# ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

***(Unofficial translation of the original in Bulgarian)***

## *CONTENTS:*

*ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY* ..... *PAGE 3*
*INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT* ..... *PAGE 9*
*SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT* ..... *PAGE 14*
*SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET* ..... *PAGE 15*
*SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY* ..... *PAGE 16*
*SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT* ..... *PAGE 17*
*NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS* ..... *PAGE 18*

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the Company: | FILKAB AD |
| Unified Identification Code: | 115328801 |
| Registered Office: | 92 Komatevsko shosse Str., Plovdiv |
| Web: | **http://www.filkab.com** |
| Telephone / Contacts: | +359 32 608 881 |
| E-mail: | **office@filkab.com** |

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY

**Contents**

1. Company's Profile
2. Share Capital of the Company
3. Company's Structure (branch network, subsidiary companies)
4. Company Management Bodies Information
5. Financial Position
6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management
7. Future Development Prospects for the Company
8. Environment Protection and Healthy and Safety Working Conditions
9. Disclosure of information pursuant to the Commerce Act
10. Events after the date of preparation of the annual financial statements
11. Management Responsibilities

## 1. Company's Profile

FILKAB AD (the Company) is a joint-stock company, founded in 1999 and entered in the Commercial Register at the Registry Agency of the Republic of Bulgaria under Unified Identification Code 115328801.

In the country and the region the Company is a leader with its main activity – trade in electrical equipment /cables, cable fittings and accessories, electrical and automation equipment, monitoring and visualization, lighting fixtures and electrical installation systems and products/.

FILKAB AD offers engineering services and performs overall activities – design, manufacturing, delivery, installation and commissioning of complete electrical and automation projects and facilities; designs and manufactures, electrical LV-switchboards, MV-complete distribution systems, concrete complete transformer substations (CCTS), desins and constructs street, tunnel and industrial lighting, middle and high voltage cable lines and substations, photovoltaic and cogeneration systems and energy storage systems, fire extinguishing and fire alarm systems and etc. (alone or through its subsidiary companies).

Among the clients and partners of FILKAB AD, there are companies operating in the sphere of electricity generation, transmission and distribution, of the telecommunications sector, companies performing electrical installation, construction, and trade activities. Among those of particular importance are investors and general contractors of substantial and key projects, Bulgarian investors from small and medium-sized businesses, state companies and public associations.

According to the forecasts of the Ministry of Finance, the GDP rate in the country for 2026 will reach growth of 2.7%. In this regard, the Company should continue its activities on the diversification of offered products and services from the rapidly growing new areas – solutions Industry 4.0 for automation and data interchange, new efficient lighting sources and renewable energy sources. FILKAB AD is developing in this direction through its participation in projects as main contractor, subcontractor or supplier of electrical equipment, thus obtaining know-how, establishing contacts and partnerships with external companies and organisations, working with research institutes, participating in joint manufacturing activities with them.

The Company does not perform research and development activities.

## 2. Share Capital of the Company

As of December 31, 2025 the registered share capital of the Company is at the total amount of BGN 20 000 thousand and is distributed in 2 000 000 ordinary shares at nominal value of BGN 10 per share. Shareholders of the Company are twelve individuals. As of December 31, 2025, the net assets of Company are at the amount of BGN 60 933 thousand (2024: BGN 56 934 thousand).

## 3. Company's Structure (branch network, subsidiary companies)

FILKAB AD has its own branch network across the country. The headquarters and the main warehouse are located in Plovdiv. In Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Burgas, Ruse, Veliko Tarnovo and Sliven,, the Company has representations with large showrooms and warehouses.

FILKAB AD holds shares in the following companies:

| № | Name of company of investment based on latest legal registration | Number of shares | Carrying amount of the investment in thousands of BGN | % of equity participation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ENGINEERING EAD, Bulgaria | 10 000 | 139 | 100.0% |
| 2 | FILKAB SOLAR OOD, Bulgaria | 3 500 | 35 | 70.0% |
| 3 | FILKAB FS OOD, Bulgaria | 6 001 | 61 | 75.0% |
| 4 | FILKAB INVEST EOOD, Bulgaria | 83 840 | 838 | 100% |
| 5 | FEC ORIZARI EOOD, Bulgaria | 4 500 000 | 4 500 | 100% |
| 7 | MAK KAB DOOEL, Macedonia | 600 000 | 1 222 | 100% |
| 9 | FILKAB MIG DOO, Serbia | 7 400 | 102 | 75.5% |
| 10 | SOLAR REMUS S.R.L., Romania | 4 498 | 19 | 99.9% |
| 11 | OTHER | - | 2 | 2.0% - 10.0% |
| | | **Total:** | **6 918** | |

In 2025, 90% of the capital of OSEE Orizari EOOD, a company established for the purpose of operating electrical energy storage facilities, was sold for BGN 1,270 thousand.

In 2025, the liquidation of Filkab Distributie SRL, Romania, was completed.

## 4. Company Management Bodies Information

The Company management bodies are the General Meeting of Shareholders and the Board of Directors (BoD). The Company is represented by an Executive Director.

As of December 31, 2025, the Board of Directors of FILKAB AD consists of seven members, as follows:

1. Hristo Rumenov Tsankov, Chairman of the BoD;
2. Atanas Ivanov Tanchev, member of the BoD - Executive Director;
3. Zdravko Petkov Peychev, Deputy Chairman of the BoD;
4. Aleksandar Viktorov Prihodkov, member of the BoD;
5. Iliya Andreev Andreev, member of the BoD;
6. Kalina Margaritova Angelova, member of the BoD.
7. Stefana Vasileva Madanska, member of the BoD

For 2025 the remunerations received by the Board of Directors are at the amount of BGN 1 424 thousand.

The operational management of the Company is carried out by:

1. Executive Director;
2. Department Directors;
3. Unit Managers;
4. Analytical Specialists and Administration.

The activity of the Company is divided into the following three areas:

1. Trade activity – which is of key importance to the Company and is 93.0% of the total volume;
2. Project activity – in 2025 covering 7.0% of the total volume;
3. General operations.

## 5. Financial Position

In 2025 the Company's effort was to increase its market share, striving to keep its profit rate.

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 95 132 | 96 796 | (1.7) % |
| Profit for the period | 8 249 | 6 573 | 25.5 % |
| Assets | 82 958 | 80 807 | 2.7 % |
| Liabilities | 22 025 | 23 873 | (7.7) % |
| Equity | 60 933 | 56 934 | 7.0 % |
| Current assets | 66 921 | 64 364 | 4.0 % |
| Current liabilities | 16 130 | 18 626 | (13.4) % |
| Current liquidity (current assets/current liabilities) ratio | 4.15 | 3.46 | 19.9 % |
| Quick ratio (receivables+cash/current liabilities) ratio | 2.23 | 1.65 | 35.2 % |
| Capital utilization | 73% | 70% | 4.3 % |
| Equity profitability (net profit/equity) ratio | 14.0% | 12.0% | 16.7 % |
| Equity to debt ratio (equity/equity+liabilities) | 0.73 | 0.70 | 4.3 % |
| Debt to equity ratio (equity+liabilities/equity | 1.36 | 1.42 | (4.2) % |
| Assets turnover | 115% | 120% | (4.2) % |
| Net working capital | 50 791 | 45 738 | 11.0 % |

## 6. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk); credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage financial risks.

***Market risk***

*Currency risk*

The Company performs transactions denominated in foreign currency primarily originated in EUR. As the EUR is fixed to the Bulgarian Lev, the Company is not exposed to currency risk. Taking into account the low volume of foreign currency transactions, the risk is minimal.

*Interest rate risk*

As the Company has no significant interest bearing assets, the incomes and operating cash flows of the Company are independent from changes in market interest rates. Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to interest rate risk are primarily the bank loans and finance lease contracts. As the contracted interest rate of the utilized loans is with a fixed markup over reference interest rate of the banks, the Company is potentially exposed to cash flow risk.

*Price risk*

The Company does not own any assets, the prices of which are dependent on the international market prices, so it is not exposed to price risk.

***Credit risk***

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk are primarily its trade receivables. The Company has a significant concentration of credit risk in certain clients. Basically, the Company is exposed to credit risk, in case the clients do not meet their payment obligations. The Company's policy is directed to sales of goods on deferred payment to customers having favorable credit reputation, based on assessment of the customer's credit history and creditworthiness, expected sales volumes to the client, client's reputation, reference from contactors and others. For clients on deferred payment credit limits are defined, within which the clients are entitled to purchase goods on deferred payment. The credit limits are monitored by the Company's trade directorate on an ongoing basis.

***Liquidity risk***

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may have difficulties in paying its financial obligations. To manage this risk the Company's management keeps an optimal level of quick liquid assets (cash and receivables), as well as the potential opportunity to demand additional credit line.

## 7. Future Development Prospects for the Company

Maintaining the leading position on the Bulgarian market and expanding the Company's presence on international markets can be achieved by focused work in the following areas:

1. Identifying new potential customers in the country and abroad. Attracting new loyal customers, as well as keeping the current ones;
2. Increasing sales through large construction and engineering companies and organisations. Cooperation and joint participation in the implementation of infrastructure and energy projects (water treatment plants, energy projects, new renewable energy sources, reconstruction of railway and public infrastructure, etc.);
3. Maintaining consistent distribution policy with trade companies, loyal to FILKAB AD and positioned in key regions, and taking targeted action to assist them;
4. Improving the organisational structure and increasing the efficiency of business processes through the implementation of a new ERP-system to gain competitive advantage in our business sphere;
5. Improving the functionality and usage of the on-line trade platform for facilitation and automation of the process of offering and ordering goods by the corporate clients of the Company;
6. Work permanently on the discovery and implementation of new products and solutions in the trade activities with high profit margins, outstripping competitors on the market;
7. Expanding the international presence of FILKAB AD, by participating in international exhibitions and conferences, building a network of business contacts and agents;
8. Analysing the opportunities for significant improvement of the Company's profitability through business combinations (mergers and acquisitions).

## 8. Environment Protection and Healthy and Safety Working Conditions

FILKAB AD has implemented an integrated system for management of quality, environment and healthy and safety working conditions for which the Company has the following certificates: ISO 9001:2015; ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018, issued by the Bureau Veritas Certification.

## 9. Disclosure of information pursuant to the Commerce Act

In 2025 Filkab AD has no contracts under Art. 240b of the Commerce Act..

As of December 31, 2025, members of the Board of Directors posses Company's shares, as follows:

- Stefana Vasileva Madanska – 394 388 shares;
- Kalina Margaritova Angelova – 255 272 shares;
- Hristo Rumenov Tsankov – 200 000 shares;
- Atanas Ivanov Tanchev - 5 000 shares.

As at December 31, 2025 the participation of members of the Board of Directors in companies as general partners, having more than 25 percent of the capital of another company, as well as their participation in the management of other companies or cooperatives as procurators, managers or members of management bodies is, as follows:

- Atanas Ivanov Tanchev – "Electro Ins" OOD. participation in the capital with more than 25% and Managing Director, "Engineering" EAD – Chairman of the Board of Directors , Ceramic" OOD. - Managing Director.
- Stefana Vasileva Madanska – "Dana Farming" OOD. - participation in the capital with more than 25%;
- Zdravko Petkov Peychev – "Solar Stream" EOOD - participation in the capital with more than 25% and Managing Director.

**10. Events after the date of preparation of the annual financial statements**

There are no events after the date of the reporting period, requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements, that have occurred during the period from the reporting date to the date when these financial statements were approved for issuance.

**11. Management Responsibilities**

Management acknowledges that an adequate and consistent accounting policy has been applied and that the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 are prepared following the prudence principle in the valuation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management is responsible for the accuracy of its books of account, for the safekeeping of assets and for the prevention and detection of fraud and other errors.

**Atanas Tanchev**
**Executive Director**

**March 16, 2026**
**Plovdiv**

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

This document is a translation of the original in Bulgarian,
in case of divergence the Bulgarian original is prevailing.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the shareholders of**
**FILKAB AD**

## *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of FILKAB AD (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025, and the income statement, equity statement and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information..

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with National Accounting Standards (NAS) applicable in Bulgaria.

## *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements of the Law of Independent Financial Audit and Assurance on Sustainability (IFAAS) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bulgaria, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the IFAAS and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## *Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report prepared by management in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, unless and to the extent explicitly specified in our report.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

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

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

***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

***Additional Matters to be Reported under the Accountancy Act***

In addition to our responsibilities and reporting in accordance with ISAs, in relation to the management report, we have also performed the procedures added to those required under ISAs in accordance with the Guidelines of the professional organisation of certified public accountants and registered auditors in Bulgaria, i.e. the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). These procedures refer to testing the existence, form and content of this other information to assist us in forming an opinion about whether the other information includes the disclosures and reporting provided for in Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act applicable in Bulgaria.

***Opinion in connection with Art. 37, paragraph 6 of the Accountancy Act***

Based on the procedures performed, our opinion is that:

a) The information included in the management report referring to the financial year for which the financial statements have been prepared is consistent with those financial statements.
b) The management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act.

Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

# SEPARATE
# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
## AS OF
## DECEMBER 31, 2025

## *SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT*
***for the year ended December 31, 2025***
*All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated*

| | Note № | December 31, 2024 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Revenue** | | | |
| Net revenue from sales | *4* | 95 132 | 96 796 |
| Other income | *5* | 963 | 2 756 |
| **Total operating revenue** | | **96 095** | **99 552** |
| **Finance income** | *12* | **3 760** | **566** |
| **Total revenue** | | **99 855** | **100 118** |
| **Expenses** | | | |
| Change in finished goods and work in progress | | (1 153) | 1 877 |
| Materials expenses | *6* | (1 942) | (1 594) |
| Hired services | *7* | (3 912) | (4 614) |
| Personnel expenses | *8* | (6 766) | (6 389) |
| Depreciaition and amortization expenses | *9* | (1 130) | (1 291) |
| Cost of goods sold | *10* | (74 943) | (79 354) |
| Other expenses | *11* | (828) | (1 237) |
| **Total operating expenses** | | **(90 674)** | **(92 602)** |
| **Finance costs** | *12* | **(263)** | **(239)** |
| **Total expenses** | | **(90 937)** | **(92 841)** |
| **Accounting profit** | | **8 918** | **7 277** |
| Income tax expense | *13* | (669) | (704) |
| **Profit for the period** | | **8 249** | **6 573** |

Approved for issuance by the Management of Filkab AD on March 17, 2026.

Atanas Ivanov Tanchev
Executive Director

Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler

Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 18 to page 47 are an integral part of these financial statements)

***SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET***
***as of December 31, 2025***
*All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated*

| | Note № | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | *14* | 8 980 | 9 228 |
| Intangible assets | *15* | 35 | 69 |
| Investments in entities | *16* | 6 918 | 6 925 |
| Deferred tax assets | *13* | 104 | 221 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **16 037** | **16 443** |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Inventories, net | *17* | 30 946 | 33 592 |
| Trade and other receivables | *18* | 29 788 | 29 402 |
| Cash | *19* | 6 187 | 1 370 |
| Income taxes refundable | *20* | - | - |
| **Total current assets** | | **66 921** | **64 364** |
| **TOTAL ASSETS** | | **82 958** | **80 807** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | |
| Share capital | *25* | 20 000 | 20 000 |
| Reserves | *25* | 9 189 | 9 189 |
| Retained earnings | | 23 495 | 21 172 |
| Profit for the period | | 8 249 | 6 573 |
| **Total capital and reserves** | | **60 933** | **56 934** |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | |
| Borrowings | *22* | 5 397 | 4 637 |
| Retirement benefits obligation | *24* | 302 | 283 |
| Lease liabilities | *23* | 196 | 327 |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **5 895** | **5 247** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | |
| Trade and other payables | *21* | 14 862 | 14 696 |
| Borrowings | *22* | 901 | 3 602 |
| Corporate income tax liabilities | *20* | 153 | 103 |
| Lease liabilities | *23* | 214 | 225 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **16 130** | **18 626** |
| **TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | **82 958** | **80 807** |

Approved for issuance by the Management of Filkab AD on March 17, 2026.

Atanas IvanovTanchev
Executive Director

Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler

Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 18 to page 47 are an integral part of these financial statements)

## *SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY*
***for the year ended December 31, 2025***
*All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated*

| | Share capital | Legal reserves | Other reserves | Accumulated profit | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance at January 1, 2024** | **20 000** | **2 029** | **7 160** | **25 642** | **54 831** |
| ***Changes in equity for 2024*** | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | - | - | - | 6 573 | **6 573** |
| Dividends paid | - | - | - | (4 470) | **(4 470)** |
| **Balance at December 31, 2024** | **20 000** | **2 029** | **7 160** | **27 745** | **56 934** |
| ***Changes in equity for 2025*** | | | | | |
| Profit for the period | - | - | - | 8 249 | **8 249** |
| Dividends paid | - | - | - | (4 250) | **(4 250)** |
| **Balance at December 31, 2025** | **20 000** | **2 029** | **7 160** | **31 744** | **60 933** |

Approved for issuance by the Management of Filkab AD on March 17, 2026.

Atanas Ivanov Tanchev
Executive Director

Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler

Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 18 to page 47 are an integral part of these financial statements)

## *SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT*
***for the year ended December 31, 2025***
*All amounts are in thousands of BGN, unless otherwise stated*

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **A. Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| Proceeds from customers | 107 444 | 109 521 |
| Cash paid to suppliers | (84 041) | (89 791) |
| Remuneration and related payments | (6 730) | (6 397) |
| Payments for taxes and fees | (8 033) | (7 954) |
| Payments for corporate income tax | (503 | (776) |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities:** | **8 137** | **4 603** |
| **B. Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | (763) | (154) |
| Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment | 19 | 136 |
| Proceeds from sale of investments | 2 348 | 2 934 |
| Purchase of investments | - | (64) |
| **Net cash, used in investing activities:** | **1 604** | **2 852** |
| **C. Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Proceeds from borrowings | 7 750 | 6 127 |
| Repayments of borrowings | (10 390) | (8 963) |
| Interest payments on borrowings | (63) | (126) |
| Principal and interest payments on lease contracts | (277) | (231) |
| Dividends received | 2 245 | 270 |
| Dividends paid | (4 037) | (4 247) |
| Fees, charges, commissions and other payments, net | (152) | (77) |
| **Net cash, (used in)/generated from financing activities:** | **(4 924)** | **(7 247)** |
| **Net increase in cash for the period** | **4 817** | **208** |
| **Cash at the beginning of the period** | **1 370** | **1 162** |
| **Cash at the end of the period (note 19)** | **6 187** | **1 370** |

Approved for issuance by the Management of Filkab AD on March 17, 2026.

Atanas Ivanov Tanchev
Executive Director

Silviya Vasileva Kostova
Compiler

Atanas Hristev Todorov
Registered Auditor
Managing Director
ATA ODITCONSULT EOOD
March 18, 2026, Plovdiv

(The accompanying notes from page 18 to page 47 are an integral part of these financial statements)

# NOTES TO THE
# SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
## FOR THE YEAR ENDED
## DECEMBER 31, 2025

## 1. Legal status and business activity

**FILKAB AD** (the Company) is a joint-stock company, registered by decision of the Plovdiv District Court under company file № 2189/1999 and is entered in the Trade Register of the Registry Agency under Unified Identification Code 115328801. The seat and registered office of the Company is 92, Komatevsko shosse Str., Plovdiv 4004. As of December 31, 2025 shareholders in the Company are twelve individuals.

The Company's main activity is trade in cables and wires, electrical and automation equipment, medium voltage electrical equipment, cable accessories, lighting fixtures and electrical installation materials. The Company offers alone or through its subsidiary companies services for design and manufacture of lighting fixtures, low-voltage electrical switchboards, complete distribution systems 24kV and concrete complete transformer stations. The Company provides renewable energy sources solutions such as PV plants and systems both grid connected or autonomous, which can also be fixed or tracking the sun, ground- or building mounted – on walls, horizontal and inclined roofs; as well as hybrid systems for electricity production through photovoltaic and wind generators.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the average number of employees of the Company is 126 and 131 individuals, respectively.

These separate financial statements have been approved for issuance by the management of the Company on March 17, 2026.

## 2. Basis for preparation of the financial statements and accounting principles

### 2.1. General

The Company keeps its accounting records and prepares its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Bulgarian trade and accounting legislation. Since the beginning of 2005 National Standards for Financial Reporting of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises are enforceable in Bulgaria, enacted by Ordinance of the Council of Ministers № 46 dated March 21, 2005, amended and supplemented in October, 2007. By Ordinance № 394 from December 30, 2015, adopted are changes in the name of the standards, the wording "Standards for Financial Reporting of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises" is replaced with "Accounting Standards". By the ordinance introduced are the provisions of Directive 2013/34/EU dated June 26, 2013 of the European Parliament and the Council regarding annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of companies and regarding amendments to Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and the Council repealing Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC. The National Accounting Standards (NAS) are enforceable from January 1, 2016. Subsequently the NAS have been amended by decrees of the Council of Ministers, published in the State Gazette issue № 3 from 2016 and № 15 from 2019.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with NAS, applicable as of the balance sheet date.

Some items names, as well as the order of presentation of items in the balance sheet and the income statement have been changed in order to better the presentation of the Company's activity and operating results.

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

## 2.1. General (continued)

These financial statements are prepared for a general purpose and provide information for the financial position, results and cash flows, generated by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025.

These financial statements are separate financial statements, in accordance with the definition of *Accounting Standard 27 Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries* (AS 27).

As disclosed in note 16, the Company owns 50 and more than 50 percent of the shares and voting rights in legal entities, therefore based on article 31 of the Accountancy Act and AC 27, it prepares consolidated financial statements.

## 2.2. Presentation currency

The Company keeps its records and prepares its financial statements in the national currency of the Republic of Bulgaria - the Bulgarian Lev. This is the currency, adopted as functional in the primary economic environment of the Company's operating activity. Since January 1, 1999 the Bulgarian Lev is fixed to the EUR at the rate of 1.95583 BGN/EUR.

These financial statements are presented in thousand Bulgarian Levs (BGN'000).

## 2.3. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the official rate of exchange of the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) as of the date of the transaction. The foreign exchange rate differences, arising upon the settlement of these monetary positions or at restatement of these positions at rates, different from those when initially recorded, are reported in profit or loss for the respective period.

The monetary positions denominated in foreign currency as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are stated at the closing exchange rate of the BNB. Since 1999 the Bulgarian Lev is pegged to the EURO at the rate of 1.95583 BGN/EUR.

## 2.4. Accounting estimates and reasonable assumptions

The application of the accounting standards requires management to make certain accounting estimates and reasonable assumptions to assess the value of some of the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on the best estimates of management, taking into account historical experience and analysis of all factors of significance in the circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. The actual results could differ from those estimates, presented in these financial statements (see also note 3.13).

## 3. Definition and valuation of the financial statements items

### 3.1. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are identifiable non-financial resources, acquired and owned by the Company, which:

- have physical substance;
- are held for use in the production and/or supply/sale of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative or other purposes;
- are expected to be used during more than one period;
- have value that is over the materiality value threshold at the amount of BGN 700, defined by the Company.

The value of property, plant and equipment is based on their acquisition price, which is the purchase price along with all costs incurred in bringing the asset in use less accumulated depreciation and subsequent impairment loss, if any (see also note 3.2).

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition they are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any.

Any subsequent expenditure incurred is capitalized only if it increases the economic benefits of the respective asset. All other subsequent costs are reported as current expenses in the income statement.

Depreciation is charged by the Company over the estimated useful life of the assets, which is set by the management of the Company for each group of assets. The Company has approved an accounting depreciation schedule upon individual depreciation rates, in accordance with the enforceable Bulgarian legislation.

The Company has adopted the straight-line method of depreciation.

The useful life of an asset is defined in terms of the asset's expected utility to the Company, and is a matter of judgment based on the experience with similar assets. The useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangibles is estimated as follows:

| **Useful life** | **2025** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|
| Administrative and commerce buildings | 25 years | 25 years |
| Machines and equipment | 4-8 years | 4-8 years |
| Computers and software | 2 years | 2 years |
| Transport vehicles | 4-10 years | 4-10 years |
| Office equipment | 7 years | 7 years |
| Intangible assets | 2-7 years | 2-7 years |

Depreciation of an asset begins in the month, following the month in which the asset is available for use and ceases at the end of the month when the asset is derecognized.

### 3.1. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (continued)

The depreciation method applied to an asset and its estimated useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end, and changes are made to reflect the future usage of the asset or the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Such changes, if any, in the depreciation method and assets' useful life, are accounted for prospectively as a change in the accounting estimates in accordance with *AS 8 Net gains or losses for the period, fundamental errors and changes in accounting policies*.

Depreciation is not charged for land, assets under construction, fully depreciated assets and fixed assets which are temporarily out of use.

### 3.2. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

As of the date of preparation of the financial statements, the management of the Company reviews its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication for impairment of these assets. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the respective asset is estimated. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit, to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell the asset and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately. After depreciation, the amortized amount of the asset is adjusted for future periods, so that the new carrying amount of the asset can be allocated to the asset for the remainder of its useful life after deducting the residual value, if any.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the respective asset in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

### 3.3. Inventories

Inventories are assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business of the Company, in the process of production for such sale or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services. As direct sales are performed with inventories (excluding finished goods and work in progress), i.e. the inventories have characteristics of goods for resale, and also inventories, comprising materials, are consumed in the production process, the inventories cannot be classified as goods for resale or materials until their sale or consumption. Because the relative volume of directly sold inventory is significantly higher than that the volume of inventory input in production, the Company has adopted a policy to present inventories as goods for resale (see also note 17).


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### 3.3. Inventories (continued)

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories in their present location and condition– transportation, customs duties and other similar costs. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to be incurred in completing the production and selling.

The costs on conversion of inventories include costs directly attributable to the units of production. They also include a systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads that are incurred in converting materials into finished goods. The costs of conversion of each product, which are not separately identifiable, are allocated between the products on a rational and consistent basis.

Upon consumption, the cost of inventories is defined by application of the weighted average cost method.

### 3.4. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets/liabilities are classified according the purpose of acquisition/ purpose when received, and when financial assets/liabilities are part of a portfolio, they are classified according the purpose that the Company has set to achieve the portfolio.

The Company classifies the financial assets and liabilities in the current and prior reporting periods into the following categories: loans and receivables granted by the Company (loans granted and trade and other receivables) and loans and liabilities, initially originating in the Company (interest bearing loans, trade and other liabilities, and liabilities under lease contracts). The classification depends on the purpose and term of the respective contract.

On initial recognition financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value of the investment made or received for it plus transaction costs for dealing with financial instruments.

The subsequent mesurment of the financial assets and liabilities is disclosed in the notes for the separate financial instruments below.

## 3.4. Financial instruments (continued)

The Company derecognises all or part of its financial instruments (including those arising from collaterals) only when the contractual rights or obligations on them are repaid. Repayment (completely or partially) of contractual rights or obligations, arising from a financial instrument exists on:

- realization of the rights or settlement of the obligations;
- denial of rights or cancellation of obligations;
- expiration of the period for realization of the rights or settlement of the obligations.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a liability (or group of financial assets/liabilities) and of allocating the interest expense or interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

### *3.4.1. Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are originated when the Company provides cash, goods or services, having no intention to trade the receivable incurred. These receivables are stated at their amortized cost, calculated based on the effective interest rate method. For current receivables, which are expected to be settled within normal credit terms, the amortized cost is approximately equal to their nominal value.

### *3.4.2. Cash*

For the purposes of cash flow presentation, cash represents cash on hand and cash in bank accounts of the Company and other high-liquidity investments, that could be converted in certain cash amount and are subject to insignificant changes in value. For the purposes of cash flow presentation, cash comprises unrestricted cash funds. Cash receipts from customers and cash payments to suppliers are presented in the cash flow statement as their gross amounts, including value added tax (VAT). Cash receipts and payments on revolving bank loans, overdrafts and factoring are presented net.

### *3.4.3. Impairment of financial assets*

As of the date of preparation of the financial statements the Company's management assesses whether there is any objective evidence for impairment of the financial assets, reported at amortized cost. A financial asset is impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, resulting in a decrease of the estimated future cash flows. It may not be possible to identify a single, discrete event, rather than a combined effect of several events that may have caused the impairment.

## 3.4. Financial instruments (continued)

### *3.4.3. Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

***Trade and other receivables***

The Company recognizes impairment of trade receivables, whether there is objective evidence, that the Company would not be able to collect all amounts due at their maturity date. The Company considers as indications for potential impairment significant financial problems of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will be a subject to a bankruptcy procedure or non-fulfillment of the contract terms, as well as payment delay. If any of these indications for impairment occurs, the impairment loss is calculated as a difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows, discounted by the original effective interest rate for similar assets. Current receivables are not discounted if the discounting effect is immaterial. Impairment is recorded by using a separate impairment account, which is shown as a reduction to receivables in the balance sheet and the impairment expenses are stated as Other expenses in the income statement. If a receivable is non-collectable and there is a recognized impairment loss for it, the receivable is written off by decrease of the respective allowance account. The recovery of the loss from impairment of trade receivables is reported as a decrease of the item, in which the impairment has been previously recorded.

### *3.4.4. Trade and other payables*

Trade and other payables incurred as a result of purchases of goods and services, which are not classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, are stated in the balance sheet at amortized cost, calculated based on the effective interest rate. For current payables, which will be settled within normal credit terms, the amortized cost is approximately equal to their nominal value.

### *3.4.5. Borrowings*

Loans are initially recorded at the fair value of the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, loans are measured at amortized cost, and any difference between the initial cost and maturity cost is recognized in the profit or loss over the loan period, using the effective interest rate method. If no transaction costs have been incurred in negotiating an interest bearing loan, the loan is reported at nominal value, which is equal to its amortized cost. This also applies to bank overdrafts, where the borrower is entitled to multiple utilizations or repayments of the borrowed funds within a pre-determined overdraft limit.

Finance costs, including direct issue costs are expensed, using the effective interest rate method, except for transaction costs on bank overdrafts, which are recognized as expense on a straight line basis over the overdraft period (see also note 3.10).

Loans are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer repayment of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

## 3.4. Financial instruments (continued)

### *3.4.6. Factoring*

The Company performs transactions for assignment of trade receivables to a third party, which is a specialized factoring company (factor). Essentially these transactions are factoring of trade receivables with right of recourse.

The Company does not derecognise these financial assets until the cash flows from the end customer are not received, as not all risks and rewards, related to the trade receivables are transferred along with the transfer of the financial assets. Under the terms of the contract with the factor, the Company also recognizes financial liabilities, related to the fees and commissions. These liabilities are recognized at their fair value, as they are not subject to subsequent revaluation due to their short-term nature.

Upon receipt of the cash flows by the factor, the cash flows received are recorded as a current liability. Upon receipt of the cash flows related to trade receivable from the factor, the trade receivable is written off against the financial commitment to factor.

Trade receivables, that are a subject of the factoring agreement, are subsequently measured at their amortized cost.

### *3.4.7. Share capital*

The share capital of the Company is presented at historical cost as of the date of its registration.

## 3.5. Deferred income and prepaid expenses

In the balance sheet of the Company deferred income and prepaid expenses comprise income and expenses that are prepaid in this period, but refer to future reporting periods - guarantees, insurances, subscriptions and rents.

## 3.6. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit (tax loss) for the period, by the application of the effective tax rate according to the tax legislation as of the date of the financial statements. Deferred tax is the income tax expected to be payable (recoverable) on taxable (deductible) temporary differences. Temporary difference is the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and the corresponding tax basis.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, whereas deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be generated by the Company against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

### 3.6. Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on the information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements. Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except when it relates to items reported directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also reported in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reported net when they are subject to a uniform tax regime.

In accordance with the tax legislation enforceable for 2025 and 2024, the tax rate applied for the calculation of the current tax liabilities of the Company is 10%. The enforceable for 2026 tax rate of 10% is applied in the calculation of the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025.

At the end of 2023, amendments to the Corporate Income Tax Law were adopted, which introduced a global minimum corporate tax of 15% for multinational and large national groups of enterprises, according to the conditions specified in the law, effective from January 1, 2024. These amendments implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in accordance with the agreement at global and European level, started with the BEPS initiative (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) of the OECD, to address the tax challenges that have arisen as a result of the digitalization of the economy. The Company and its subsidiaries are not subject to additional corporate tax.

### 3.7. Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments and their fair value at the date of acquisition. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet of the Company as a finance lease obligation amounting to the total amount of the lease payments, and the difference between the value at which the assets are recognized and the total amount of the lease payments, as prepaid financial expenses.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and interest, so as to achieve a constant interest rate over the remaining liability on the principal. Interest is recognized in profit or loss.

For assets acquired under finance leases depreciation expense is recognized as the Company's policy regarding depreciation of assets acquired under leases, is no different from the policy for other depreciable assets, owned by the Company.

Leases, whereas a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

Rental costs under operating lease contracts, net of any incentives received by the lessor, are recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the respective lease contract.



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## 3.8. Employee benefits

***Defined contributions plans***

The Government of Bulgaria is responsible for the security of pensions under defined benefit plans. The expenses regarding the responsibility of the Company to pay defined social security are recognized in profit or loss at the time of their incurrence.

***Unused paid annual leaves accruals***

As of the end of each reporting period the Company recognizes as a liability the undiscounted amount of the estimated expenses for unused paid annual leaves, expected to be paid to employees in future reporting periods with respect of their past service. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 there are no unused paid annual leaves of the personnel of the Company, therefore in profit or loss provisions on personnel paid annual leaves are not accrued.

***Retirement benefits***

According to the requirements of the Labour Code, upon termination of an employee labour contract at retirement, the Company is liable to indemnify the respective employee to the amount of two gross salaries, if the employee's experience in the Company is less than ten years, or six gross salaries, if the employee's experience in the Company is over ten consecutive years.

Additionally, on early retirement due to disability, the employees are entitled to benefits amounting to two gross monthly salaries, provided that their length of service is at least five years, and they have received no other such benefits during the last five years of service.

In accordance with the requirements of *AS 19 Employee benefits*, the Company recognizes a retirement benefits liability, which is determined estimated by a licensed actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The current service costs and the interest on the obligation and the actuarial gains and losses from adjustments based on experience and changes in the actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

The past service costs are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the average period, until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested, immediately following the implementation of or after changes in the retirement benefits plan, the Company recognizes the past service cost immediately. The amount of the retirement benefits obligation, reported in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefits obligation of the Company.

## 3.9. Government grants

Government grants, (financing, government grants), are assistance by the government, government agencies and similar bodies in the form of transfers of resources to the Company in return for future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the Company. Government grants may be (i) related to assets and (ii) related to income.

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that: (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them; and (ii) the grants will be received.

Government grants, related to assets are presented in the statement of financial position as deferred income, that are recognized as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the acquired assets.

### 3.10. Revenue and expenses recognition

Revenues and expenses are accrued when they arise, regardless of the cash receipts and payments. They are reported in compliance with the matching concept.

Revenues are carried at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, less any discounts allowed by the entity.

Revenue is recognized when the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity as a result of the transaction, and when all specific criteria for revenue recognition are met. It is considered that the amount of the revenue is not reliably measured until all contingencies related to the contract are dealt. The Company shall exercise judgment regarding the criteria for recognition of revenue based on its previous experience and the substance of each transaction and the class of each client.

***Sales of goods***

The revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the following conditions have been met:

- The significant risks and rewards of the ownership over the goods are transferred to the buyer;
- The Company has not retained a continuing involvement and effective control over the management of the goods, which usually relates to the ownership of the goods;
- It is possible in the event of the transaction, the Company to receive economic benefits;
- The income and expenses directly attributable to the transaction can be reliably measured.

***Income from services***

Revenue, associated with a transaction involving the rendering of services, is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Revenue recognition by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction is called the percentage of completion method, whereby revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. In case the outcome of the transaction cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognized to the extent the expenses incurred are recoverable.

***Interest income and dividends***

Interest income is accrued by application of the effective interest rate method over the outstanding principal.

Dividend income is recognized, when the Company's rights to receive payment is established.

***Expenses***

Expenses are recognized in the profit or loss, when a decrease of future economic benefits arise, regarding decrease of an asset or increase of a liability, which can be reliably measured.

When the economic benefits are expected to incur during more than one financial period and the corresponding revenue cannot be measured precisely but only indirectly, the expenses shall be recognized based on procedures for rational and systematic allocation.

### 3.10. Revenue and expenses recognition (continued)

***Borrowing costs***

The borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred and are determined on the basis of the outstanding principal and the applicable effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount of the liability.

***Other income/expenses***

Profit/(loss) from sale of property, plant and equipment is presented as other income/(expenses). Compensations from third parties regarding impairment or loss of property, plant and equipment, are recognized in profit or loss, when such compensations become payable.

### 3.11. Financial instruments and financial risk assessment and management

The carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, classified by category in accordance with the requirements of *AS 32 Financial Instruments*, are presented in the table below:

**Financial assets:**

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade and other receivables, net (note 18) | 29 689 | 29 353 |
| Cash (note 19) | 6 187 | 1 370 |
| **Total** | **35 876** | **30 723** |

**Financial liabilities:**

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade and other payables (note 21) | 13 766 | 13 702 |
| Borrowings (note 22) | 6 298 | 8 239 |
| Finance lease liabilities (note 23) | 410 | 552 |
| **Total** | **20 474** | **22 493** |

#### *3.11.1. Financial risk factors*

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks – market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk); credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to manage financial risks.

## 3.11. Financial instruments and financial risk assessment and management (continued)

### *3.11.2. Market risk*

***Currency risk***

The Company performs transactions denominated in foreign currency primarily originated in EUR. As the EUR is fixed to the Bulgarian Lev, the Company is not exposed to currency risk. Taking into account the low volume of other foreign currency transactions, the risk is minimal (see also note 18).

***Interest rate risk***

As the Company has no significant interest bearing assets, the incomes and operating cash flows of the Company are independent from changes in market interest rates. Financial instruments that potentially expose the Company to interest rate risk are primarily the bank loans and finance lease contracts. As the contracted interest rate of the utilized loans is with a fixed markup over EURIBOR, the Company is potentially exposed to cash flow risk.

If the interest rates on the loans with floating interest rate during 2025, had been 1 % higher/(lower) with all other variables held constant, the financial result after taxes would have been BGN 65 thousand lower/higher (2024: BGN 86 thousand).

***Price risk***

The Company has assets - stocks of goods (cables), the prices of which are dependent on the international market prices of metals. The Company actively manages the price risk associated with these assets through its customer pricing policy, which is closely tied to the price terms received from suppliers. The risk for Filkab AD is minimal.

### *3.11.3. Credit risk*

Financial assets that potentially expose the Company to credit risk are primarily its trade receivables. The Company has a significant concentration of credit risk in certain clients. Basically, the Company is exposed to credit risk, in case the clients do not meet their payment obligations. The Company's policy is directed to sales of goods on deferred payment to customers having favorable credit reputation, based on assessment of the customer's credit history and creditworthiness, expected sales volumes to the client, client's reputation, reference from contactors and others. For clients on deferred payment credit limits are defined, within which the clients are entitled to purchase goods on deferred payment. The credit limits are monitored by the Company's trade directorate on an ongoing basis.

### *3.11.4. Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may have difficulties in paying its financial obligations. To manage this risk the Company's management keeps an optimal level of quick liquid assets (cash and receivables), as well as the potential opportunity to demand additional credit line.

## 3.11. Financial instruments and financial risk assessment and management (continued)

### *3.11.4. Liquidity risk (continued)*

The Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, are stated in the table below, classified according their contracted maturity. The amounts reported are the contracted non-discounted cash flows. The amounts due within twelve months after the end of the reporting period are approximately equal to their carrying amount, as the discounting effect for them is insignificant.

| | Up to 1 year | Over 1 year | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **December 31, 2025** | | | |
| Borrowings (note 22) | 988 | 5 397 | 6 385 |
| Finance lease liabilities (note 23) | 214 | 196 | 410 |
| Trade and other payables (note 21) | 13 766 | - | 13 766 |
| **Total** | **14 968** | **5 593** | **20 561** |
| **December 31, 2024** | | | |
| Borrowings (note 22) | 3 722 | 4 637 | 8 359 |
| Finance lease liabilities (note 23) | 225 | 327 | 552 |
| Trade and other payables (note 21) | 13 702 | - | 13 702 |
| **Total** | **17 649** | **4 964** | **22 613** |

## 3.12. Capital risk management

The primary goal of the management of the Company in capital risk management is to maintain the share capital level in such limits, so that the Company could maintain its normal activities on a going concern basis, as well as to provide returns to its owners. In order to accomplish those goals the management aims to maintain an optimal capital structure, so as to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure is measured by the gearing ratio, which is a ratio between the net debt and equity. The net debt is calculated as the difference between interest bearing loans and finance lease obligations on one side and cash on the other side. The gearing ratio shows the extent to which the Company finances its activities with equity or with borrowings.

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Borrowings (note 22) | 6 298 | 8 239 |
| Finance lease liabilities (note 23) | 410 | 552 |
| Cash and cash equivalents (note 19) | (6 187) | (1 370) |
| **Net debt** | **521** | **7 421** |
| Equity | 60 933 | 56 934 |
| **Gearing ratio** | **0.009** | **0.130** |



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## 3.13. Critical accounting judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The application of the adopted accounting policy requires the Company's management to apply certain accounting estimates and assumptions, which have significant effect on the financial statements. Such judgments rarely are equal to the actual results. Due to their nature the estimations are permanently reviewed and updated taking into account historical experience and analysis of all factors of significance, including expected future events, which the management believes are appropriate given the factual circumstances.

*Retirement benefits obligation*

Retirement benefits obligation is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation. This valuation requires certain assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, staff turnover and mortality rates to be made. Due to the long term nature of the personnel benefits on retirement, these assumptions are subject to considerable uncertainty. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's defined benefits obligation is at the amount of BGN 302 thousand (2024: BGN 283 thousand). Additional information about the defined benefits obligation is presented in note 24.

*Useful lives of property, plant and equipment,and intangible assets*

Financial reporting of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets involves the use of estimates of their expected useful life and residual values, that are based on judgments by the management of the Company.

*Valuation of inventories*

By the acquisition the inventories are recognized at cost comprising all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories in their present location and condition– transportation, customs duties and other similar costs.

At the end of each reporting period the inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs to be incurred for the completing of the conversion and sale. The assessment is performed based on the best estimate of the management for the sales prices of the inventories as at the date of preparation of the financial statements.

*Impairment of receivables*

Allowance for impairment of trade receivables is recognized, whether there is objective evidence, that it would not be able to collect all amounts due at their maturity date. Significant financial problems of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will be subject to a bankruptcy procedure or financial reorganization, or non-fulfillment of the contract terms are considered by the management, by the determination and classification of individual amount for impairment.

Assessment of the estimated loss from doubtful and uncollectable receivables is performed on an individual basis at the end of each financial year, depending on the overdue period. All doubtful receivables, not collected as at the date of the financial statements and for which indications for impairment existed, are impaired.

### 3.13. Critical accounting judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

*Corporate income tax*

For its activities the Company is subject to tax audits by the Bulgarian tax authorities. The Company recognizes liabilities for expected tax obligations from future tax audits on the basis of assessment of management whether additional taxes would be due for payment. When the finally payable taxes resulting from such events are different from the preliminary recorded taxes, these differences will be reported as short-term corporate income taxes payable and will affect the deferred taxes for the period in which this difference has occurred.

## 4. Revenue

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from sale of goods | 88 170 | 93 068 |
| Revenue from rendering of services | 6 944 | 3 655 |
| Revenue from sale of finished goods | 18 | 73 |
| **Total** | **95 132** | **96 796** |

Revenue from sale of goods, is as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cables and wires | 62 641 | 67 246 |
| Electrical and automation equipment | 10 561 | 10 992 |
| Lighting fixtures and electrical materials | 8 204 | 8 523 |
| Cable accessories | 6 057 | 6 188 |
| Renewable energy sources | 707 | 38 |
| Transformer substations, complete distribution systems and others | - | 5 |
| Other | - | 76 |
| **Total** | **88 170** | **93 068** |

Revenue from sale of finished goods is, as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Electrical LV-switchboards | 18 | 73 |
| **Total** | **18** | **73** |

## 5. Other income, net

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Rents | 852 | 821 |
| Income from electricity | 35 | 44 |
| Waste products | 25 | 46 |
| Payables written-off | 23 | 3 |
| Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment | 19 | 1 686 |
| Income from grants | 7 | 5 |
| Income from insurance compensations paid | 1 | 7 |
| Warranty benefits | - | 134 |
| Other | 1 | 10 |
| **Total** | **963** | **2 756** |

For 2025 and 2024 the income from grants comprise a government grant related to income for compensation of non-domestic end-users of electricity at the amount of BGN 7 thousand and BGN 5 thousand, respectively.

## 6. Materials expenses

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Materials for the production process | 1 407 | 1 135 |
| Fuels | 241 | 257 |
| Maintenance materials | 142 | 79 |
| Electricity and water consumption | 62 | 59 |
| Materials for transport vehicles | 44 | 22 |
| Safety and protective equipment | 20 | 4 |
| Furniture and fittings | 14 | 24 |
| Office materials and consumables | 11 | 14 |
| Other | 1 | - |
| **Total** | **1 942** | **1 594** |

## 7. Hired services

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Hired services on a subcontractor and for production process | 2 320 | 3 064 |
| Rents | 406 | 374 |
| Charges | 332 | 313 |
| Advertizing and promotion | 216 | 257 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 183 | 170 |
| Insurances | 117 | 111 |
| Rent of a vehicle | 79 | 69 |
| Transportation | 76 | 77 |
| Communication | 60 | 52 |
| Personnel trainings | 46 | 5 |
| Notary and legal advisory services | 42 | 49 |
| Consulting services | 21 | 60 |
| Other | 14 | 13 |
| **Total** | **3 912** | **4 614** |


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## 8. Personnel expenses

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Remunerations | 5 923 | 5 638 |
| Social security expenses | 831 | 749 |
| Retirement benefits obligation (note 24) | 12 | 2 |
| **Total** | **6 766** | **6 389** |

## 9. Depreciation and amortization expenses

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 14) | 1 095 | 1 256 |
| Amortization of intangible assets (note 15) | 35 | 35 |
| **Total** | **1 130** | **1 291** |

## 10. Cost of goods sold

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cables and wires | 54 341 | 58 342 |
| Electrical and automation | 8 513 | 9 104 |
| Lighting fixtures and electrical materials | 6 669 | 6 926 |
| Cable accessories | 4 725 | 4 876 |
| Renewable energy sources | 695 | 31 |
| Transformer substations, complete distribution systems and others | - | 5 |
| Other | - | 70 |
| **Total** | **74 943** | **79 354** |

## 11. Other expenses

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Social expenses | 323 | 325 |
| Taxes, charges and other similar expenses | 207 | 230 |
| Representation expenses | 77 | 94 |
| Business trips – in the country and abroad | 72 | 81 |
| Receivables written-off | 60 | 112 |
| Shrinkage and waste of inventory | 17 | 292 |
| Donations | 5 | 28 |
| Other expenses | 67 | 75 |
| **Total** | **828** | **1 237** |

## 12. Finance income and expenses

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| ***Finance income*** | | |
| Dividends received | 2 245 | 260 |
| Income from sale of company shares | 1 269 | - |
| Income from delayed payments on trade loans | 245 | 297 |
| Other income | 1 | 9 |
| **Total** | **3 760** | **566** |
| ***Finance expenses*** | | |
| *Interest expenses on bank loans* | *63* | *126* |
| *Interest expenses on a finance lease* | *16* | *29* |
| *Interest expenses on retirement benefits provisions* | *10* | *6* |
| Total interest expenses | 89 | 161 |
| Bank charges, commissions and other expenses, net | 159 | 75 |
| Exchage rate differences loss, net | 15 | 3 |
| **Total** | **263** | **239** |

Foreign currency exchage rate differences gain/(loss), net, include:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Exchage rate differences gain | 473 | 521 |
| Exchage rate differences loss | (488) | (524) |
| **Exchage rate differences gain/(loss), net** | **(15)** | **(3)** |

## 13. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current income tax expense and deferred income tax expense in accordance with *AS 12 Income Taxes*.

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Current income tax | 553 | 703 |
| Deferred tax | 116 | 1 |
| **Total tax (income)/expense** | **669** | **704** |

Deferred tax assets arising from tax effects on the taxable and deductible temporary differences are, as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Receivables and inventory | 21 | 23 |
| Retirement benefits provisions | 30 | 29 |
| Provisions on personal income | 29 | 29 |
| Non-current assets | 24 | 24 |
| Impairment of investments | - | 116 |
| **Total assets on deferred taxes** | **104** | **221** |

## 13. Income tax (continued)

The reconciliation of the tax expense to the accounting profit, and a recalculation of the effective tax rate as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 are provided in the table below:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Accounting profit | 8 918 | 7 277 |
| Applicable tax rate | 10% | 10% |
| Income tax at the applicable tax rate | 892 | 728 |
| Tax effect from permanent differences | 2 | 3 |
| Tax effect from dividends income | (225) | (27) |
| **Total income tax expense** | **669** | **704** |
| **Effective tax rate** | **7.5%** | **9.7%** |

## 14. Property, plant and equipment

| | Land and land improvements | Buildings | Machines and equipments | Transport vehicles | Computers and other assets | Assets under construction | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Cost of acquisition*** | | | | | | | |
| **Balance at December 31, 2023** | **2 683** | **20 778** | **8 143** | **3 083** | **2 040** | **293** | **37 020** |
| Additions | | | 367 | 23 | 54 | 35 | 479 |
| Put into operation | | | | | | | - |
| Disposals | (408) | (7 238) | (184) | (314) | (349) | (287) | (8 780) |
| **Balance at December 31, 2024** | **2 275** | **13 540** | **8 326** | **2 792** | **1 745** | **41** | **28 719** |
| Additions | - | - | 406 | 161 | 205 | 75 | 847 |
| Put into operation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | (347) | (165) | (265) | - | (777) |
| **Balance at December 31, 2025** | **2 275** | **13 540** | **8 385** | **2 788** | **1 685** | **116** | **28 789** |
| ***Depreciation*** | | | | | | | |
| **Balance at December 31, 2023** | **1 279** | **10 805** | **5 954** | **1 906** | **1 736** | **-** | **21 680** |
| Depreciation | 1 | 709 | 254 | 172 | 120 | | **1 256** |
| On disposals | | (2 710) | (145) | (242) | (348) | | **(3 445)** |
| **Balance at December 31, 2024** | **1 280** | **8 804** | **6 063** | **1 836** | **1 508** | **-** | **19 491** |
| Depreciation | 1 | 541 | 256 | 180 | 117 | - | **1 095** |
| On disposals | - | - | (347) | (165) | (265) | - | **(777)** |
| **Balance at December 31, 2025** | **1 281** | **9 345** | **5 973** | **1 850** | **1 360** | **-** | **19 809** |
| ***Carrying amount*** | | | | | | | |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **1 404** | **9 973** | **2 189** | **1 177** | **304** | **293** | **15 340** |
| **At December 31, 2024** | **995** | **4 736** | **2 263** | **956** | **237** | **41** | **9 228** |
| **At December 31, 2025** | **994** | **4 195** | **2 412** | **938** | **325** | **116** | **8 980** |

## 14. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Assets acquired in 2025 include, machinery, facilities, transport vehicles, computers and equipment.

As of December 31, 2025 property, plant and equipment at cost of BGN 7 294 thousand (2024: BGN 7 430 thousand) are fully depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of BGN 1 944 thousand (2024: BGN 2 179 thousand) serve as a collateral under bank loans utilized by the Company (see also note 22).

## 15. Intangible assets

| | Software | Other intangible products | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cost* | | | |
| **Balance at December 31, 2023** | **848** | **185** | **1 033** |
| Additions | | 9 | 9 |
| **Balance at December 31, 2024** | **848** | **194** | **1 042** |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Disposals | (248) | (92) | (340) |
| **Balance at December 31, 2025** | **600** | **102** | **702** |
| *Amortization* | | | |
| **Balance at December 31, 2023** | **769** | **169** | **938** |
| Amortization for the year | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| **Balance at December 31, 2024** | **797** | **176** | **973** |
| Amortization | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| On disposals | (248) | (93) | (341) |
| **Balance at December 31, 2025** | **577** | **90** | **667** |
| *Carrying amount* | | | |
| **At December 31, 2023** | **79** | **16** | **95** |
| **At December 31, 2024** | **51** | **18** | **69** |
| **At December 31, 2025** | **23** | **12** | **35** |

As at December 31, 2025 intangibles with cost amounting to BGN 554 thousand are fully amortized (2024: BGN 865 thousand).

## 16. Investments in entities

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company has investments in the following subsidiary and other companies:

| Company | Operations | December 31, 2025 | | December 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | BGN'000 | Participation % | BGN'000 | Participation % |
| **Subsidiary companies:** | | | | | |
| Engineering EAD | Installation | 139 | 100.00% | 139 | 100.00% |
| Filkab Solar OOD. | Installation | 35 | 70.00% | 35 | 70.00% |
| Filkab FS OOD. | Production | 61 | 75.00% | 61 | 75.00% |
| MAK KAB DOO, Macedonia | Trade | 1 222 | 100.00% | 1 222 | 100.00% |
| Filkab MIG, Serbia | Trade | 102 | 75.50% | 102 | 75.5% |
| Solar Remus S.R.L., Romania | Production | 19 | 99.90% | 19 | 99.90% |
| FEC Orizari EOOD | Production | 4 500 | 100.00% | 4500 | 100.00% |
| Filkab Invest EOOD | Real Estate | 838 | 100.00% | 838 | 100.00% |
| OSEE Orizari EOOD | | - | 10.00% | 1 | 100.00% |
| ***Total subsidiary companies*** | | **6 916** | | **6 917** | |
| Other entities | | 2 | | 8 | |
| **Total** | | **6 918** | | **6 925** | |

In 2025, 90% of the capital of OSEE Orizari EOOD, a company established for the purpose of operating electrical energy storage facilities, was sold for BGN 1,270 thousand.

In 2025, the liquidation of Filkab Distributie SRL, Romania, was completed.

Investments in subsidiaries and other companies are presented at cost of acquisition in accordance with the requirements of *AS 27 Consolidated financial statements and reporting of investments in subsidiaries,* as these investments are not quoted in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably determined.

## 17. Inventory, neta

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Goods for resale | 29 805 | 31 298 |
| Finished goods | 36 | 41 |
| Work in progress | 1 105 | 2 253 |
| **Total** | **30 496** | **33 592** |

In 2025 and 2024 a portion of the impairment, charged to profit or loss in 2012, at the amount of BGN 2 thousand for 2025 (2024: BGN 5 thousand), was reversed for tax purposes.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 inventories at the amount of BGN 18 163 thousand for each of the years, are pledged as a collateral on bank loans utilized by the Company (see also note 22).

## 18. Trade and other receivables, net

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables | 14 447 | 16 676 |
| Receivables from related parties | 14 027 | 12 003 |
| Advances granted | 1 120 | 584 |
| Deposits and guarantees granted | 95 | 90 |
| Court receivables | 63 | 18 |
| Prepaid expenses | 29 | 28 |
| Other receivables | 7 | 3 |
| **Total current trade and other receivables, net** | **29 788** | **29 402** |

Receivables from related parties are disclosed in note 26.

Company's policy regarding the monitoring of receivables and indications for impairment is disclosed in note 3.4.3.

The carrying amount of the current and non-current trade and other receivables, analyzed by foreign currency is, as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| BGN | 29 414 | 27 570 |
| EUR | 315 | 1 772 |
| RON | 59 | 60 |
| **Total** | **29 788** | **29 402** |

As of December 31, 2025 the Company has no trade receivables to serve as a collateral to bank loans utilized by the Company (see note 22).

## 19. Cash

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on bank accounts | 6 171 | 1 342 |
| Cash on hand | 16 | 28 |
| **Total** | **6 187** | **1 370** |

As at December 31, 2025 cash on bank accounts of the Company at the amount of BGN 5 739 thousand (2024: BGN 1 342 thousand) are as a collateral on bank loans utilized by the Company (see note 22).

## 20. Receivables/(Payables) on income taxes

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Income tax due at the beginning of the period | 103 | 176 |
| Corporate income tax accrued | 553 | 703 |
| Corporate income tax paid | (503) | (776 |
| **Total** | **153** | **103** |

## 21. Trade and other payables

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Payables to suppliers | 12 206 | 12 463 |
| Advances received from customers | 1 355 | 953 |
| Payables on taxes | 566 | 505 |
| Payables to employees and social securities payable | 530 | 489 |
| Payables to related parties | 202 | 275 |
| Guarantees | - | - |
| Other | 3 | 11 |
| **Total** | **14 862** | **14 696** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 in the Company there are no unutilized paid annual leaves by the personnel.

Payables to related parties are disclosed in note 26.

## 22. Borrowings

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current bank loans | 5 397 | 4 637 |
| Current bank loans and current portion of the non-current bank loans | 901 | 3 602 |
| **Total** | **6 298** | **8 239** |

Liabilities under loans, analyzed by foreign currency are, as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | | December 31, 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Original currency in thousands | BGN'000 | Original currency in thousands | BGN'000 |
| BGN | 6 298 | 6 298 | 6 239 | 6 239 |
| EUR | - | - | 1 023 | 2 000 |
| **Total** | | **6 298** | | **8 239** |

## 22. Borrowings (continued)

All bank loans received are at a floating interest rate and a fixed markup. The interest rate is bound to reference interest rate of the banks, therefore the interest rates are updated on an ongoing basis. The bank loans terms can be renegotiated after one year of their allocation, after a respective financial analysis by the bank-creditor.

Bank loans granted to the Company are secured by a mortgage on property, plant and equipment, pledge of inventories, trade receivables and cash funds (see also notes 14, 17, and 19).

## 23. Finance lease liabilities

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| **Finance lease liabilities** | | |
| Up to one year | 214 | 225 |
| Between two and five years | 196 | 327 |
| **Total** | **410** | **552** |

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Company has liabilities under finance lease contracts for acquisition of transport vehicles and PV plant equipment.

## 24. Retirement benefits obligation

Movement of the retirement benefits obligation, recognized in the balance sheet is, as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Present value of the retirement benefits obligation | 283 | 285 |
| Expenses on current length of service | 30 | 30 |
| Interest expenses | 10 | 6 |
| Benefits paid | (9) | (36) |
| Actuarial (gain)/loss | (12) | (2) |
| **Balance at the end of the period** | **302** | **283** |

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 expenses on current length of service and actuarial loss/(gain) are included in the personnel expenses.

The amounts, recognized in the income statement, regarding retirement benefits obligation are, as follows:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| *Expenses on current length of service* | *30* | *30* |
| *Benefits paid* | *(9)* | *(36)* |
| *Actuarial (gain)/loss* | *(12)* | *(2)* |
| Expenses on remunerations, total | 9 | (8) |
| Interest expenses | 10 | 6 |
| **Total** | **19** | **(2)** |



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## 24. Retirement benefits obligation (continued)

Retirement benefits obligation liability as at December 31, 2025 and 2024 includes:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Benefits on attainment of retirement age | 299 | 280 |
| Benefits on early retirement | 3 | 3 |
| **Total** | **302** | **283** |

Provision is accrued upon adoption of the following basic financial assumptions:

| | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Discount rate | 3.5 % | 2.25 % |
| Future remunerations increase for the following five years | 5.0 % | 5.0 % |
| Future remunerations increase after the fifth year | 3.0 % | 3.0 % |

The demographic actuarial assumptions used are based on the following:

- data for the personnel turnover for the Company for the last three years;
- mortality rate data for the overall mortality of the population of Bulgaria, according to data of the National Statistical Institute for the period from 2022 to 2024;

Personnel turnover is, as follows:

| Age | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| 18 – 30 years | 15 % | 15 % |
| 31 – 40 years | 10 % | 10 % |
| 41 – 50 years | 2 % | 2 % |
| 51 – 60 years | 1 % | 1 % |
| over 60 years | 0 % | 0 % |

Under the provisions of the present Collective Labour Contract and pursuant to the Labour Code, the employees are entitled to retirement benefits amounting to two gross monthly salaries on attainment of retirement age or six gross monthly salaries if the length of service is in companies from the group for the last 10 consecutive years.

## 24. Retirement benefits obligation (continued)

Defined benefit plan exposes the Company to the following actuarial risks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Investment risk | The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate of Bulgarian government securities, denominated in BGN, with maturity up to 10 years, and the data for the following periods is received by data interpolating. |
| Interest risk | A decrease in the interest rate of the Bulgarian government securities will increase the defined benefit plan liability. |
| Longevity risk | The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants |
| Salary risk | The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability |

A sensitivity analysis based on reasonably possible changes in the respective assumptions, at the end of the reporting period, assuming all other assumptions held constant is, as follows:

| | Less 1 % | Assumptions and results used | Plus 1 % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Discount rate** | **2.50 %** | **3.50 %** | **4.50 %** |
| Amount of the liability (BGN thousand) | 330 | 302 | 278 |
| Difference (BGN thousand) | 27 | - | (24) |
| Difference (%) | 9 % | - | (8) % |
| **Salary growth** | **4.00 %** | **5.00 %** | **6.00 %** |
| Amount of the liability (BGN thousand) | 279 | 302 | 329 |
| Difference (BGN thousand) | (24) | - | 26 |
| Difference (%) | (8) % | - | 9 % |
| **Probability of early retirement** | **4.86 %** | **5.79 %** | **6.72 %** |
| Amount of the liability (BGN thousand) | 329 | 302 | 277 |
| Difference (BGN thousand) | 27 | - | (25) |
| Difference (%) | 9 % | - | (8) % |
| **Mortality assumption** | -1 year | Mortality rate | + 1 year |
| Amount of the liability (BGN thousand) | 305 | 302 | 299 |
| Difference (BGN thousand) | 3 | - | (3) |
| Difference (%) | 1 % | - | (1) % |

The sensitive analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the retirement benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. In presenting the above calculations the projected unit credit method is used, the same as that applied in calculating the retirement benefit obligation liability, recognized in the balance sheet.

## 25. Share capital and reserves

The share capital of the Company is presented at nominal value, according to the court decision for registration and as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is distributed into 2 000 000 shares with a nominal value of BGN 10 each.

In accordance with the Bulgarian Commerce Act requirements, the Company is obliged to set up a legal reserves (reserve fund). The sources of financing the reserve fund are:

- at least one tenth of the profit which is set aside until the fund's assets reach one tenth or more of the Company's share capital or such other larger portion as the Company's statute may provide;
- the proceeds obtained in excess of the nominal value of shares and debentures upon their issuing;
- the total of the additional payments made by the shareholders for preferences given them with shares;
- other sources provided for by the Company's statute or by a general meeting resolution.

Disbursements from the reserve fund may be made only for covering losses. When the amount of the reserve fund exceeds one-tenth of the Company's share capital, the excess amount may be used for increase of the share capital.

Other reserves are formed during previous periods based on the enforceable at that time legislation. Their use is determined according to decisions of the General meeting of the shareholders.

Based on a decision of the General meeting of the shareholders from March 2025 and March 2024, dividends are distributed from the profit realized in previous reporting periods at the amount of BGN 4 250 thousand and BGN 4 470 thousand, respectively that are completely paid after deduction of the respective taxes as at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

## 26. Related parties transactions

In 2025 and 2024 the Company performed transactions with the following related parties:

| Related party | Nature of relationship |
|---|---|
| Engineering EAD | Subsidiary company |
| Filkab Solar OOD | Subsidiary company |
| Filkab Invest EOOD | Subsidiary company |
| Filkab FS OOD. | Subsidiary company |
| FEC Orizari EOOD | Subsidiary company |
| Mak Kab DOO, Macedonia | Subsidiary company |
| Filkab MIG, Serbia | Subsidiary company |
| Solar Remus S.R.L., Romania | Subsidiary company |
| Management of the Company | Key management personnel |

Related parties transactions relate mainly to:

- Purchase-sale of goods for resale and installments performed;
- Additional monetary contributions in accordance with art. 134, paragraph 1 of the Commercial Act;
- Remunerations paid;

## 26. Related parties transactions (continued)

During 2025 and 2024 the Company transactions with related parties are, as follows:

| Related party | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sale of goods, services and assets | Sale of goods, services and assets | Purchase of goods and services | Purchase of goods and services |
| Subsidiaries | 7 772 | 5 751 | 1 650 | 319 |
| **Total** | **7 772** | **5 751** | **1 650** | **319** |

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the outstanding balances with related parties are, as follows:

| Related party | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 | December 31, 2025 | December 31, 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receivables | Receivables | Payables | Payables |
| Subsidiaries | 14 447 | 12 003 | 5 | 68 |
| Key management personnel | - | - | 197 | 207 |
| **Total** | **14 447** | **12 003** | **202** | **275** |

Dividends distributed and dividends liabilities are presented in note 25.

For 2025 and 2024 remunerations of the key management are accrued at the amount of BGN 1 424 thousand and BGN 1 358 thousand, respectively.

## 27. Events after the date of the financial statements

There are no events after the date of the reporting period, requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements, that have occurred during the period from the reporting date to the date when these financial statements were approved for issuance.