accounted investees are analysed below:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

Loss allowance - Loans due from customers – non-retail (corporations and equity-accounted investees)*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	(31)	(62)	(166)	-	(259)
Change in loss allowance	-	5	(5)	-	-
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 3	-	5	(5)	-	-
New originated or purchased	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount	3	8	-	-	11
Financial assets fully repaid**	16	-	3	-	19
Financial assets derecognised	-	-	3	-	3
FX and other movements	-	-	1	-	1
Net change during the period	5	13	2	-	20
Loss allowance as at 31 December	(26)	(49)	(164)	-	(239)

*In the case the loan was derecognised during the period, i.e., no ECL allowance balance is reported as at the end of the period, all related changes in the loss allowances are shown in the stage as per classification of the loan as at the beginning of the period.

**The impact of partial repayments of financial assets is presented in the line: Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount.

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

Loss allowance - Loans due from customers – non-retail (corporations and equity-accounted investees)*	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Total
Loss allowance as at 1 January	(37)	(43)	(142)	-	(222)
Change in loss allowance	7	(8)	(8)	-	(9)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 2	3	(10)	-	-	(7)
Transfer from other stages/(to) Stage 3	4	2	(8)	-	(2)
New originated or purchased	(18)	-	-	-	(18)
Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount	13	(13)	-	-	-
Changes to model assumptions and methodologies	-	-	(17)	-	(17)
Financial assets fully repaid**	4	2	-	-	6
Write-offs	-	-	1	-	1
Net change during the period	6	(19)	(24)	-	(37)
Loss allowance as at 31 December	(31)	(62)	(166)	-	(259)

*In the case the loan was derecognised during the period, i.e., no ECL allowance balance is reported as at the end of the period, all related changes in the loss allowances are shown in the stage as per classification of the loan as at the beginning of the period.

**The impact of partial repayments of financial assets is presented in the line: Change in PD/EAD/LGD, unwind of discount.

E.5. Trade and other receivables, contract balances

Trade and other receivables and contract assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Gross amount	1,108	907
Trade receivables	1,101	901
Accrued income	7	6
Individual loss allowance	(66)	(75)
Total trade and other receivables	1,042	832
Gross amount	326	233
Total contract assets	326	233

Credit quality analysis

The Group generally uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables from individual customers, which comprise a large number of small balances. In the engineering segment, where trade receivables comprise a small number of large balances, a specific loss allowance is used. In contrast, in the telecommunications and real estate segments, where a large number of small balances is typical, the portfolio approach is applied.

Loss rates are calculated using the roll rate method based on the probability of receivables progressing through the successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics: geographic region, age of customer relationship, and type of product purchased.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets from individual customers using the provision matrix.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Credit- impaired
Current (not past due)	1.7%	1,251	(21)	1,230	No
1-90 days	1.9%	108	(2)	106	No
91-180 days	11.1%	18	(2)	16	Yes
more than 180 days past due	71.9%	57	(41)	16	Yes
Total		1,434	(66)	1,368	

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Weighted-average loss rate	Gross amount	Loss allowance	Carrying amount	Credit- impaired
Current (not past due)	2.9%	987	(29)	958	No
1-90 days	2.1%	97	(2)	95	No
91-180 days	25.0%	8	(2)	6	Yes
more than 180 days past due	87.5%	48	(42)	6	Yes
Total		1,140	(75)	1,065	

Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experiences over past years. The rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data was collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables. The most significant scalar factors are the GDP forecast and industry outlook as well as actual and forecasted unemployment rates.

The movements in the loss allowance in respect of trade and other receivables and contract assets during the year were as follows.

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	(75)	(167)
Disposals resulting from business combination	-	93
Impairment losses reversed/(recognised) in profit or loss	6	(55)
Financial assets derecognised during the period (excl. write offs)	-	5
Release of impairment losses on written-off items	4	47
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(1)	2
Balance as at 31 December	(66)	(75)

Contract assets and contract liabilities

The following table provides information about the carrying amounts of receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Receivables, which are included in trade and other receivables	955	745
Contract assets	326	233
<i>out of which:</i>		
Contract assets (mechanical engineering)	299	225
Contract assets (telecommunications)	6	8
Contract assets (toll and traffic solutions)	21	-
Contract liabilities	(414)	(425)
<i>out of which:</i>		
Contract liabilities (mechanical engineering)	(219)	(237)
Contract liabilities (telecommunications)	(89)	(79)
Contract liabilities (leisure)	(55)	(63)
Contract liabilities (IT services)	(48)	(46)
Contract liabilities (toll and traffic solutions)	(3)	-

Contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed on mechanical engineering contracts but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. For the telecommunications segment, contract assets relate to rights to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Group has already transferred to customers but not yet invoiced. These contract assets particularly include contracts with customers where the supply of telecommunication services is supplemented by the sale of subsidised telecommunication equipment. A contract asset arises from the reallocation of revenues under a customer contract from telecommunication services provided and recognised during the life of the contract to the revenues from the sale of such subsidised equipment, which is recognised at the time of sale.

Contract liabilities primarily relate to advances received from customers for engineering contracts, for which revenue is recognised when the Group can reliably measure progress in the completion of the contracts. The Group applies the input method.

For telecommunication operators, contract liabilities mostly include telecommunication services prepaid by customers on prepaid cards. These revenues are recognised when the voice or data traffic takes place, when other services are provided, or when the card associated with the prepaid credit expires. Contract liabilities also arise when activation fees are invoiced upon the conclusion of a new contract. This is not a distinct performance obligation and, thus, related

contract liabilities are accrued over the term of the contract with the customer. For telecommunication infrastructure entities, contract liabilities relate mostly to received installation fees related to the entitlement to use the spare optical fibre capacity.

Contract liabilities in the leisure business segment arise from forward sales of boats and deferred income.

Contract liabilities from IT services were initially recognised because of the sale of the Philippines, Indonesian, Kazakh, and Indian subsidiaries (refer to B.2.1.2). They relate to advances received pursuant to agreements between EmbedIT s.r.o. and former subsidiaries (that are no longer a part of the Group) for the provision of IT services and support over a three-year period, as well as to a licensing agreement between Home Credit International a.s. and the former subsidiaries for the use of the Home Credit trademark.

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Contract assets	Contract liabilities
Balance as at 1 January 2025	233	(425)
Additions resulting from business combinations (refer to B.2.4)	-	(2)
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	-	283
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the period	-	(245)
Transfers from contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period to receivables	(83)	-
Transfer from (+) / to (-) other categories	-	(13)
Offset of contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period with advances received	(6)	-
Increases as a result of changes in the measure of progress	172	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	10	(12)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	326	(414)

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Contract assets	Contract liabilities
Balance as at 1 January 2024	275	(397)
Disposals resulting from business combinations (refer to B.2)	(96)	31
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	-	216
Increases due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the period	-	(281)
Transfers from contract assets recognised at the beginning of the period to receivables	(201)	-
Increases as a result of changes in the measure of progress	259	-
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(4)	6
Balance as at 31 December 2024	233	(425)

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations related to contracts with customers (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) is as follows:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Within 1 year	1,448	1,295
Between 1 and 2 years	805	854
Between 2 and 5 years	1,283	1,243
More than 5 years	817	315
Transaction price on performance obligations yet to be satisfied	4,353	3,707

E.6. Inventories and programming assets

Inventories comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Mechanical engineering inventories	283	262
Tolling, traffic and automation operations inventories (refer to B.2.4)	146	-
Boats manufacturing inventories	45	52
Goods/merchandise for resale	42	37
Agricultural inventories	11	11
Other inventories	2	3
Total inventories	529	365

The carrying amount of inventories comprises impairment allowance of EUR 46 million (2024: EUR 35 million), which represents notably an allowance for mechanical engineering categories for slow-moving and damaged items.

Programming assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Acquired programming rights	121	110
Produced programming rights	200	162
Released	116	101
Completed but not transmitted	8	9
In the course of production	76	52
Prepayments on acquired programming rights, other programming assets	74	53
Total programming assets	395	325

Programming assets relate solely to Group's media business, represented by the CME group. The balance contains acquired licenses from third parties, own production and related prepayments.

E.7. Assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale

As at 31 December 2025, assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale represented the assets and liabilities of Home Credit Vietnam (refer to B.2.1.1 and G.5) and the investment in CE Electronics Holding Group (refer to B.3.6).

As at 31 December 2024, assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale represent the assets and liabilities of two Home Credit subgroup entities – HC Vietnam and HC India. HC India was closed in January 2025 (refer to B.2.1.1 and G.1). Assets held for sale also include the remaining 30% share in LEAG (refer to B.3.3).

Assets held for sale*In millions of EUR*

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Asian Home Credit business	1,232	1,769
Loans due from customers	1,078	1,513
Cash and cash equivalents	96	106
Investment securities	8	6
Deferred tax assets	5	82
Loans due from banks and other financial institutions	-	8
Current tax assets	-	3
Other assets	45	51
CE Electronics Holding	34	-
LEAG	-	430
Other	17	-
Total assets held for sale	1,283	2,199

Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale*In millions of EUR*

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Asian Home Credit business	967	1,007
Debt securities issued	613	501
Due to banks and other financial institutions	254	360
Current tax liabilities	3	4
Provisions	-	6
Other liabilities	97	136
Total liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	967	1,007

Loans due from customers - retail

The following tables summarise the credit quality of the Asian Home Credit business loans exposure. All loans presented below are unsecured:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

Loan exposure	Cash loans	Consumer loans	Revolving loans	Total
Gross amount				
Stage 1	525	371	127	1,023
Stage 2	56	23	17	96
Stage 3	15	7	3	25
POCI	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance				
Stage 1	(20)	(8)	(2)	(30)
Stage 2	(11)	(4)	(2)	(17)
Stage 3	(12)	(5)	(2)	(19)
POCI	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount	553	384	141	1,078

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

Loan exposure	Cash loans	Consumer loans	Revolving loans	Total
Gross amount	1,001	318	310	1,629
Stage 1	898	307	279	1,484
Stage 2	51	5	17	73
Stage 3	52	6	14	72
POCI	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(84)	(11)	(21)	(116)
Stage 1	(40)	(5)	(10)	(55)
Stage 2	(19)	(2)	(4)	(25)
Stage 3	(25)	(4)	(7)	(36)
POCI	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount	917	307	289	1,513

E.8. Equity-accounted investees

The following table shows the breakdown of individual equity-accounted investees (comprising associates and joint-ventures):

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (restated)*
e& PPF Telecom Group	1,982	1,884
InPost S.A.	1,763	1,746
Moneta	461	460
ClearBank	120	128
Temsa**	95	85
Gasworx E123 (refer to B.3.1)**	92	-
Viaplay	77	109
Heureka Group**	51	91
Gasworx landbank (refer to B.3.1)	40	-
ITIS Holding (refer to B.2.4)**	-	124
CE Electronics Holding Group (refer to B.3.6)**	-	37
Other	54	50
Total equity-accounted investees	4,735	4,714

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.6.

**a joint-venture

The following table shows the breakdown of the share of profits and losses of equity-accounted investees:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (restated)*
e& PPF Telecom Group	80	-
Moneta	70	60
Gasworx landbank	9	-
Temsa	8	9
ITIS Holding	3	53
Heureka Group	2	3
Gasworx E123	2	-
LEAG	-	107
Metropolis	-	(4)
ClearBank	(5)	6
CE Electronics Holding Group	(4)	3
InPost S.A.	(10)	51
Viaplay	(34)	(5)
Other	(3)	-
Total share of profit of equity-accounted investees	118	283

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.7.

e& PPF Telecom Group

On 24 October 2024, the Group sold its controlling stake in e& PPF Telecom Group B.V., nonetheless retaining significant influence (refer to B.2.8). The following table presents the performance and net assets of e& PPF Telecom Group B.V.:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 ⁽¹⁾
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	50.00%	50.00%
Non-current assets (excl. goodwill)	4,720	3,698
Current assets	1,081	777
Non-current liabilities	(2,834)	(1,843)
Current liabilities	(1,302)	(1,176)
Net assets (excl. goodwill) (100.00%) [a]	1,665	1,456
Net assets adjustments ⁽²⁾ : [b]	(309)	(296)
<i>Net assets attributable to e& PPF Telecom Group's NCI</i>	(299)	(293)
<i>Net assets attributable to e& PPF Telecom Group's preferred shares held by e& Group</i>	(10)	(3)
Adjusted net assets of e& PPF Telecom Group (100.00%) [c] = [a+b]	1,356	1,160
Adjusted net assets of e& PPF Telecom Group (attributable to the Group's 50.00% share)	678	580
Goodwill (included in the carrying amount of the equity-acc. investee)	1,304	1,304
Carrying amount of investment in associate (50.00%)	1,982	1,884
	2025	2024 ^(1,3)
Total revenue	2,414	375
Total net profit for the period (100.00%) [a]	224	17
Total net profit adjustments ⁽²⁾ : [b]	(64)	(16)
<i>Net profit attributable to e& PPF Telecom Group's NCI</i>	(32)	(8)
<i>Net profit attributable to e& PPF Telecom Group's preferred shares held by e& Group</i>	(32)	(8)
Total adjusted net profit of e& PPF Telecom Group (100.00%) [c] = [a+b]	160	1
Group's share of net profit (50.00%)	80	-
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period (100.00%)	7	(8)
Group's share of other comprehensive expense (50.00%)	(2)	(3)

(1) In 2025, the Group finalised the PPA exercise and comparative figures as at 31 December 2024 were restated accordingly, refer to B.2.8.3.

(2) For equity-method measurement purposes, the Group only considers those e& PPF Telecom Group's components of equity that fall into the Group's exposure.

(3) For the period from the acquisition of significant influence on 24 October 2024 to 31 December 2024.

InPost S.A.

InPost S.A. represents an e-commerce distribution group currently active on its home market in Poland and in seven Western European countries, operating automated parcel machines and developing fulfilment centres for e-shops. InPost is publicly traded on the Amsterdam stock exchange. As at 31 December 2025, the Group held a 28.78% share in InPost, a decrease of 0.1% share compared to 28.88% share as at 31 December 2024 was a result of transactions with treasury shares performed by InPost itself also in relation to its share-based incentive employee benefit programme.

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)*Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025*

The following table presents InPost's financial position and performance:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	28.78%	28.88%
Non-current assets	3,874	3,148
Current assets	887	734
Non-current liabilities	(2,149)	(1,820)
Current liabilities	(1,268)	(781)
Net assets (100.00%)	1,344	1,281
Group's share of net assets (28.78%, 2024: 28.88%)	387	370
Goodwill included in carrying amount	1,376	1,376
Carrying amount of investment in associate (28.78%, 2024: (28.88%))	1,763	1,746
	2025	2024
Total revenue	3,470	2,529
Total net profit/(loss) for the period (100.00%)	(36)	189
Group's share of profit/(loss) (28.78%, 2024: 28.88%*)	(10)	51
Total other comprehensive expense for the period (100.00%)	(7)	(49)
Group's share of other comprehensive expense (28.78%, 2024: 28.88%*)	(2)	(14)

*For the year ended 31 December 2024 represents the weighted average for the period.

MONETA

As at 31 December 2025, the Group holds a 29.94% share in MONETA Money Bank. The following table shows the financial position and performance of MONETA:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	29.94%	29.94%
Total assets*	20,784	19,659
Total liabilities*	(19,522)	(18,389)
Net assets (100.00%)	1,262	1,270
Group's share of net assets (29.94%)	378	380
Goodwill included in carrying amount of the investment	83	80
Carrying amount of investment in associate (29.94%)	461	460
	2025	2024
Total revenue	1,008	1,072
Total net profit for the period (100.00%)	233	199
Group's share of profit (29.94%)	70	60
Dividends received by the Group	87	73

*Being a bank, in its reporting it does not distinguish between current and non-current assets and liabilities.

ClearBank

ClearBank Ltd. and Clearbank Europe, B.V. are companies holding a banking license for the provision of embedded and agency banking services.

In the first half of 2024, the Group's stake increased by 5.47% through a purchase of shares (see B.3.8 for more details), resulting in additional goodwill of EUR 15 million. In the second half of 2024, the stake decreased to 35.86%.

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)*Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025*

The following table shows the bank's financial position and performance:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	35.86%	35.86%
Total assets*	20,713	13,348
Total liabilities*	(20,463)	(13,078)
Net assets (100.00%)	250	270
Group's share of net assets (35.86%)	90	97
Goodwill included in carrying amount	30	31
Carrying amount of investment in associate	120	128
	2025	2024
Total revenue	153	132
Total net profit/(loss) for the period (100.00%)	(15)	2
Group's share of the net profit/(loss) (35.86%, 2024: 34.74%**)	(5)	1
Dilution gain	-	5
Total share of profit/(loss) for the period (35.86%, 2024: 34.74%)	(5)	6

*Being a bank, in its reporting it does not distinguish between current and non-current assets and liabilities.

**For the year ended 31 December 2024 represents the weighted average for the period.

Temsa

Temsa Skoda Ulaşım Araçları San.ve Tic. A.Ş. (Temsa) is a Turkish bus manufacturer with subsidiaries responsible for sales and marketing activities in Germany, France, and the USA. In 2022, Turkey as a country met the conditions to be classified as a hyperinflationary economy under IAS 29 'Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies'. The Group has therefore applied hyperinflationary accounting as specified in IAS 29 since 1 January 2022. Temsa's functional currency is the Turkish lira.

The following table presents the financial position and performance of Temsa:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	50.00%	50.00%
Non-current assets	117	118
Current assets	299	231
Non-current liabilities	(28)	(46)
Current liabilities	(198)	(134)
Net assets (100.00%)	190	169
Carrying amount of investment in JV (50.00%)	95	85
	2025	2024
Total revenue	470	480
Total net profit for the period (100.00%)	15	18
Group's share of profit (50.00%)	8	9
Total other comprehensive income for the period (100.00%)	6	16
Group's share of other comprehensive income (50.00%)	3	8

Gasworx E123

During the year 2025, the Group acquired joint control over the development project KS YBOR GATEWAY EAST 123 (“Gasworx E123”), refer to B.3.1. The following table presents the financial position of the project:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025
Percentage ownership interest	84.91%
Non-current assets	116
Current assets	6
Non-current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	(14)
Net assets (100.00%)	108
Carrying amount of investment in JV (84.91%)	92
	2025
Total revenue	-
Total net profit for the period (100.00%)	2
Group’s share of profit (79.82%)*	2

*The Group’s ownership fluctuated since acquisition of joint control due to regular capital increases during the second half of 2025. The percentage ownership therefore represents the weighted average for the period.

The subject site is currently being redeveloped as multi-family, office and retail project. Since the acquisition of significant influence on 31 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, the project did not generate any operating revenues.

Gasworx landbank

On 13 June 2025, Group acquired 33.34% share in KS Ybor JV LLC, a company holding certain building plots within the Gasworx E123 development project (refer to section B.3.4). The following table presents the financial position and performance of the project:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025
Percentage ownership interest	33.34%
Non-current assets	120
Current assets	2
Non-current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	(2)
Net assets (100.00%)	120
Carrying amount of investment in associate (33.34%)	40
	2025*
Total revenue	28
Total net profit for the period (100.00%)	28
Group’s share of profit (33.34%)	9

*For the period from the acquisition of share in associate on 13 June 2025 to 31 December 2025.

Viaplay

On 16 February 2024, the Group increased its share in Viaplay Group AB (Swedish video streaming service group operating in the countries of the Northern Europe and the Netherlands) from 9.39% owned by the end of 2023 to a currently held 29.29% share. With this acquisition, Viaplay became an associate for the Group (refer to B.3.7).

The following table represents the financial position and performance of Viaplay:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	29.29%	29.29%
Non-current assets	716	440
Current assets	1,106	1,095
Non-current liabilities	(716)	(405)
Current liabilities	(842)	(759)
Net assets (100.00%)	264	371
Carrying amount of investment in associate (29.29%)	77	109
	2025	2024*
Total revenue	1,598	1,204
Total net loss for the period (100.00%)	(116)	(45)
Group's share of net loss (29.29%)	(34)	(13)
Group's gain on bargain purchase	-	8
Total share of loss for the period	(34)	(5)
Total other comprehensive expense for the period (100.00%)	(9)	(7)
Group's share of other comprehensive expense (29.29%)	(3)	(2)

*From the acquisition of significant influence on 16 February 2024 to 31 December 2024; financial performance data available quarterly only (refer to B.3.7).

Heureka Group

The following table presents the financial position and performance of Heureka Group:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	50.00%	50.00%
Non-current assets	56	56
Current assets	21	30
Non-current liabilities	(98)	(11)
Current liabilities	(23)	(131)
Net assets (100.00%)	(44)	(56)
Group's share of net assets (50.00%)	(22)	(28)
Goodwill included in carrying amount	73	119
Carrying amount of investment in JV (50.00%)	51	91
	2025	2024
Total revenue	90	90
Total net profit for the period (100.00%)	5	5
Group's share of profit (50.00%)	2	3

ITIS Holding a.s.

ITIS Holding was a joint-venture project combining Czech and Slovak toll operating and supporting activities for toll operations in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Since 2024, it had also roofed the German group VITRONIC, a global leader in the supply of system for operational safety and automation based on cutting-edge machine vision technology.

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**

On 24 June 2025, the Group increased its ownership from 50.00% to 95.92%, while its influence increased from the significant one to control. ITIS Holdings a.s. was measured by equity method until 24 June 2025 (refer to B.2.4), i.e., by the moment it started being consolidated.

The following table presents the financial position and performance of ITIS Holding a.s. when equity-accounted:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	-%	50.00%
Non-current assets	-	148
Current assets	-	460
Non-current liabilities	-	(144)
Current liabilities	-	(216)
Net assets (100.00%)	-	248
Carrying amount of investment in JV (2024: 50.00%)	-	124
	2025*	2024
Total revenue	160	289
Total net profit for the period (100.00%)	6	105
Group's share of profit (50.00%)	3	53
Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period (100.00%)	(2)	2
Group's share of other comprehensive income/(expense) (50.00%)	(1)	1

*For the period from 1 January 2025 to the acquisition of the controlling stake on 24 June 2025, refer to B.2.4.

CE Electronics Holding Group

On 10 October 2025, the Group signed an agreement to sell its 50% share in CE Electronics Holding Group to the joint-venture partner (refer to B.3.6), which resulted in the reclassification of the investment to assets held for sale in line with the requirements of IFRS 5 (refer to E.7). Before classification as a held-for-sale asset in October 2025, this joint-venture investment was measured applying the equity method.

The following table presents the financial position and performance of CE Electronics Holding Group up to its reclassification:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Percentage ownership interest (direct)	-%	50.00%
Non-current assets	-	80
Current assets	-	251
Non-current liabilities	-	(112)
Current liabilities	-	(157)
Net assets (100.00%)	-	62
Group's share of net assets (-%, 2024: 50.00%)	-	32
Goodwill included in carrying amount	-	5
Carrying amount of investment in JV (-%, 2024: 50.00%)	-	37
	2025*	2024
Total revenue	505	657
Total net profit/(loss) for the period (100.00%)	(8)	6
Group's share of profit/(loss) (50.00%*, 2024: 50.00%)	(4)	3
Total other comprehensive expense for the period (100.00%)	(1)	-
Group's share of other comprehensive income (50.00%*, 2024: 50.00%)	-	-

*For the period from 1 January 2025 to the reclassification to assets held for sale on 10 October 2025, refer to B.3.6.

E.9. Investment property

Investment property comprises projects located in the Netherlands, the USA, the UK, the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland, and Germany, and consists mainly of completed and rented office premises, buildings, warehouses, and shopping malls.

The following table shows the breakdown of investment property by category and country:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Netherlands	USA	Czech Republic	UK	Romania	Poland	Germany	Other	Total
Office	285	203	96	88	109	77	21	-	879
Residential	-	-	22	29	-	-	-	2	53
Land plot	-	27	7	-	7	5	-	-	46
Total investment property	285	230	125	117	116	82	21	2	978

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Netherlands	USA	Czech Republic	UK	Romania	Poland	Germany	Other	Total
Office	282	226	94	96	91	76	23	-	888
Residential	-	-	20	31	-	-	-	3	54
Land plot	-	35	7	-	11	6	-	-	59
Total investment property	282	261	121	127	102	82	23	3	1,001

The following table shows the roll-forward of investment property:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	1,001	1,219
Disposals resulting from business combinations*	-	(183)
Additions - capitalised costs	29	22
Other changes	(1)	2
Unrealised revaluation gains from investment property	16	30
Unrealised revaluation losses from investment property	(34)	(109)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(33)	20
Balance as at 31 December	978	1,001

*for 2024 refer to B.2.6 and B.2.9

E.9.1. Techniques used for valuing investment property

Income approach – discounted cash flow (DCF) calculation

The income approach is used to value commercial and investment properties. Because it is intended to directly reflect or model the expectations and behaviours of typical market participants, this approach is generally considered the most applicable valuation technique for income-producing properties, where sufficient market data exists.

In a commercial income-producing property, this approach capitalises an income stream into the present value. This can be done using revenues multipliers or capitalisation rates applied to net operating income.

The DCF methodology reflects the market's perception of a relationship between a property's potential income and its market value, a relationship expressed as a capitalisation rate or yield. This approach converts the anticipated benefits in terms of income (cash flow) or amenity to be derived from the ownership of the property into a value indication through capitalisation.

This approach is widely used when appraising either income-producing properties or properties capable of producing an income. The property is valued by capitalising the future cash flow produced by the building at the end of the assumed holding period. These future cash flows (both rental and capital receipts from an assumed sale, and assumed expenditure required to realise same) are then discounted back at a discount rate that reflects a typical investor's overall target rate of return.

Income approach is used by the Group for valuation of all investment properties, except for land plots.

Sales comparable approach

This method relies on direct evidence from the market of sales and/or offers on properties with similar characteristics. As it is difficult to find evidence of comparables which are identical to any given property which is to be valued, the evidence must be adjusted to align it with the property in question. This allows the comparable evidence to be utilised in a calculation. The adjustments made will vary depending on the drivers of value in any given market and the specific differences between the property being valued and the comparables. The amount of adjustment depends on the judgement and knowledge of the valuer and relies on their skill and understanding of the market.

Sales comparable approach is used by the Group for valuation of land plots.

The following table summarises the significant inputs used in measuring the fair value of investment property used in the valuation of income-generating properties:

For the year ended 31 December 2025

	Current income per sqm	Market rent per sqm	Initial yield	Reversionary yield
Czech Republic	EUR 14.68-15.98	EUR 15.35-17.02	6.34%-8.01%	6.77%-8.88%
Germany	EUR 12.2	EUR 12.81	7.19%	7.59%
Netherlands	EUR 14.04-20.98	EUR 12.08-21.56	5.50%-9.00%	7.10%-14.99%
Poland	EUR 14.58	EUR 17.37	10.80%	10.77%
Romania	EUR 20.72-21.37	EUR 20.21-20.32	9.31%-10.13%	7.25%
United Kingdom	EUR 14.53	EUR 33.84	2.37%	8.79%
USA	EUR 12.64-14.59	EUR 19.49-23.86	5.97%-7.46%	11.52%-13.18%

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Current income per sqm	Market rent per sqm	Initial yield	Reversionary yield
Czech Republic	EUR 12.67-17.15	EUR 15.16-16.79	5.50%-8.54%	6.79%-9.15%
Germany	EUR 12.2	EUR 12.81	6.56%	6.92%
Netherlands	EUR 13.58-20.29	EUR 12.08-20.62	5.50%-8.75%	6.99%-12.18%
Poland	EUR 15.26	EUR 17.34	7.00%	7.00%
Romania	EUR 20.22-20.79	EUR 19.83-20.01	8.69%-8.90%	7.25%
United Kingdom	EUR 15.23	EUR 35.56	2.07%	8.90%
USA	EUR 15.09-18.74	EUR 20.85-25.74	7.25%-7.76%	11.07%-11.70%

The Group categorised investment property within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as certain inputs for the assessment of the fair value are unobservable.

E.10. Property, plant and equipment

The following table shows the roll-forward of property, plant and equipment (excl. right-of-use assets):

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Land and buildings	Ducts, cables and related plant	Telecom technology and related equipment	Other tangible assets and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost	1,067	2,163	923	688	228	5,069
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(300)	(840)	(545)	(371)	(6)	(2,062)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	767	1,323	378	317	222	3,007
Additions resulting from business combinations	391	-	-	29	-	420
Disposals resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Additions	14	52	52	78	183	379
Disposals	(1)	(1)	(1)	(21)	(2)	(26)
Other transfers	12	41	26	18	(92)	5
Depreciation charge (incl. discontinued operations)	(37)	(100)	(85)	(82)	-	(304)
Impairment reversal/(charge)	1	-	-	2	(1)	2
Effect of movements in exchange rates	37	52	15	7	10	121
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	1,184	1,367	385	339	320	3,595
Cost	1,527	2,341	1,002	765	326	5,961
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(343)	(974)	(617)	(426)	(6)	(2,366)

The roll-forward of right-of-use assets amounting to EUR 478 million as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 455 million) is disclosed in E.23.1.

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In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Land and buildings	Ducts, cables and related plant	Telecom technology and related equipment	Other tangible assets and equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost	1,138	2,183	1,826	851	277	6,275
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(315)	(782)	(964)	(476)	(8)	(2,545)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	823	1,401	862	375	269	3,730
Additions resulting from business combinations	13	1	4	38	1	57
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(60)	(49)	(505)	(102)	(109)	(825)
Additions	32	65	133	88	208	526
Disposals	(1)	-	(1)	(26)	(3)	(31)
Other transfers	8	18	86	35	(137)	10
Depreciation charge (incl. discontinued operations)	(38)	(88)	(186)	(83)	-	(395)
Impairment reversal/(charge)	3	-	-	2	(2)	3
Transfers to assets held for sale	-	-	-	(7)	(1)	(8)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(13)	(25)	(15)	(3)	(4)	(60)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	767	1,323	378	317	222	3,007
Cost	1,067	2,163	923	688	228	5,069
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	(300)	(840)	(545)	(371)	(6)	(2,062)

In both periods, the most significant additions of PPE relate to the construction and modernisation of a mobile telecommunication infrastructure mainly in the Czech Republic (related radio network modernization and roll-out of 5G and continuous investments into a fixed network). In 2024 significant additions was also in Hungary (radio network modernization and roll-out of 5G), Slovakia (radio network modernization and roll-out of 5G) and Bulgaria (roll-out of 5G).

E.11. Goodwill and other intangible assets**E.11.1. Goodwill**

The following table shows the roll-forward of goodwill:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	2,182	3,236
Additions resulting from business combinations (refer to B section)	106	54
Disposals resulting from business combinations (refer to B section)	(3)	(975)
Impairment losses recognised	-	(91)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	50	(42)
Balance as at 31 December	2,335	2,182

As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of goodwill comprises total accumulated impairment losses of EUR 110 million (2024: EUR 110 million).

Goodwill is allocated to individual CGUs as follows:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
O2 CZ	563	566
CETIN CZ	206	173
CME - Czech Republic	683	657
CME - Romania	355	363
CME - Slovakia	201	201
CME - Slovenia	90	90
CME - Bulgaria	58	58
CME – Croatia	24	24
Four Seasons Hotel Prague (Czech Republic)*	53	-
Hilton Prague (Czech Republic)**	43	-
Other	59	50
Total goodwill	2,335	2,182

*refer to B.2.3

**refer to B.2.2

Goodwill is tested semi-annually for impairment. A reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the management has based its determination of the recoverable amounts would not result in carrying amounts being higher than their recoverable amounts.

O2 CZ and CETIN CZ

O2 CZ and CETIN CZ were identified as individual CGUs for the purposes of the impairment test.

The impairment test involves determining the recoverable amount for each CGU, which corresponds to their value in use. The value in use of a CGU is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from CGU.

The value in use for O2 CZ is determined in an enterprise valuation model and assessed from the group-internal perspective. The value in use is derived from the medium-term forecast for a period of five years (from 2026 to 2030), prepared by the management at the time of the impairment test. The forecast is also based on future market trends, general macroeconomic data derived from macroeconomic and financial studies. The key assumptions on which management bases its business plan and growth rates include trends in the gross domestic product, interest rates, nominal wages, capital expenditures, market share, growth rates, and discount rates.

The value in use for CETIN CZ is determined in an enterprise valuation model and assessed from a group-internal perspective. The value in use is derived from the medium-term forecast for a period of seven years (for 2026 to 2032), prepared by management and most recent at the time of the impairment test. Management believes that use of longer than usual 5 years forecast of future cashflows is sufficiently reliable thanks to the long-term contracts with operating companies (e.g., MSA and MOSA contracts). The medium-term forecast is based on the past experience, future market trends, and general economic data derived from macroeconomic and financial studies. The key assumptions on which management bases its business plan and growth rates include trends in the gross domestic product, interest rates, nominal wages, capital expenditures, market share, growth rates, and discount rates.

The calculation of value in use for both CGUs is the most sensitive to the following assumptions:

The estimated growth rate in terminal value – forecasts of the market and regulatory environment in which the company conducts its principal business, as well as the investment life cycle, are the basis for determining the value assigned to the estimated growth rate. A 2.0% growth rate is used.

The discount rate – the discount rate reflects the Group's estimate of the risk and related expected return specific to the CGU. The weighted average cost of capital forms the basis for the determination of the discount rate. Relevant data taken from independent financial analysts as a benchmark for the weighted average cost of capital are used to determine the discount rate for the CGU. The resulting discount rate and its effect on value in use are tested for sensitivity. The current methodology used as of 31 December 2025 will be subject to regular reassessments and potential adjustments.

The discounted cash flow valuation is supported by a valuation using the market approach based on publicly traded peer companies. The multiple of enterprise value (EV) to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) was selected as the most suitable multiple, as EBITDA is considered to be the closest approximate of free cash flow. The value estimates the draw on EV/EBITDA multiples based on market data as at the valuation date and the EBITDA of the peer public companies for 2025. EV/Sales multiple is considered as well.

CME

CME subgroup is managed on a geographical basis, with six operating segments: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Romania & Moldova, Slovakia, and Slovenia where these segments were also identified as the respective CGUs for the purposes of the goodwill impairment testing.

The impairment test involves determining each CGU's recoverable amount, corresponding to its value in use, and comparing this to its carrying value as at the valuation date. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from each CGU.

The value in use is determined in an enterprise valuation model and assessed from the group-internal perspective. Value in use is derived from the CME subgroup's 2026 budget and most recent long-term plan prepared by the management at the time of the impairment testing. CME subgroup's 2026 budget and long-term plan (from 2027 to 2029) are based on past experience, expected macroeconomic and television advertising market trends and other information known to the business.

The calculation of a CGU's value in use is the most sensitive to the following assumptions:

The estimated growth rate in terminal value – forecasts of the market and regulatory environment in which the company conducts its principal business, as well as the investment life cycle, are the basis for determining the value assigned to the estimated growth rate. The Group has conservatively applied a terminal growth rate of 2% for each CGU.

The discount rate – this reflects the Group's estimate of the risk and related expected return. The weighted average cost of capital forms the basis for the determination of the discount rate. Relevant data taken from independent financial analyses as a benchmark for the weighted average cost of capital is used to determine the discount rate. The resulting discount rate and its

effect on value in use are tested for sensitivity. The current methodology used as at 31 December 2025 is subject to regular reassessments and potential adequate adjustments.

Four Seasons Hotel Prague and Hilton Prague

Four Seasons Hotel Prague and Hilton Prague represent individual CGUs for the purposes of the impairment test.

The impairment test involves determining each CGU's recoverable amount, corresponding to its value in use, and comparing this to its carrying value as at the valuation date. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from each CGU.

The recoverable amount of the CGUs is based on the fair value of the included properties as fully equipped operational entities as determined by an expert opinion, with net debt deducted to arrive at the enterprise value. The fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow approach, based on projected cash flows over a 10-year period, discounted back to present value using an appropriate discount rate. Capital expenditure is built into the cash flow using appropriate capitalisation rate to the stabilised EBITDA. For hotel properties, this method is considered the most appropriate approach, as it most closely reflects the amount that would be expected to be recovered through the sale of the assets.

The discount rate – the discount rate reflects the Group's estimate of the risk and related expected return specific to the CGU. The weighted average cost of capital forms the basis for the determination of the discount rate. Relevant data taken from independent financial analysts as a benchmark for the weighted average cost of capital are used to determine the discount rate for the CGU. The resulting discount rate and its effect on value in use are tested for sensitivity. The current methodology used as of 31 December 2025 will be subject to regular reassessments and potential adjustments.

E.11.2. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Software	404	335
Trademark	263	257
Licences	168	188
In-process research and development	101	62
Customer relationships	85	105
Work in progress	39	150
Other	105	104
Total other intangible assets	1,165	1,201

Licences (including spectrum licences) facilitate the roll-out of mobile services. Customer relationships are an asset ensuring a long-term revenues stream from customers who have made commitments to purchase specific amounts of products or services. In the case of O2 CZ, O2 Slovakia and Yettel (O2 Slovakia and Yettel are relevant only for of the year 2024 until the deconsolidation, refer to B.2.8), they comprise individuals, small/home offices, and corporations.

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The following table shows the roll-forward of other intangible assets:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Software	Licences	Customer relation- ships	IPRD	Trade- marks*	Other intangible assets	Work in progress	Total
Cost	1,050	318	559	155	414	157	150	2,803
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(715)	(130)	(454)	(93)	(157)	(53)	-	(1,602)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2025	335	188	105	62	257	104	150	1,201
Additions resulting from business combinations	27	-	27	-	8	31	2	95
Additions	137	-	-	8	-	7	67	219
Additions from internal development	26	-	-	-	-	-	12	38
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(14)	-	-	-	-	(82)	(1)	(97)
Disposal	(5)	-	-	-	-	(2)	(14)	(21)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
Other transfers	47	-	-	57	-	11	(115)	-
Amortisation charge (incl. discontinued operations)	(146)	(26)	(50)	(18)	(6)	(30)	-	(276)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	(1)	(9)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	14	6	3	-	4	-	5	32
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2025	404	168	85	101	263	39	105	1,165
Cost	1,255	329	607	152	430	77	105	2,955
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(851)	(161)	(522)	(51)	(167)	(38)	-	(1,790)

*Trademarks with total carrying amount of EUR 212 million are evaluated as having an indefinite useful life, not amortised but subject to regular impairment reviews.

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In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Software	Licences	Customer relation- ships	IPRD	Trade- marks*	Other intangible assets	Work in progress	Total
Cost	1,484	1,107	1,355	138	487	240	193	5,004
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(1,077)	(498)	(864)	(74)	(186)	(170)	(3)	(2,872)
Carrying amount as at 1 January 2024	407	609	491	64	301	70	190	2,132
Additions resulting from business combinations	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	7
Additions	109	60	-	14	22	85	87	377
Additions from internal development	36	-	-	-	-	-	7	43
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(77)	(385)	(286)	-	(22)	(22)	(35)	(827)
Disposal	(1)	-	-	-	(13)	-	(3)	(17)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(16)
Other transfers	41	-	-	2	-	2	(45)	-
Amortisation charge (incl. discontinued operations)	(160)	(80)	(99)	(10)	(7)	(28)	-	(384)
Impairment charge	(1)	-	(1)	(8)	(22)	-	(46)	(78)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(7)	(16)	(6)	-	(2)	(3)	(2)	(36)
Carrying amount as at 31 December 2024	335	188	105	62	257	104	150	1,201
Cost	1,050	318	559	155	414	157	150	2,803
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(715)	(130)	(454)	(93)	(157)	(53)	-	(1,602)

*Trademarks with total carrying amount of EUR 211 million are evaluated as having an indefinite useful life, not amortised but subject to regular impairment reviews.

E.12. Other assets

Other assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Prepaid expenses and advances	190	171
Receivables from sale of shares in subsidiaries, associates, and JVs*	70	27
Other settlements accounts*	66	54
Cost to obtain or fulfil the contract	52	50
Specific deposits and other specific receivables*	34	16
Other tax receivables	24	21
Cash collateral for payment cards*	6	21
Other	53	58
Total other assets (gross)	495	418
Individual loss allowance	(15)	(12)
Specific deposits and other specific receivables	(13)	(10)
Other	(2)	(2)
Total other assets (net)	480	406

*represents other financial assets

Capitalised incremental costs to obtain contracts, presented in line with IFRS 15, include commissions for external and internal business channels that are directly attributable to

obtaining customer contracts and incremental. The amortisation of these costs is recognised in a separate line (amortisation of cost to obtain contracts) in profit or loss; the amortisation period is determined by the expected average duration of contracts separately for business customers and for consumers and separately for certain product types (ranging from 16 to 48 months).

E.13. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial liabilities held for trading	3,711	2,125
Liabilities from repo operations	2,958	1,544
Liabilities from short sales of securities	481	312
Negative fair values of trading derivatives	272	269
Interest rate derivatives	165	206
Currency derivatives	107	62
Equity derivatives	-	1
Financial liabilities not held for trading	159	266
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	127	227
Negative fair values of hedging derivatives	21	37
Other	11	2
Total financial liabilities at FVTPL	3,870	2,391

On 19 November 2024, the Group and the CEO of InPost S.A., the Group's publicly traded equity-accounted investee on the Amsterdam stock exchange (refer to E.8), entered into an earn-out agreement that set out incentive rules for InPost's CEO. An earn-out is triggered only under certain conditions. As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of this earn-out liability designated at FVTPL was EUR 37 million (2024: EUR 208 million).

Details of trading derivatives are provided in the following table:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Notional amount	Positive fair values*	Negative fair values
Interest rate derivatives			
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Forward rate agreements	2,059	1	(1)
Interest rate swaps	10,160	195	(164)
Interest rate options (purchase)	195	1	-
<i>Exchange-traded products:</i>			
Interest rate futures	9	-	-
Total interest rate derivatives	12,423	197	(165)
Currency derivatives			
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Forward exchange contracts	638	2	(16)
Currency swap contracts	12,540	129	(91)
Total currency derivatives	13,178	131	(107)
Equity derivatives			
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Other equity/index contracts	1,194	15	-
Total equity derivatives	1,194	15	-

*refer to E.2.1.

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In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Notional amount	Positive fair values*	Negative fair values
Interest rate derivatives			
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Forward rate agreements	1,142	-	-
Interest rate swaps	8,682	241	(206)
Interest rate options (purchase)	396	2	-
<i>Exchange-traded products:</i>			
Interest rate futures	28	-	-
Total interest rate derivatives	10,248	243	(206)
Currency derivatives			
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Forward exchange contracts	967	3	(22)
Currency swap contracts	8,570	46	(40)
Total currency derivatives	9,537	49	(62)
Equity derivatives			
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Equity/Index options (sale)	(12)	-	(1)
Other equity/index contracts	53	33	-
<i>Exchange-traded products:</i>			
Equity/Index options (sale)	1,100	47	-
Total equity derivatives	1,141	80	(1)

*refer to E.2.1.

The following tables shows details of the hedging derivatives:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2025

	Notional amount	Positive fair values*	Negative fair values
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Forward exchange contracts	444	10	(2)
Currency swap contracts	51	-	-
Interest rate swap contracts	1,536	97	(19)
Total hedging derivatives	2,031	107	(21)

*refer to E.2.1.

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December 2024

	Notional amount	Positive fair values*	Negative fair values
<i>OTC products:</i>			
Forward exchange contracts	373	-	(6)
Currency swap contracts	88	1	-
Interest rate swap contracts	1,596	84	(31)
Total hedging derivatives	2,057	85	(37)

*refer to E.2.1.

E.14. Liabilities due to non-banks

Liabilities due to non-banks comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current accounts and demand deposits	9,535	10,189
Term deposits	4,451	3,630
Loans received under repo operations	2,203	2,820
Loans	40	39
Other	53	76
Total liabilities due to non-banks	16,282	16,754

The table shows the liabilities owed to corporate and individual clients of the Group, the bulk of which relates to the banking business of PPF banka and Air Bank.

E.15. Liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions

Liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Secured loans (other than repo operations)	2,726	2,847
Unsecured loans	2,520	1,805
Collateral deposits for derivatives	232	114
Repayable on demand	6	2
Total liabilities due to banks	5,484	4,768

Secured loans include the following significant loan facilities related to the acquisition of CME group:

Consolidating its media segment, in October 2019, CME Media Enterprises B.V. entered into a senior facilities agreement (SFA) with a syndicate of banks and in October 2020 utilised a secured term loan facility amounting to EUR 1,100 million to fund the merger with CME and refinance CME's existing indebtedness. On 14 November 2023, CME entered into an Amendment and Restatement Agreement to extend the maturity date of the senior facilities agreement from 25 April 2025 to 25 April 2028 (the "Amendment SFA"). The Amendment SFA became effective on 5 December 2023 and resulted in a substantial modification and derecognition of the prior loan (including transaction costs) and a recognition of a new loan. As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding amount of these facilities was EUR 758 million including interest (2024: EUR 814 million). The actual outstanding secured loan liabilities stated in the above table are lowered by unamortised facility and legal fees directly attributable to the origination of the loan facilities. These fees were capitalised and are amortised to finance costs using the effective interest rate method.

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the remaining balances of secured loans represent a higher number of various loans mostly from financial services and real estate segments.

Unsecured loans include the following significant loan facilities:

In August 2021, CETIN Group N.V., the Parent Company's subsidiary, became a party to a term and revolving facilities agreement with a syndicate of banks. CETIN Group N.V. then utilised bridge, term, and incremental term loan facilities amounting to EUR 1,450 million in aggregate. In March 2025, remaining balance of the term loan facility was fully repaid in the total amount of EUR 290 million. In December 2025, the remaining balance of incremental loan facility was fully repaid in the total amount of EUR 417 million. As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding principal amount of the incremental loan facility was nil (2024: EUR 417 million for the incremental loan facility and EUR 290 million for the term loan).

In May 2025, CETIN Group N.V. became a party to an additional backstop loan facility agreement of up to EUR 500 million, which remained undrawn as at 31 December 2025.

In October 2024, as part of the internal pre-closing restructuring, PPF TMT Holdco 2 B.V., the Parent Company's subsidiary, assumed term loan facilities from PPF Telecom Group B.V., the Parent Company's subsidiary at that time, in total amount of EUR 850 million to become the principal borrower of these loans.

In March 2025, PPF TMT Holdco 2 B.V. became a party to a new term loan facility agreement of EUR 1,000 million, which was used to repay the term loans in the total amount of EUR 850 million and EUR 150 million was provided via capital increase to CETIN Group N.V. as part of the funds for repayment of its term loan as described above.

In December 2025, PPF TMT Holdco 2 B.V. became a party to a new term loan facility agreement of EUR 1,417 million, which was used to repay the term loans in the total amount of EUR 1,000 million (as described above) and EUR 417 million was provided via intra-group transactions to CETIN Group N.V. for full repayment of its loan facility as described above. The actual amount of the outstanding loan liabilities stated in the table above is lowered by unamortised fees and other transaction costs directly attributable to the origination of the loan facility. These fees were capitalised and are amortised as other interest expenses using the effective interest rate method.

In October 2025, the Parent Company became a party to a club loan agreement of EUR 750 million, which was used to finance the acquisition of own shares (refer to B.3.5). The outstanding principal amount as at 31 December 2025 was EUR 750 million (2024: nil).

As at 31 December 2025, the Group complied with the financial covenants imposed by its loan facilities. These covenants typically comprise net leverage ratios and either fixed charge or interest coverage ratios, and loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratio requirements. For facilities secured by publicly listed shares, margin maintenance requirements are typically included.

E.16. Debt securities issued

Debt securities issued relate to bonds issued, certificates of deposit, asset-backed security issues and promissory notes except for subordinated items.

The maturities of the debt securities are as follows:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Fixed rate debt securities	860	1,008
Within 1 year	88	134
1-2 years	724	266
2-3 years	27	552
3-4 years	21	19
4-5 years	-	37
Variable rate debt securities	85	157
Within 1 year	61	74
1-2 years	24	59
2-3 years	-	24
Total debt securities issued	945	1,165

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, no debt securities issued were secured.

E.17. Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	Interest rate	Maturity	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Bond issue of EUR 80 million	Fixed	2031	14	14
Bond issue of CZK 290 million	Variable	2029	12	12
Total subordinated liabilities			26	26

The bond issue of EUR 80 million was issued in July 2021. The bonds bear a fixed coupon rate of 3.6% p.a., and their final maturity is in July 2031. The Group has an early redemption option exercisable in July 2026. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the significant part of the issue is held by the Parent.

The bond issue of CZK 290 million was issued in October 2019. The bonds bear a variable coupon rate of 12M PRIBOR + 2.3% p.a., and their final maturity is in October 2029. The Group has an early redemption option exercisable from the beginning of February 2025. The Group has not exercised the option by the date of these consolidated financial statements.

E.18. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Settlements with suppliers*	774	661
Lease liabilities*	479	449
Wages and salaries	233	343
Advances received	150	102
Accrued expenses*	106	188
Deferred income	92	87
Programming related liabilities – media*	91	78
Other taxes payable	72	64
Social and health insurance payable	49	54
Customer loan overpayments*	28	34
Liabilities from acquisitions of subsidiaries or equity-accounted investees*	14	3
Financial settlement and other similar accounts*	10	29
Other*	56	53
Total trade and other payables	2,154	2,145

*represents other financial liabilities

E.19. Provisions

Provisions comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Warranty provisions	74	56
Provisions for onerous contracts	25	30
Provisions for litigation except for tax-related litigations	14	17
Provisions for asset retirement obligations	8	9
Other provisions	39	33
Provisions for restructuring	3	3
Provisions for expected credit losses from loan commitments and financial guarantees	11	7
Other	25	23
Total provisions	160	145

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)*Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025*

Movements in provisions can be analysed as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Warranty provisions	Provisions for onerous contracts	Provisions for litigation except for tax-related litigations	Provisions for asset retirement obligations	Other provisions	Total
Balance as at 1 January	56	30	17	9	33	145
Additions resulting from business combinations	5	-	-	-	2	7
Provisions created during the year	39	10	1	-	34	84
Disposals resulting from business combinations	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Provisions used during the year	(25)	(12)	(4)	-	(27)	(68)
Provisions released during the year	(3)	(3)	-	(1)	(3)	(10)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	2	-	-	-	1	3
Balance as at 31 December	74	25	14	8	39	160
Non-current (> 1 year)	4	8	2	8	20	42
Current (< 1 year)	70	17	12	-	19	118
Total provisions	74	25	14	8	39	160

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Warranty provisions	Provisions for onerous contracts	Provisions for litigation except for tax-related litigations	Provisions for asset retirement obligations	Other provisions	Total
Balance as at 1 January	50	18	14	63	71	216
Additions resulting from business combinations	-	3	6	-	-	9
Provisions created during the year	23	17	2	2	41	85
Disposals resulting from business combinations	-	-	(1)	(40)	(22)	(63)
Provisions used during the year	(14)	(5)	(3)	-	(32)	(54)
Provisions released during the year	(2)	(3)	(1)	(15)	(16)	(37)
Transfer to liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(3)
Balance as at 31 December	56	30	17	9	33	145
Non-current (> 1 year)	1	6	6	9	15	37
Current (< 1 year)	55	24	11	-	18	108
Total provisions	56	30	17	9	33	145

E.20. Issued capital, share premium, own shares, and dividends

The issued capital represents capital in respect of which the shareholders' liability for an entity's obligation towards its creditors is limited. The amount is limited to the current nominal capital approved by a shareholder resolution.

The following table provides details of authorised and issued shares:

	2025	2024
Number of shares authorised	2,500,000	2,500,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid	603,605	603,605
Par value per share	EUR 1	EUR 1

In 2025, the Group repurchased 61,960pcs of its own shares from two of its direct shareholders (refer also to B.3.5). As at 31 December 2025, the negative impact to equity of EUR 1,805 million is presented in the separate category of Own shares. Subsequently, on 8 January 2026, the acquired own shares were fully cancelled against capital issued and retained earnings (refer also to G.1).

As of 31 December 2025, share premium representing the excess received by the Parent Company over the par value of its share amounted to EUR 677 million (2024: EUR 677 million).

Holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Parent Company. During 2025, the Parent Company paid dividends amounting EUR 157 million, i.e., EUR 260 per share (2024: EUR 118 million, i.e., EUR 189 per share).

E.21. Other reserves and retained earnings

E.21.1. Retained earnings

The retained earnings include legal and statutory reserves representing reserves, the accumulation and use of which is limited by legislation and the articles of association of each company within the Group and that are not available for distribution to shareholders. As at 31 December 2025, these reserves non-distributable to shareholders totalled EUR 128 million (2024: EUR 122 million).

E.21.2. Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents the changes, net of deferred tax, in the fair value of financial assets at FVOCI. The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

E.21.3. Currency translation reserves

The currency translation reserve comprises foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of companies within the Group with a functional currency other than the Group presentation currency, which is the euro. The translation reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

E.21.4. Reserve for puttable instruments

In May 2025, the Group recognised a conditional commitment to acquire NCI's 30% share in PPF Hospitality 2, s.r.o. in conformity with the interpretation of IAS 32 due to the existence of a set of put options to the non-controlling partner (refer also to B.2.3). As at 31 December 2025, the reserve for puttable instruments totalled EUR 29 million (2024: EUR nil).

As at the beginning of 2024, the reserve for puttable instruments represented the equity impact of a conditional commitment to acquire NCI's 30% share in CETIN Group N.V. recognised due to a put option granted by the Group to the non-controlling shareholder GIC Private Limited. The put option was exercisable solely under certain circumstances. Following the transactions of October 2024 (refer to B.3.11), the conditional commitment was fully derecognised as the put option expired unexercised. The Group also recognised a conditional commitment to acquire NCI's 5% share in TMT Hungary Infra B.V. as the Group granted a put option to the non-controlling partner. The TMT Hungary Infra B.V. related conditional commitment was derecognised in the first half of 2024, as the Group acquired the remaining underlying 5% share in the subsidiary from the non-controlling partner.

E.22. Non-controlling interests

The following subsidiaries of the Group have material non-controlling interests:

Name of subsidiary	Abbr.	Applicable	Country of incorporation
PPF banka, a.s. (subgroup)	PPFB	2025/2024	Czech Republic
Škoda a.s. (subgroup)	MECH	2025/2024	Czech Republic
Home Credit N.V. (subgroup)	HC	2024	Netherlands
CETIN Group N.V. (subgroup)	CETIN	2024	Netherlands
TMT Hungary Infra B.V. (subgroup)	TMT Infra	2024	Netherlands

The following table summarises the information relating to these subsidiaries:

In millions of EUR

As at 31 December 2025	PPFB	MECH	Other	Total
NCI percentage (effective ownership)	7.04%	20.00%		
Total assets	14,771	1,486		
Total liabilities	(13,785)	(1,044)		
Net assets	986	442		
Net assets attributable to owners of the subgroup	986	442		
Carrying amount of NCI	70	89	(8)	151
NCI percentage during the period (effective ownership)	7.04%	20.00%		
Revenues	548	1,211		
Profit/(loss)	155	44		
Other comprehensive income	22	27		
Total comprehensive income	177	71		
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI	11	9	(12)	8
OCI allocated to NCI	1	5	-	6
Dividends paid to NCI	8	-	-	8

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

In millions of EUR

As at 31 December 2024	PPFB	MECH ⁽¹⁾	HC ⁽²⁾	CETIN ⁽³⁾	TMT Infra ⁽⁴⁾	Other	Total
NCI percentage (effective ownership)	7.04%	20.00%	-%	-%	-%		
Total assets	13,954	1,340	9,775	2,834	-		
Total liabilities	(13,025)	(966)	(8,710)	(2,016)	-		
Net assets	929	374	1,065	818	-		
Net assets attributable to owners of the subgroup	929	374	1,065	818	-		
Carrying amount of NCI	66	75	-	-	-	(26)	115
NCI percentage during the period (effective ownership)	7.04%	17.63%	2.93%	25.00%	19.18%		
Revenues	697	1,118	636	848	146		
Profit/(loss)	174	(53)	560	190	55		
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	(12)	(7)	(16)	(30)	(18)		
Total comprehensive income/(expense)	162	(60)	544	160	37		
Profit/(loss) allocated to NCI	13	(9)	3	48	1	(44)	12
OCI allocated to NCI	-	(1)	(1)	(7)	1	(3)	(11)
Dividends paid to NCI	7	-	-	542	-	-	549

(1) On 29 May 2024, the Group sold an additional 5.7% share in Skoda a.s. to the minority shareholder, while retaining a 80% share in the company.

(2) In April 2024, the Group became a sole shareholder of Home Credit N.V. (refer to B.3.10).

(3) On 31 October 2024, the Group acquired the remaining share in CETIN Group N.V. from the non-controlling partner (refer to B.3.11).

(4) On 5 March 2024, the Group acquired the remaining 5% share in TMT Hungary Infra B.V. and became the sole shareholder (refer to B.3.12). On 24 October 2024, TMT Hungary Infra B.V. was sold as part of the transaction with e& Group (refer to B.2.8).

E.23. Leases

The Group acts as a lessee under lease contracts for stores, office and technical buildings, telecommunications technology, vehicles, and office equipment.

E.23.1. Right-of-use assets

The following table shows the roll-forward of right-of-use assets:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Land and buildings	Telecom. technology and related equipment	Boats	Other tangible assets and equipment	Total
Carrying amount					
Balance as at 1 January 2025	309	20	99	27	455
Additions resulting from business combinations	57	-	-	5	62
Additions	62	11	7	17	97
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(23)	-	-	-	(23)
Disposal	(2)	-	(6)	-	(8)
Transfer to other categories	-	-	(7)	2	(5)
Depreciation charge (incl. discontinued operations)	(71)	(4)	(20)	(15)	(110)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	9	1	-	-	10
Balance as at 31 December 2025	341	28	73	36	478

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)*Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024*

	Land and buildings	Telecom. technology and related equipment	Boats	Other tangible assets and equipment	Total
Carrying amount					
Balance as at 1 January 2024	516	30	99	28	673
Additions resulting from business combinations	5	-	9	-	14
Additions	199	6	23	17	245
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(268)	(9)	-	(4)	(281)
Disposal	(8)	-	(2)	(1)	(11)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Transfer to other categories	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Depreciation charge (incl. discontinued operations)	(113)	(6)	(20)	(13)	(152)
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(12)	(1)	-	-	(13)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	309	20	99	27	455

For the maturity analysis of lease liabilities, please refer to C.3.

Amounts recognised in profit and loss:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

Leases under IFRS 16	2025	2024
Interest on lease liabilities	22	19
Variable lease payments	(1)	-
Expenses relating to short-term leases	14	15
Expenses relating to low-value lease assets	1	-
Income from sub-leasing ROU assets presented in other revenue	1	1

E.23.2. Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Group seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The held extension options are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. At the lease commencement date, the Group assesses whether it is reasonably certain that it will exercise the extension options. The Group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain that it will exercise the options if significant events or changes in circumstances within its control occur.

The Group has estimated that should it exercise the extension option, potential future lease payments would result in an increase of EUR 10 million (2024: EUR 9 million) in the lease liability.

Total cash outflow for leases amounted to EUR 129 million for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 187 million).

E.23.3. Operating leases where the Group acts as a lessor

The Group also leases out its investment properties. The table below shows the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases. None of the leases included contingent rentals.

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Less than 3 months	21	21
Between 3 months and 1 year	65	60
Between 1 and 2 years	63	74
Between 2 and 5 years	125	119
More than 5 years	72	43
Total receivables under non-cancellable operating leases	346	317

E.24. Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Debt securities and subordinated liabilities	Liabilities due to banks and other financial institution	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance as at 1 January	1,191	4,768	449	6,408
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	1,785	-	-	1,785
Proceeds from liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions	-	13,964	-	13,964
Repayment of debt securities issued	(1,439)	-	-	(1,439)
Repayment of liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions	-	(13,510)	-	(13,510)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	-	-	(107)	(107)
Interest paid	(100)	(261)	(22)	(383)
Total changes from financing cash flows	246	193	(129)	310
Additions resulting from business combinations	-	345	62	407
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(544)	(75)	(23)	(642)
New leases	-	-	86	86
Interest expense	106	267	24	397
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(27)	9	10	(8)
Other non-cash changes	(1)	(23)	-	(24)
Balance as at 31 December	971	5,484	479	6,934

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025***In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024*

	Debt securities and subordinated liabilities	Liabilities due to banks and other financial institution	Lease liabilities	Total
Balance as at 1 January	3,191	7,438	663	11,292
Changes from financing cash flows:				
Proceeds from the issue of debt securities	1,068	-	-	1,068
Proceeds from liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions	-	12,362	-	12,362
Repayment of debt securities issued	(891)	-	-	(891)
Repayment of liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions	-	(14,047)	-	(14,047)
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	-	-	(156)	(156)
Interest paid	(174)	(462)	(31)	(667)
Total changes from financing cash flows	3	(2,147)	(187)	(2,331)
Additions resulting from business combinations	-	13	16	29
Disposals resulting from business combinations	(1,667)	(499)	(280)	(2,446)
Transfer to liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale (refer to E.7)	(501)	(360)	(8)	(869)
New leases	-	-	222	222
Interest expense	179	464	33	676
Effects of movements in exchange rates	(14)	15	(10)	(9)
Other non-cash changes	-	(156)	-	(156)
Balance as at 31 December	1,191	4,768	449	6,408

E.25. Net interest income

Interest income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Cash loan receivables	233	200
Due from banks and other financial institutions	223	303
Loans due from corporations	135	176
Revolving loan receivables	124	112
Financial assets at FVOCI (E.2.3)	116	110
Financial assets at AC (E.2.2)	94	83
Financial assets at FVTPL (E.2.1)*	79	105
Mortgage loan receivables	48	32
Car loan receivables	47	38
Consumer loan receivables	34	10
Other	4	12
Total interest income*	1,137	1,181

*Total interest income represents interest income calculated using the effective interest method except for financial assets at FVTPL.

Interest expense comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Due to customers	(313)	(437)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(255)	(343)
Debt securities issued	(36)	(31)
Lease liabilities	(22)	(19)
Significant financing component (IFRS 15)	(6)	(7)
Subordinated liabilities	(1)	(2)
Other	(69)	(85)
Total interest expenses	(702)	(924)
Net interest income	435	257

E.26. Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Customer payment processing and account maintenance	55	47
Insurance commissions	22	18
Penalty fees	11	7
Cash transactions	11	11
Retailers' commissions	1	1
Other	15	22
Total fee and commission income	115	106

Fee and commission expense comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Commissions to retailers	(26)	(19)
Cash transactions	(26)	(17)
Payment processing and account maintenance	(13)	(12)
Credit and other register expense	(4)	(3)
Other	(25)	(39)
Total fee and commission expense	(94)	(90)
Net fee and commission income	21	16

E.27. Net telecommunications income**E.27.1. Revenues from telecommunications business – major lines of business**

Net telecommunications income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Mobile originated revenues	924	880
Fixed originated revenues	650	593
Other wholesale revenues	192	169
International transit revenues	175	175
Revenues from telecommunications business	1,941	1,817
<i>out of which:</i>		
Services/products transferred over time	1,829	1,709
Services/products transferred at a point in time	112	108
Supplies	(356)	(360)
Cost of goods sold	(94)	(90)
Costs related to telecommunications business	(450)	(450)
Net telecommunications income	1,491	1,367

E.27.2. Revenues from telecommunications business – geographical markets

The revenues from the telecommunications business are geographically disaggregated per the customers' sites, as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Services/products transferred over time	1,829	1,709
Czech Republic	1,613	1,506
Germany	15	22
Other	201	181
Services/products transferred at a point in time	112	108
Czech Republic	112	108
Total revenues from telecommunication business	1,941	1,817

For relevant information on contract assets and contract liabilities, refer to E.5.

E.28. Net media income**E.28.1. Revenues from media business – major lines of business**

Net media income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
TV advertising revenues	655	641
Carriage fees	189	169
Subscription fees	101	72
Other revenue	42	58
Revenues from media business	987	940
Programming assets amortisation	(478)	(437)
External services and other operating costs	(37)	(28)
Salaries and staff related expenses	(32)	(28)
Royalties	(24)	(20)
Costs related to media business	(571)	(513)
Net media income	416	427

E.28.2. Revenues from media business – geographical markets

The revenues from the media business are geographically disaggregated per the customers' sites, as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Services/products transferred over time	987	940
Czech Republic	369	329
Romania	229	231
Slovakia	159	149
Bulgaria	94	91
Slovenia	75	80
Croatia	61	60

Neither in 2025 nor in 2024, the Group realised any revenues from the media business from services or products transferred at a point in time.

E.29. Net rental and hospitality income

Rental and hospitality revenues comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Hotel revenues	117	30
Gross rental revenues	78	94
Service charge revenues	11	11
Service revenues	9	9
Total rental and hospitality revenues	215	144

Property and hotel operating expenses comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Hotel operating expenses	(63)	(10)
Service charge expenses	(9)	(5)
Repairs and maintenance	(8)	(11)
Material and energy consumed	(7)	(8)
Other taxes	(5)	(7)
Employee compensation (including payroll related taxes)	(3)	(8)
Other expenses	(7)	(9)
Total property and hotel operating expenses	(102)	(58)

E.30. Net mechanical engineering income

E.30.1. Revenues from mechanical engineering business – major lines of business

Net mechanical engineering income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Sales of finished goods, services and goods for resale	1,211	1,118
Tramcars	393	290
Electric locomotives and suburb units	355	455
Full service and repairs	147	145
Trolleybuses	96	102
Modernisation of rail vehicles	60	42
Metro	38	11
Components and specific spare parts	31	-
Spare parts	29	31
Other products and services	26	21
Complex repairs	16	-
Traction motors	12	13
Testing	5	-
Machining	3	-
Electric equipment	-	8
Revenues from mechanical engineering business	1,211	1,118
<i>out of which:</i>		
Services/products transferred over time	1,091	1,030
Services/products transferred at a point in time	120	88
Raw material	(598)	(609)
Purchased services related to projects	(71)	(77)
External workforce	(39)	(41)
Other	(52)	(56)
Costs related to mechanical engineering business	(760)	(783)
Net mechanical engineering income	451	335

E.30.2. Revenues from mechanical engineering business – geographical markets

The revenues from the mechanical engineering business are geographically disaggregated per the customers' sites, as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Services/products transferred over time	1,091	1,030
Czech Republic	436	511
Germany	185	181
Finland	100	95
Slovakia	67	43
Poland	38	19
Lithuania	11	41
Latvia	1	32
Other	253	108
Services/products transferred at a point in time	120	88
Czech Republic	67	57
Slovakia	8	9
Other	45	22

For relevant information on contract assets and contract liabilities, refer to E.5.

E.31. Net leisure and entertainment income

Net leisure and entertainment income comprises net income from boat manufacturing, net income from non-manufacturing business (boat charter, resale of boats and other) and net entertainment income:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Revenues from leisure business (non-manufacturing)	185	173
Charter revenues (transferred overtime)	127	109
USA and Caribbean	59	42
Europe & Mediterranean Sea	41	44
Asia & Indian Ocean	15	10
Pacific Ocean	12	13
Revenues from resale of boats (transferred at a point in time)	58	64
New boats	45	37
Used boats	13	27
Revenues from boats manufacturing (transferred at a point in time)	133	171
Entertainment revenues (transferred at a point in time)	56	63
Other revenues	18	17
Revenues from leisure and entertainment business	392	424
Costs related to leisure business (non-manufacturing)	(115)	(133)
Direct costs relating to charter services	(66)	(67)
Costs attributable to boat sales	(41)	(53)
Commissions to brokers	(8)	(11)
Other direct costs	-	(2)
Costs related to boat manufacturing	(101)	(124)
Raw materials consumed	(66)	(82)
Employee costs	(28)	(26)
Manufacturing expenses (incl. depreciation)	(3)	(7)
Other	(4)	(9)
Entertainment costs	(27)	(27)
Costs related to leisure and entertainment business	(243)	(284)
Net leisure and entertainment income	149	140

E.32. Net toll and traffic solutions income

Net toll and traffic solutions income relates to ITIS Holding a.s., which became controlled by the Group in June 2025 (refer to B.2.4.). The Group's previously held 50% interest in ITIS Holding a.s. was accounted under the equity method (refer to E.8).

E.32.1. Revenues from toll and traffic solutions – major lines of business

Net toll and traffic solutions income comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025
Traffic solutions	113
Tolling solutions	80
Automation	19
Revenues from toll and traffic solutions	212
<i>out of which:</i>	
Services/products transferred over time	80
Services/products transferred at a point in time	132
Cost of materials	(47)
Services	(12)
Change in work in progress	(9)
Costs related to toll and traffic solutions	(68)
Net toll and traffic solutions income	144

E.32.2. Revenues from toll and traffic solutions – geographical markets

The revenues from the toll and traffic solutions are geographically disaggregated per the customers' sites, as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025
Services/products transferred over time	80
Slovakia	43
Czech Republic	17
Other	20
Services/products transferred at a point in time	132
Saudi Arabia	61
Germany	34
Other	37

E.33. Other net gains on financial instruments*In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December*

	2025	2024
Net trading income	27	180
Derivatives	35	116
FX trading	14	58
Debt securities trading	3	6
Other	(25)	-
Changes in fair value hedge adjustments	(26)	(29)
Net realised gains/(losses)	(7)	1
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(1)	-
Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost	(3)	6
Financial assets at FVOCI	(3)	(5)
Net gains/(losses) on financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL not held for trading	199	(69)
Dividend income	6	6
Other net losses on financial assets	-	(2)
Total other net gains on financial instruments	199	87

In 2025, net gains/(losses) on financial assets/liabilities at FTVPL not held for trading mainly relate to the gain from the revaluation of earn-out agreed with the CEO of InPost S.A. in amount of EUR 171 million (refer to E.13).

E.34. Other income*In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December*

	2025	2024
Income from other services provided	68	41
Gain on a bargain purchase (refer to B.2.4)	60	-
Rental income (other than from investment property rental activities)	23	23
Net gains on disposal of PPE and other intangible assets	3	11
Foreign currency gains	3	-
Other	90	47
Total other income	247	122

E.35. Net impairment losses on financial assets*In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December*

	2025	2024
Cash loan receivables	(43)	(30)
Revolving loan receivables	(26)	(22)
Car loan receivables	(15)	(6)
Consumer loan receivables	(1)	(3)
Mortgage loan receivables	(1)	-
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	-	2
Financial assets at FVOCI	1	(6)
Trade and other receivables	8	(6)
Loans due from corporations	15	(37)
Other financial assets*	(10)	-
Total net impairment losses on financial assets	(72)	(108)

*incl. impairment losses on undrawn credit limit

E.36. Personnel expenses and other operating expenses*In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December*

	2025	2024
Employee compensation	(862)	(868)
Payroll related taxes (including pension contribution)	(214)	(215)
Total personnel expenses	(1,076)	(1,083)
Advertising and marketing	(152)	(121)
Professional services	(132)	(119)
Information technologies	(107)	(89)
Rental, maintenance and repair expense	(71)	(60)
Utilities	(60)	(51)
Net impairment losses on equity-accounted investees	(52)	-
Amortisation of cost to obtain or fulfil a contract	(33)	(27)
Regulatory and license fees	(25)	(21)
Travel expenses	(21)	(15)
Commissions	(15)	(14)
Insurance	(15)	(7)
Taxes other than income tax	(14)	(13)
Net impairment losses on other assets (including contract assets)	(12)	(7)
Telecommunications and postage	(10)	(9)
Net impairment losses on other intangible assets	(9)	(32)
Payments to deposit insurance agencies	(7)	(13)
Restructuring charge	(1)	(3)
Net foreign currency losses	-	(1)
Net impairment losses on goodwill	-	(91)
Other*	(120)	(99)
Total other operating expenses	(856)	(792)

*represent primarily collection agency fee, net loss on disposal of intangible assets and other general operating expenses

The average rounded number of employees for continuing operations during 2025 was 33,100 (2024: 29,000 employees); 121 employees were employed in the Netherlands (2024: 122 employees).

E.37. Depreciation and amortisation*In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December*

	2025	2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(298)	(268)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – ROU (IFRS 16)	(105)	(97)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(273)	(234)
Total depreciation and amortisation	(676)	(599)

E.38. Income taxes

E.38.1. Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises the following:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024 (restated)*
Current tax expense	(279)	(255)
Deferred tax benefit	36	40
Total income tax expense	(243)	(215)

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.7.

The following table reconciles the tax expense:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024 (restated)*
Tax rate	25.8%	25.8%
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations (before taxation)	1,088	(916)
Computed taxation using applicable tax rate	(281)	236
Tax non-deductible expenses	(117)	(147)
Non-deductible impairment losses on investments	(13)	(281)
Effect of non-taxable losses on sale of investments in subsidiaries and equity-accounted investees	-	(73)
Non-taxable income	154	106
Non-taxable share of profit of equity-accounted investees	30	73
Tax rate differences on foreign results	60	24
Non-deductible interest expense due to ATAD (earning stripping) rules	(13)	(36)
Utilised tax loss for which no deferred tax was previously recognised	5	4
Current-year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	(55)	(79)
Items taxed at different tax rates, i.e., withholding tax	6	2
Other	(19)	(44)
Total income tax expense	(243)	(215)

*For more details on the restatement refer to A.7.

The Company is subject to corporate income tax in the Netherlands at an income tax rate of 25.8%. The Company's subsidiaries as well as associates and joint ventures are also subject to corporate income tax laws in the respective jurisdictions where the Group operates with corporate income tax rates ranging from 9% in Hungary to approx. 27% in South Africa.

Pursuant to the local tax legislation and relevant double tax treaties, a withholding tax in a range of 0% to 35% is levied on dividends, interest, royalties, and other relevant payments to foreign recipients.

The principle the Group follows in the recognition of deferred tax assets prescribes that if it is unlikely that taxable profits will be available against which unused tax losses can be utilised, the deferred tax assets are not recognised.

E.38.2. Global minimum tax (Pillar Two)

The Group became subject to the global minimum tax under the Pillar Two tax legislation (top-up tax) from 1 January 2024. Related legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted

in certain jurisdictions in which the Group operates, while it remains under development in others.

The Group acknowledged these complexities and ongoing changes in the global tax environment as well as possible changes in the Group's structure during the preparation of its thorough analyses. As a result, the Group concluded that the impact of the Pillar Two legislation is immaterial for the year ended 31 December 2025 in the majority of jurisdictions. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group recognised a top-up tax expense of EUR 2 million relating to its operations in Bulgaria and Romania.

In 2024, the Group recorded EUR 3 million of income tax expense related to top-up tax in respect of its Bulgarian subsidiary, which was presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The Group continues to apply the mandatory temporary exception to the deferred tax accounting for the future impacts of the top-up tax, and no deferred tax effect was recognised for the year ended 31 December 2025 or 31 December 2024.

E.38.3. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities comprise the following:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

	2025 Deferred tax liabilities	2025 Deferred tax assets	2024 Deferred tax liabilities	2024 Deferred tax assets
Investment securities and derivatives	(2)	4	(1)	-
Loans	(4)	17	(13)	12
Trade and other receivables, contract assets	(12)	11	(17)	13
Inventories	(1)	26	-	24
Investment property	(64)	1	(61)	1
Property, plant and equipment	(410)	39	(338)	40
Programming assets	(2)	8	(3)	9
Intangible assets	(88)	9	(86)	8
Other assets	-	1	(1)	3
Lease liabilities	(7)	82	(9)	65
Trade and other payables	(3)	18	(2)	18
Provisions	-	33	-	32
Other temporary differences	(14)	42	(5)	36
Value of loss carry-forwards recognised	-	15	-	18
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(607)	306	(536)	279
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(449)	148	(390)	133

The table below shows the roll-forward of net deferred taxes:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at 1 January	(257)	(261)
Deferred tax benefit for the period (incl. discontinued operations)	34	44
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	1	13
Additions resulting from business combinations	(80)	3
Disposals resulting from business combinations	7	22
Deferred tax assets transferred to assets held for sale	-	(83)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(6)	5
Net deferred tax liabilities as at 31 December	(301)	(257)

E.38.4. Tax losses and unrecognised deferred tax asset

As at 31 December 2025, the Group incurred tax losses from recent years of EUR 2,379 million (2024: EUR 2,212 million) available to be carried forward and off-set against future taxable income. The Group also carried forward EUR 269 million of interests disallowed for tax purposes due to ATAD regulations (2024: EUR 369 million). As a rule, if it is considered likely that no taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised, deferred tax assets are not recognised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets amount to EUR 642 million (2024: EUR 631 million). Unutilised tax losses can be claimed in the period from 2026 to 2030 mainly in the Czech Republic, and for an indefinite time in the Netherlands. The expiration of the unutilised tax losses is as follows:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
2025	-	56
2026	127	122
2027	96	79
2028	133	126
2029	203	183
2030	273	48
2031	44	43
2032	33	36
2033	25	18
2034	15	16
2035	12	-
Tax losses that can be carried forward indefinitely	1,418	1,485
Total	2,379	2,212

E.39. Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

The Group raises funds by selling financial instruments under agreements to repurchase them at future dates at the same price plus interest at a predetermined rate (repos). As at 31 December, assets sold under repos were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

	2025	2025	2024	2024
	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities	Fair value of underlying assets	Carrying amount of corresponding liabilities
Financial assets at FVTPL	12	21	83	54
Financial assets at FVOCI	-	-	517	503
Financial assets at AC	-	-	100	99
Financial assets received in reverse repos	5,139	5,139	3,672	3,708
Total assets	5,151	5,160	4,372	4,364

The Group also purchases financial instruments under agreements to resell them at future dates (reverse repos). The seller commits to repurchase the same or similar instruments at an agreed future date. Reverse repos are entered into as a facility to provide funds to customers. As at 31 December, assets purchased subject to agreements to resell them were as follows:

In millions of EUR, as at 31 December

	2025	2025	2025	2024	2024	2024
	Fair value of assets received as collateral (total)	of which: Fair value of assets repledged or sold	Carrying amount of receivables	Fair value of assets received as collateral (total)	of which: Fair value of assets repledged or sold	Carrying amount of receivables
Cash and cash equivalents (with central banks)	4,857	2,162	4,946	6,676	2,166	6,788
Loans and advances	606	-	353	310	-	175
Financial assets at FVTPL	3,359	2,978	3,421	1,795	1,505	1,807
Total loans and advances	8,822	5,140	8,720	8,781	3,671	8,770

E.40. Off-balance sheet items

E.40.1. Commitments and contingent liabilities

The contractual amounts of commitments and contingent liabilities are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table for commitments assume that these amounts have been fully advanced. The amounts set forth in the table for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if the counterparties failed completely to meet their contractual obligations.

The Group companies included in the banking segment engage in the provision of open credit facilities to allow customers quick access to funds to meet their short-term obligations as well as their long-term financing needs. Such credit facilities can take the form of guarantees whereby the Group might guarantee repayment of a loan taken out by a client with a third party; stand-by letters of credit which are credit enhancement facilities enabling customers to engage in trade finance at lower cost; documentary letters of credit for obtaining lower cost financing for foreign trade on behalf of a customer; documentary letters of credit reimbursable to a Group company later and debt facilities and revolving underwriting facilities that allow customers to issue short or medium-term debt instruments without engaging in the normal underwriting process on each occasion. Revenue from the guarantees provided is recognised under fee and commission income and is determined by applying the agreed rates to the nominal amount of the guarantees.

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	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loan commitments	1,213	1,119
Revolving loan commitments	459	545
Consumer loan commitments	77	43
Cash loan commitments	19	16
Undrawn overdraft facilities	157	136
Term loan facilities	501	379
Capital expenditure commitments	105	112
Guarantees provided	174	78
Non-payment guarantees	31	40
Payment guarantees	124	17
Provided undrawn commitments to provide	19	21
Digital transmission obligations	38	36
Programming liabilities	268	238
Other	127	51
Total commitments and contingent liabilities	1,925	1,634

These commitments and contingent liabilities have an off-balance sheet credit risk because only organisation fees and accruals for probable losses are recognised in the statement of financial position until the commitments are fulfilled or expire. Many of the contingent liabilities and commitments will expire without being advanced in whole or in part. Therefore, the amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

The following table shows secured liabilities:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans received under repos (refer to E.38)	5,160	4,363
Secured bank loans (refer to E.15)	2,726	2,847
Secured liabilities due to non-banks	30	35
Total secured liabilities	7,916	7,245

The assets pledged as security were as follows:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Financial assets in off-balance sheet (repo operations)	5,140	3,672
Investments in equity-accounted investees	2,232	2,212
Investment property (incl. assets held for sale)	911	935
Property, plant and equipment	691	363
Trade and other receivables	71	42
Cash and cash equivalents	68	69
Inventories	42	-
Financial assets FVTPL (repos)	12	126
Financial assets FVOCI (repos)	-	517
Investment securities at amortised cost (repos)	-	100
Financial assets FVOCI (other)	-	10
Other assets	24	29
Total assets pledged as security	9,191	8,075

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group has pledged certain assets as collateral for funding facilities related to CME acquisition. The pledged assets include, in

particular, receivables from bank accounts, intercompany loans and all shares of CME Media Enterprises B.V., Pro TV S.R.L., Markiza-Slovakia, spol. s r.o., CME Slovak Holdings B.V., Pro Plus d.o.o., Pop TV d.o.o. and RTL Hrvatska d.o.o., and the 94% of shares of CME Bulgaria B.V. held by CME Media Enterprises B.V.

As at 31 December 2025, shares of PPF TMT Holdco 4 B.V. and Atrium Hotel Praha, a.s. (31 December 2024: PPF TMT Holdco 4 B.V. and Tanemo a.s.) and some of their receivables were pledged as security for their financial indebtedness.

E.40.2. Other contingencies

E.40.2.1. Litigations

The Group (through its subsidiary PPF A4 B.V.) is involved in litigations connected to a squeeze-out of minority shareholders in CETIN a.s., approved by general meeting of this company on 3 December 2015. Several former minority shareholders filed their actions with the relevant court and asked the court to decide on adequate consideration (i.e., higher than that originally paid by PPF A4 B.V.) for their shares in CETIN. The first hearings took place in March and May 2018. On 3 April 2019, the court appointed its own expert to assess whether the consideration paid by PPF A4 B.V. was adequate or not with no conclusion by the date of the issue of these consolidated financial statements. On 19 April 2021 the court decided to appoint another expert to review and revise previous expert reports. The expert has been appointed on 21 July 2021 and delivered its expert opinion dated 20 July 2023; its conclusions fully support position of the Group. The next court hearing on the merits is scheduled for 4 June 2026.

The Group (through its subsidiary PPF Telco B.V.) is involved in litigations connected to a squeeze-out of minority shareholders in O2 Czech Republic a.s., approved by general meeting of this company on 26 January 2022. In the first half of 2023, the Group was informed that several former minority shareholders filed their actions with the relevant court and asked the court to decide on adequate consideration (i.e., higher than that originally paid by PPF Telco B.V.) for their shares in O2 Czech Republic a.s. The Group rejected these claims as ungrounded and proposed to the court to dismiss the actions. On 10 October 2024, the first hearing took place, where experts who were preparing expert opinions for the parties to the dispute were questioned. On 3 July 2025, the court appointed its own (revisional) expert, and some plaintiffs filed objections against such appointment. Regardless of this fact, PPF Telco B.V. provided the revisional expert with all requested documents and information for its expert opinion.

Based on the analyses carried out by external advisors, management believes that it is unlikely that any of the cases above will be concluded in favour of the plaintiffs.

The following legal cases related to O2 CZ are significant from the Group's perspective:

On 28 March 2011, VOLNÝ, a.s. ("VOLNÝ") filed a legal action with the Municipal Court in Prague against O2 CZ for an amount exceeding EUR 154 million for an alleged abuse of a dominant position on the market of Internet broadband connection provided to households via ADSL. VOLNÝ filed the legal action to coincide directly with the opening of ÚOHS proceedings, which were closed by a decision in favour of O2 on 23 January 2019. The amount is meant to represent the lost profit for the years 2004 to 2010. VOLNÝ claims to have had 30% share in the dial-up Internet market in 2003 and, in its legal action, it implies that it should have automatically had the same result on the broadband market, which it did not. Allegedly,

it was due to the margin squeeze applied by O2 CZ on the fix broadband market. O2 CZ replied to the petition in July 2011, noting that both the claim and the calculations submitted by the plaintiff were unsubstantiated and pointing out discrepancies in the petition claims. The court started the proceedings in the matter and hearings took place during the year 2013, including the hearings of witnesses and experts.

At the hearing held on 30 March 2016, the court considered the possibility of a revision expert opinion that would review the opinions filed by VOLNÝ and O2 CZ. VOLNÝ proposed an expert who turned out to be biased, and thus O2 CZ filed a protest. Subsequently, the court appointed another expert and defined a set of questions. The revision expert opinion confirmed O2 CZ's statement. The expert opinion stated that no anti-competition practice had been proved against O2 CZ. It also pointed out that O2 CZ was not in a dominant position on the market of internet broadband connections. After hearing the appointed independent expert, the Municipal Court in Prague dismissed the legal action by VOLNÝ in full. The court concluded that O2 CZ had not breached any competition rules and thus could not have caused any damage to VOLNÝ. The decision was delivered in June 2018. The plaintiff filed an appeal and applied for court fee relief. The Municipal Court in Prague and the High Court in Prague granted the plaintiff a 50% court fee relief. The ÚOHS's decision of 23 January 2019 was submitted to the court and confirmed O2 CZ's consistent position in the civil dispute and the correctness of the first instance dismissal of the legal action.

In September 2020, the High Court in Prague delivered a confirmatory judgment, which came into legal force on 26 November 2020. The High Court awarded O2 CZ the full reimbursement of the costs of the proceedings. VOLNÝ filed an extraordinary appeal to the Supreme Court. In July 2022, the Supreme Court annulled the previous decisions for procedural reasons and returned the case for further proceedings. Following reiteration of certain evidence and update to the original expert opinion the Municipal Court in Prague issued a judgment in November 2023 in which it again completely rejected the lawsuit as unjustified and awarded O2 CZ compensation for the costs of the proceedings. The plaintiff filed an appeal against the decision while no significant actions took place either by the end of 2024 or 2025.

Dispute with Mr Kocner and Mr Rusko related to CME Group represents a significant legal case from the Group's perspective:

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Slovak subsidiary MARKIZA-SLOVAKIA, spol. s.r.o. ("Markiza") was notified of claims that were filed in June 2016 in a court of first instance in Bratislava, the Slovak Republic to collect amounts allegedly owing under four promissory notes that have a collective face value of approximately EUR 69.0 million. These four promissory notes were purportedly issued in June 2000 by Pavol Rusko in his personal capacity and were purportedly guaranteed by Markiza under the signature of Mr. Rusko, who was an executive director of Markiza at that time as well as one of its shareholders. Two of the notes purport to be issued in favour of Marian Kocner, a controversial Slovak businessman, and the other two to a long-time associate of Mr. Kocner. Markiza has never believed the notes were signed in June 2000 or that any of the notes were authentic and has vigorously defended the claims in civil proceedings and filed a criminal complaint with special prosecutor in Slovakia in May 2018. Special prosecutor has charged both Mr. Kocner and Mr. Rusko in June 2018 with counterfeiting, falsification and illegal production of securities and obstruction of justice. As a result of the criminal proceedings, in February 2020, both Mr. Kocner and Mr. Rusko were convicted and sentenced to 19 years in prison each. The civil proceedings (which were previously suspended until a final decision in the criminal proceedings was issued) regarding all the promissory notes were already dismissed.

No provision has been created with respect to the legal disputes discussed above. The Group believes that all litigation risks have been faithfully reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

E.40.2.2. Taxation

For taxation systems in some countries of operations which are characterized by frequent changes in legislation which are subject to varying interpretation by different tax authorities. Taxes are subject to review and investigation by a number of authorities, which have the authority to impose severe fines, penalties and interest charges. A tax year remains open for review by the tax authorities during several subsequent calendar years. Recent events within above mentioned countries and some other countries of operations suggest that the tax authorities are taking a more assertive position in their interpretation and enforcement of tax legislation.

In the respective countries, the facts mentioned above may create tax risks that are substantially more significant than in other countries. Management believes that it has provided adequately for tax liabilities based on its interpretations of applicable Vietnamese and other countries' tax legislation, official pronouncements, and court decisions.

E.40.3. Off-balance sheet assets

Off-balance sheet assets were as follows:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Value of assets received as collateral (including repos)	8,033	8,321
Loan commitments received	2,033	1,342
Programming assets	319	295
Guarantees accepted	176	173
Other	926	850
Total off-balance sheet assets	11,487	10,981

Other off-balance sheet assets represent primarily bank guarantees issued by various banks for Škoda Group's projects.

E.41. Related parties

E.41.1. Identity of related parties

The Group has a related party relationship with its associates, joint ventures (together as "equity-accounted investees") and non-consolidated subsidiaries.

Furthermore, the key management personnel of the Group and their close family members; other parties which are controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by such individuals, and the entities in which such individuals hold significant voting power are also considered related parties.

The key management personnel of the Group include members of the board of directors and the key management personnel of the Parent and its significant subsidiaries.

E.41.2. Transactions with governing bodies and executive officers

For the year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, key management personnel were provided with benefits as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Board of directors of the Parent Company	18	0.4
Supervisory board of the Parent Company	35	0.1
Key executive officers*	38	210

*incl. the CEO bonus (see the below paragraphs in this note)

These benefits consist mainly of short-term fixed and variable salaries, incentive bonuses, contributions to pension and insurance plans granted by PPF Group. As at 31 December 2025, key management remuneration deferred as long-term was EUR 15 million (2024: EUR 24 million).

The Group's former CEO, Mr Jiří Šmejc, was granted an extraordinary bonus of EUR 131 million for his decisive contribution to the significant transactions completed during the year ended 31 December 2024 and EUR 30 million for his continuing contribution to transactions completed in the year ended 31 December 2025 (refer to B section). The bonus was recognised as personnel expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

E.41.3. Transactions with equity-accounted investees

During the year, the Group had the following significant arm's length transactions with the equity-accounted investees:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Telecommunications revenues	19	23
Other income	14	4
Other net gains on financial instruments	9	-
Interest income	8	8
Fee and commission income	7	15
Mechanical engineering revenues	3	1
Media revenues	-	6
Reversal of impairment losses on loans to customers	-	2
Total revenues	60	59
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(10)	(8)
Telecommunications costs	(4)	(3)
Interest expense	(1)	(2)
Fee and commission expense	(1)	(1)
Mechanical engineering costs	-	(1)
Other operating expenses	-	(5)
Total expenses	(16)	(20)

At the reporting date, the Group had the following balances with equity-accounted investees:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans due from customers (gross amounts)	167	100
<i>Loans due from customers (loss allowances)</i>	<i>(36)</i>	<i>(46)</i>
Investment securities and derivatives	14	30
Trade and other receivables	10	22
Cash and cash equivalents	2	2
Loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions	2	-
Other assets	-	6
Total assets	159	114
Liabilities due to non-banks	(19)	(166)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(13)	(13)
Trade and other payables	(6)	(12)
Liabilities due to banks and other financial institutions	(5)	(5)
Contract liabilities	(1)	(16)
Total liabilities	(44)	(212)

E.41.4. Other related parties including key management personnel

During the year, the Group had the following significant transactions at arm's length with other related parties:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025	2024
Interest income	5	8
Reversal of impairment losses on financial assets	-	3
Other net gains on financial instruments	-	1
Other income	3	2
Total revenues	8	14
Other operating expenses	(26)	(24)
Interest expense	(3)	(4)
Net impairment losses on financial assets	(2)	-
Media costs	(1)	(1)
Fee and commission expense	-	(1)
Total expenses	(32)	(30)

During 2025, the Group further provided donations amounting to EUR 19 million (2024: EUR 17 million) to foundations classified as related parties.

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At the reporting date, the Group had the following balances with other related parties:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans due from customers (gross amounts)	92	30
<i>Loans due from customers (loss allowances)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	-
Investment securities and derivatives	-	27
Other assets	4	1
Total assets	95	58
Liabilities due to non-banks	(130)	(161)
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	(92)	-
Trade and other payables (incl. lease liabilities)	(10)	(16)
Debt securities issued	(2)	(1)
Total liabilities	(234)	(178)

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group sold 5% share in entities relating to three hotels held by the Group to a non-controlling shareholder. For more details refer to B.2.2, B.2.3 and B.2.5, for Hilton Prague hotel, for Four Seasons Hotel Prague and for Diplomat Prague hotel, respectively.

The immediate holding company and the ultimate parent of PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.) is AMALAR HOLDING s.r.o. which owns directly and indirectly together 100% of its ordinary shares and is based in the Czech Republic. The ultimate controlling party is Mrs Renáta Kellnerová.

F. Material accounting policies

F.1. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by all Group entities to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

F.1.1. Foreign currency

F.1.1.1. Foreign operations

For each entity, the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation in these terms and on disposal of a foreign operation, the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, and the income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to euro following the respective guidance in the IFRS-AS using the exchange rates announced by the European Central Bank. For those currencies for which the European Central Bank does not announce the rate either at all or at any reasonably time frequency, the exchange rates announced by the respective local central banks are applied.

F.1.2. Financial assets and liabilities

Regarding the Group's diverse activities, the Group, in general, recognises all IFRS 9 financial assets classes: financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at FVOCI, and financial assets at AC based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed (for more details on the business models the Group applies refer to F.1.2.1).

For regular purchases and sales of financial assets, the Group's policy is to recognise the transactions applying the settlement date accounting. Any change in the fair value of an asset to be received during the period between the trade date and the settlement date is accounted for in the same way as if the Group used the settlement date accounting.

F.1.2.1. Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held either at the portfolio level, as this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management, or individually in specific cases. Apart from the portfolio's cash-flow characteristics, the information that is considered for portfolio assets includes the portfolio objectives, management strategies and operations, compensation of the managers, risks affecting the business model, and evaluation of the portfolio performance. The same information is considered in the specific individual cases.

The Group differentiates between the following basic business models:

- held-to-collect business model;
- both held-to-collect and for-sale business model;

- other business models (incl. trading, managing assets on a fair value basis, maximising cash-flows through sale and other models).

F.1.2.2. Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, principal is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. Interest is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time, and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows in a way that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets – e.g., non-recourse asset arrangements; and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money – e.g., periodic reset of interest rates.

All Group's retail loans and certain fixed-rate corporate loans contain prepayment features. A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents any unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. In addition, a prepayment feature is treated as consistent with this criterion if a financial asset is acquired or originated at a premium or discount to its contractual par amount, the prepayment amount substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination), and the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant on initial recognition.

F.1.2.3. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets held for trading include investments and certain purchased loans and derivative contracts that are not designated as effective hedging instruments. All trading derivatives in a net receivable position (positive fair value), as well as options purchased, are reported as trading financial assets. All trading derivatives in a net payable position (negative fair value), as well as options written, are reported as financial liabilities at FVTPL.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value based on the market prices quoted on an active market, except for derivative instruments that are not exchange-traded and financial assets that are not quoted on an active market, which are measured based on generally accepted valuation techniques depending on the product. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in the income statement.

F.1.2.4. Financial assets at AC

Financial assets at AC comprise cash and cash equivalents, loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions, loans due from customers, trade receivables and accrued income, and certain investment debt securities.

F.1.2.5. Financial assets at FVOCI

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise equity and debt securities. Both equity and debt securities, are initially measured at fair value plus eligible transaction costs.

For equity securities that are not held for trading the Group on initial recognition may irrevocably elect to present subsequent any changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

For debt securities that are not held for trading, the Group on initial recognition may irrevocably elect to present a subsequent change in fair value in FVTPL if, and only if, such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

F.1.2.6. Trade receivables

Amounts receivable from and payable to other domestic and foreign operators related to transit in telecommunications business are netted and settled net on a regular basis.

F.1.2.7. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured in accordance with their classification under IFRS 9. Certain financial liabilities may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, where such designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch or where the financial liabilities are managed on a fair value basis, in accordance with the conditions set out in IFRS 9.

F.1.3. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or a financial liability is derecognised, in general, when the rights to receive, or obligation to pay, respectively, the contractual cash-flows expire, or the terms of the financial asset or financial liability are substantially modified. In the case the terms are modified but not substantially, the modification of a financial asset or liability measured at amortised cost is not accounted for as derecognition. The amortised cost of the asset or liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets or liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset or liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

F.1.4. Derivatives and hedge accounting

At the inception of a financial derivative contract, the Group designates the derivative instrument as either held for trading or hedging.

The Group has elected, as an accounting policy choice under IFRS 9, to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39. Hedging derivatives are derivatives that the Group uses to hedge against interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks to which it is exposed as a result of its financial market transactions. The Group designates a derivative as hedging only if the criteria set out under IFRS AS are met at the designation date, i.e., if, and only if, all of the following conditions are met:

- there is compliance with the Group's risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge;
- at inception of the hedge there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship which includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk;
- the hedge is expected to be highly effective at inception and throughout the period;
- the effectiveness of the hedge can be reliably measured; and
- changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item are almost fully offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument and the results are within a range of 80% to 125%.

Hedging derivatives are accounted for according to the type of hedging relationship, which can be one of the following:

- a hedge of an exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability, or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and that could affect profit or loss (fair value hedge); or
- a hedge of an exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction and that could affect profit or loss (cash flow hedge).

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge and that proves to be highly effective in relation to hedged risk are recognised in OCI and they are transferred to the income statement and classified as income or expense in the periods during which the hedged assets and liabilities affect the income statement.

On this basis, the Group hedges the interest rate risk and foreign currency risk associated with selected portfolios of assets or liabilities or individually significant assets or liabilities. The effectiveness of the hedge is regularly tested through prospective and retrospective tests on a quarterly basis. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, the entity revokes the designation, and the hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively.

Financial derivatives representing economic hedges under the Group's risk management positions but not qualifying for hedge accounting under the specific rules of IAS 39 are treated as derivatives held for trading.

F.1.5. Repurchase agreements

The Group enters into purchases (sales) of investments under agreements to resell (repurchase) substantially identical investments at a certain date in the future at a fixed price (repos). Investments purchased subject to commitments to resell them at future dates are not recognised.

The amounts paid are recognised in loans to either banks or non-banks. The receivables are shown as collateralised by the underlying security. Investments sold under repos continue to be recognised in the statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with the accounting policy relevant for the appropriate business model. The proceeds from the sale of the investments are reported as liabilities to either banks or non-banks.

The difference between the sale and repurchase considerations is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the transaction and is treated as interest.

F.1.6. Impairment

F.1.6.1. Non-derivative financial assets

The Group's entities recognise the loss allowance for ECLs on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- loans and receivables due from banks and other financial institutions;
- loans due from customers;
- trade receivables and accrued income;
- cash and cash equivalents;
- debt instruments at FVOCI;
- lease receivables; and
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued (previously, impairment was measured under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets).

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Group has elected to measure loss allowances for trade and lease receivables and accrued income at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Credit impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets are credit-impaired (referred to as Stage 3 financial assets). The Group classifies financial asset as credit-impaired when it exceeds 90 days past due.

The Group also considers other events that can have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset resulting in credit-impaired classification. Examples of these events are:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- breach of contract such as a default; or
- probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and is measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the present value of all cash shortfalls - i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive;
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

- undrawn loan commitments: the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive from this commitment; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

Inputs into measurement of ECLs

In general, the key inputs into the measurement of ECLs are probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). Alone or together, these parameters are derived from internally developed statistical models based on own historical data or derived from available market data.

Retail

For the retail portfolio, PD and EAD are usually estimated together using statistical models (a stochastic Markov chain-based model) based on internally compiled data. Where available, market data is also used to determine the PD for large corporate counterparties where there is not enough internally available data for statistical modelling.

LGD is estimated based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. It is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor. For loans secured by retail property, loan-to-value (LTV) ratios are likely to be a key parameter in determining LGD and models will consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

For retail overdraft and credit card facilities and certain corporate revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Group measures ECLs over a period when the Group's ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Group's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Group can cancel them with immediate effect, but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management but only when the Group becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This period is estimated considering the credit risk management actions that the Group expects to take and that serve to mitigate ECLs. These include a reduction in limits and the cancellation of the facility.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared risk characteristics, such as:

- instrument type;
- credit risk grade;
- collateral type;
- date of initial recognition;
- remaining term to maturity.

The grouping is subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

For portfolios in respect of which the Group has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data.

Non-retail – individual level

For individually significant financial assets, the parameters (PD, LGD and EAD) are – separately from those used for the collective basis – derived from statistical models created on the basis of available market data. Failure probability estimates are estimates at a certain date that are calculated on the basis of statistical rating models and assessed using the rating tools established for different categories of counterparties and exposures. Models created on the basis of available market data are periodically back-tested on internal historical data.

The migration of a counterparty or exposure between credit ratings results in a change in the estimate of the associated PD.

LGD is the amount of probable loss in the event of a default. For stage 1 and 2 exposures, the Group uses external comparative information to assess LGDs as it has insufficient observations and data to derive its own statistically significant LGDs based on an analysis of the Group's portfolio. For this reason, the Group bases its determination of LGD on the regulatory loss given default.

For stage 3 exposures, the Group uses the difference between the gross carrying amount of an asset and the present value of estimated future cash flow applying scenario probability weights to measure expected credit losses.

Forward-looking information

The Group incorporates forward-looking information (FLI) based on both external and internal sources into its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and – where possible – as part of the measurement of ECLs. External information used includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Group operates, supranational organisations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), commercial sources (such as Bloomberg or Thomas Reuters), and selected private sector and academic forecasters. Internal information then consists of both portfolio and vintage risk parameters and calibrated client scoring models and functions.

Retail

Depending on the availability of data and the credibility of its sources, the Group analyses historical data over the past 4 to 14 years to estimate the relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. Key external drivers may include variables such as interest rates, unemployment rates, inflation rates, GDP growth rates, FX rates and other macroeconomic variables and their forecasts.

Each estimation of impact of macroeconomic forecast on provisioning (based on the latest data available from external sources) is also subject to an internal materiality threshold evaluation to avoid short-term fluctuation in provisioning volumes in cases where the impact of expected macroeconomic situation is considered not material. The materiality threshold is set up to be 2% of total provision for each respective Group Company and respective Reporting date.

Results are reviewed by the management and models are adjusted if, based on the management's opinion, the results do not fully capture the extent of recent credit or economic events.

The results are based on the latest macroeconomic forecast per country they operate in. The Group uses three scenarios with set weights for evaluation of the impact:

- base scenario – the development according to available macroeconomics forecasts.
- downside scenario – either based on worsening of the Base scenario, or based on percentile from historical development (depending on reliability of model results).
- upside scenario – either based on improving of the Base scenario, or based on percentile from historical development (depending on reliability of model results).

Scenario weights are set for each country in which the Group operates, and are set according to the latest expectations (the weight assigned to the base scenario is mostly 70%, the rest is being distributed among downside and upside scenarios) for each country based on the applicable facts and circumstances.

Non-retail – individual level

For the non-retail loans the Group defines also three economic scenarios:

- the baseline economic scenario, which is the Group’s main scenario and is assigned the highest weight. This scenario is defined internally according to publicly available estimates of trends in key macroeconomic variables by relevant institutions, such as Oxford Economics, the Czech National Group, the IMF, the OECD, and consensus analyst estimates published by Bloomberg and Reuters;
- optimistic economic scenario;
- pessimistic economic scenario.

The last two scenarios are less likely. The Group monitors the up-to-datedness of macroeconomic scenarios at least on a quarterly basis. The scenarios and their weights applicable as at 31 December 2025 and at 31 December 2024 are shown in the table below:

	Weight as at 31 December 2025	Weight as at 31 December 2024	2026	2027	2028
Czech Republic – GDP growth					
Baseline scenario	50%	50%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%
Optimistic scenario	1%	1%	3.7%	4.4%	3.9%
Pessimistic scenario	49%	49%	(4.4%)	1.8%	1.9%
World – GDP growth					
Baseline scenario	50%	50%	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Optimistic scenario	1%	1%	4.3%	4.7%	4.5%
Pessimistic scenario	49%	49%	(1.3%)	2.8%	2.0%

The resulting estimated credit losses then reflect expected development of gross domestic product in the three scenarios above.

On the strength of data availability and resource credibility, the Group uses historical data analysis to estimate the relationships between macroeconomic variables and probabilities of default that are used to measure expected credit losses.

The Group considers the change in the GDP of the Czech Republic and the change in world GDP as key variables explaining the changes in the historical probability of default. For exposures of clients who account in accordance with Czech accounting standards and whose business risk lies in the Czech Republic, the Group uses change in GDP of the Czech

Republic for PD estimates. For other client's exposures, the Group uses the change in the world GDP as an explanatory variable.

For risks that were not factored into the macroeconomic model, the Group recognised additional allowances ("management overlay"). The Group resorted to management overlay to individually significant loans at the end of third quarter of the year 2022 for the first time. In making management overlays, the Group relies on the regular quarterly stress testing of its loan portfolio, the management overlay amount being based on the expected additional loss on the loan portfolio under a slight stress scenario. Management overlays are remeasured on a quarterly basis.

Credit risk grades

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. The Group uses these grades to identify significant increases in credit risk. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default. These factors may vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade upon initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

Credit risk grades and client's score are primary inputs into the determination of the probability of default (PD) development for exposures. The Group collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analysed by jurisdiction, by type of product and borrower and by credit risk grading. For some portfolios, information purchased from external credit reference agencies may also be used.

The Group employs statistical models to analyse the collected data and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change over time.

Group's internal credit risk grades

The Group uses internal credit risk grades for provided debt instruments and loans. The table below indicates how the Group's internal credit risk grades relate to the external long-term ratings used by Moody's rating agency:

Internal rating	External rating
Very low risk	Aaa-Aa
Low risk	A-Baa
Medium risk	Ba-B
High risk	Caa-Ca
Default	C and lower

Determining whether credit risk has significantly increased

The Group considers historical experience, expert credit assessment, forward-looking information, and other relevant reasonable and supportable information.

Retail

The criteria may vary by portfolio and include a backstop based on delinquency. As a backstop, the Group presumptively considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. The Group determines days past due by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment – subject to materiality threshold – has not been received.

The Group deems the credit risk of a particular exposure to have increased significantly since initial recognition if since initial recognition the remaining lifetime PD is determined to have increased more than is defined for the respective exposure class.

The qualitative criteria utilized for assessment of EV may include, e.g., external data on clients' ability to repay (insolvency/bankruptcy registers and similar locally available data sources), distressed restructuring/forbearance measures evidence, etc.

Assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of a financial instrument requires identifying the date of the initial recognition of the instrument. For certain revolving facilities (e.g., credit cards and overdrafts), the date of their first use could have been a long time ago. Modifying the contractual terms of a financial instrument may also affect this assessment.

In certain instances, using its expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Group may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk if particular qualitative factors indicate this and if those indicators may not be fully captured by its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

The Group monitors the suitability of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that results of assessment are compliant with IFRS 9 and internal guidelines and settings.

Non-retail – individual level

For individually significant financial assets, the Group primarily identifies whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the credit risk as at the reporting date; with
- the credit risk that was estimated on initial recognition of the exposure.

As for the corporate loan portfolio, the Group considers there to have been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition if:

- the credit internal rating has deteriorated by two or more notches since initial recognition and the current credit rating is outside the range A1 to A4 (for the internal credit ratings see above)
- the receivable or part thereof is more than 30 days past due;
- the current credit rating has deteriorated by at least one notch since initial recognition and the client has been assigned a credit rating of C1;
- the exposure has been designated as a exposure with forbearance;
- the exposure in the regime of increased monitoring (so called „pre-workout“);

- and individual assessment has been performed by the Head of the Credit Risk Management Department, who, on the basis of available information, has determined that the receivable exhibits signs of an increased credit risk.

As for the debt securities and other assets, the Group considers there to have been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition if:

- the credit internal rating has deteriorated by two or more notches since initial recognition and the current credit rating is outside the range A1 to A4 (for the internal credit ratings see above)
- the receivable or part thereof is more than 30 days past due;
- the current credit rating has deteriorated by at least one notch since initial recognition and the client has been assigned a credit rating of C1;
- an individual assessment has been performed by the Head of the Credit Risk Management Department, who, on the basis of available information, has determined that the receivable exhibits signs of an increased credit risk.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when there is available information that:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on the respective significant credit obligation to the Group. Overdrafts are considered past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit that is smaller than the current amount outstanding.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group considers indicators that are:

- qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative: e.g. overdue status; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources (e.g. insolvency or bankruptcy loan registers).

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to the current or potential credit deterioration of the customer.

The Group renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as ‘forbearance activities’) to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Group’s forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants.

When the contractual terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the Group determines if the financial asset's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms; with
- the remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms.

When a financial asset is modified, the Group assess whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Group's policy, a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Group considers both qualitative (such as SPPI criterion, change in currency, change in counterparty, maturity, covenants) and quantitative (such as comparison of present values of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the modified terms) factors.

Forbearance

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of default and credit impairment. Expectations of forbearance are relevant in assessing whether there is a significant increase in credit risk.

Following forbearance, a customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behaviour over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be in default/credit-impaired or the PD is considered to have decreased for the loss allowance to revert to being measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Write-offs

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (in neither its entirety nor a portion of it). This is the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Group may also apply enforcement activities to financial assets being written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Presentation of allowances for ECL in the financial statements

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- for financial assets measured at AC: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- for debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position as the carrying amount is at fair value. However, the loss allowance is included as part of the revaluation amount in the investment revaluation reserve;
- for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: as a provision; and
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Group presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as deduction from the gross carrying

amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision.

F.1.6.2. Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than biological assets, investment property, inventories, deferred acquisition costs, the present value of future profits on acquired insurance portfolios and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, impairment losses are reversed only to the extent that the assets' carrying amounts do not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

F.1.7. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset. This may be specified explicitly or implicitly and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified.
- The Group has the right to obtain substantially all economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use.
- The Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - the Group has the right to operate the asset
 - the Group has designed the asset predetermining how and for what purpose it will be used.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in “property, plant and equipment”, i.e., on the same line item on which it presents underlying owned assets of the same nature.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

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

The Group has applied judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease terms and significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and the recognised right-of-use assets.

The Group presents lease liabilities in “Trade and other payables” in the consolidated statement of financial position. For details refer to E.18.

The Group applies the exemption relating to the short-term leases for all its businesses (except for telecommunications, for which application of this exemption was assessed as not appropriate), and does not capitalise leases with lease term of 12 month or shorter (for telecommunications these short-term leases are capitalised). Regarding the leases with a low-value underlying asset the Group applies this practical expedient as well. Low-value tangible assets like copy machines (below EUR 5 thousand) are not required to capitalise. The Group has also outscoped the leased intangible assets from capitalisation, as allowed by IFRS 16. For all its businesses, the Group does not separate non-lease components and capitalises them as lease payments (except for the finance business for which the non-lease components (like cleaning and maintenance) are separated and not capitalised as lease payments).

F.1.8. Inventories

Costs of inventories include the purchase price and related costs of acquisition (transport, customs duties and insurance). The cost of inventory is determined using weighted average cost.

Trading property is a special kind of inventory comprising land and buildings constructed or acquired by the Group for future sale. Trading property is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

F.1.9. Assets held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before being classified as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are measured in accordance with the applicable IFRS-AS. Thereafter, the assets (or disposal

groups) are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated to assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventory, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property and biological assets; these continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

F.1.10. Investment property

Investment properties are properties that are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. A property owned by the Group is treated as an investment property if it is not occupied by a Group company or if only an insignificant portion of the property is occupied by a Group company.

Subsequent to initial recognition all investment properties are measured at fair value. The fair value is determined annually based on appraisals by an independent external expert or based on internal valuations in the case of projects with immaterial value.

The external valuations are always obtained from leading market experts such as Colliers International, Cushman & Wakefield or CBRE. All the valuation reports are based on a generally worldwide accepted RICS (Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors) valuation methodology, which is one of the best methods used to obtain the fair market valuation of the given property, especially in the absence of any actual transactions. All the valuation reports produced by external experts are then subject to several rounds of discussions and challenges before the final figures are obtained and agreed.

When the Group applies internal valuations the fair value of investment property is determined using the discounted cash flow or comparable method. Such valuations require the use of judgment and assumptions about future market conditions.

Property that is being built or developed for future use as investment property is classified as investment property and recognised at fair value. In case the fair value is not reliably determinable, the investment property under construction is measured at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable, or construction is complete.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is recognised in the income statement. Rental income from investment property is accounted for over the lease term.

When an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property following a change in its use, any gain arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item and its fair value, and the related deferred tax thereon, is recognised directly in equity. Upon disposal of the item, the gain is transferred to retained earnings. Any loss is recognised in the income statement immediately.

Subsequent expenditures relating to investment properties are capitalised if they extend the useful life of the assets; otherwise, they are recognised as an expense.

F.1.11. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at the purchase price or production cost, less accumulated depreciation (except for freehold land) and any accumulated impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment include all costs directly attributable to bringing an asset to the working condition for its intended use. With respect to the construction of a network, this comprises every expenditure up to the customer premises, including the cost of contractors, material, direct labour costs and interest cost incurred during the course of construction.

The gain or loss on the disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment, and is recognised in other operating income/other operating expenses in profit or loss.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis using the following useful lives:

Buildings and constructions	up to 56 years
Ducts and cables	up to 45 years
Telecommunication technology and equipment	up to 35 years
Other tangible assets and equipment	up to 20 years

Component parts of an asset that have different useful lives or provide benefits in a different pattern are recognised as separate assets with different depreciation rates.

The depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values, if not insignificant, are reassessed annually. If a material technical improvement is made to an asset during the year, its useful life and residual value are reassessed at the time the technical improvement is recognised.

F.1.12. Intangible assets and goodwill

F.1.12.1. Goodwill and gain on bargain purchase

The Group accounts for all business combinations, except those determined to be reorganisations involving group companies under common control (refer to A.4) as acquisitions.

F.1.12.2. Trademarks

Trademarks that were acquired separately are initially measured at cost, while trademarks acquired through a business combination are measured at fair value. Trademarks with finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful life. Trademarks with infinite useful life are not amortised but they are tested for impairment annually or whenever there is an indication that the trademark may be impaired.

F.1.12.3. Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, including software, licences and customer relationships, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such categories of assets with finite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software	up to 23 years
Trademark	indefinite/22 years
Licences	up to 20 years
Customer relationships	10-15 years
Other	up to 36 years

The amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values, if not insignificant, are reassessed annually. If a material technical improvement is made to an asset during the year, its useful life and residual value are reassessed at the time the technical improvement is recognised.

F.1.13. Programming assets

Programming assets consist of programming (film and television licences) rights acquired from third parties and own-produced programming rights, which together form the majority of the Group's broadcast schedules. Programming rights related to contracted rights that are not yet available for immediate broadcast are presented as off-balance sheet programming assets.

F.1.13.1. Acquired programming rights

Acquired programming rights are recognised at their acquisition cost when the Group obtains control over the right, including when it reasonably expects that the right will generate future economic benefits, which is usually when the license period begins, and the programmes are available for broadcast.

The cost incurred to acquire programming rights is allocated to individual programmes on the basis of their relative value, which is often specified in the license agreement. Acquired programming rights are recognised as current assets, while the related liability is classified as current or non-current according to the payment terms of the license agreement.

F.1.13.2. Own produced programming rights

Own-produced programming rights consist of deferred film and television costs including direct costs, production overhead and development costs. The costs are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Own-produced programming rights are recognised as current assets. The own-produced programming rights are intended primarily for exploitation on the Group's own channels and platforms.

F.1.13.3. Consumption of programming rights

The Group determines the expected number of runs and allocates the total cost of a programming right to each run based on the proportion of revenues expected to be earned for the specific run to the total expected revenues to be earned for the whole programme. The process for evaluating these revenues is tailored to the potential the Group believes a title has for generating multiple revenues. The programmes are expensed in a manner that reflects the pattern in which the benefits of the consumption of programming rights are received.

Accordingly, the estimates of future advertising and other revenues, and the future broadcasting schedules have a significant impact on the value of consumption of programming rights.

When the initial airing of a programme is expected to provide more value than any subsequent airings, the Group applies an accelerated method of amortisation. These accelerated methods of amortisation are based on historical data for similar programming. For content that is expected to be aired only once, the entire cost is expensed once the content is broadcast. For programming rights which are not advertising-supported, the programme's cost is expensed on a straight-line basis over the license period.

F.1.13.4. Impairment of programming rights

Programming rights are evaluated to determine if expected revenues to be earned broadcasting a programme, less additional costs to be incurred (including exploitation costs), are not lower than the book value of the programme. If the expected revenues are lower than the carrying value of the programme, the programming rights are written down to their net realisable value by recording an impairment charge. The net realisable value is assessed on a segment portfolio basis unless specific indicators of impairment are identified for individual titles. The impairment charges are presented as a component of consumption of programming rights in net media income (refer to F.1.21).

F.1.14. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

F.1.14.1. Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

The Group does not offset current tax assets and current tax liabilities unless it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts or intends to settle them on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F.1.14.2. Deferred tax

A deferred tax position is recognised in cases when temporary differences arise between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the initial recognition of goodwill arising from a business combination, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither the accounting nor the taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using the tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Recognised deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Group offsets deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and relate to the same taxable entity.

F.1.14.3. Tax exposure

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these issues is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

F.1.15. Equity

F.1.15.1. Repurchase of share capital

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the paid consideration, including directly attributable costs, is recognised as a change in equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented as a deduction from total equity.

F.1.15.2. Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests consist of the minority shareholders' proportion of the subsidiary's recognised net assets at the date of the original combination, plus or minus their share of changes in the subsidiary's equity since that date.

Net profit allocated to non-controlling interests is the part of the net results of the Group attributable to interests not owned, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the equity holders of the Parent Company.

Losses applicable to non-controlling interests, including negative other comprehensive income, are allocated to non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as transactions with owners, i.e., outside profit or loss.

F.1.15.3. Purchase commitment for NCI's share

The Group can grant a put option to minority shareholders (NCI) of its fully consolidated subsidiaries. If the put option provides for a settlement in cash or in another financial asset, the Group recognises a liability for the present value of the exercise price of the option. Pending specific guidance from IFRS regarding this issue, the Group first assess whether such put option effectively means either that the minority shareholder has no longer its access to the returns associated with the underlying ownership interest or whether the minority shareholder's access to the returns is still present.

In the case the minority shareholder's access to returns no longer exists with the put option granted, the "anticipated-acquisition method" is applied, under which:

- purchase commitment liability is recognised and subsequently measured at present value with the present value changes recognised directly in equity, presented in the reserve for puttable instruments;
- non-controlling interest is derecognised when the put option is granted;
- any difference between the initial recognition value of the purchase commitment liability and the carrying amount of the non-controlling interest at derecognition is recognised directly in equity in the reserve for puttable instruments;
- subsequently, non-controlling interest's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is no longer recognised as under this method the put option is accounted for as if had been exercised already;
- when the put option expires unexercised, the non-controlling interest is recognised at its proportionate share of net assets of the investee and the purchase commitment liability is derecognised at its present value;
- any difference between the carrying amount of non-controlling interest newly recognised and the present value of the purchase commitment liability at derecognition is recognised in equity in the reserve for puttable instruments. The accumulated reserve for puttable instruments is subsequently reclassified directly to retained earnings with no impact on profit or loss.

In the case the minority shareholder's access to returns is still present with the put option granted, the "present-access method" is applied, under which:

- purchase commitment liability is recognised and subsequently measured at present value with the present value changes recognised directly in equity, presented in the reserve for puttable instruments;
- with the recognition of the above purchase commitment liability, any losses or gains are recognised directly in equity in the reserve for puttable instruments at initial recognition value of the purchase commitment liability;
- non-controlling interest continues to be recognised when the put option is granted;
- subsequently, non-controlling interest's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is recognised in a standard way as if no put option was granted;
- when the put option expires unexercised, the purchase commitment liability is derecognised at its present value as well as the accumulated reserve for puttable instruments. No difference between the derecognition value of the liability and the accumulated reserve for puttable instruments shall arise.

F.1.16. Interest income and interest expense

Interest income and interest expense are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis, considering the effective yield of the asset or liability in question, or the applicable floating rate. Interest income and interest expenses include the amortisation of any discounts or premiums or other differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated using the effective interest rate method.

F.1.17. Net fee and commission income

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or a financial liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognised financial instrument in the Group's consolidated financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, the Group first applies IFRS 9 to separate the relevant part and measure that part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 in line with IFRS 9, and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Other fees and commission income and expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are recognised as the services are rendered or received.

The Group acts as an agent for insurance providers offering their insurance products to consumer loan borrowers (protection service). Commission income from this insurance represents commissions for such agency services received by the Group from such partners. It is not considered to be integral to the overall profitability of consumer loans because it is determined and recognised based on the Group's contractual arrangements with the insurance provider rather than with the borrower. The borrowers have an option to purchase the insurance service, but not obligation, while the interest rates for the borrowers are the same, no matter whether they used the option or not. The Group is not exposed to the insurance risk, which is entirely borne by the partner.

Commission income from insurance is recognised in profit or loss when the Group provides the agency service to the insurance company.

Commission income from insurance is recognised in profit or loss when the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Group recognises income over the time by measuring the progress towards the complete satisfaction of performance obligation, if one of the following criteria is met:

- the Group simultaneously receive and consumes the benefits provided by group performance as the Group performs;
- the customer controls the service provided by the Group in the course of performance or;
- the Group does not provide service with an alternative use to the Group, and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date;
- in other cases, the Group recognises revenue at a point in time at which a customer obtains control on the provided services.

Penalty fee income is recognised on an accrual basis or on a cash basis. It depends on the collectability of the penalty. In the case the collectability of the penalty fee is approximately same as for other loan components (e.g., its principal), the Group books penalty on an accrual basis and recognises impairment loss allowance in the same way as for other components of the loan receivable. In the case the collectability of the penalty fee is worse than for other loan components (e.g., principal), the Group books the penalty fee income on a cash basis, i.e., when it is received on the Group's accounts eventually.

F.1.18. Other net gain/loss on financial instruments

Net gain/loss on financial assets comprises net trading income, net gains on financial assets at FVTPL that are not held for trading, net realised gains, and dividends.

Net trading income arises from the subsequent measurement of trading assets and trading liabilities at fair value or from their disposal. The amount of trading income to be recorded represents the difference between the latest carrying value and the sale price or between the latest carrying value and the fair value as of the date of the consolidated financial statements.

Net gains on financial assets at FVTPL that are not held for trading arise from their subsequent measurement at fair value or from their disposal.

A realised gain/loss arises on the de-recognition of financial assets other than financial assets at FVTPL. The amount of the realised gain/loss represents the difference between the carrying value of the financial asset and the sale price adjusted for any cumulative gain or loss directly recognised in equity.

Dividends from financial assets are recorded in the income statement once declared and approved by the shareholders' general meeting of the respective company.

F.1.19. Net rental and hospitality income

Rental income is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income. Rent increases calculated with reference to an underlying index are recognised in income as they are determined. Rental income from investment properties is included in the net rental income, while rental income from other operating leases is included in other income.

Hotel revenues are generated from the provision of accommodation, food and beverage services, and other hospitality services. Room revenues are recognised over time, on a straight-line basis over the period of stay, as customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of the services provided. Food and beverage revenues and other hotel revenues are recognised mostly at the point in time when the services are rendered to the customer.

Property operating expenses include expenses directly attributable to rental income and other expenses related to investment property.

Hotel operating expenses comprise costs directly attributable to hotel operations, including employee compensation, material and energy consumption, maintenance and other service expenses, and cost of food and beverages.

F.1.20. Net telecommunications income

Revenues and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis, i.e., when the flow of goods or services takes place, regardless of when the payment or collection is being made.

The Group generates revenues through the sale of mobile and fixed telecommunication services such as voice and data services, internet services, SMS services, ICT services as well as the sale of mobile and fixed access devices. Products and services may be sold separately or in bundles. The standard length of contracts with customers that includes a bundle is 24 months.

In the case of contracts containing bundles, the Group accounts separately for specific products or services if these products or services can be separated and have added value for the customer in that stand-alone form. The total price invoiced to customers is allocated to respective products and services based on their stand-alone selling prices.

Commissions paid to agents for activation, marketing, and other activities are included in the cost of sales for the period, unless it is the cost that meets the definition of incremental costs to obtain contracts. Capitalised incremental costs to obtain contracts are amortised over the expected average period that the customer uses the service of the Company.

F.1.20.1. Mobile origination - internet and data, voice services, MMS and SMS

Revenues from mobile services include revenues from both contract and prepaid cards for the provision of telecommunication services (internet and data, voice, MMS and SMS services).

Contract service comprises a flat rate and a variable part invoiced according to the actual usage. Revenues are recognised, invoiced, and paid by customers on a monthly basis according to the actual utilisation of services with the exception of contracts containing multiple services and products where the total transaction price is allocated based on the standalone selling prices of respective performance obligations. A typical contract is for 24 months.

Revenues from prepaid cards are recognised when voice or data traffic is made, other services are provided, or the card expires, and the associated prepaid credit expires. Prepaid cards are paid by customers purchasing a coupon or recharging an already purchased SIM card.

Interconnection revenues arise from calls and SMSs initiated in the networks of other domestic or foreign operators but terminating in or transiting through the Group's network. These revenues are recognised in profit or loss at the time when the call or SMS is received in the Group's network. Interconnection revenues are invoiced and paid on a monthly basis. The Group pays a part of the proceeds from its customers to domestic and foreign operators whose network is used for calls initiated in the Group's network and which use the networks of other domestic or foreign operators. Receivables and payables in respect of other domestic and foreign operators are regularly offset and settled.

Other mobile revenues include, in particular, revenues from virtual operators (MVNOs) for the use of the Group's mobile network services, roaming revenues and insurance revenues. Revenues from virtual operators for usage of the Group's mobile network and related services are recognised on a monthly basis; the price is usually set at a flat monthly rate with a variable component charged according to the actual usage of individual MVNOs. The services are invoiced to and paid by MVNOs on a monthly basis. Roaming revenues are revenues from foreign partner operators for their customers' usage of the Group's mobile network. The services are invoiced and paid on a monthly basis according to the actual usage. As a rule, agreed volume discounts are calculated annually, for which estimates are created by the Group on a monthly basis. Revenues are recognised on a monthly basis. Revenues from insurance include revenues from insurance of mobile devices and travel insurance sold to the Group's customers. The service is invoiced and paid by customers on a monthly basis, which is in line with the recognition of relevant revenues. Customers have the option to terminate this service at any time without penalty.

F.1.20.2. Fixed services – voice, internet, data and television

Revenues from fixed telecommunication services include revenues from internet connectivity, data, TV, and fixed voice services. The services are offered at a flat monthly rate with the option to purchase additional services, or with variable invoicing according to the actual usage. Revenues are recognised, invoiced, and paid by customers monthly. Currently, a typical contract duration is either 12 or 24 months.

Information and communication technology (ICT) services include complex customer solutions and managed services, mainly system integration, outsourcing services, project solutions and software development. Revenue recognition of such services reflects the substance of the service provided. Generally, it relates to services which are invoiced and paid by customers on a monthly basis, for a period of at least of 24 months. Revenue from fixed price construction contracts (long-term contracts) is recognised using the percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the percentage of the actual costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs of the contract. A loss expected from the construction contract is immediately recognised as an expense, when it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue.

F.1.20.3. Equipment sales and sale of other goods

Revenues from the sale of equipment and other goods are recognised at the time of the sale, i.e., at the time the goods were handed over to the distributor or the final customer, which usually occurs when the contract is signed. Where equipment is subsidised and sold together with the services as a bundle, revenues from the subsidised equipment is recognised at the point of sale at a value determined using the stand-alone selling prices of services and products within the bundle.

Mobile devices and fixed access equipment can be paid for in full by the customer when sold or they can be sold on an instalment basis, with the contracts being signed for period from 12 to 48 months. Sale of equipment on instalment basis can contain significant financing component, which is presented as telecommunications income and recognised as revenues transferred over time.

F.1.20.4. Gross and net revenues recognition

Revenues within the network sharing project are recognised at net value, because mutually provided services within the project are of similar nature and value. Net revenues are generated from provision of premium SMS, audiotex or other services.

F.1.20.5. International transit

Revenues from transit represents the service of routing and termination of mostly international voice traffic of international operators utilising points of presence outside of the Czech Republic. The revenues is calculated by valuation of the incoming and outgoing minutes based on the measurement of monthly traffic.

F.1.20.6. Other wholesale revenues

Other wholesale revenues include but are not limited to revenues from the granting of the right to use the optical fibre (dark fibre); revenues are accrued at the time of signing of the contract and recognised as revenues on straight-line basis over the contract term. Revenues from housing represents data centre services; the revenues occurs continuously in accordance with the invoicing.

F.1.21. Net media income

Media revenues include television advertising revenues, carriage fees and subscription and other revenues.

F.1.21.1. Television advertising revenues

Television advertising revenues primarily result from the sale of advertising time. Television advertising revenues are earned as the commercials are aired. In some of the Group's operating territories, the Group has committed to provide advertisers with certain rating levels in connection with their advertising. Revenues is recorded based on a charge per gross rating point (GRP) ordered during the month, net of estimated shortfalls. Discounts and agency commissions on television advertising revenues are recognised on a monthly basis and are reflected as a reduction of gross revenues.

F.1.21.2. Carriage fees

Carriage fees include revenues from cable operators and direct-to-home broadcasters. Revenues from cable operators and direct-to-home broadcasters are recognised as revenues over the period for which the channels are provided and to which the fees relate. This fee revenues is generally based on the number of subscribers to offerings from these operators and broadcasters that include the Group's channels. The impacts of future changes in subscriber levels are recognised when they occur, as estimates of future subscribers are constrained.

F.1.21.3. Subscription revenues

Subscription revenues include fees from subscribers for access to Voyo, the Group's platform. Revenues from subscriptions to the streaming services are recognised over the period of the subscription.

Other media revenues primarily include revenues from internet display advertising, as well as revenues from the licensing of the Group's media content.

Media revenues streams involve significant judgment with respect to the discounts and agency commissions provided to certain customers based on the amount of advertising purchased. Such discounts are based on estimates of the total amount expected to be earned and reduce revenues based on the systematic and rational allocation of the cost of honouring the discounts earned and claimed on each of the underlying revenues transactions that result in a customer's progress towards earning a discount.

Costs related to the media business include programming costs (consumption of programming rights, refer to F.1.13), salaries and staff related expenses, royalties, external services, and other operating costs.

F.1.22. Net mechanical engineering income

Revenues from mechanical engineering business, shown net of value added tax, comprise revenues from goods for resale, services rendered and revenues from mechanical engineering construction contracts (finished goods).

Revenues from goods for resale representing notably new rail vehicles and spare parts are recognised at a point in time, when the customer obtains control of the goods and to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenues

recognised will not occur. The customer obtains control when the goods are delivered and accepted by the customer. Any relevant costs are recognised at the same time as the revenues.

For sales with multiple components in one contract, the Group determines whether the contract contains more than one transaction's performance obligation. Once certain criteria are met, for example the good brings benefit to the customer on its own, the Group applies recognition criteria for the distinct identifiable components in order to reflect the substance of the transaction. For the revenue recognition, two or more transactions can be analysed together, if it is not possible to understand their commercial substance without consideration of series of transactions as a whole, i.e. the unique transaction is not distinct within the context of the contract.

Revenues from services rendered and related costs are recognised at the moment the services are provided. For the long-term service contracts, the revenues and the associated costs are recognised over time based on the percentage of completion method.

F.1.22.1. Revenues from mechanical engineering construction contracts

Finished goods in mechanical engineering business represent specialised assets built to a customer's specifications. If a contract for these goods is terminated by the customer, the Group is, under usual contract terms, entitled to reimbursement of the costs incurred to date, including reasonable margin. Therefore, revenues from these contracts and the associated costs are recognised over time, i.e. before the goods are delivered to the customer's premises.

For the consolidation purposes (intercompany sales and purchases eliminations), the contract revenues and the associated costs are aggregated to the project level by the Group. The percentage of completion and related revenues and losses recognition is re-evaluated at the Group level.

F.1.23. Net leisure and entertainment business income

Net leisure and entertainment income consists mainly of the following categories of revenues:

- non-manufacturing revenues and costs, i.e. from sale of yacht chartering services and sale of boats, entertainment revenues and costs (from sale of tickets and catering for cultural and other entertainment or sports events);
- revenues and costs from boat manufacturing.

Revenues from yacht chartering services includes charter income and agency fees. Revenues from charters is recognised at return date, whereas agency fees are recognised at departure date when the services are realised. These revenues are recognised on an over time basis, in the accounting year in which the services are rendered (by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided).

Most of the revenues is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenues to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed price.

Sale of boats revenues is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has been transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer.

Costs related to leisure business comprise direct costs relating to charter services, rental of boats, commissions to brokers and costs attributable to yacht sales.

Entertainment revenues include revenues from sale of entrance tickets on own entertainment events, revenues from catering on the entertainment events, revenues from services provided on entertainment events. Entertainment costs include costs attributable to providing the entertainment events (i.e. catering, technical support of events, royalties related to the entertainment events, other services as security, cleaning etc.).

Revenues from boat manufacturing represent mainly revenues from sale of manufactured boats (which are transferred at a point in time) and costs related to boat manufacturing, i.e., raw materials consumed, employee costs, manufacturing expenses and other direct costs.

F.1.24. Personnel and other operating expenses

Personnel and other operating expenses generally include expenses relating to the running of the Group. These include personnel expenses, office rental expenses and other operating expenses. Staff costs include employees' salaries and wages, management remuneration and bonuses, and social insurance.

Within banking operations, other operating expenses include the costs of processing payments, maintaining customer accounts and records, and dealing with customers.

F.1.25. Pensions and similar employee benefits

The governments of the countries the Group operates in are responsible for providing pensions and retirement benefits to the Group's employees. A regular contribution linked to employees' salaries is made by the Group to the governments to fund the national pension plans. Payments under these pension schemes are charged as expenses as they fall due.

The Group also has obligations from defined benefit plans representing post-employment benefit plans that are other than defined contribution plans. The Group's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of the future benefit that employees earned in the current and prior periods. The resulting amount is discounted to determine its present value. The Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses under the defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income.

The Group recognises employee bonuses related to the given accounting period in accordance with the expectations of achievement of the targets of the Group, which take into consideration key performance indicators such as turnover or free cash flow after adjustments. The Group recognises a liability where the Group is contractually obliged to grant bonuses or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Employees whose employment was terminated due to statutory reasons are entitled to redundancy and severance payment. The Group recognises a provision for redundancy and severance payments when it is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without an opt-out possibility. Severance payments falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value. The Group presently has no redundancy and severance obligations falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date.

F.1.26. Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of the operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations;
- or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is restated as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

F.2. Changes in accounting policies and accounting pronouncements adopted since 1 January 2025, and new accounting policies

Amendments to IAS 21 The effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (effective from 1 January 2025)

The amendments to IAS 21 clarify whether a currency is exchangeable and how to determine a spot exchange rate when it is not. The amendments require disclosure of information to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.

These amendments had no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

There have been no other changes to material accounting policies for the period beginning 1 January 2025.

F.3. Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective but relevant for the Group's consolidated financial statements

A number of new standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations were not yet effective as of 31 December 2025 and have not been applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. Of these pronouncements, the following might have a potential impact on the Group's operations. The Group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) (effective from 1 January 2026)

The amendments include:

- clarifying the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features—ESG-linked features in loans could affect whether the loans are measured at amortised cost or fair value. Stakeholders asked how to determine how such loans should be measured based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. To resolve any potential diversity in practice, the amendments clarify how the contractual cash flows on such loans should be assessed;
- settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems—stakeholders highlighted challenges in applying the derecognition requirements in IFRS 9 to the settlement of a financial asset or a financial liability via electronic cash transfers. The amendments clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised. The IASB also decided to develop an accounting policy option to allow a company to derecognise a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.

These amendments have been adopted by the EU and the Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of these amendments.

Annual Improvements Volume 11 (effective from 1 January 2026)

The Annual Improvements contain amendments to five standards as a result of the IASB's annual improvements project. It addresses some inconsistencies between paragraphs of IFRS-AS standards, potential confusions or lack of clarity in IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, and IAS 7.

These amendments have been adopted by the EU and the Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of these amendments.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (effective from 1 January 2026)

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, such as those for wind and solar power.

These contracts, often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs), can vary based on uncontrollable factors like weather conditions. The amendments aim to:

- Clarify the 'own-use' requirements: This helps companies determine when these contracts should be accounted for as financial instruments,
- Permit hedge accounting: Companies can use these contracts as hedging instruments, which can help manage the risks associated with variable electricity generation,
- Add new disclosure requirements: These requirements enable investors to understand the impact of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

These amendments have been adopted by the EU and the Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of these amendments.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (effective from 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 will introduce comprehensive guidelines for how entities should present and disclose financial information. It aims to improve the clarity, consistency, and comparability of financial statements by standardising the format and content of financial disclosures. This standard will require entities to provide more detailed and transparent information about their financial position, performance, and cash flows, enhancing the overall quality of financial reporting.

IFRS 18 has been adopted by EU, and the Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of this new IFRS-AS standard.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective from 1 January 2027)

IFRS 19 is designed to simplify the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that do not have public accountability. The standard allows these subsidiaries to provide reduced disclosures in their financial statements while still complying with IFRS-AS recognition and measurement principles. The goal is to reduce the reporting burden for smaller entities while maintaining transparency and usefulness of financial information for stakeholders.

IFRS 19 has not been adopted by EU yet. The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of this new IFRS-AS standard.

Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (effective from 1 January 2027)

These amendments require an entity translating financial statements from a functional currency that is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy to a presentation currency that is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, to translate all amounts (including comparatives) using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position

These amendments have not been adopted by the EU yet. The Group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of these amendments.

G. Subsequent events

G.1. Cancellation of own shares repurchased

On 8 January 2026, the Parent Company, i.e. PPF Group N.V., cancelled all 61,960pcs of its own shares acquired during the second half of 2025 (refer to B.3.5) with par value per share of EUR 1. With the cancellation, the total number of PPF Group N.V.'s shares issued decreased to 541,645pcs and the issued capital decreased from EUR 603,605 to EUR 541,645.

G.2. Sale of The Westminster London hotel closed

On 8 January 2026, the Group together with its partner sold The Westminster London, Curio Collection by Hilton, a five-star hotel in the UK capital city held indirectly by the Group as a joint-venture project. This transaction will contribute to the Group's profit by approx. EUR 50 million as a share on the equity-accountee's profit and ECL allowances reversals related to the provided loans due to the collection of the loans.

G.3. Announced offer for all shares of InPost S.A.

In February 2026, the Group announced that it participates in a new consortium with Advent International, FedEx and A&R Investments to submit a public offer to acquire all issued and outstanding shares of InPost S.A. The transaction is subject to customary conditions, including regulatory approvals, and is expected to complete in the second half of 2026. Should the transaction reach its completion, the Group will decrease its share and its significant influence over InPost to minor, and it will cease to apply the equity method on this investment (for details on the Group's investment in InPost refer to E.8).

G.4. Acquisition of land plots in Letňany (Prague)

On 12 March 2026, the Group acquired the 100% share in Limmo Letňany s.r.o., the company owning land plots in the Czech capital city Prague, Letňany district. The total consideration for this acquisition was CZK 1.1 billion (approx. EUR 45 million).

G.5. Home Credit Vietnam sale termination

On 28 February 2024, the Group entered into a conditional framework agreement to sell its 100% share in Home Credit Vietnam Finance Company Limited ("HC Vietnam") to The Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited. Therefore, as at 31 December 2025, the Group classified the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary as assets and liabilities held for sale and presented its results as discontinued operations in line with IFRS 5 (refer also to B.2.1.1).

On 26 March 2026, the contractual parties announced the termination of their transaction, and the criteria for classification as held for sale and discontinued operations are no longer met. Therefore, HC Vietnam's assets and liabilities and its results will be reclassified out of held for sale, and presented as continuing operations, respectively. The expected financial effect of the above cessation of held-for-sale classification are increased depreciation and amortisation

charges of MEUR 21 and decreased carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets by the same amount.

G.6. Cross-border conversion of the Parent Company completed

On 1 April 2026, the Parent Company, PPF Group N.V., changed its legal form to a joint-stock company governed by the Czech law, changed its name to PPF Group a.s., and relocated its registered office from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic. For more details refer to the introduction to section A.



PPF Group a.s.
(formerly PPF Group N.V.)

*Company financial statements for the year ended
31 December 2025*

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Company statement of financial position

Presented before appropriation of result:

In millions of EUR

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (restated)*
FIXED ASSETS			
Financial fixed assets	A1	11,591	11,972
Total fixed assets		11,591	11,972
CURRENT ASSETS			
Loans provided and other assets	A2	53	17
Cash and cash equivalents	A3	1,403	1,505
Total current assets		1,456	1,522
TOTAL ASSETS		13,047	13,494
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Issued share capital		1	1
Share premium		677	677
Own shares		(1,805)	-
Legal and statutory reserves		280	(234)
Revaluation reserve		155	154
Other reserves		11,609	8,608
Unappropriated result		684	3,179
TOTAL EQUITY	A4	11,601	12,385
Non-current liabilities	A5	525	812
Current liabilities	A5	921	297
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,446	1,109
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		13,047	13,494

* For more details on the restatement refer to the general information section.

The notes on pages 208 to 217 are an integral part of these company financial statements.

Company statement of income

Presented in condensed version applying art. 2:402 BW of the Dutch Civil Code, before appropriation of profit:

For the year ended 31 December

In millions of EUR

	2025	2024 (restated)*
Result of group companies after taxation	837	3,403
Other results after taxation	(153)	(224)
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	684	3,179

*For more details on the restatement refer to the general information section.

The notes on pages 208 to 217 are an integral part of these company financial statements.

GENERAL INFORMATION

These company financial statements of PPF Group a.s. (the “Company”) should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

Identification

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.) has been domiciled in the Czech Republic since 1 April 2026. The objectives of the Company are to manage, finance and invest in other companies.

The original parent company, PPF Group N.V., was incorporated on 29 December 1994 in the Netherlands. PPF Group N.V. was a public limited liability company (naamloze vennootschap) under Dutch law, with its registered office at Zuidplein 168, 1077 XV Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and registered with the Dutch Trade Register under number 33264887. In accordance with the cross-border conversion proposal of the management board of PPF Group N.V. dated 9 December 2025 (the “Conversion”), PPF Group N.V. was converted from a public limited liability company governed by Dutch law into a joint stock company (akciová společnost) governed by Czech law. The Conversion became effective on 1 April 2026, i.e. after the end of the reporting period covered by these financial statements but before the date of their issuance. The Conversion was carried out without the liquidation of PPF Group N.V., which continues its existence and legal personality as a Czech law-governed joint stock company under the name PPF Group a.s. The registered office of PPF Group a.s. is at Evropská 2690/17, Praha 6, the Czech Republic, and its identification number is 249 08 487. PPF Group a.s. is registered in the Czech Commercial Register.

Effective 1 October 2025, PPF Group N.V. (as a “surviving entity”) merged with its wholly owned subsidiary PPF TMT Holdco 1 B.V. (as a “disappearing entity”). Impact of the merger on the company’s financial statements was insignificant.

Basis for preparation

These company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. For setting the principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of results for its company financial statements, the Company makes use of the option provided in section 2:362(8) of the Dutch Civil Code (DCC). This means that the principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of the result (hereinafter referred to as principles for recognition and measurement) of the company financial statements of the Company are the same as those applied for the consolidated IFRS-EU financial statements. These principles also include the classification and presentation of financial instruments, being equity instruments or financial liabilities. In the case no other principles are mentioned, refer to the accounting principles as described in the consolidated financial statements. For an appropriate interpretation of these statutory financial statements, these company financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements.

Participating interests in group companies

Group companies are all entities in which the Company has directly or indirectly control. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the group company and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the group company. Group companies are recognised from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and derecognised from the date that control by the Company over the group company ceases. Participating interests in group companies are accounted for in the separate financial statements according to the equity method, with the principles for the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities and determination of results as set out in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Participating interests with a negative net asset value are valued at nil. This measurement also covers any receivables provided to the participating interests that are, in substance, an extension of the net investment. This relates to loans for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. A share in the profits of the participating interest in subsequent years will only be recognised if and to the extent that the cumulative unrecognised share of loss has been absorbed. If the Company fully or partially guarantees the debts of the relevant participating interest, or if has the constructive obligation to enable the participating interest to pay its debts (for its share therein), then a provision is recognised accordingly to the amount of the estimated payments by the Company on behalf of the participating interest.

Share of result from participating interests

The share in the result of participating interest consists of the share of the Company on the result of the participating interests. Unrealised results from transactions with transfer of assets and liabilities between the Company and its participating interests and among participating interests are not recorded.

The Company's board of directors authorised these company financial statements for issue on 24 April 2026.

Currency

All amounts are stated in euros (EUR) and rounded to the nearest million, unless stated otherwise.

Going concern

These company financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption as described in section A.2 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Corporate income tax

In 2025, the Company was a head of a fiscal unity. The Company had recognised a portion of corporate income tax for which it would have been liable as an independent taxpayer, taking into account the allocation of the advantages of the fiscal unity. On 1 April 2026, with the Company's above-described cross-border conversion from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic, it was deconsolidated from the fiscal unity by virtue of law. The standard conditions

that stipulate that the company is liable for the tax payable by all companies belonging to the fiscal unity has ended for the Company on 31 March 2026. Tax consequences of the cross-border conversion are currently being assessed.

Comparative figures in the company statement of financial position and company statement of income

The comparative figures in the company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024 and company statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been restated due to the finalisation of purchase price allocation exercise (“PPA”) for the Company’s indirectly held retained interest in e& PPF Telecom Group B.V. (further also as „e& PPF TG“), refer to A.6 and A.7 sections of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The table below shows the comparative data in the company statement of financial position as previously reported and after the restatement:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2024 (reported)	e& PPF TG	31 December 2024 (restated)
FIXED ASSETS			
Financial fixed assets	11,937	35	11,972
Total fixed assets	11,937	35	11,972
TOTAL ASSETS	13,459	35	13,494
Legal and statutory reserves	(229)	(5)	(234)
Other reserves	8,559	49	8,608
Unappropriated result	3,188	(9)	3,179
TOTAL EQUITY	12,350	35	12,385
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	13,459	35	13,494

The table below shows the comparative data in the company statement of income as previously reported and after the above-described restatement:

In millions of EUR, for the for the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 (reported)	e& PPF TG	2024 (restated)
Result of group companies after taxation	3,412	(9)	3,403
Other results after taxation	(224)	-	(224)
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	3,188	(9)	3,179

NOTES TO THE COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A.1 Financial fixed assets

Financial fixed assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (restated)*
Participating interests in group companies*	11,492	11,910
Other securities	67	62
Loans provided to group companies	32	-
Total financial fixed assets	11,591	11,972

*for more details on the restatement refer to the general information section

Movements in financial fixed assets were as follows:

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2025

2025	Participating interests in group companies	Other securities	Loans provided to group companies	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025:				
Cost of acquisition	12,256	67	-	12,323
Accumulated revaluations	(346)	(5)	-	(351)
Carrying amount	11,910	62	-	11,972
Changes during the financial year:				
Investments into participating interests	532	-	-	532
Divestments of participating interests	(1,428)	-	-	(1,428)
Share in result of participating interests	837	-	-	837
Dividends received from participating interests	(871)	-	-	(871)
Interest income	-	2	-	2
Interest received	-	(2)	-	(2)
Loans provided	-	-	32	32
Other movements in shareholders' equity	512	5	-	517
Total changes	(418)	5	32	(381)
Balance as at 31 December 2025				
Cost of acquisition	11,360	67	32	11,459
Accumulated revaluations	132	-	-	132
Carrying amount	11,492	67	32	11,591

In millions of EUR, for the year ended 31 December 2024

2024	Participating interests in group companies (restated)*	Other securities	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024:			
Cost of acquisition	8,204	67	8,271
Accumulated revaluations	515	(13)	502
Carrying amount	8,719	54	8,773
Changes during the financial year:			
Investments into participating interests	6,888	-	6,888
Divestments of participating interests	(2,836)	-	(2,836)
Share in result of participating interests	3,412	-	3,412
Dividends received from participating interests	(4,811)	-	(4,811)
Interest income	-	2	2
Interest received	-	(2)	(2)
Other movements in shareholders' equity*	538	8	546
Total changes*	3,191	8	3,199
Balance as at 31 December 2024			
Cost of acquisition	12,256	67	12,323
Accumulated revaluations*	(346)	(5)	(351)
Carrying amount*	11,910	62	11,972

*for more details on the restatement refer to the general information section

In 2024, the increase in investments and divestments of participating interests related mainly to capital contributions provided to subsidiaries and capital distributions received from subsidiaries in connection with an internal restructuring related to a sale of the controlling stake in PPF Telecom Group B.V. Similarly, dividends received from participating interests increased mainly due the dividend of EUR 4,675 million from PPF TMT Holdco 1 B.V., a holding company for telecommunication businesses at that moment.

A.2 Loans provided and other assets

Loans provided and other assets comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans provided to group companies	49	12
Trade receivables	-	1
Other assets	4	4
Total loans provided and other assets	53	17

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company held a loan provided to a third party with its gross amount (incl. accrued interest) of EUR 128 million (2024: EUR 128 million) in Stage 3, as the counterparty has been in default with this loan. The Company has thoroughly assessed the recoverability of the loan considering all currently known information, the quality of the personal guarantee collateralising the loan, steps the Company has already made in the effort to collect the loan, and has considered various scenarios, their probabilities and related financial outcomes weighted by the probabilities. The Company keeps monitoring the situation and has assessed that the previously recognised

expected credit loss allowance of EUR 128 million was adequate as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 128 million).

A.3 Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2025, cash and cash equivalents represented by balances on bank accounts and short-term deposits totalled EUR 1,403 million (2024: EUR 1,505 million). The balance of cash and cash equivalents is available and is not limited by any restrictions.

A.4 Shareholders' equity (Capital and reserves)

Reconciliation of movements in capital and reserves

The following tables show the roll-forward of shareholders' equity:

In millions of EUR

	Issued share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Legal and statutory reserves	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Unappropriated result	Total
Restated balance as at 1 January 2025	1	677	-	(234)	154	8,608	3,179	12,385
Changes in financial year 2025:								
Net result	-	-	-	-	-	-	684	684
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	122
FVOCI revaluation gains taken to equity	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	135
FVOCI revaluation losses transferred to statement of income	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
FVOCI revaluation gains transferred directly to retained earnings	-	-	-	1	-	(1)	-	-
Cash-flow hedge – effective portion of changes in fair value	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17
Cash-flow hedge – net change in fair value reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
Effect of movements in equity of equity-accounted investees*	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23
Disposal and deconsolidation of subsidiaries**	-	-	-	210	-	14	-	224
Tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Remeasurement of conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share from puttable instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(29)	-	(29)
Transfer from unappropriated result	-	-	-	-	-	3,179	(3,179)	-
Net allocation to legal and statutory reserves	-	-	-	14	-	(14)	-	-
Allocation of revaluation of investment property	-	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-
Acquisition of own shares	-	-	(1,805)	-	-	-	-	(1,805)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(157)	-	(157)
Other	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	12
Balance as at 31 December 2025	1	677	(1,805)	280	155	11,609	684	11,601

*mainly relates to changes in translation reserve and hedge reserve, for more information refer to consolidated statement of changes in equity

**relates to the accumulated translation reserve

PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Notes to the company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

In millions of EUR

	Issued share capital	Share premium	Legal and statutory reserves (restated)*	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves (restated)*	Unappropriated result (restated)*	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	1	677	(334)	163	6,907	1,355	8,769
Changes in financial year 2024:							
Net result	-	-	-	-	-	3,179	3,179
Currency translation differences	-	-	(164)	-	-	-	(164)
FVOCI revaluation losses taken to equity	-	-	(104)	-	-	-	(104)
FVOCI revaluation losses transferred to statement of income	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
FVOCI revaluation losses transferred directly to retained earnings	-	-	(34)	-	34	-	-
Cash-flow hedge – effective portion of changes in fair value	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	(8)
Cash-flow hedge – net change in fair value reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Effect of movements in equity of equity-accounted investees**	-	-	80	-	-	-	80
Disposal and deconsolidation of subsidiaries***	-	-	295	-	-	-	295
Tax on items taken directly to or transferred from equity	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Remeasurement and derecognition of conditional commitment to acquire NCI's share from puttable instruments	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	1,019
Transfer from unappropriated result	-	-	-	-	1,355	(1,355)	-
Net allocation to legal and statutory reserves	-	-	3	-	(3)	-	-
Allocation of revaluation of investment property	-	-	-	(7)	7	-	-
Investment property sold	-	-	-	(2)	2	-	-
Acquisition and sale of share (from)/to non-controlling interests	-	-	13	-	(623)	-	(610)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(118)	-	(118)
Other	-	-	4	-	28	-	32
Balance as at 31 December 2024 (restated)*	1	677	(234)	154	8,608	3,179	12,385

*for more details on the restatement refer to the general information section

**mainly relates to changes in translation reserve and hedge reserve, for more information refer to consolidated statement of changes in equity

***relates to the accumulated translation reserve

Dividends

In 2025, the Company distributed EUR 157 million as dividend to its shareholders (2024: EUR 118 million).

Issued capital, share premium and own shares

The issued capital represents capital in respect of which the shareholders' liability for an entity's obligation towards its creditors is limited. The amount is limited to the current nominal capital approved by a shareholder resolution. The following table provides details of authorised and issued shares:

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Number of shares authorised	2,500,000	2,500,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid	603,605	603,605
Par value per share	EUR 1	EUR 1

In 2025, the Company repurchased 61,960pcs of its own shares from two of its direct shareholders (refer also to B.3.5 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements). As at 31 December 2025, the negative impact to equity of EUR 1,805 million is presented in the separate category of own shares. Subsequently, on 8 January 2026, the acquired own shares were fully cancelled against capital issued and retained earnings without any impact on total equity of the Company (refer also to G.1 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements).

Share premium representing the excess received by the Company over the par value of its shares. As at 31 December 2025, share premium amounted to EUR 677 million (2024: EUR 677 million).

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company.

Company equity and related reserves

The total amount of equity in the company financial statements equals equity "attributable to the owners of the Parent" in the consolidated financial statements. Certain components within equity are different, as a result of the following presentation differences between the Company accounts and consolidated accounts:

Legal and statutory reserves

Legal and statutory reserves comprise non-distributable retained earnings reserves of group companies, foreign currency translation on consolidated group companies presented as translation reserve in the consolidated accounts, revaluation of debt and equity securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income presented as revaluation reserve in the consolidated accounts, and hedging reserve from consolidated group companies presented as hedging reserve in the consolidated accounts.

Revaluation reserve

Revaluations on investment property recognised in income and consequently presented in retained earnings in the consolidated accounts are presented in the revaluation reserve in the Company accounts.

Other reserves

Other reserves represent retained earnings, including a part related to PPF Financial Holdings a.s., which is subject to consolidated prudential requirements based on Regulation No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Hence, this part is distributable only to the extent that this regulated subgroup fulfils the regulatory minimum capital requirements.

There was an appropriation of profit of 2024. Appropriation of profit of 2025 is still a subject to proposal by shareholders by the day of issue of these company financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Company's equity to its consolidated equity

Reconciliation of shareholders' equity and net result per the consolidated financial statements with shareholders' equity and net result per the company financial statements:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024 (restated)*
Company's equity	11,601	12,385
Non-controlling interests:		
PPF banka a.s.	70	66
Škoda a.s.	89	75
Other	(8)	(26)
Total consolidated equity	11,752	12,500

*for more details on the restatement refer to the general information section

In millions of EUR, for the period ended 31 December

	2025	2024 (restated)*
Group's net result attributable to owners of the Parent	684	3,179
Net profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests:		
PPF banka, a.s.	11	13
Škoda a.s.	9	(9)
Cetin Group N.V.**	-	48
Home Credit N.V.**	-	3
TMT Hungary Infra B.V.**	-	1
Other	(12)	(44)
Total consolidated net profit for the period	692	3,191

*for more details on the restatement refer to the general information section

** for more information refer to B.2 section of the notes to the consolidated financial statements

A.5 Liabilities

Liabilities comprise the following:

In millions of EUR

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Loans due to banks	750	-
Loans due to group companies	680	971
Other	16	138
Balance as at 31 December	1,446	1,109
Non-current (> 1 year)	525	812
Current (< 1 year)	921	297
Total liabilities	1,446	1,109

In October 2025, the Company entered into a new club loan agreement of EUR 750 million. Proceeds from the loan were used to finance the acquisition of own shares (refer also to B.3.5 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements). The loan agreement does not include any financial covenants.

Parameters of the above EUR-denominated club loan as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Club loan
Repayable by	2028
Margin rate over EURIBOR	1.50%
Actual respective margin levels applicable	1.50%

A.6 Audit and related services

The Company and its subsidiaries incurred expenses for the following services provided by KPMG Accountants N.V. and its affiliates as referred to in Section 2:382a (1) and (2) of the Dutch Civil Code:

In thousands of EUR, for the year ended 31 December

	2025 KPMG Netherlands	2024 KPMG Netherlands	2025 Other KPMG	2024 Other KPMG
Audit of financial statements	2,657	3,441	4,892	4,723
Other audit engagements	500	904	510	1,259
Tax advisory	-	6	236	383
Other non-audit services	34	38	380	174
Total expenses	3,191	4,389	6,018	6,539

The fees for audit and the related services are recognised in the period in which the services are received.

A.7 Off-balance sheet items

As at 31 December 2025, off-balance sheet liabilities totalled EUR 278 million (2024: EUR 272 million).

As at 31 December 2025, the Company did not pledge any of its assets as collateral for funding liabilities of its subsidiaries. As at 31 December 2024, pledged assets included primarily shares in Tanemo a.s.

A.8 Financial instruments

The Group is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- insurance risk

Information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital, is included in notes to the consolidated financial statements.

These risks, objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital also apply to the company financial statements of the Company.

Fair value

Fair values of the financial instruments stated on the balance sheet, including accounts receivable, securities, cash and cash equivalents, and current and non-current liabilities, are close to their carrying amounts. For details on fair value principles, refer to Note C.6 of the consolidated financial statements.

A.9 Share in results from participating interests

For the year ended 31 December 2025, a profit of EUR 719 million represents the profit of group companies, excluding the profit of EUR 118 million generated by associates and joint-ventures within PPF Group. For the year ended 31 December 2024, a profit of EUR 3,120 million represents the profit of group companies, excluding the profit of EUR 283 million generated by associates and joint-ventures within PPF Group.

A.10 Related parties

For details of the related party transactions of the Company, refer to Note E.41 of the consolidated financial statements.

A.11 Number of employees

The average number of employees employed directly by the Company during 2025 was 7 (2024: 11 employees).

A.12 Transactions with key management personnel

For details of transactions with key management personnel, refer to Note E.41.4 of the consolidated financial statements.

A.13 Subsequent events

For subsequent events, refer to Section G of the consolidated financial statements of PPF Group a.s. for the year ended 31 December 2025.

24 April 2026

Board of directors:

Kateřina Jirásková
Member of the board of directors

Didier Stoessel
Member of the board of directors

OTHER INFORMATION

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Provisions in the Articles of Association governing the profit appropriation
Offices
Independent auditor's report

Provisions in the Articles of Association governing the profit appropriation

Effective by 1 April 2026, i.e., the date of relocation from the Netherlands to the Czech Republic, profits and distribution are specified in Article 21 of the Company's articles of associations.

The allocation of profits accrued in a financial year shall be determined by the general meeting. The distribution of profits shall be made after the adoption of the annual accounts if permissible under the law, given the contents of the annual accounts. The general meeting may resolve to make interim distributions and/or to make distributions at the expense of any reserve of the Company. Distributions may be made only up to an amount not exceeding distributable equity. If concerning an interim distribution, compliance with the requirement must be evidenced by an interim statement of assets and liabilities as referred to in Section 2:105 Subsection 4, of the Dutch Civil Code.

Offices

The main statutory offices of the Company are in the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, and in other Eastern European countries. For details in this respect, please refer to Section B.1 of the consolidated statements.



Independent auditor's report

To: the Shareholders and the Supervisory Board of PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.)

Report on the audit of the accompanying financial statements included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements 2025 of PPF Group a.s. (formerly PPF Group N.V.) (hereafter: 'the Company'), based in Prague. The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements and the company financial statements.

As of 1 April 2026, PPF Group N.V. was converted into PPF Group a.s. with the relocation of the registered office from Amsterdam to Prague. These financial statements relate to a period during which the entity was a Dutch public limited company.

In our opinion:

- the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of its result and its cash flows for the year 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed by the European Union (EU-IFRS) and with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code; and
- the accompanying company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of its result for the year 2025 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The consolidated financial statements comprise:

- 1 the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- 2 the following statements for the year 2025: the consolidated of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows; and
- 3 the notes comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

The company financial statements comprise:

- 1 the Company statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- 2 the Company statement of income for the year 2025; and
- 3 the notes to the Company financial statement and other information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties' (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the 'Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten' (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the 'Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants' (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The information in respect of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations and going concern was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

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

Information in support of our opinion

Audit response to the risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations

In chapter 'Approach to risks associated with the financial reporting' of the report of the Board of Directors describes its procedures in respect of the risk of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

As part of our audit, we have gained insights into the Group and its business environment and the Group's risk management in relation to fraud and non-compliance. Our procedures included, among other things, assessing the Group's code of conduct, whistleblowing procedures, the process of reporting any illegal or unethical behaviour and its procedures to investigate indications of possible fraud and non-compliance. Furthermore, we performed relevant inquiries with management, those charged with governance and other relevant functions, such as Internal Audit, Legal Counsel and Compliance and included correspondence with relevant supervisory authorities and regulators. We involved forensic specialists in our audit and we have also incorporated elements of unpredictability in our audit.

As a result from our risk assessment, we identified the following laws and regulations as those most likely to have a material effect on the financial statements in case of non-compliance:

- anti-money laundering and terrorist financing law;
- data protection law; and
- consumer financing law.

Our procedures did not result in the identification of a reportable risk of material misstatement in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Based on the above and on the auditing standards, we identified the following fraud risks that are relevant to our audit, including the relevant presumed risks laid down in the auditing standards, and responded as follows:

Management override of controls (a presumed risk)

Risk:

Management is in a unique position to manipulate accounting records and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively.

Responses:

- We evaluated the design and the implementation and, where considered appropriate, tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls that mitigate fraud risks, such as processes related to journal entries, estimates linked to identified significant risks and significant unusual transactions.
- As part of the fraud risk assessment, we performed a data analysis of journal entries population to determine if specific journal entries met the high-risk criteria for testing and evaluated key estimates and judgments for bias by the Company's report, including retrospective review of prior year's estimates. Where we identified instances of unexpected journal entries or other risks through our data analytics, we performed additional audit procedures to address each identified risk, including testing of transactions back to source information.
- We identified and selected journal entries and other adjustments made at the end of the reporting period for testing.

Revenue recognition (a presumed risk)

Risk:

We identified a fraud risk related to the recognition of interest income and fee income in the Asian country where Home Credit operates that has a low score on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), indicating a higher risk of corruption. Additionally, they experience high staff turnover, and their revenues are generated in decentralized, local points of sale.

We also identified a fraud risk in revenue recognition for Škoda Transportation a.s. as revenues are generated via long-term projects and the percentage of completion method applied by management is subject to judgement. Manipulation in sales and/or expected cost to complete projects may result in fraudulently recognized revenues.

A fraud risk in revenue recognition for PPF TMT Holdco 2 B.V. and CME Media Enterprises B.V. was identified as a result of budget, key performance indicator and rating agency requirements and/or covenant compliance requirements. There may be an increased pressure to achieve certain results and pressure on management or operating personnel to meet financial targets. The specific risk per component has been determined based on identified opportunities to manipulate revenues.

Responses:

- We evaluated the design and implementation of anti-fraud controls over revenue to determine their appropriateness and effectiveness.
- We performed substantive test of details procedures over revenue transactions, through a combination of audit sampling and specific item testing.
- We performed substantive test of details procedures over manual journal entries to revenue, including assessing the appropriateness of the applied revenue recognition method.

Management override of collective expected credit loss ('ECL') provision

Risk:

The ECL provision for the following loan types are calculated using a centralized model (Markov model): cash loans, POS (Point Of Sales consumer) loans, car loans and revolving loans.

We identified a fraud risk as management is in a unique position to override the model outcomes by applying a management overlay/ top-side adjustment as a response to greater uncertainties to estimate ECLs.

Responses:

- We evaluated the design and implementation of internal controls related to the ECL process for loans and advances to customers (cash loans, POS loans, car loans and revolving loans). This included controls related to the assumptions (including probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default and macroeconomic forecasts), review of model outputs, the application of the definition of default and management overlays to the modelled ECL.
- We inspected the calculations of locally determined management overlays to the modelled ECL. These management overlays included economic segment based adjustments in the respective countries.
- We performed back testing of certain models to evaluate current model performance. We considered the impact these overlays have on model calculations and results when reaching conclusions.

We communicated our risk assessment, audit responses and results to Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

Other than already disclosed in the annual report, our audit procedures did not reveal indications and/or reasonable suspicion of fraud and non-compliance that are considered material for our audit.

Audit response to going concern

The Board of Directors has performed its going concern assessment and has not identified any going concern risks. To assess the Board of Directors' assessment, we have performed, inter alia, the following procedures:

- we considered whether the Board of Directors' assessment of the going concern risks includes all relevant information of which we are aware as a result of our audit;

- we considered whether the developments in macroeconomics (such as increase in energy prices, inflation and interest rates) indicate a going concern risk; and
- we analysed the company's financial position as at year-end and compared it to the previous financial year in terms of indicators that could identify going concern risks.

The outcome of our risk assessment procedures did not give reason to perform additional audit procedures on management's going concern assessment.

Compliance with Regulatory Technical Standard of SBR, including XBRL tagging, not audited

The statutory audit includes verifying that the prepared financial statements comply with the legal requirements under Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Our audit opinion has been issued on the prepared financial statements and will be attached to the digitally filed annual report. This means that compliance with all requirements of the Regulatory Technical Standard within the SBR domain for the Trade Register (including the applied eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) tags) was not part of the statutory audit.

Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements; and
- contains all the information regarding the management report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the Report of the board of directors, in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with EU-IFRS and Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the Board of Directors is responsible for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, the Board of Directors should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not have detected all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or errors and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to errors or fraud, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from errors, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;



- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors;
- concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company ceasing to continue as a going concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We are responsible for planning and performing the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are also responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We bear the full responsibility for the auditor's report.

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

Amstelveen, 24 April 2026

KPMG Accountants N.V.

M.L.M. Kesselaer RA