# Institute „Mihajlo Pupin "Ltd, Belgrade

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

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 1. Corporate Information

Institute "Mihajlo Pupin" Ltd, Belgrade (hereinafter referred to as: the "Company") was founded on January 29th 1959.

The parent company operates in accordance with the Law on Companies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", Nos. 36/2011, 99/2011, 83/2014 – other law, 5/2015, 44/2018, 95/2018, 91/2019 and 109/2021) and the Law on Science and Research ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 49/2019). Its activities are focused on scientific research and production in the field of high technologies (telecommunications, electronics, manufacturing of computer equipment, components and electronic devices, machinery, automation, hydraulics, and pneumatics).

The core activity of the parent company is based on the execution of long-term contracts (projects) involving joint operations, in which the parent company participates together with certain subsidiaries. These projects are intended for pre-identified clients, with whom the relevant contracts are concluded. Project implementation is carried out in stages (phases) and typically spans a longer period (exceeding one year).

The parent company holds a majority ownership interest and exercises control over the subsidiaries listed in Note 2.1, which are included in consolidation (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Group").

The Group's registered office is located in Belgrade, at 15 Volgina Street.

As of December 31, 2025, the Group had 481 employees (December 31, 2024: 487 employees).

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 2.1. Basis of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent and the following subsidiaries as at and for the year ended December 31st 2025. (Hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated subsidiaries"):

| 1. | Name of company | % participation |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | IMP "Automatika" Ltd, Belgrade | 100% |
| 2. | IMP "Računarski sistemi" Ltd, Belgrade | 100% |
| 3. | IMP "Telekomunikacije" Ltd, Belgrade | 100% |
| 4. | IMP "Piezotehnologija" Ltd, Belgrade | 100% |
| 5. | IMP "Poslovne usluge" Ltd, Belgrade | 100% |
| 6. | Idvorski laboratorije" Ltd, Belgrade | 75% |
| 7. | IMP AUTOMATIKA-SECURITY LLC Belgrade | Indirectly held 100% |

IMP Automatika-Security LLC Belgrade is a subsidiary of IMP Automatika LLC Belgrade, which holds a 100% ownership interest in its share capital. Accordingly, IMP Automatika-Security LLC Belgrade is an indirect subsidiary of the Group and has been included in the Group's consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.
In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all significant intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses among the entities included in the consolidation have been eliminated.

The company IMP – Naučnotehnološki park Ltd, Belgrade – in liquidation, TAX ID 104802558, registration number 20232005, was deleted from the Serbian Business Registers Agency (decision BD 74902/2020 of October 19, 2020).

All amounts of transactions arising from mutual business relations between the parent company and the aforementioned subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation of financial statements.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2.1. Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The reporting period of the parent enterprise and subsidiaries Consolidated subsidiaries are the same.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared using the uniform accounting policies for similar transactions and events, and these are consistently applied.

IMP "Automatika" Ltd Belgrade was established in Decision of July 14th 1997 under the number 14423/97 Fi as a legal entity wholly owned by the parent company. The main activity of the company is research and experimental development in technical and technological sciences.

IMP "Računarski sistemi" Ltd Belgrade, was established in Decision of July 14th, 1997, under the number 14424/97 Fi as a legal entity wholly owned by the parent company. The main activity of the company is research and development in technical sciences.

IMP "Telekomunikacije" Ltd Belgrade was established in Decision of July 14th 1997 under the number 14426/97 Fi as a legal entity wholly owned by the parent company. The main activity of the company is research and development in technical sciences.

IMP "Piezotehnologija" Ltd Belgrade was established in Decision of July 14th, 1997, under the number 14429/97 Fi as a legal entity wholly owned by the parent company. The main activity of the company is the production of electronic components.

IMP "Poslovne usluge" Ltd Belgrade, was established in Decision of July 14th, 1997, under the number 14430/97 Fi as a legal entity wholly owned by the parent company. The main activity of the company accounting, control, etc.

"Idvorski laboratorije" Ltd Belgrade, was established in Decision No. BD 69209/2013 June 24th, 2013, as a legal entity with 75% ownership of the parent company, 20% owned by "IKT Mreže", identification number 28019734, Kralja Milana 4/4, Belgrade and 5% ownership of Electrotehnical faculty, University of Belgrade, identification number 07032498, Bulevar Kralja Aleksandra 73, Belgrade. The main activity of the company is the technical testing and analysis.

Join entities not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for 2025 and 2024 year equity method, since mutual relations are immaterial compared to the amounts and transactions between the mother company and combining fresh surface of consolidated subsidiaries.

### 2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements

The Group keeps records and prepares financial statements in accordance with the Law on Accounting of the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 73/2019 and 44/2021 - other law) and other applicable legislation in the Republic of Serbia.

In accordance with the Law on Accounting, large legal entities, legal entities that have the obligation to compile consolidated financial statements (parent legal entities), public companies, or companies preparing to become public in accordance with the Capital Market Law of the Republic of Serbia, regardless of size, apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the recognition, valuation, presentation and disclosure of positions in financial statements, the Serbian translation of which has been published by the Ministry of Finance.

International Financial Reporting Standards published in Serbian by the Ministry of Finance include the Financial Reporting Conceptual Framework, International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as well as interpretations of standards issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee, but does not include the basis for conclusions, illustrative examples, application guidelines, comments, dissenting opinions or other supporting materials except when they are explicitly included as an integral part of the standard or interpretation.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements (Continued)

The translation of IFRS was determined by the Decision of the Minister of Finance on determining the translation of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and the basic texts of International Accounting Standards, ie International Financial Reporting Standards No. 401-00-4980 / 2019-16 of 21 November 2019, published in the Official RS Gazette no. 92 of 25 December 2019. Aforementioned translation of IFRS is applied from the financial statements prepared as of December 31, 2020.

New or amended IFRS and interpretations adopted by the decision of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Serbia on determining the translation of International Financial Reporting Standards published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 123/2020 on October 13, 2020, are applied when preparing financial statements for annual periods ending on or after 31 December 2021.

In addition, the attached financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Rulebook on Chart of Accounts and Content of Accounts for companies, cooperatives, and entrepreneurs (Official Gazette of RS, No. 89/2020) and the Rulebook on Content and Form of Financial Statements for companies, cooperatives and entrepreneurs (Official Gazette of RS, No. 89/2020). These regulations governing the presentation of financial statements take precedence over the requirements defined by IFRS published by the Ministry of Finance.

Due to the above deviations, these financial statements are not in accordance with IFRS.

The Group has prepared these financial statements on the basis of and in accordance with the requirements of the laws and regulations of the Republic of Serbia, where investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment.

A detailed presentation of the financial position of the Company can be obtained by reviewing the consolidated financial statements, which, in accordance with the Law on Accounting, the Company is obliged to compile and submit to the Business Registers Agency by April 30 next year in relation to the year for which the financial statements are prepared.

The financial statements have been prepared under the principle of historical cost, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies set out below.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has applied the accounting policies set out in Note No. 3.

### 2.3. Foreign currency conversion

All assets and liabilities in foreign means of payment are converted into their dinar equivalent on the reporting date using the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia valid on that day (Note40). Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations at which the items are remeasured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement as part of finance income or expense.

### 2.4. Comparative data

Comparative figures and opening balances represent information contained in the financial statements for 2024. Company's financial statements have been subject to an independent audit and are presented in the Independent Auditor's Report.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 2.5. The going concern concept

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost. After the initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and cumulative impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over the useful lives of such assets and tested for impairment if there is any indication that such assets may be impaired. Amortization of intangible assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful life.

Gains/losses from the disposal or sale of intangible assets are recognized to the Income statement in the period the asset was disposed or sold, in the amount of the difference between the net inflow and the carrying value of the asset.

### 3.2. Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment which fulfil the requirements to be recognized as assets are initially recognized at cost.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, comprising the purchase price (import duties and VAT), all directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary to function in accordance with the management's expectations, the estimated cost of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site, as well as capitalized borrowing costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition as an asset, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying value of the replaced asset is derecognized.

All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the income statement during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains/losses from the disposal of property and equipment are recognized to the income statement of the period the asset was disposed or sold, in the amount of the difference between the net inflow and the carrying value of the asset.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful life, as follows:

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.2. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| - Buildings | 2,5-5% |
| - Machinery and equipment | 6,67-20% |
| - Motor vehicles | 20% |
| - Furniture, fitting and equipment | 10-12,5% |
| - Computer equipment | 25% |

The useful life of an asset is reviewed and, where necessary, adjusted at each balance sheet date.

Depreciation for tax purposes is calculated in accordance with the Corporate Income Tax Law of the Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", Nos. 25/2001, 80/2002, 43/2003, 84/2004, 18/2010, 101/2011, 119/2012, 47/2013, 108/2013, 68/2014 – other law, 142/2014, 91/2015 – authentic interpretation, 112/2015, 113/2017, 95/2018, 86/2019, 153/2020, 118/2021 and 94/2024) and the Rulebook on the Classification of Fixed Assets into Groups and Methods of Determining Depreciation for Tax Purposes ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", Nos. 116/2004, 99/2010, 104/2018 and 8/2019), which results in deferred taxes (Note 18).

### 3.3. Investment Property

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on investment property is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful life.

If indications of impairment of the investment property exist, the Company estimates recoverable amount as the higher of the value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Carrying value of the investment property is written down to its recoverable amount and the loss is recognized in the current income statement.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with them will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

### 3.4. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

### 3.5. Investments in Subsidiaries

Equity investments in subsidiaries are reported at the original acquisition cost less accumulated impairment losses.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.6. Financial Instruments

In accordance with IFRS 9, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: those that are subsequently measured at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or income statement) and those that are measured at amortized cost. Classification is done on the basis:

a) business model of the Company, for financial assets' management and
b) the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the financial asset.

A financial asset will be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model aimed at holding financial assets to collect contracted cash flows, and
- the terms of the financial asset contract on the specified dates cause cash flows that are solely repayment of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount.

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

- the financial asset is held within the business model whose goal is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
- the terms of the financial asset contract on the specified dates cause cash flows that are solely repayments of principal and interest on the outstanding amount of principal.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Additionally, upon initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, at fair value through profit or loss if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise have arisen.

Reclassification of financial instruments is performed only when the business model for portfolio management changes. Reclassification has a prospective effect and is performed from the beginning of the first reporting period after the change of the business model.

The group did not change its business model in the current or comparative period, so no reclassifications were made.

*Business model assessment*

The business model is assessed to determine whether an asset with exclusive payment of principal and interest is classified at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The business model determines whether cash flows arise from the collection of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both.

*Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset so that the net amount is shown in the balance sheet if and only if there is a current legal right to offset the recognized amounts and when there is an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneous realization of assets and settlement of liabilities.

Upon initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value, which, in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, is increased by transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented as expenses of the period in the income statement.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

*Offsetting financial instruments*

After initial recognition, provisions for expected credit losses are recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, causing an immediate loss.

*Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, and other highly liquid short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less.

Cash and cash equivalents in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost because they are held to collect contractual cash flows, these cash flows representing only the payment of principal and interest and are not stated at fair value. through the income statement.

*Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any expected loss.

Trade receivables represent the amounts owed by customers for products sold and goods or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected within a year or less (or during the regular operating cycle, if it lasts longer), it is classified as current assets. Otherwise, they are classified as fixed assets, ie. long-term receivables.

*Trade and other payables*

Trade payables arise when the counterparty has settled its contractual obligations, and are initially recognized at fair value, while subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Trade payables are liabilities paid for goods or services that are procured from suppliers in the ordinary course of business. These liabilities are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year or less (or during the regular operating cycle if it lasts longer). Otherwise, they are classified as long-term liabilities.

*Write-off*

Write-off of financial assets is performed, in whole or in part, when the Company uses all collection possibilities and concludes that there are no reasonable expectations that the collection can be made, ie. when the Company has no reasonable expectation that it will recover all or part of the financial asset. A write-off is an event of derecognition.

The Company may write off funds that are still in the process of forced collection, where it attempts to collect the funds it claims, and where there is no reasonable expectation that collection will be made.

*Recognition and derecognition*

The purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized on the day of the transaction, ie on the day when the Company undertakes to purchase or sell the assets.

Derecognition of financial assets is terminated upon the expiration of the right to cash flows from financial assets, or upon their transfer, whereby the Company transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Also, a financial asset ceases to be recognized when subsequent changes in the contractual terms of the financial asset result in a significant change in the cash flows from the financial asset.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.6. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is settled, cancelled, or expires.

*Modification*

When contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset in accordance with IFRS 9, the Company assesses whether the change in contracted cash flows is significant, taking into account the following factors: a significant change in the interest rate or an improvement in the terms of the loan, which significantly affect the credit risk associated with the asset, or a significant extension of the loan repayment period when the borrower has no financial difficulties.

If the changed conditions differ significantly, the cash flow rights from the original assets expire, and the Group ceases to recognize the original financial assets and recognizes the new asset at its fair value.

Any difference between the carrying amount of an asset that has been derecognised and the fair value of a new materially modified asset is recognized in the income statement unless the substance of the difference relates to equity transactions with owners.

Impairment of financial resources

The Group estimates expected credit losses (ECL) in advance on financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value through other results and recognizes net impairment losses at each reporting date.

*ECL measurement reflects*:

• impartial and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes,
• time value of money and
• reasonable and available information that is available without undue expense or effort at the reporting date of past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost and contractual assets are presented in the balance sheet less expected credit losses. For financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the expected credit loss is recognized in the income statement, and other changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

*Simplified approach to receivables impairment*

The Group applies a simplified approach to trade receivables, contractual assets and lease receivables and measures provisions for losses in an amount equal to expected credit losses over the entire life cycle.

The Group uses a provisioning matrix when calculating expected credit losses based on trade receivables.

The Group uses historical credit losses (adjusted based on current data that can be observed to show the effects of current conditions and forecasts of future conditions) for trade receivables to estimate 12-month expected credit losses or expected credit losses over the entire life of financial assets, according to what is applicable.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement.
Impairment losses are reversed through the income statement if the amount of the impairment loss is reduced, and such a decrease can be attributed to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.7. Inventories

Cost of materials and goods comprises the purchase price increased by transport and other costs attributable to acquisition.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs, and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Inventory outflow is recorded using the weighted average cost method.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

### 3.8. Cash and cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include sight deposits in RSD and foreign currency in banks, cash on hand, as well as highly liquid assets with the original maturities up to three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 3.9. Off-balance Sheet Items

Off-balance sheet assets/liabilities include leased assets, excluding assets acquired on finance lease, goods on consignment, material received for processing and finishing and other assets not owned by the Company, as well as receivables/payables arising from collaterals, such as guarantees and other warranties.

### 3.10. Profit Distribution

Distribution of profit to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which the shareholders approved the above-mentioned distribution of profits.

### 3.11. Provisions, Contigent Liabilities and Contigent Assets

*Provisions*

Provisions are recognized in the amounts representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation on the balance sheet date (Note 29). The provision charge is recognized in the expenses of the period.

When the effect of the time value of money is significant, the amount of provision is the present value of the outflows required to settle the liabilities, arrived at using the pre-tax discount rate which reflects the current market estimate of the time value of money and risks related to the liability. When discounting is used, the carrying value of a provision is increased in each period, in order to reflect the time flow. This increase is stated as the borrowing cost.
Provisions are reviewed as of each balance sheet date and adjusted in order to reflect the best possible present estimate.

If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed, and the gain is recognized to the income statement of the current period. Provisions cannot be used for covering the losses of the future periods.

*Contigent Liabilities and Contigent Assets*

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.
Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.12. Leases

***Company as a Lessee***

In accordance with IAS 17 - Leasing, leasing can be considered as:
- financial (capital) leasing,
- business (operational) leasing

At the time of concluding the lease agreement and the date of the obligation of the parties to comply with the main provisions of the lease agreement on that day, the lease is classified as either operating or financial leasing.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Whether the lease is financial, or business depends on the essence of the transaction, and not on the form of the contract. Examples of situations that individually or together indicate the classification of leasing as financial are:
a) the lease transfers the ownership of the asset to the lessee until the end of the lease term;
b) the lessee has the option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be significantly lower than the fair value at the date the option can be exercised, and when it is reasonable to expect the option to be exercised at the inception.
c) the duration of the lease covers most of the economic life of the asset, even if the ownership is not transferred.
d) at the inception of the lease, the present value of the minimum lease payments is greater than or equal to the total fair value of the asset being leased; i
e) the assets that are the subject of the lease are of a specific nature, so that without significant modifications they can be used only by the lessee.

When the company is a lessee, it recognizes a finance lease as an asset and a liability in its balance sheet, in an amount equal to the fair value of the leased assets at the inception of the lease.

In financial leasing, the legal form of the leasing contract stipulates that the lessee cannot acquire the right of ownership over the leased assets but acquires economic benefits from the use of the leased assets.

Lease repayment is divided into interest and principal repayment according to calculated annuities. Interest expenses are charged to the expense of the period, ie they are recorded in the Income Statement.

The amount of depreciation of leased assets is systematically allocated to each accounting period during the expected useful life, in accordance with the depreciation policy adopted for the same depreciable assets owned by the company.

Leases of assets with which all benefits and risks associated with ownership are retained by the lessor, ie are not transferred to the lessee, are recorded as operating leases.

The payment of an operating lease is recognized as an expense in the income statement at the inception of the lease.

If the business lease agreement is terminated before the expiration of the lease period, any payments, penalties, and penalties are recognized as an expense of the period in which the contract was terminated, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.13. Employee Benefits

#### *(a) Contributions for Social Security*

In accordance with the regulations prevailing in the Republic of Serbia, the Company has an obligation to pay contributions to various state social security funds. These obligations involve the payment of contributions on behalf of the employee and by the employer, in an amount calculated by applying the specific, legally prescribed rates. The Company is also legally obligated to withhold contributions from gross salaries to employees, and on their behalf to transfer the withheld portions directly to the appropriate state funds. The Company has no legal obligation to pay further benefits due to its employees by the state pension fund upon their retirement.

Tax and contributions payable on behalf of the employee and employer are charged to expenses in the period in which they arise.

#### *(b) Retirement Benefits*

The Company provides retirement benefits when retiring. The right to these benefits is usually conditional upon staying an employed person in service up to the age limit for retirement and achieving minimum length of service. Expected costs for these benefits are accumulated during the period of employment.

Retirement benefits on retirement are assessed annually by independent, qualified, actuaries, using the method of a projected credit unit. Costs of previously performed services are recognized in the income statement when they occur, while actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the statement of the remaining result and within equity.

### 3.14. Foreign Currency Translation

#### *(a) Functional and reporting currency*

The items included in the Group's consolidated financial statements are measured and presented in dinars ("RSD"), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (functional currency).

#### *(b) Transactions and balances*

All assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into their dinar equivalent on the reporting date using the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia valid on that date (Note 40).

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or at which the items are remeasured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement as part of financial income (Note 13) and financial expenses (Note 14).

### 3.15. Revenue Recognition

#### *(a) Sales of Products and Goods*

In accordance with IFRS 15, revenue from the sale of products and goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and goods have been transferred to the customer. Revenues from the sale of products and goods are stated at invoice value less approved discounts and value added tax.
Revenues from the provision of services are recognized in the accounting period in which the service was provided and are stated at invoice value less approved discounts and value added tax.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.15. Revenue Recognition (Continued)

### *(a) Sales of Products and Goods (Continued)*

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products, goods, and services when it performs a contractual obligation and when it performs a contractual obligation and when it transfers control of products, goods and services. In most contracts, control of products, goods or services passes to the customer at a certain point in time and the fee becomes unconditional.

Revenue is recognized in the amount of the entire transaction. The transaction price represents the amount of the fee that the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring control of the contracted goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognized net of value added tax, refunds, rebates and other discounts.

Give all the necessary disclosures about income by type of income, based on which revenue is recognized, deliveries, what are the terms of crediting customers (payment currency), whether there are elements of financing, whether there are advance payments, etc.

The Company is considering whether there are other promises in the contract that represent special performance obligations to which part of the transaction price should be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Company takes into account the effects of variable fees, the existence of significant financing components, non-monetary fees, as well as the fee paid to the buyer (if any).

*Revenues from sales of services*

Revenue from the provision of services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company. When the outcome of a transaction involving the provision of services cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the recoverable eligible expenses recognized.

*Variable fee*

If the fee under the Agreement includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of the fee to which it will be entitled in exchange for the transfer of the goods to the buyer. The variable remuneration is estimated at the time of concluding the contract and is limited until it becomes very probable that there will be no significant reversal in the amount of recognized cumulative income, when the uncertainty associated with the variable remuneration is subsequently resolved.

*Contract acquisition costs*

The Company has chosen to take advantage of practical relief for contract costs incurred in connection with contracts that have a depreciation period of less than one year. These costs are incurred as they are incurred.

*Discounts*

The Company grants discounts and rebates to customers, both on invoices and subsequently approved. Discounts are treated as a variable fee and are assessed individually at the time of concluding the contract and re-assessed on the trade date. Discounts are calculated at the end of each reporting period.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.15. Revenue Recognition (Continued)

***(c) Interest Income***

Interest income originates from interests accrued on deposits with banks and penalty interest accrued on default payments by the customers, in accordance with the contractual provisions. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis.

***(d) Rental Income***

Rental income originates from the lease of properties and is accrued on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

***(e) Dividend Income***

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.

### 3.16. Recognition of expenses

Operating expenses include all costs incurred in connection with the realized operating income and relate to costs of materials, energy and fuel, costs of salaries and compensation of salaries, depreciation, rental costs, other production services and other operating expenses.

Operating expenses also include general expenses such as marketing, representation, insurance, payment, taxes and other expenses incurred in the current accounting period.

Operating expenses are recorded in the income statement according to the principle of causality of income and expenses, in the amount actually incurred, in the accounting period to which they relate.

The costs of current maintenance and repairs of property, plant and equipment are recognized as an expense in the accounting period in which they are incurred in the amount actually incurred.

Lease costs are recognized in the income statement as incurred and in accordance with the relevant lease agreements.

Interest expenses are recorded in the income statement according to the principle of causality of income and expenses in the accounting period to which they relate.

### 3.17. Current and Deferred Income Taxes

The income tax for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in equity.

*Current Income Tax*

Current income tax is calculated and paid in accordance with the effective Law on Corporate Income Tax of the Republic of Serbia ("RS Official Gazette", no. 25/2001, 80/2002,43/2003, 84/2004, 18/2010, 101/2011, 119/2012, 47/2013, 108/2013, 68/2014 - other law and 142/2014, 91/2015 - authentic interpretation and 112/2015, 113/2017, 95/2018, 86/2019, 153/2020 and 118/2021) and relevant by-laws.

Income tax is calculated at the rate of 15% (2022: 15%) on the tax base reported in the annual corporate income tax return and can be reduced by any applicable tax credits.

Pursuant to the Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Corporate Income Tax Law ("RS Official Gazette", no. 108/2013), starting from determining the income tax for 2014, the taxpayers will no longer be able to use the tax incentive in the form of a tax credit for investment in fixed assets.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### 3.17. Current and Deferred Income Taxes (Continued)

*Current Income Tax (Continued)*

A taxpayer that had qualified for the right to a tax incentive by 31 December 2013 may use that right until the expiration of the time limit prescribed by law (not more than ten years).

The tax regulations in the Republic of Serbia do not envisage that any tax losses of the current period can be used to recover taxes paid within a specific previous period. Losses of the current period may be transferred to the account of profit determined in the annual tax return from the future accounting periods, but not longer than five ensuing years

*Deferred Income Tax*

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forwards of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

## 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's operations are exposed to various financial risks: market risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk, and liquidity risk.

Risk management within the Group is focused on minimizing potential adverse effects on its financial performance in situations of financial market uncertainty.

Risk management is carried out by the Group's finance department in accordance with policies approved by the General Assembly. There were no changes in risk management policies during 2025.

### 4.1. Financial Risk Factors

***(a) Market Risk***

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument shall be variable due to changes in market prices. Market risk includes three kinds of risks, as follows:

*Foreign Exchange Risk*

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, and recognized assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.

Management has set up a policy to manage its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. The Company has receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, therefore timely matching of inflows and outflows in the same currency as a protection from currency risk has been maximized.

## 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### 4.1. Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

### *(a) Market Risk (Continued)*

*Foreign Exchange Risk*

The Group has receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies and the Group's management takes measures to maximize the matching of inflows and outflows in the same foreign currency to protect against changes in foreign exchange rates. On the other hand, the Group does not yet use hedging transactions, given the existing regulations and the underdeveloped financial market.

*Prise Risk*

The Company is not significantly exposed to equity securities price risk because it does not have investments classified on the balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through profit or loss.

*Interest Rate Risk*

The risk of the fair value of the interest rate is very low and can possibly result from the finance lease.

The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis, taking into consideration alternative resources of financing and refinancing, primarily for long-term borrowings as they represent the most sensitive interest-bearing position.

### *(b) Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk that the credit beneficiaries will not be able to discharge their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk primarily arises with respect to trade receivables.

The Company's credit risk exposure arising from trade receivables mostly depends on individual characteristics of each individual customer. The Company does not have significant concentrations of credit risk because the majority of the Company's customers are state-owned companies.

In accordance with the adopted credit policy, the Company analyses the credit worthiness of each individual customer before offering it the standard sales conditions.

Furthermore, for each customer, the credit limit is established, representing the maximum amount of a receivable before the approval of the General Manager is requested. For the customers whose credit rating does not meet the required conditions, sales are performed solely on the basis of advance payments.

### *(c) Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk relates to the risk that the Group will face difficulties in settling its liabilities. The Group manages its assets and liabilities in such a way that it can fulfil its due obligations at all times, without the unacceptable losses and harming its reputation.

Cash flow planning is performed at the level of the Company's business activities and collectively for the Company as a whole.

The Company's Finance Department supervises the liquidity planning with respect to the Company's requirements, in order to secure that the Company always has sufficient amounts of cash to settle its operating needs, as well as to have free space in its undrawn credit arrangements.

The Company has appropriate amount of highly liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents), as well as continuous inflows from the goods sold and services rendered, which are used to settle the liabilities as they come due. The company does not use financial derivatives.

## 4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

### 4.1. Financial Risk Factors (Continued)

#### *(c) Liquidity Risk (Continued)*

The possible excess of cash from business activities, over the balance of the required amount of current assets, is invested in interest-bearing current accounts, deposits or securities held-for-trading, choosing instruments with the appropriate maturities or with sufficient liquidity which secures enough space, as determined by the above-mentioned plan.

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions relating to the future. The resulting accounting estimates shall rarely be equal to realized results, as a rule. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

#### *Useful Lives of Intangible Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment*

Intangible assets and property, plant, plant and equipment are amortized or depreciated over their useful lives. Useful lives are based on the management's estimates of the period that the assets will generate revenue, which are periodically reviewed for continued appropriateness and adequate changes are made, if required. Changes to estimates can result in significant variations in the carrying value and amounts charged to the income statement in specific periods.

#### *Impairment of Non-financial Assets*

At each reporting date the Company's management reviews the carrying amounts of the Company's Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. If there is any indication that such assets have been impaired, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than it carrying value, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment review requires management to make subjective judgments concerning the cash flows, growth rates and discount rates of the cash generating units under review.

#### *Retirement Benefits to Employees*

The costs of defined employee benefits payable upon the termination of employment, i.e., retirement in accordance with the legal requirements, are determined based on the actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation includes an assessment of the discount rate, future movements in salaries, mortality rates and staff fluctuation rate. As these plans are long-term ones, significant uncertainties influence the outcome of the assessment. The actuarial valuation assumptions are disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements.

#### *Provisions for Litigation*

The Company is subject to number of claims incidentals to the normal conduct of its business, relating to and including commercial and employment matters, which are handled and defended in the ordinary course of business. The Company routinely assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as ranges of probable and reasonable estimated losses. Required provision may change in the future due to new developments and as additional information becomes available.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (Continued)

***Provisions for Litigation (Continued)***

Matters that are either possible obligations or do not meet the recognition criteria for a provision are disclosed, unless the possibility of transferring economic benefits is remote.

***Deferred Tax Assets***

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all tax losses to the extent to which taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. Significant estimate of the management is necessary to determine the amount of deferred tax assets which can be recognized, based on the period in which it was created and the amount of future taxable profits and the tax policy planning strategy

## 6. REVENUES FROM SALES

Revenues from sales are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of merchandise | 1,343 | 1,742 |
| Sales of finished goods and services rendered to domestic Customers | 5,019,068 | 5,001,470 |
| Sales of finished goods and services rendered to foreign Customers | 382,057 | 514,905 |
| **Total** | **5,402,468** | **5,518,117** |

## 7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

Other operating incomes are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Income from premiums, subventions, donations, compensations and tax returns | 313 | - |
| Income from released deferred income | 2,903 | |
| Income from donations under specified conditions | 462,844 | 472,590 |
| Rental fees income | 8,885 | 9,363 |
| **Total** | **474,945** | **481,953** |

## 8. MATERIAL COSTS

Costs of material are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Material procurement cost | - | - |
| Cost of raw material | 551,851 | 912,360 |
| Cost of other material (overhead) | 8,739 | 10,287 |
| Cost of fuel and energy | 68,371 | 71,090 |
| Cost of spare parts | 9,390 | 19,914 |
| Cost of a one-time write-off of inventory and tools | 6,625 | 3,754 |
| **Total** | **644,976** | **1,017,405** |

## 9. COSTS OF SALARIES, FRINGE BENEFITS AND OTHER PERSONAL EXPENSES

Costs of salaries, fringe benefits and other personal expenses are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Costs of salaries and fringe benefits (gross) | 1,752,754 | 1,667,764 |
| Taxes and contributions on salaries and benefits | 261,149 | 244,076 |
| The cost of compensation for services contract | 9,838 | 13,207 |
| Costs of remunerations according to author's contracts | 1,156 | 3,404 |
| Costs of salaries for temporary contracts | 8,691 | 8,212 |
| Compensations to individuals for other contracts | 15,349 | 9,409 |
| Costs of remuneration to members of Management Board and Supervisory Board | 7,476 | 6,616 |
| Costs of hiring employees through agencies and cooperatives | 6,469 | 6,004 |
| Other personal expenses remunerations | 76,618 | 91,057 |
| **Total** | **2,139,500** | **2,049,749** |

Gross income of direct management in 2025 amounts to RSD 160,857 thousand.

## 10. COSTS OF DEPRECIATION AND PROVISIONS

Costs of depreciation and provisions are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Depreciation costs | 80,967 | 82,079 |
| Costs of provisions during the warranty period | 209,420 | 109,748 |
| Provisions for employee compensation and other benefits | 31,888 | 33,531 |
| Other provisions | - | 2,138 |
| **Total** | **322,275** | **227,496** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 11. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Costs of services used in production process of own costs capitalized | 2,195,793 | 1,901,544 |
| Transport services costs | 24,396 | 18,171 |
| Maintenance costs | 39,794 | 41,084 |
| Rental costs | 3,665 | 1,025 |
| Fair costs | 322 | 1,661 |
| Advertising costs | 4,891 | 2,376 |
| Research costs | - | - |
| Other non-production costs | 38,548 | 36,238 |
| **Total** | **2,307,409** | **2,002,099** |

## 12. NON-PRODUCTION COSTS

Non-production costs are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Costs of non-production services | 87,811 | 86,599 |
| Representation costs | 38,367 | 36,503 |
| Costs of insurance premiums | 15,338 | 16,900 |
| Costs of payment operations | 32,065 | 41,563 |
| Costs of membership fees | 3,782 | 3,736 |
| Tax costs | 15,978 | 19,467 |
| Contribution costs | 908 | 851 |
| Other non-production costs | 61,533 | 68,733 |
| **Total** | **255,782** | **274,352** |

## 13. FINANCIAL REVENUES

Financial revenues are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Financial income from parent and subsidiary companies | 21,567 | - |
| Financial income from other subsidiary companies | 103 | 147 |
| Income from interest (to third parties) | 25,041 | 16,320 |
| FX gains (to third parties) | 4,510 | 1,735 |
| Income from foreign currency clause (to third parties) | 9,636 | 13,489 |
| Other financial revenues | - | 5 |
| **Total** | **60,857** | **31,696** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 14. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Financial expenses are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of interest (to third parties) | 46,327 | 54,528 |
| FX losses (to third parties) | 4,539 | 9,174 |
| Expenses from foreign currency clause (to third parties) | 25,519 | 7,619 |
| **Total** | **76,385** | **71,321** |

## 15. OTHER REVENUES

Other revenues are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Gains on sales of Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment | 687 | 3,511 |
| Collected written-off receivables | 196,971 | 7,620 |
| Revenues from the effects of hedging which do not fulfil the conditions to be set out in the framework of other comprehensive results | 1,387 | 2,979 |
| Income from reduction of liabilities | 158 | 8 |
| Income from abolishing of long-term and short-term provisions | 7,952 | 14,418 |
| Other income | 9,242 | 17,798 |
| **Total** | **216,397** | **46,334** |

## 16. OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Losses on writing-offs and disposals of Intangible assets and Property, plant and equipment | 5,610 | 1,657 |
| Costs of debt enforcement | - | - |
| Costs of forced collection | - | 31 |
| Other expenses | 20,430 | 17,873 |
| **Total** | **26,040** | **19,561** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 17. LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Profit from discontinued operations is related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Gains on the effects of changes in accounting policies which are not materially significant | 21,629 | 19,317 |
| **Total** | **21,629** | **19,317** |

## 18. INCOME TAX

The basic components of income taxes are as follows:

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Current income tax | 41,836 | 45,564 |
| Deferred tax income / expense for the period | 3,523 | (1,515) |
| **Total tax expense period** | **45,359** | **44,049** |

### Current income tax

The reconciliation of gross profit shown in the current income statement with the tax profit from the tax balance is shown in the following table:

**in RSD**

| Name of company | Taxable profit | Loss | Tax base | Schedule of calculated tax | Deduction of calculated tax | Calculated tax |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMP-AUTOMATIKA | 117.826.140 | 0 | 117.826.140 | 17.675.442 | 0 | 17.675.442 |
| IMP AUTOMATIKA-SECURITY | 4.624.271 | 0 | 4.624.271 | 694.467 | 0 | 694.467 |
| IMP-RAČUNARSKI SISTEMI | 59.540.904 | 0 | 59.540.904 | 8.931.851 | 0 | 8.931.851 |
| IMP-TELEKOMUNIKACIJE | 12.996.807 | 0 | 12.996.807 | 1.949.528 | 0 | 1.949.528 |
| IDVORSKI LABORATORIJE | 2.336.706 | 0 | 2.336.706 | 351.417 | 0 | 351.417 |
| IMP-PIEZOTEHNOLOGIJA | 1.076.390 | 0 | 1.076.390 | 158.974 | 0 | 158.974 |
| INSTITIUT MIHAJLO PUPIN | 68.550.655 | 0 | 68.550.655 | 10.283.133 | 0 | 10.283.133 |
| IMP-POSLOVNE USLUGE | 11.950.565 | 0 | 11.950.565 | 1.790.554 | 0 | 1.790.554 |
| **УКУПНО** | **278.902.438** | **0** | **278.902.438** | **41.835.366** | **0** | **41.835.366** |

The effective tax rate in 2025 was 15,68% (2024: 19,16%).

For 2025, transfer price studies were performed, and adjustments were made on the basis of transfer prices in individual Tax Balances of the Companies within the Group.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the difference between current depreciation and amortization calculated for accounting and tax purposes due to the application of different depreciation rates in the financial statements and the tax balance sheet.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 18. INCOME TAX (Continued)

The balance of deferred tax assets / liabilities as on the 31st of December is shown in the following table:

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax assets | 3,627 | 2,497 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (3,135) | 1,516 |
| **Deferred tax liabilities, net** | **492** | **4,013** |

The balance of deferred tax assets / liabilities by companies in the Group as on the 31st of December 2025 and 2024 is shown in the following table:

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| **Deferred tax assets** | | |
| IMP – AUTOMATIKA Ltd | 2,423 | 4,168 |
| IMP AUTOMATIKA – SECURITY Ltd | 114 | 103 |
| IMP – RAČUNARSKI SISTEMI Ltd | 265 | 507 |
| IMP – TELEKOMUNIKACIJE Ltd | - | - |
| IDVORSKI LABORATORIJE Ltd | 183 | - |
| INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN Ltd | - | - |
| IMP – POSLOVNE USLUGE Ltd | 642 | 319 |
| | **3,627** | **5,097** |
| **Deferred tax liabilities** | | |
| IMP – TELEKOMUNIKACIJE DOO | (1,116) | (7) |
| IDVORSKI LABORATORIJE d.o.o. | - | (56) |
| IMP – PIEZOTEHNOLOGIJA DOO | (29) | (37) |
| INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO | (1,990) | (984) |
| IMP – POSLOVNE USLUGE DOO | - | - |
| | **(3,135)** | **(1,084)** |
| **Deferred tax assets and liabilities, net** | **492** | **4,013** |

## 19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangibles are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Concession, patent, licence, and other similar rights | 10,139 | 11,206 |
| **Total** | **10,139** | **11,206** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

| | Concessions, patents, licences and similar rights | Intangible assets in preparation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COST VALUE** | | | |
| **Balance as of January 1st 2024** | **38,957** | **0** | **38,957** |
| New procurement | 8,039 | - | 8,039 |
| Activation | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Balance as of 31. December 2024** | **46,995** | **-** | **46,995** |
| Procurement during the year | 1,081 | - | 1,081 |
| **Balance as of 31. December 2025** | **48,076** | **-** | **48,076** |
| **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION** | | | |
| **Balance as of January 1st 2024** | **34,820** | **-** | **34,820** |
| Amortization (Note 10) | 969 | - | 969 |
| **Balance as of 31st December 2024** | **35,789** | **-** | **35,789** |
| Amortization (Note 10) | 2,148 | - | 2,148 |
| **Balance as of 31. December 2025** | **37,937** | **-** | **37,937** |
| **UNWRITTEN VALUE PER DAY:** | | | |
| **- Balance as of 31. December 2025** | **10,139** | **-** | **10,139** |
| **- Balance as of 31. December 2024** | **11,206** | **-** | **11,206** |

## 20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Buildings | 79,364 | 92,512 |
| Plant and equipment | 189,273 | 162,056 |
| Property, plant, equipment leased | 35,632 | 21,690 |
| Other property, plant and equipment | 13,650 | 13,461 |
| Advances for property, plant and equipment | - | - |
| **Total** | **317,919** | **289,719** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 20. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The trend of property, plant and equipment is presented in the following table:

| | Buildings | Plant and equipment | Other equipment | Property, plant and equipment under construction | Advances | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COST VALUE** | | | | | | |
| Balance as of January 1st 2024 | **657,482** | **758,913** | **13,422** | 0 | 0 | **1,429,817** |
| Cost value during the year | 2,897 | - | 39 | 52,856 | - | 55,792 |
| Transfer from PPE | - | 52,856 | - | (52,856) | - | - |
| Disposals | - | (23,198) | - | - | - | (23,198) |
| **Balance as of December 31st 2024** | **660,379** | **788,571** | **13,461** | - | - | **1,462,411** |
| Cost value during the year | 2,330 | - | 189 | 108,870 | 994 | 112,383 |
| Transfer from PPE | - | 109,864 | - | (108,870) | (994) | - |
| Disposals | (1,506) | (69,898) | - | - | - | (71,404) |
| **Balance as of December 31st 2025** | **661,203** | **828,537** | **13,650** | - | - | **1,503,390** |
| **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION** | | | | | | |
| **Balance as of January 1st 2024** | **552,467** | **561,576** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1,114,043** |
| Amortization (Note 10) | 15,400 | 57,122 | - | - | - | 72,522 |
| Disposals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Balance as of December 31st 2024** | - | (13,873) | - | - | - | (13,873) |
| **ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION** | **567,867** | **604,825** | - | - | - | **1,172,692** |
| Amortization (Note 10) | 15,478 | 63,413 | - | - | - | 78,891 |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance as of December 31st 2025** | (1,506) | (64,606) | - | - | - | (66,112) |
| Amortization (Note 10) | **581,839** | **603,632** | - | - | - | **1,185,471** |
| **Undiscounted value:** | | | | | | |
| **- December 31st 2025** | **79,364** | **224,905** | 13,650 | - | - | **317,919** |
| **- December 31st 2024** | | | | | | |
| **Undiscounted value:** | **92,512** | **183,746** | 13,461 | - | - | **289,719** |

The purchase value of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment on the 31st of December 2025 is RSD 475,080 thousand.

The company leases a certain number of cars through financial leasing. The current (unrecorded) value of equipment taken on lease on the 31st of December 2025 is RSD 38,498 thousand.

Based on the assessment of the Company's management, there is no indication that the property, plant and equipment on the reporting date is impaired.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 21. LONG TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Long term financial investments are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Investments in capital of parent companies and subsidiaries | 81 | 81 |
| Investments in other legal entities and other securities able for sale | - | - |
| Other long-term investments | 28,708 | 27,159 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **28,789** | **27,240** |

*(i)* **Investments in capital of subsidiaries:**

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| In stakes | 81 | 81 |
| *Less: Provisions* | - | - |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **81** | **81** |

Equity investments in associated companies relate to:

| Name and headquarters | 2025 | 2024 | % stakes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Projekt inzenjering Ltd | 62 | 62 | 20 |
| Servis inzenjering IMP Ltd | 9 | 9 | 20 |
| IMP-BEEL Ltd | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **81** | **92** | |

*(ii) Equity investments in associated companies*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| In stakes | 6,116 | 6,116 |
| *Less:* Provisions | (6.116) | (6.116) |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **0** | **0** |

Equity investments in other legal entities relate to:

| Name and headquarters | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Komercijalna banka Sc. Belgrade | 0 | 0 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **0** | **0** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 21. LONG TERM FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (Continued)

*(iii) Other long term financial investments*

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Long-term deposit- operating lease | 2,485 | 5,099 |
| Receivables from employees – purchase of apartments | 550 | 858 |
| Receivables from employees – loans | 2,569 | 4,034 |
| Receivables from customers - retention | 23,314 | 17,568 |
| *Minus:* Value adjustment | (210) | (400) |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **28,708** | **27,159** |

Other long-term financial investments include loans to employees for the purpose of purchasing, building apartments for the period of 20 years and an interest rate of 2% per year. The loans are revalued twice a year according to the growth of average monthly earnings without taxes and contributions.

Receivables from long-term housing loans are valued at the balance sheet date at amortized cost less any subsequent impairment, ie value adjustment for estimated non-collectability of the financial instrument, based on discounting expected future cash flows using an interest rate of 5,75% per annum.

## 22. INVENTORIES

Inventories are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Material | 524,598 | 529,426 |
| Merchandise in warehouse | 1,155 | 1,155 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **525,753** | **530,581** |

## 23. ADVANCES PAID

Advances paid are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Advances paid for services - domestic | 526,104 | 816,956 |
| Advances paid for services - foreign | 65,800 | 36,757 |
| Provisions for advances paid | (2,216) | (2,216) |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **589,688** | **851,497** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 24. RECEIVABLES FROM SALES

Receivables from sales are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Trade receivables - domestic | 1,661,968 | 1,486,287 |
| Trade receivables – foreign | 294,951 | 442,002 |
| Provisions for trade receivables | (496,803) | (599,755) |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **1,460,116** | **1,328,534** |

Movements in allowance for impairment were as follows:

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance at beginning of year** | **599,755** | **449,136** |
| Collected during the year | 94,021 | 159,336 |
| Provisions during the year | (196,973) | (8,717) |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **496,803** | **599,755** |

Amounts charged to the allowance are written off when they are not expected to be collected.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables are not significant because the Company has a large number of unrelated customers with individually small amounts of debts. Accordingly, the Company does not consider it necessary to make additional provisions for credit risk exposure which exceeds formed allowance for impairment of receivables. Therefore, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is equal to the net book value of the receivables from the sale.

The Group owns bills of exchange as collateral.

## 25. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Receivables for interest | 3,213 | 1,156 |
| Receivables from employees | 2,591 | 2,020 |
| Receivables for overpaid tax | - | 87 |
| Receivables for overpaid income tax | 1,745 | - |
| Receivables for other taxes and contributions prepaid | - | - |
| Receivables for compensations to be refunded | 9,865 | 3,062 |
| Other current receivables | 84,643 | 296,467 |
| VAT | 72,090 | 141,364 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **174,147** | **444,156** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 26. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Current (business) accounts | 716,719 | 499,574 |
| The main cash register | - | - |
| Foreign exchange account | 568,354 | 751,186 |
| Other cash and cash equivalents | 3,051 | 3,024 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **1,288,124** | **1,253,784** |

## 27. ASSETS FOR VAT AND OTHER PUBLIC REVENUE AND ACCURED

Short – term accrued related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Prepaid costs | 11,997 | 10,784 |
| Accrued income (uninvoiced income) | 1,238,131 | 969,148 |
| Other accruals | 279,337 | 178,587 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **1,529,465** | **1,158,519** |

## 28. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Capital and reserves are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Stakes in limited liability companies | 475.659 | 475,659 |
| Other capital | 10.332 | 10,332 |
| Legal reserves | 2.997 | 2,997 |
| Gains or losses on securities available for sale | (44,627) | (48,976) |
| Retained profit from previous years | 1,550,962 | 1,439,474 |
| Retained profit from current year | 221,480 | 193,736 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **2,216,803** | **2,073,222** |

With the Government of the Republic of Serbia April 17th, 2007, the Agreement on the share of state ownership of the means used by the Company. In accordance with the Agreement the Republic of Serbia shall assume all the founding and management rights, while the share of state ownership of the means used by the Company is 100%.

Decision of the Agency for Business Registers No. BD 19647/2014 of March 10th, 2014 were executed reconciliation of the basic capital of the Company expressed in the Company to the amount of capital registered with the Register of Business Entities of the Agency for Business Registers and it amounted to RSD 413.803 thousand on this day.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 28. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (Continued)

Decision No. 104241/2014 of December 12th, 2014, increase of the capital of the Company in the amount of RSD 61,831 thousand, so that on December 31st 2014. on the amount of RSD 475,634 thousand.

The Company is in 2025 realized net profit of RSD 221,480 thousand.

## 29. LONG TERM PROVISIONS

Long-term provisions are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Provisions for costs incurred during the warranty period | 136,728 | 39,709 |
| Provisions for fees and other employee benefits | 189,393 | 169,290 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **326,121** | **208,999** |

### (a) Provisions for costs within the warranty period

Provisions for costs within the warranty period are formed based on the assessment of the professional services of the Parent and Consolidated Subsidiaries and relate to provisions for contracts for completed projects, for which there is an obligation to service for spare parts, engineering, and other related costs.

### (b) Employee benefits and other benefits

Provisions for employee compensation and other benefits include provisions for severance payments, which are measured at the present value of expected future cash outflows, using a discount rate that reflects the yield on high-quality securities denominated in the currency in which the pension obligations will be settled.

Given that there is no developed market for such bonds in the Republic of Serbia, market yields on government bonds have been used.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 29.LONG-TERM PROVISIONS (Continued)

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

**GROUP INSTITUTE "MIHAJLO PUPIN" Ltd. BELGRADE**

| Serial no. | The assumptions used in calculating provisions for retirement severance pay | | 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Discount rate | | 5,75% | | | | | | |
| 2. | Estimated growth rate of average earnings | | 12,00% | | | | | | |
| 3. | Percentage of fluctuation | | 3,20% | | | | | | |
| 4. | The amount of severance pays at the time of booking | | 464.316,00 | | | | | | |
| 5. | The amount of severance pays in the previous calculation | | 416.733,00 | | | | | | |
| | **Companies in the Group** | **Automatika** | **Automatika-Security** | **Računar-ski sistemi** | **Teleko-munika-cije** | **Idvorski labora-torije** | **Piezoteh-nologija** | **IMP** | **Poslovne usluge** |
| 6. | Total number of employees on 01.01. current year | 181 | 10 | 73 | 40 | 6 | 7 | 155 | 40 |
| 7. | The total number of employees who left the company during the year | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| 8. | Of that, the number of retired workers who were paid severance pay upon retirement during the year | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 9. | Total number of new employees during the year | 12 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. | Total number of employees on 31.12. current year | 183 | 9 | 80 | 40 | 5 | 6 | 147 | 38 |
| 11. | Were there any changes in the general act regarding the amount of provisions to which employees are entitled when retiring in relation to the previous period | | No | | | | | | |
| 12. | Method of recognizing actuarial gains/losses | | Entirely in the period in which they arise | | | | | | |
| 13. | Where there any changes in the general act regarding the recognition of provisions upon retirement compared to the previous period | | No | | | | | | |

Mortality tables for the period were used in the actuarial calculation 2021 – 2023.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 30. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Long term liabilities are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Liabilities from financial leasing | 36,362 | 23,137 |
| Long-term loans and borrowings in the country | 589,114 | 413,973 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **625,476** | **437,110** |

Obligations from financial leasing related to leasing of cars from 5 years with an effective interest rate of 5,01% to 5,61% per year.

IMP – AUTOMATIKA DOO BEOGRAD has a loan obligation with Raiffeisen Bank (portion) in the amount of RSD 96,000,000.00, approved on November 14, 2025, with a grace period until December 14, 2026, an 18-month repayment period, and an interest rate of one-month BELIBOR plus 0.50%.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD has a (portion) loan with Raiffeisen Bank in the amount of EUR 2,500,000.00, with a currency clause and a grace period until November 21, 2025, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.35%.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD has a (portion) loan with Banca Intesa in the amount of EUR 2,500,000.00, with a currency clause and a grace period until December 21, 2026, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.10%.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD also has a (portion) loan with Banca Intesa in the amount of EUR 2,000,000.00, with a currency clause and a grace period until July 6, 2026, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.15%.

## 31. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Short-term financial liabilities are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Short-term loans from parent companies and subsidiaries | - | - |
| Portion of the long-term liabilities that matures for less than a year | 360,672 | 418,279 |
| Other short-term financial liabilities | 30,472 | 19,899 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **391,144** | **438,178** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 31. SHORT-TERM FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

IMP – AUTOMATIKA DOO BEOGRAD has a loan obligation with Banca Intesa (portion) in the amount of EUR 1,040,000.00 (currency clause), with a grace period until October 1, 2024, an 20-month repayment period, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.48%.

IMP – AUTOMATIKA DOO BEOGRAD has a loan obligation with OTP Bank (portion) in the amount of EUR 426,000.00 (currency clause), with no grace period, a repayment period of 18 installments, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.65%.

IMP – AUTOMATIKA DOO BEOGRAD has a loan obligation with Raiffeisen Bank (portion) in the amount of RSD 96,000,000.00, approved on November 14, 2025, with a grace period until December 14, 2026, an 18-month repayment period, and an interest rate of one-month BELIBOR plus 0.50%.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD has a (portion) loan with Raiffeisen Bank in the amount of EUR 2,500,000.00, with a currency clause and a grace period until November 21, 2025, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.35%.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD has a (portion) loan with Banca Intesa in the amount of EUR 2,500,000.00, with a currency clause and a grace period until December 21, 2026, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.10%.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD also has a (portion) loan with Banca Intesa in the amount of EUR 2,000,000.00, with a currency clause and a grace period until July 6, 2026, and an interest rate of three-month EURIBOR plus 2.15%.

## 32. RECEIVED ADVANCES

Received advances are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Received advances, deposits and caution money | 2,029,153 | 1,514,798 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **2,029,153** | **1,514,798** |

## 33. TRADE PAYABLES

Trade payables are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Trade payables – domestic | 508,716 | 709,866 |
| Trade payables – foreign | 30,004 | 39,259 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **538,720** | **749,125** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 34. OTHER SHORT-TERMS LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities are related to

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Obligations to the importer | - | - |
| Liabilities for net salaries and fringe benefits, except allowances to be refunded | 100,086 | 94,915 |
| Liabilities for taxes on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employees | 12,417 | 11,963 |
| Liabilities for contributions on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employees | 27,683 | 26,402 |
| Liabilities for taxes and contributions on salaries and fringe benefits charged to employer | 21,077 | 20,107 |
| Liabilities for refundable net fringe benefits | 814 | 403 |
| Liabilities for taxes and contributions on refundable fringe benefits charged to employees | 326 | 156 |
| Liabilities for taxes and contributions on refundable fringe benefits charged to employer | 173 | 84 |
| Liabilities for interests and finance costs | 4,771 | 321 |
| Liabilities for dividends | - | - |
| Liabilities for share in the profit | - | - |
| Liabilities to employees | 104,454 | 102,603 |
| Liabilities to members of Management Board and Supervisory Board | 404 | 357 |
| Liabilities to individuals for contracted fees | 2,086 | 1,331 |
| Liabilities for short-term provisions | 162 | 163 |
| Liabilities for VAT and other public revenues | 127,473 | 40,243 |
| Liabilities for income tax | - | 211 |
| Liabilities for taxes, customs, and other duties charged to costs | 83 | 137 |
| Liabilities for contributions charged to costs | 84 | 52 |
| Other liabilities for taxes, contributions and other duties | 3,609 | 4,040 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **405,702** | **303,488** |

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 35. LIABILITIES FOR VALUE ADDED TAX AND OTHER PUBLIC REVENUES ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME

Accruals and deferred income are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Accruals and deferred income | 95,553 | 125,491 |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | **95,553** | **125,491** |

## 36. OFF-BALANCE SHEET EVIDENCE

Off-balance sheets are related to:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Off-Balance sheet assets | 2,598,939 | 3,257,694 |
| Off-Balance sheet liabilities | (2,598,939) | (3,257,694) |
| **Balance as of December 31st** | - | - |

Guarantees in the amount of RSD 2,220,351 thousand as of December 31, 2025, relate to performance guarantees towards suppliers issued by commercial banks.

By Decision No. 952-02-9-230-5153/2024 dated August 12, 2024, issued by the Republic Geodetic Authority – Real Estate Cadastre Service Zvezdara, the land has been transferred into the ownership of the Republic of Serbia, and this value is presented in off-balance sheet records in the amount of RSD 374,086 thousand.

## 37. COURT DISPUTES

**IMP – Automatika Ltd, Belgrade as a bankruptcy creditor:**

**1. Minel-elektrooprema Inc., Belgrade-in bankruptcy,**
**Commercial court in Belgrade 32.St.4760/12**

Filed claims in amount of **RSD 27.799.222,10**.

Recognized claim by the Conclusion of the Commercial court in Belgrade from March 8, 2013 in amount of 27.799 thousand in full.

The Court passed a decision (28.03.2019) stating the sale of the bankruptcy debtor as a legal entity, but four public sales did not have results. According to the information received from the associate of the Bankruptcy Trustee, the main property of the bankruptcy debtor in Ripanj has not been sold, and so far, the creditors of the 1st and 2nd order have been paid through 3 partial divisions

According to the information of the Bankruptcy Administrator, activities related to the monetization of the individual assets of the Bankruptcy Debtor - property entities - are in progress, in order to determine the available divisive mass for the payment of creditors from the III payment order, in which order the claim of IMP - AUTOMATIKA DOO BELGRADE . The settlement will depend on the amount of the fractional mass. The bankruptcy proceedings are still ongoing.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**2. Termoelektro Ltd., Belgrade – in bankruptcy**
**Commercial court in Belgrade St.162/2021 (before 4.St.181/2013)**

**Filed claims in amount of 180 thousand dinars + interest 43 thousand dinars, full filed in amount of 223 thousand dinars.**

**Recognized claim by the Conclusion of the Commercial court in Belgrade from March 04, 2015 in amount of 223 thousand dinars in full.**

On December 11, 2019, the Court issued a Decision on partial division, according to which January 13, 2020 IMP-Automatika Ltd, Belgrade was paid in the amount of RSD 996.68. On Septembar 7, 2021. the Commercial Court in Belgrade issued a Decision by which, due to the sale of the bankruptcy debtor to the buyer STEEL SERVICE CENTER DOO SMEDEREVO, it suspended the proceedings against the bankruptcy debtor and continued the proceedings against the bankruptcy estate. The bankruptcy estate TERMOELEKTRO DOO BELGRADE IN BANKRUPTCY was registered on August 9, 2021. year in APR in the Register of Bankruptcies. Collection of the bankruptcy claim will depend on the amount of the bankruptcy estate and the percentage of the collection of the creditors' claims by payment lines, IMP - AUTOMATIKA DOO BELGRADE is in the III payment line. According to information from the Bankruptcy Administrator, the bankruptcy proceedings against the Bankruptcy Estate are in the final stage. There are still a number of litigation proceedings that have not been completed, as well as the land conversion procedure in the RGZ-Service for the Real Estate Cadastre, the completion of which depends on the further course of the bankruptcy proceedings against the bankruptcy estate.
The bankruptcy proceedings against the bankruptcy estate are still ongoing.

**3. Construction Company Gemax Ltd., Belgrade – Zemun in bankruptcy**
**Commercial court in Belgrade, St. 70/2018 (before 2.St.2/2017)**

Filed claims in amount of 456 thousand dinars behalf of the principal debt and 77 thousand dinars behalf of statutory default interest.

Recognized claim by the Conclusion of the Commercial court in Belgrade from September 14, 2017 in amount of 456 thousand dinars on behalf of the principal debt and 77 thousand dinars which makes total amount of RSD 533 thousand.

The bankruptcy proceedings against the bankrupt debtor were suspended due to the sale of the bankrupt debtor as a legal entity, further proceedings are conducted against the Bankruptcy Estate under the new number St.70/2018, and the Bankruptcy Estate was established on April 4, 2018 registered in APR. On October 10, 2023 new bankruptcy trustee - Zoran Kaličanin - was registered with the APR in the Register of Bankruptcies.

According to the Bankruptcy Trustee, the Bankruptcy proceedings over the Bankruptcy Estate are still active, and further proceedings will involve the monetization of the unmonetized parts of the Bankruptcy Debtor's assets, litigation to determine disputed claims, other property-legal disputes, and other actions aimed at ensuring the highest possible level of satisfaction of creditors.

**4. Bankruptcy debtor: FAAS DOO BEOGRAD - in bankruptcy, Commercial Court in Belgrade 6.St.137/2024**

Based on the legally binding (on 25.04.2024) and enforceable (on 29.05.2024) Judgment of the Commercial Court in Belgrade 25.P.955/2023 dated 01.06.2023, which was confirmed by the Judgment of the Commercial Court of Appeal in Belgrade 4.Pž.4473/23 dated 25.04.2024, a claim was reported in the total amount of 1,154,396.64 RSD, as follows:

- RSD 819,544.87 on behalf of the principal debt with statutory default interest starting from 11.06.2022. to 10.10.2024. (as the date of the court's decision to open bankruptcy against the bankruptcy debtor) in the amount of RSD 259,479.38 and

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
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## 37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

- RSD 63,982.00 for the awarded costs of the civil proceedings, with statutory default interest starting from 16.07.2023. (as the day following the expiry of the 8-day period for payment under the Judgment, and calculated from 07.07.2023. when the Bankruptcy Debtor submitted an appeal against the judgment to the court as the undisputed day when the Bankruptcy Debtor had to receive the first-instance judgment) until 10.10.2024. (as the day of the adoption of the Court's Decision on the opening of bankruptcy against the Bankruptcy Debtor) in the amount of RSD 11,390.39.

The creditors' hearing is scheduled for 03.04.2025 at 11 am, courtroom 130.

The reported claim was, by the Conclusion on the List of Established and Disputed Claims of the Commercial Court in Belgrade dated 03.04.2025, fully established and recognized in the amount of RSD 1,154,396.64, as it is based on a final and enforceable court decision. However, it is uncertain whether and to what extent it will be satisfied, as this will depend on how the bankruptcy of the insolvent debtor is declared, and whether and how much funds will be available in the bankruptcy estate for payments to commercial creditors (III payment order in which IMP-AUTOMATIKA DOO BEOGRAD is included).

According to the information from the bankruptcy trustee, the insolvent debtor has no assets. Lawsuits with active and passive legitimacy of the insolvent debtor are ongoing, and upon their completion, the bankruptcy will be concluded. Since the insolvent debtor has no assets, no payments to creditors are expected. The bankruptcy proceedings are still ongoing.

**IMP-AUTOMATIKA LTD BEOGRAD as a prosecutor**

**5. Angelina Kojic - Gina, Zrenjanin Commercial court in Zrenjanin P.91/2017, according to the lawsuit of Automatika due to a debt of 3,366 thousand dinars P.241 / 2017 upon the counterclaim of the Angelina Kojic - Gina for the return of the advance and damages in the amount of RSD 11,027 thousand dinars**

The procedure for suing the Angelina Kojic - Gina began with a motion for enforcement based on a credible document with the Commercial Court in Belgrade no. Iv.3257 / 2016, but upon the adopted objection of the Angelina Kojic - Gina, he moved to civil proceedings before the same court 12.P.3611 / 16. By the decision of February 20, 2017, the Commercial Court of Belgrade declared itself locally incompetent and referred the case to the locally competent Commercial Court in Zrenjanin.
On the joint proposal of the litigants, the Commercial Court in Zrenjanin terminated the procedure in the case P.91 / 2017 on November 28, 2017, until one of the parties submitted a proposal to continue the procedure.
The respondent Angelina Kojic - Gina filed a counterclaim against Automatika, which was filed with the same court under number P.241 / 17, for the purpose of recovering the advance and damages in the amount of RSD 11,026,579.33. By the decision of the court dated November 28,2017, the procedure was terminated until the final conclusion of the case P.91 / 2017.

The parties to the proceedings are still in the process of amicably resolving both disputes, as in the meantime there have been multiple changes of directors at the defendant/counterclaimant, the Company. There have been several attempts to initiate resolution of both cases, and both parties are interested in an amicable settlement. During 2024, the Company underwent another change of director, and the newly appointed director has expressed a desire to resolve this matter amicably. If an agreement between the parties is reached amicably, both parties will withdraw their claims; until then, both proceedings remain suspended.

**IMP-AUTOMATIKA DOO BELGRADE, in the capacity of a recourse debtor**

**6. Recourse claim before filing a lawsuit – applicant GENERALI OSIGURANJE SRBIJA ado BELGRADE, for recourse debt RSD 161,300.00 + spp**

On 30.05.2025, GENERALI OSIGURANJE SRBIJA ado BELGRADE and AUTOMATIKA concluded an Agreement on joining mediation for the resolution of a dispute concerning the collection of a subrogation claim related to a traffic accident dated 15.12.2023, involving an AUTOMATIKA official vehicle, in the amount of RSD 161,300.00 as the principal claim.

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**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

On the same day, 30.05.2025, the parties to the dispute concluded an Agreement on dispute resolution through mediation, under which the subrogation creditor waived part of the claim in the amount of RSD 9,998.62 representing the corresponding statutory default interest, and AUTOMATIKA undertook to pay the amount of RSD 161,300.00 to the subrogation creditor's account by 13.06.2025, as well as to bear the mediation procedure costs in the amount of RSD 11,100.00 in full. AUTOMATIKA fully settled the assumed obligation on 11.06.2025. The procedure is thereby concluded

**Imp Automatika-Security Ltd. Belgrade** had no court disputes in 2025.

**IMP Racunarski sistemi Ltd, Belgrade had no court disputes in 2025.**

**IMP-TELEKOMUNIKACIJE LTD BELGRADE as a bankruptcy creditor:**

**1. Bankrupt debtor: Minel-elektrooprema Inc Belgrade in bankruptcy Commercial Court in Belgrade, 32. St.4760/12**

Claimed receivable: RSD 93,112.00 + statutory default interest of RSD 55,349.77, totaling RSD 148,461.77. Recognized receivable amounts to RSD 98,500.69, while the disputed portion of statutory default interest amounts to RSD 49,961.08.

On August 23, 2019, the Court issued a Decision confirming the sale of the bankrupt debtor as a legal entity. Four public auctions were attempted but were unsuccessful. To date, creditors of the first and second priority ranks have been fully satisfied (100%) through three partial distributions. The process of selling the bankrupt debtor's assets is still ongoing.

Since a mortgage has been established over the assets, only after the sale of the bankrupt debtor's assets and settlement of secured creditors will it be determined whether and how much funds will remain in the bankruptcy estate for settlement of creditors of the third priority rank, which includes the claim of IMP-TELECOMMUNICATIONS DOO BELGRADE.

Recovery will depend on the amount of the remaining distribution estate. To date, no payments have been made to third-ranking creditors.

The bankruptcy proceedings are still ongoing.

**PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE MISDEMEANOR COURT**

**2.Misdemeanor Court in Belgrade, case no. 74.PRN.64674/2025 – Accused legal entity IMP-TELECOMMUNICATIONS DOO BELGRADE and the responsible person in the legal entity – the director, for a misdemeanor under the Road Traffic Safety Act. Submitting authority: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia (MUP RS).**

In the misdemeanor proceedings conducted before the Misdemeanor Court in Belgrade for an offense under Article 326, paragraph 1, item 60 and paragraph 2, against the accused legal entity and the responsible person, a plea agreement on the admission of the misdemeanor was proposed, which was concluded, and the Court issued a judgment approving the agreement.

A minimum penalty within the statutory minimum for the offense was agreed upon, as the offense was committed through negligence (RSD 60,000.00 for the legal entity and RSD 6,000.00 for the responsible natural person).

The fines and costs of the misdemeanor proceedings have been paid. The case has been concluded.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**IDVORSKI LABORATORIJE Ltd BELGRADE IN THE CAPACITY OF PLAINTIFF:**

**1. Defendant - Execution debtor: LED VISION Ltd LUKAVAC, Bosnia and Herzegovina, lawsuit with a proposal for issuing a payment order, for a debt amounting to EUR 3,483.00 + court fees, Commercial Court in Belgrade, 3.PL.183/2022.**

IDVORSKI LABORATORIJE d.o.o. BELGRADE filed a lawsuit with a motion for issuance of a payment order before the Commercial Court in Belgrade on June 30, 2022, against the debtor LED VISION d.o.o. Lukavac, Bosnia and Herzegovina, for a debt in the amount of EUR 3,483.00 plus statutory default interest, based on agreed jurisdiction and the argument that the defendant is a company from Bosnia and Herzegovina that does not have a bank account or any assets in the Republic of Serbia that could be subject to enforcement. Therefore, enforcement proceedings could not be conducted under the Serbian enforcement and security law, and the claimant had a legal interest in obtaining a payment order, fulfilling the conditions for its issuance.
On July 1, 2022, the Court issued a Decision granting the payment order (case no. 3.P.183/2022), which became final and enforceable on October 5, 2022.
As the case involves a foreign legal entity, IDVORSKI LABORATORIJE d.o.o. BELGRADE submitted a motion for recognition of the final and enforceable foreign court decision to the Cantonal Court in Tuzla on December 14, 2022. The decision on recognition was obtained, as well as the enforcement order of the Municipal Court in Lukavac.
The enforcement procedure from the debtor's bank accounts is currently "inactive" but has not been terminated. The debtor's accounts have been blocked; however, it does not own any movable or immovable property on which enforcement could be carried out. Collection remains uncertain.

**IMP-PIEZOTEHNOLOGIJA Ltd. BELGRADE as a bankruptcy creditor:**

**1. Bankrupt debtor: COMPANY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BRAKE TECHNOLOGY PRVA PETOLETKA-BRAKE TECHNOLOGY Sc. Trstenik-in bankruptcy Economic Court in Kraljevo, Case No. 26/2015**

According to information provided by the bankruptcy trustee, final activities are still ongoing in preparation for the sale of the assets within the bankruptcy debtor's complex in Trstenik, where PPT Kočna tehnika will act as the main seller, as it holds the largest portion of the assets.
To date, no creditor settlements have been made, as after the sale of the facility in Medveđa near Trstenik, the distribution percentage would be very low and would apply only to creditors of the first priority rank. Any potential creditor recovery will depend on the sale outcome and the achieved price.
According to the latest information from the bankruptcy trustee, final preparations for the announcement of the sale of the said assets are in progress; therefore, conditions for the distribution of the bankruptcy estate and settlement of creditors have not yet been met. IMP-PIEZOTECHNOLOGY DOO BELGRADE is classified in the third priority rank.
The bankruptcy proceedings are still ongoing.

**Institute „Mihajlo Pupin "Ltd Belgrade as a bankruptcy creditor**

**1Telefonija AD Belgrade**
**Commercial Court in Belgrade 3. St.71 / 2014 (formerly 6. St.3715/2012)**

Bankruptcy proceedings started from the beginning, the reorganization plan prepared in advance was put out of force.
Reported receivable in the amount of: **RSD 1,665,810.72 in the name of the principal debt**
**RSD 2,217,719.75 in the name of statutory interest.**

Recognized claim by the Conclusion of the Commercial Court in Belgrade dated March 24, 2015: RSD **1,665,810.72** in the name of the principal debt and RSD **1,915,113.60** in the name of the statutory interest rate.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

According to information from the Bankruptcy Administration, based on the Decision of the Commercial Court in Belgrade 3.St.71/2014 of 28.02.2020. by which the first partial part of the bankruptcy estate of the bankrupt debtor was determined, the claims of creditors of the first and second paid order were fully settled. In the following period, activities related to the monetization of the remaining property of the bankrupt debtor are forthcoming in order to determine, after cashing out and settlement of different creditors, the available partition for the payment of creditors of the III payment order, in which payment order is also the claim of Institut Mihajlo Pupin Ltd. Belgrade. The bankruptcy proceedings are still ongoing.

**2. Bankruptcy estate - GOŠA Factory of rail vehicles, passenger and special wagons LTD Smederevska Palanka - in bankruptcy Commercial Court in Požarevac St.3/2020 (formerly 3.st.28/ 2017)**

Reported claim: **RSD 89,280.00 in the name of the principal debt**
**RSD 58,070.75 in the name of statutory interest**

By the conclusion of the Commercial Court in Požarevac from September 26, 2018. receivable recognized in full. On November 28, 2019, the Court issued a decision whereby, due to the sale of the bankruptcy debtor as a legal entity on November 12, 2019, the bankruptcy proceedings over the debtor were discontinued and continued over the bankruptcy estate under a new case number St.3/2020. Under the main distribution, payments were made only to priority creditors of the first payment rank – employees' wages – in the amount of 49.28% of recognized claims.
According to the bankruptcy administrator's notice, by the judgment of the Commercial Appellate Court in Belgrade No. 12.Pž.10479/21 dated December 7, 2022, the litigation with the City of Belgrade was finally concluded, thereby creating legal conditions for the realization (sale) of the said assets. Litigation proceedings with AD Železnice Srbije and AD Srbija Voz, for the collection of receivables, were concluded at first instance in favor of the bankruptcy estate; however, appeals were filed against those decisions.
On November 31, 2023, the Commercial Appellate Court in Belgrade issued judgment No. 4 Pž 4999/22 confirming the judgment of the Commercial Court in Požarevac No. 2 P 69/19 dated April 20, 2022, whereby Srbija Voz a.d. Belgrade was ordered to pay to the bankruptcy estate of "GOŠA FŠV" DOO Smederevska Palanka – in bankruptcy the principal amount of RSD 72,655,130.17, with statutory default interest from February 17, 2019 until payment (RSD 39,143,011.07), as well as litigation costs in the amount of RSD 1,653,000.00 within 8 days of receipt of the judgment. The payment was made to the bankruptcy estate on February 14, 2024.
On March 11, 2024, the bankruptcy judge issued a decision on supplementary distribution, which became final on March 25, 2024. Accordingly, the bankruptcy administrator settled creditors as follows:

- First payment rank: total RSD 76,416,847.51 (50.72%)
- Second payment rank: total RSD 12,491,455.55 (100.00%)
- Third payment rank: total RSD 18,940,517.38 (0.61%)

On this basis, on March 26, 2024, INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN LLC Belgrade received the corresponding amount of RSD 903.20 in line with the applicable percentage.
The bankruptcy debtor, i.e. the bankruptcy estate of "GOŠA FŠV" DOO Smederevska Palanka – in bankruptcy, still owns part of a commercial building in Belgrade, Maleška Street 28A, built on cadastral plot no. 2527/6, cadastral municipality Savski Venac, registered as a commercial building of unspecified purpose, building no. 6, with floors ground floor + 1, total area 430.00 m² (ground floor 155.00 m² + first floor 275.00 m²).
On May 23, 2023, GOŠA HOLDING KORPORACIJA AD Smederevska Palanka – in bankruptcy filed a lawsuit before the Commercial Court in Požarevac against the bankruptcy estate of "GOŠA FŠV" DOO Smederevska Palanka – in bankruptcy for determination of ownership rights and transfer of possession of the said real estate (case P-166/2023). A first-instance judgment was rendered in favor of the claimant; however, the defendant filed an appeal, and the appellate proceedings are ongoing.
Upon completion of the aforementioned proceedings, realization of assets, and collection of receivables, the bankruptcy administrator will prepare a draft decision on final distribution. Once that decision becomes final, the available funds will be distributed to creditors in accordance with the Bankruptcy Law, meaning that creditors of the third payment rank—where the claim of INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN LLC Belgrade is classified—will be settled last, if funds remain.
The bankruptcy proceedings are still ongoing.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**Institute „Mihajlo Pupin "Ltd Belgrade, as the claimant:**

**3. Defendant:** Energoprojekt Niskogradnja AD Belgrade, regarding a debt in the amount of RSD 20,918,436.00 plus statutory interest and costs, Commercial Court in Belgrade, case No. 5.Iiv.8183/2025.

On November 17, 2025, based on a Motion for Enforcement on the basis of an authentic document filed by INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN LLC Belgrade, the Commercial Court in Belgrade issued an Enforcement Order (No. 5.Iiv.8183/2025) against the enforcement debtor, Energoprojekt Niskogradnja AD Belgrade. On December 8, 2025, the enforcement debtor filed an objection to the said order.
On January 26, 2026, the Court upheld the objection of the enforcement debtor, referred the case to the litigation department of the same court for further proceedings, and ordered a stay of the enforcement proceedings until the final resolution of the litigation.

The public enforcement officer in this case is Mina Jovanović from Belgrade (case No. IIV.65/2025). A preparatory hearing in the newly formed litigation case is expected to be scheduled, at which the Court will decide on the admission of evidence proposed by the parties.
The proceedings are ongoing. It is expected that, following the evidentiary procedure, the Court will uphold the claim of the Institute.

**4. Defendant:** PD Dabicom Co. DOO Belgrade, regarding a debt of RSD 361,080.00 plus statutory interest and costs, Commercial Court in Belgrade, case No. 4.Iiv.8181/2025.

On November 14, 2025, the Institute filed a Motion for Enforcement on the basis of an authentic document. The Court issued an Enforcement Order on November 17, 2025. The public enforcement officer is Ljiljana Živković from Belgrade. The debtor filed an objection to the Court's order on December 9, 2025, and the Institute submitted its response to the objection on December 22, 2025. The Court's decision is pending, which will determine the further course of the proceedings.

**5. Defendant:** INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN PROJEKT INŽENJERING DOO Belgrade, regarding eviction from property and compensation for damages, with a motion for a temporary injunction, value of the dispute RSD 4,000,000.00 plus statutory interest and costs.

On November 14, 2025, the Institute filed a lawsuit for eviction and damages, along with a request for a temporary injunction. On November 28, 2025, the Court rejected the request for a temporary injunction. The preparatory hearing is scheduled for March 17, 2026. The proceedings are ongoing, and a favorable outcome is expected, with the Court granting the Institute's claim.

**Institute „Mihajlo Pupin "Ltd Belgrade, as the opposing party to the fourth-rank claimant in non-contentious (administrative) proceedings:**

**6. Claimant:** Mara Mirković from Belgrade – regarding the issuance of a decision replacing the apartment purchase agreement.
**Opposing parties:** JINPROS DOO Belgrade, Directorate for Construction Land and Development of Belgrade JP, Public Enterprise for Housing Services from Novi Beograd, and INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN LLC Belgrade, in the capacity of **fourth-rank opposing party**.
**Court:** Third Basic Court in Belgrade, case No. 2.R1.67/25
**Value of dispute:** RSD 100,000.00

The aforementioned non-contentious proceeding is related to the final judgment of the same Court, case No. 29.P.12256/13, by which the Court partially upheld the claim of Mara Mirković from Belgrade (original lawsuit filed against the same legal entities who are opposing parties in this proceeding, with the Institute as the fourth defendant). The Court recognized that the claimant held a leasehold right for an indefinite period over the subject apartment, while rejecting, in part, the claim that she held a tenancy right to the apartment.

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## 37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

In this non-contentious proceeding, the claimant, Mara Mirković from Belgrade, requests that the Court issue a decision confirming her right to purchase the apartment from the opposing parties, which would replace the previous apartment purchase agreement until such an agreement is formally concluded, and which would serve as the legal basis for registration in the land registry, i.e., entry in the real estate record with the competent Cadastre Office Novi Beograd.

INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN Ltd, in the capacity of fourth-rank opposing party, has contested the submitted proposal both in terms of its substance and the amount involved. The proceedings are ongoing. The outcome of the non-contentious proceeding is uncertain, as it concerns a legal question to be decided by the Court.

**Institute „Mihajlo Pupin "Ltd Belgrade, in the capacity of intervener on the side of the defendant, JP Putevi Srbije (based on the concluded Subcontract for the Maintenance of the Toll Collection System on the Highways of the Republic of Serbia):**

**7. Claimants:** Originally Miloš Ivković and Dušica Ivković Ilić from Niš, seeking compensation for non-material damages in the amount of RSD 99,000.00 (RSD 40,000.00 for the claimant and RSD 59,000.00 for the co-claimant) plus statutory interest and costs; in the repeated first-instance proceedings, only Miloš Ivković from Niš remains as the claimant.
**Defendant:** JP *Putevi Srbije*
**Court:** Basic Court in Niš, case No. 4.P.3606/2025 (formerly case No. 24.P.2888/20)

The Institute, as an intervener on the side of the defendant, JP *Putevi Srbije*, accepted this role and, in that capacity, fully contested the claim of the plaintiffs, accepting the proceedings in the state in which they existed at the time of its intervention.
The Institute challenged the findings and opinions of the neuropsychiatric expert and submitted evidence to the Court — a recording of the claimant passing through the toll gate at the Niš toll station on January 21, 2020, showing that, contrary to the allegations in the lawsuit and the expert's report, the passenger seat was empty; neither the co-claimant nor the minor child was in the vehicle at the time of the incident.
The Institute compensated the claimant for material damages to the vehicle through its liability insurance policy with Dunav Insurance Company AD Belgrade, as it was established that the barrier lowered onto the vehicle due to technical problems in the toll collection system, which is undisputed. However, in this case, the claim for non-material damages for the alleged fear suffered, and the assertion that the claimant's spouse and minor child were in the vehicle at the time of the accident, was contested by the Institute.
On February 14, 2022, the main hearing concluded, and the first-instance judgment was rendered, fully dismissing the plaintiffs' claim. Only the primary claimant, Miloš Ivković, filed an appeal, making the first-instance judgment against the co-claimant, Dušica Ivković Ilić, final. The Institute submitted a response to the appeal, contesting it on all legal grounds.
On May 9, 2025, the Higher Court in Niš issued decision No. 3 Gž 5851/2022, annulling the first-instance judgment concerning the primary claimant, Miloš Ivković, and returned the case to the first-instance court for retrial.
On September 24, 2025, the preparatory hearing for the retrial was held, now under case No. 4.P.3606/2025, and the main hearing was concluded.
On October 17, 2025, the Court issued Decision 4.P.3606/25, reopening the main hearing to clarify decisive facts in the medical expert's report and opinion. The next hearing is scheduled for March 30, 2026. The proceedings are ongoing, and it is expected that the primary claimant's claim will be dismissed.

**8. Plaintiff: Aleksandar Stjepanović from Belgrade, through his attorney Stijelja Miloš from Belgrade, for compensation of damages in the amount of RSD 377,707.00 + legal costs Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, First Basic Court in Belgrade, Case No. 58.P.10631/2023**

The Institute was invited by the defendant – Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, to join the lawsuit regarding the damage to the vehicle caused by the falling barrier at the Šid toll station on October 22, 2022, on the Plaintiff's vehicle, in the capacity of an intervener, to which the Institute agreed. Before filing the lawsuit, the Plaintiff contacted the INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN with a request for compensation for the damage caused by the falling barrier at the aforementioned toll station to his vehicle, through the Institute's liability insurance policy.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
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## 37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

However, the request was denied because it was determined from the video footage obtained from Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia that a red light was displayed in front of the barrier, which the Plaintiff ignored and continued moving. As a result, the barrier fell on his vehicle because he was prohibited from proceeding through the toll lane. As of the date of this report, 3 hearings have been held, and the next one is scheduled for March 25, 2025.
It is expected that the court, based on the presented evidence, will reject the lawsuit and the claim in its entirety. The litigation process is ongoing.

**9. Claimant: Lazar Pavlović from Lapovo, represented by attorney Danilo S. Kolarević from Belgrade, seeking compensation for damages in the amount of RSD 14,705.00 plus statutory interest and costs. Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije Court: First Basic Court in Belgrade, case No. 71.P.4623/2025**

The Institute, at the request of the defendant – JP *Putevi Srbije*, was called to intervene in the lawsuit regarding vehicle damage caused by the barrier lowering at the Velika Plana toll station on December 19, 2024, onto the claimant's vehicle, which the Institute accepted.
The emission of the corresponding sound signal from the ETC (Electronic Toll Collection) device—which only indicates proper information exchange with the ETC device—is not sufficient to authorize passage through the toll system. According to the Instructions for Installation and Use of the ETC Device of JP „Putevi Srbije", a green light on the user display is also required for passage. In this case, a red light was displayed. The function of the red light is to indicate to the user (claimant) that passage through the system is not permitted, ensuring the safety of both the highway users and the toll station personnel (similar to traffic lights at road intersections), regardless of whether the cause is improper user conduct or a technical system problem.
Every ETC device user, including the claimant, is required to comply with the instructions. The video provided by JP *Putevi Srbije* shows that the red light was displayed on the display in front of the barrier, which the claimant ignored and continued moving. Consequently, the barrier lowered onto his vehicle, as further movement through the toll lane was prohibited.
The proceedings are ongoing, with the next hearing scheduled for March 13, 2026. Based on the evidence presented, it is expected that the Court will dismiss the lawsuit and the claim in its entirety.

**10. Plaintiff: MEDIAKTIVA LLC Niš, through attorney Vladan Radić from Niš, for compensation of damages in the amount of RSD 51,000.00 + legal costs Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Commercial Court in Niš, Case No. 3.P.513/2023**

The Institute was invited by the defendant – Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, to join the lawsuit regarding the damage to the vehicle caused by the falling barrier at the NIŠ EAST toll station on July 23, 2023, to the Plaintiff's vehicle, in the capacity of an intervener, to which the Institute agreed, even though it was included in the lawsuit after two hearings had already taken place, thereby preventing it from proposing new evidence. The first-instance court issued a judgment on April 4, 2024, rejecting the Plaintiff's claim in its entirety as unfounded and ordering the Plaintiff to pay the intervener – the Institute – the amount of RSD 8,040.00 for procedural costs (fuel, toll fees for attending the first hearing), which the Plaintiff paid to the Institute on April 26, 2024. The Plaintiff filed an appeal against the first-instance judgment on April 25, 2024, and the Institute responded to the appeal on May 20, 2024. On November 27, 2025, the Commercial Appellate Court in Belgrade, acting as the second-instance court, issued Judgment No. 11.Pž.2888/24, by which it dismissed the claimant's appeal as unfounded and upheld the first-instance dismissive judgment of the Commercial Court in Niš. The case is now concluded.

**11. Plaintiff: Siniša Popović from Čačak, through his attorney Bojan S. Pešić from Čačak, for compensation of damages in the amount of RSD 52,560.00 + legal costs Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Čačak, Case No. 8.P.1565/2024**

The Institute was invited by the defendant – Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, to join the lawsuit for compensation of damages to the vehicle caused by the falling barrier at the Preljina toll station on February 20, 2024, to the Plaintiff's vehicle, in the capacity of an intervener, to which the Institute agreed. Since Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia did not have footage from the toll station, there was no evidence that the injured party was at fault for the damage to the vehicle. In order to reduce further costs of the procedure, the Institute, as the provider of toll system maintenance services, concluded an Out-of-Court Settlement

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**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

No. 54/1-25 with the Plaintiff on January 8, 2025, which was paid on January 10, 2025, in the amount of RSD 66,060.00 (RSD 52,560.00 for damage compensation to the Plaintiff and RSD 13,500.00 to the attorney for drafting the lawsuit under A.T.). The Plaintiff waived the claim for the payment of statutory default interest as specified in the lawsuit. On January 14, 2025, the Plaintiff submitted a statement to withdraw the lawsuit and all claims in full. The Court issued a judgment based on the waiver on January 16, 2025. The case is concluded.

**12. Plaintiff: Dragan Jasika from Inđija, represented by Attorney Dr. Nikola Jasika from Inđija, for Compensation of Damages in the Amount of RSD 168,040.35 + statutory default interest Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Stara Pazova P.651/2024**

The Institute was invited by the defendant – Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, to join the lawsuit for compensation of damages to the plaintiff's vehicle caused by the falling barrier at the Inđija toll station on December 1, 2023. The Institute agreed to participate as a third-party intervener. Before filing the lawsuit, the plaintiff contacted the Mihajlo Pupin Institute with a request for compensation for the damage caused by the falling barrier at the mentioned toll station on his vehicle, through the Institute's liability insurance policy. However, the claim was rejected as it was determined from the video footage obtained from Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia that the red light on the display in front of the barrier at toll lane 1, where the plaintiff's vehicle was located, was on the entire time. The plaintiff did not adhere to the warning and continued driving, causing the barrier to fall on his vehicle as he was prohibited from continuing through the toll lane. The first two hearings for the main trial were not held, with the next one scheduled for March 28, 2025. It is expected that the court will reject the plaintiff's claim. The procedure is ongoing.

**13. Plaintiff: Marko Dražić from Kucura, represented by Attorney Miloš G. Roganović from Vrbas, for Compensation of Damages in the Amount of RSD 242,459.00 + statutory default interest Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Novi Sad P.8272/2024**

The Institute was invited by the defendant – Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, to join the lawsuit for compensation of damages to the plaintiff's vehicle caused by the falling barrier at the Novi Sad-North toll station on April 16, 2024. The Institute agreed to participate as a third-party intervener. Since Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia did not have footage from the toll station, in order to avoid court costs and payment of statutory default interest, the Institute concluded an out-of-court settlement on February 21, 2025 (the plaintiff waived the statutory default interest determined by the lawsuit). On February 24, 2025, the Institute paid the plaintiff the amount of RSD 267,459.00 (RSD 242,459.00 for damage compensation and RSD 25,000.00 for expert costs) and the amount of RSD 13,500.00 to the attorney for drafting the lawsuit per the Power of Attorney. On March 10, 2025, following the end of the attorneys' strike, the claimant waived the lawsuit and the entire claim. On March 11, 2025, the Court rendered a judgment based on waiver, thereby concluding the case.

**14. Plaintiff: Lena Markov Stojanović from Novi Sad, represented by Attorney Goran Prodić from Novi Sad, for Compensation of Damages in the Amount of RSD 188,270.00 + statutory default interest Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Novi Sad P.9211/2024**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, was called to join the proceedings as an intervener in a dispute concerning damage to a vehicle caused by the barrier lowering at the Maradik toll station on June 24, 2024, which the Institute accepted.
Based on the video recording obtained from the toll station by JP Putevi Srbije, it was established that a red light was continuously displayed on the lane display while the claimant's vehicle was present, due to unsuccessful reading of the ETC device. The driver was therefore obliged to stop. However, the driver continued moving instead of stopping and waiting for the intervention of an authorized toll station employee, and thus bears responsibility for the damage to the vehicle.
The Court did not allow the Institute to intervene in these proceedings, as the defendant, upon the claimant's objection, failed to submit the contract concluded between the defendant and the contractor, and submitted only the subcontract concluded between the contractor and the Institute.
Since the Institute is not a party to the proceedings, it was not served with the first-instance judgment. However, based on information available through the Court Portal, it was determined that the Court partially upheld the claim, and that the defendant, JP Putevi Srbije, has filed an appeal against the judgment.

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**15. Plaintiff: Nemanja Brzić from Novi Sad, represented by Attorney Ivan Jenecov from Novi Sad, for Compensation of Damages in the Amount of RSD 45,870.00 + statutory default interest Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Novi Sad P.12850/2024**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP *Putevi Srbije*, joined the proceedings as an intervener in a dispute concerning damage to a vehicle caused by the barrier lowering at the Stara Pazova toll station on November 9, 2024.
Based on the video recording obtained from the toll station by JP *Putevi Srbije*, it was established that the driver was not responsible for the damage to the vehicle. Accordingly, the Institute offered the claimant the conclusion of an out-of-court settlement.

Under Settlement Agreement No. 903/1-25 dated April 23, 2025, the Institute undertook to pay the claimant:

- RSD 45,000.00 for vehicle damage,
- RSD 870.00 for the cost of obtaining documentation from the Ministry of Interior, and
- RSD 18,000.00 for legal fees (for drafting the claim and one substantiated submission),

which was paid on April 24, 2025. The claimant waived the claim for statutory default interest as specified in the lawsuit.
Upon receipt of the funds, on April 28, 2025, the claimant waived the lawsuit and the entire claim, and on May 9, 2025, the Court rendered a judgment based on waiver. The case is concluded.

**16. Plaintiff: Petar Aleksić from Kruševac, represented by Attorney Veljko Petrović from Kruševac, for Compensation of Damages in the Amount of RSD 430,000.00 + statutory default interest Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Kragujevac 34.P.4465/2024**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP *Putevi Srbije*, joined the proceedings as an intervener in a dispute concerning damage to a vehicle caused by the barrier lowering at the Batočina toll station on March 30, 2024.
Based on the video recording obtained from the toll station by JP *Putevi Srbije*, it was established that a motorcyclist overtook the claimant's vehicle on the right side within the toll lane, just before the barrier, thereby triggering the lowering of the barrier, which then struck the claimant's vehicle.
Since the damage was caused by a third party, and not by JP *Putevi Srbije* or the Institute, the claim is entirely unfounded.
On February 18, 2026, the main hearing was concluded. The proceedings are ongoing. It is expected that the Court will uphold the objection of lack of passive standing on the part of the defendant and dismiss the lawsuit and the claimant's claim in full.

**17. Plaintiff: Filip Topalović from Topola, represented by Attorney Vladimir Đerasimović from Kragujevac, for Compensation of Damages in the Amount of RSD 125,707.00 + statutory default interest Defendant: Public Enterprise Roads of Serbia, Basic Court in Mladenovac P.803/2024**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP *Putevi Srbije*, joined the proceedings as an intervener in a dispute concerning damage to a vehicle caused by the barrier lowering at the Mali Požarevac toll station on September 29, 2024.
Based on the video recording obtained from the toll station by JP *Putevi Srbije*, it was established that the driver was not responsible for the damage to the vehicle. Accordingly, the Institute offered the conclusion of an out-of-court settlement, which was concluded under No. 826/1-25 on April 11, 2025. The claimant waived the claim for interest as specified in the lawsuit.
On April 14, 2025, the Institute paid the claimant:

- RSD 86,000.00 for damages,
- RSD 22,500.00 for expert examination costs, and
- RSD 13,500.00 for legal costs (limited to attorney fees for drafting the claim and one substantiated submission).

On April 16, 2025, the claimant's legal representative submitted a statement to the Court waiving the claim, and on April 23, 2025, the Court rendered a judgment based on waiver. The case is concluded.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
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**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**18. Claimant: Miloš Koprivica from Vrbas, represented by attorney Miloš Roganović from Vrbas, seeking compensation for damages in the amount of RSD 98,972.00 plus statutory interest and costs. Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije Court: Basic Court in Novi Sad, case No. P.4987/2025**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, joined the proceedings as an intervener in a dispute concerning damage to a vehicle caused by the barrier lowering at the Novi Sad–Sever toll station on April 5, 2025.
Based on the video recording obtained from JP Putevi Srbije, it was established that the claimant was not at fault, and the Institute therefore offered an out-of-court settlement, which was concluded under No. 1954/1-25 on September 15, 2025. The claimant waived the claim for statutory interest as specified in the lawsuit. On April 14, 2025, the Institute paid the claimant: RSD 82,477.00 for damages, RSD 25,000.00 for expert examination costs, and RSD 15,000.00 for legal costs (limited to attorney fees for drafting the claim). On September 16, 2025, the claimant's legal representative submitted a statement to the Court waiving the claim, and on September 22, 2025, the Court rendered a judgment based on waiver, releasing the parties from the obligation to pay court fees.
The case is concluded.

**19. Claimant: Goran Glišić from Mladenovac, represented by attorney Predrag Božović from Belgrade, seeking compensation for damages in the amount of RSD 116,076.00 plus statutory interest and costs. Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije. Court: Second Basic Court in Belgrade, case No. 37.P.1404/2025**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP *Putevi Srbije*, joined the proceedings as an intervener in a dispute concerning damage to a vehicle caused by the barrier lowering at the Belgrade toll station on September 7, 2024.
Based on the video recording obtained from JP *Putevi Srbije*, it was established that the claimant was not at fault, and the Institute therefore offered the conclusion of an out-of-court settlement, which was concluded under No. 1702/1-25 on August 11, 2025.
The claimant withdrew the request for VAT reimbursement, as the amount of damage was determined based on an expert opinion rather than an invoice for vehicle repair, meaning that no VAT cost was incurred. The claimant also waived the claim for statutory interest as specified in the lawsuit.
On August 12, 2025, the Institute paid:

- RSD 96,730.00 to the claimant for damages, and
- RSD 46,200.00 to the attorney for expert examination costs and drafting of the claim (in accordance with the Attorney Tariff), increased by applicable VAT as the attorney is a VAT taxpayer.

On August 18, 2025, the claimant's legal representative submitted a statement to the Court waiving the claim, and on August 21, 2025, the Court rendered a judgment based on waiver, releasing the parties from the obligation to pay court fees.
The case is concluded.

**20. Claimant: Goran Vučinić from Belgrade, represented by attorney Predrag Božović from Belgrade, seeking compensation for damages in the amount of RSD 109,486.20 plus statutory interest and costs. Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije. Court: First Basic Court in Belgrade, case No. 9.P.721/2025**

The Institute was invited by the defendant – JP Putevi Srbije – to join the lawsuit regarding the compensation of the difference in damage (between the amount paid under the Damage Settlement Decision of Dunav Insurance Company based on the Institute's liability insurance policy, and the amount claimed by the injured party on the same basis) for the vehicle damage caused by the barrier lowering at the Niš-North toll station on 14.03.2023. The Institute accepted to join the proceedings as an intervener.
Upon reviewing the footage from the Niš-North toll station, obtained from JP Putevi Srbije, as well as the Damage Settlement Decision and in consultation with the Dunav Insurance Company's appraiser who performed the damage assessment, it was determined that the plaintiff's claim was well-founded. Therefore, the Institute proposed an out-of-court settlement, which was concluded under number 720/1-25 on 31.03.2025.
The plaintiff waived the claim for VAT payment, considering that the amount of damage was determined by a lawyer's report and opinion, not by a repair invoice, so no VAT cost arose.

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

The plaintiff also waived the claim for drafting the damage claim in the amount of RSD 13,500 under attorney fees, as it had already been paid by the Institute on 30.10.2024 at the time of the Damage Settlement Decision, and also waived the claim for statutory interest specified in the lawsuit.
On 01.04.2025, the Institute paid the plaintiff RSD 62,970 as compensation for the difference in damage specified in the Preamble of the Out-of-Court Settlement and paid the plaintiff's attorney RSD 46,200 for the cost of expert assessment and drafting the lawsuit under attorney fees, increased by the applicable VAT, as the attorney is a taxpayer.
On 02.04.2025, the plaintiff's attorney submitted a waiver of the claim to the court, and on 16.04.2025, the court issued a judgment based on the waiver, exempting the parties from paying court fees. The case was concluded.
Note: Since the incorrect damage assessment that prompted the lawsuit was the fault of the Dunav Insurance Company's appraiser, on 16.05.2025 the Institute filed a recourse claim against Dunav Insurance Company for reimbursement of the paid damage and litigation costs, which was successfully recovered.

**21. Plaintiff: Hany plus d.o.o. Vladičin Han, represented by attorney Đorđe Milosavljević from Niš, for compensation of damages RSD 26,000.00 + statutory fees Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Commercial Court in Niš, 4.P.636/2025**

Court order for the Institute to state its position on intervention in this lawsuit was received on 10.02.2026. The Court, when inviting intervention on the side of the Defendant, did not provide a copy of the complaint, so the Institute has no knowledge of which specific case this concerns, nor can it state a position on intervention. By submission dated 11.02.2026, the Institute requested a postponement of the hearing (which was scheduled for 19.02.2026), as well as delivery of a copy of the complaint with all attachments and all other filings received by the Court, so that it could provide a statement in accordance with the Court's order. The proceedings are ongoing. As of the preparation of this report, it is not known which case this concerns, nor whether the Institute will intervene in this lawsuit, so the outcome of the dispute cannot be predicted.

**22. Plaintiff: Zorica Rančić from Niš, represented by attorney Lazar Jović from Niš, for compensation of damages RSD 25,000.00 + legal fees Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Basic Court in Aleksinac, 6.P.2291/2025**

Notice from the Court regarding the case, with an order for the Institute to state its position on intervention in this lawsuit on the side of the Defendant, was received on 18.02.2026. The Court, together with the invitation to intervene on the side of the Defendant, did not provide a copy of the Defendant's response to the complaint, so the Institute has no knowledge of the manner in which the Defendant disputes the claim, and therefore cannot state its position on intervention in the lawsuit. A hearing is scheduled for 23.04.2026, and the Institute will submit a request for delivery of the Defendant's response to the complaint and will thereafter state its position on intervention. The procedure is ongoing. At the time of preparing this report, the Institute has no knowledge whether it will intervene in this lawsuit, nor can the outcome of the dispute be predicted.

**23. Plaintiff: Nebojša Bogdanović from Leskovac, represented by attorney Emilija Arsov from Niš, for compensation of damages RSD 103,566.00 + court fees Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Basic Court in Niš, 22.P.2811/2024**

Notice from the court regarding the proceedings with an order for the Institute to state its position on joining the case on the side of the Defendant was received for the first time on 19.02.2026. Until that date, the Institute had no knowledge that the case existed. The court, together with the invitation to join the case on the side of the Defendant, did not provide the complaint, the Defendant's response, nor any attachments to these submissions, so the Institute has no knowledge of the specific case, nor in what manner the Defendant disputes the complaint. Therefore, at this time, before the court provides the requested documents, the Institute cannot state its position on joining the case. The hearing scheduled for 24.02.2026 was requested to be postponed due to the illness of the Institute's attorney. The proceedings are ongoing. At the time of preparing this report, the Institute has no knowledge whether it will join this case, nor can the outcome of the dispute be predicted.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**24. Issuer of the pre-litigation notice: Olivera Đorđević from Svrljig, represented by attorney Borislav Milenković from Svrljig, for the recovery of damages RSD 18,500.00 + costs of proceedings Recipient of the notice: JP Putevi Srbije**

The Institute, at the request of the defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, was called to resolve the pre-litigation notice submitted by the injured toll system user, Olivera Đorđević from Svrljig, regarding damage to her vehicle caused by the lowering of the barrier at the Malča toll station on 04.11.2024, which the Institute accepted. As JP Putevi Srbije did not possess a recording from the toll station, the Institute proposed an out-of-court settlement, which was concluded under No. 544/1-25 on 11.03.2025. On the same day, the Institute paid the issuer of the notice the amount of RSD 25,250.00 for the compensation of damages and attorney's fee for drafting the notice. The case was concluded.

**25. Pre-litigation notice submitter: ADO UNIQA NON-LIFE INSURANCE, Belgrade, represented by attorney Dr. Nemanja Aleksić from Novi Sad, regarding a recourse claim for the paid compensation in the amount of RSD 38,805.58.**

The Institute was on 24.10.2025 summoned by the attorney of the submitter of Notice No. 895777 to resolve Recourse Claim AKR-59/24 of the submitter ADO UNIQA NON-LIFE INSURANCE from Belgrade, regarding the compensation paid on 09.07.2025 for the vehicle of Igor Jovičić, PR Wholesale and Retail Trade MOTO-BIKE from Kać, damaged on 23.04.2024 at the NS Belgrade toll station, in the amount of RSD 38,805.58 (paid to the service where the vehicle was repaired). The Institute offered to conclude an out-of-court settlement, which was concluded on 05.02.2026 as Out-of-Court Settlement No. 342/1-26 and paid on 06.02.2026. The case is closed.

**26. Recourse Claim: JP Autoputevi Republike Srpske d.o.o. Banja Luka, through attorney Momčilo Žugić from Bijeljina, regarding a recourse debt of BAM 2,703.43 (EUR 1,382.24).**

On 14.11.2025, JP Autoputevi Republike Srpske d.o.o. Banja Luka, through attorney Momčilo Žugić from Bijeljina, submitted a Recourse Claim to INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BELGRADE for the total amount of BAM 2,703.43 (EUR 1,382.24) regarding the final and enforceable Judgment of the District Commercial Court in Banja Luka, number 570 Mals 143420 24 Mals dated 18.11.2024, under which the Claimant paid BAM 1,220.00 to attorney Sanja Kutić from Banja Luka, and BAM 1,483.43 (BAM 1,282.58 for compensation and BAM 200.85 for statutory interest) to Triglav Insurance d.d. Sarajevo, Tuzla Branch, related to the compensation paid to Elvir Hodžić for damage to his vehicle at the Jakupovci Toll Station on 21.10.2023. Payment under the concluded Out-of-Court Settlement was made on 25.12.2025. The case is closed.

**27. Claimant: Triglav Osiguranje ADO Belgrade, for recourse claim RSD 31,900.00 + legal costs Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Commercial Court in Belgrade, 38.P.4339/2025**

The Institute, at the invitation of the defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, was called to join the proceedings as an intervenor regarding the recourse claim for the compensation paid due to the lowering of the barrier at the Niš-North toll station on 02.07.2025 on the vehicle of the insured, to which the Institute agreed. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not have a recording from the toll station (as a truck in the adjacent lane blocked the display of the lane in which the damaged vehicle was located), there was no evidence that the claimant was at fault for the damage to the vehicle. To reduce further procedural costs, the Institute, as the service provider for the toll collection system, concluded an out-of-court settlement with the Claimant on 07.11.2025, under Settlement No. 2427/1-25, which was paid on 19.11.2025 in the amount of RSD 33,209.87 (RSD 31,900.00 as recourse debt and RSD 1,309.87 as statutory default interest determined by the settlement). The Claimant waived the claim in full on 14.11.2025, prior to the first hearing. The Court issued a judgment based on the waiver on 18.11.2025. The case is concluded.

**28. Plaintiff: Triglav Insurance ADO Belgrade, for recovery of debt RSD 48,000.00 Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Commercial Court in Belgrade, 30.P.1954/2025**

The Institute was, on behalf of the Defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, invited to join the litigation regarding the recovery of debt, i.e., recourse for the compensation paid for damage caused by the lowering of the barrier at the Preljina toll station on 13.05.2022 to the insured's vehicle, as an intervenor, to which the Institute

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## 37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)

agreed. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not have a recording from the toll station, there was no evidence that the insured was at fault for the damage to the vehicle, and in order to reduce further procedural costs, the Institute, as the provider of toll collection system maintenance services, concluded an out-of-court settlement with the Plaintiff on 30.06.2025 under No. 1412/1-25, which was paid on 01.07.2025 in the amount of RSD 48,000.00 as recourse debt. The Plaintiff, on 03.07.2025, before the first main hearing, waived the lawsuit and the claim in its entirety. The Court issued a Judgment based on the waiver on 15.07.2025. The case is closed.

**29. Plaintiff: GENERALI OSIGURANJE SRBIJA ADO NOVI BEOGRAD, for recourse claim RSD 63,600.00 + costs Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Commercial Court in Belgrade 2.Pl.92/2025**

The Institute was invited by the Defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, to join the proceedings (the court issued a Payment Order, to which the Defendant filed an objection) regarding a recourse claim for compensation paid due to the lowering of the barrier at the Ralja toll station on 05.11.2021 on the insured's vehicle, in the capacity of an intervening party, which the Institute accepted. As JP Putevi Srbije did not possess a recording from the toll station due to the passage of time, there was no evidence that the claimant was at fault for the damage to the vehicle, and in order to reduce further procedural costs, the Institute, as the provider of toll system maintenance services, concluded an out-of-court settlement with the Claimant on 14.05.2025 under No. 1031/1-254, which was paid on 15.05.2025 in the amount of RSD 77,100.00 (RSD 63,600.00 as recourse claim and RSD 13,500.00 for drafting the claim under attorney fees), the Claimant waived the claim for statutory interest specified in the lawsuit. The Claimant, on 21.05.2025, before the first hearing, waived the lawsuit and the claim in full. The Court rendered a Judgment based on the waiver on 22.05.2025 and exempted the parties from court fees. The case is closed.

**30. Claimant: DDOR NOVI SAD a.d.o. Novi Sad, for recourse claim RSD 21,995.00 + costs of proceedings, Defendant: JP Putevi Srbije, Commercial Court in Belgrade, P.2676/2025**

The Institute was invited by the Defendant – JP Putevi Srbije, to join the proceedings regarding a recourse claim, i.e., recourse for the compensation paid for damage caused by the lowering of the barrier at the Niš-North toll station on 31.03.2023 to the insured's vehicle, in the capacity of an intervener, to which the Institute agreed. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not have a recording from the toll station, there was no evidence that the insured was responsible for the damage to the vehicle, and in order to reduce further procedural costs, the Institute, as the service provider of the toll collection system, concluded an out-of-court settlement with the Claimant on 24.10.2025 under No. 2318/1-25, which was paid on 27.10.2025 in the amount of RSD 25,757.22 (RSD 21,995.00 for the recourse claim and RSD 3,762.22 as 50% of the interest claimed in the lawsuit, the Claimant waived the remaining part of the interest). The Claimant waived the lawsuit and the claim in full by submission on 06.11.2025 before the first hearing of the main trial. The Court issued a Judgment based on the waiver on 19.11.2025. The case is closed.

**31. Recourse claim prior to filing a lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije – Claimant: TRIGLAV OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd, for recourse claim RSD 174,522.85**

The Institute, on 01.04.2025, prior to filing a recourse lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije, was approached by TRIGLAV OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd regarding the payment of a recourse claim for compensation previously paid to the insured due to the lowering of the barrier at the NS Šimanovci toll station on 13.03.2023 on the insured vehicle. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not have a recording from the toll station, in order to avoid court costs and to cover statutory interest, the Institute concluded an out-of-court settlement No. 885/1-25 on 22.04.2025 and paid TRIGLAV OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd the amount of RSD 174,522.85 on 23.04.2025. The matter is closed.

**32. Recourse claim prior to filing a lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije – claimant TRIGLAV OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd for recourse debt RSD 17,500.00**

The Institute was on 26.05.2025. contacted by JP Putevi Srbije with a recourse claim in the amount of RSD 17,500.00, received from TRIGLAV OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd, for the payment of a recourse claim for compensation paid to the insured due to the lowering of the barrier at the Preljina toll station on 17.07.2024, causing damage to the insured's vehicle. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not have footage from the toll station, and in order to avoid court costs as well as the payment of statutory interest, the Institute on 05.06.2025.

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

concluded an out-of-court settlement No. 1228/1-25 and on 06.06.2025. paid TRIGLAV OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd the amount of RSD 17,500.00. The case is closed.

**33. Recourse claim before filing a lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije – claimant GLOBOS OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD, for a recourse debt of RSD 228,628.80**

The Institute was on 10.04.2025 served by JP Putevi Srbije with a recourse claim from GLOBOS OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd, submitted before filing a recourse lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije, for the payment of a recourse claim for compensation paid to the insured due to the lowering of the barrier at the Shimановци toll station on 26.04.2024 on the insured's vehicle. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not have a recording from the toll station, in order to avoid court costs and the payment of statutory default interest, the Institute on 12.05.2025 concluded an out-of-court settlement No. 1012/1-25, and on 13.05.2025 paid GLOBOS OSIGURANJE a.d.o. Beograd the amount of RSD 228,628.80. The matter is concluded.

**34. Recourse claim ORION TELEKOM DOO BEOGRAD – regarding the Judgment of the Misdemeanor Court in Smederevo 03.Pr.No.6340/24, amount of RSD 190,000.00**

On 02.07.2025, the Institute was served with a recourse claim by ORION TELEKOM DOO BEOGRAD for payment of RSD 190,000.00 in connection with the Judgment of the Misdemeanor Court in Smederevo 03.Pr.No.6340/24 of 12.02.2025, which obliged JP Putevi Srbije to pay a misdemeanor fine in the stated amount due to damage to the barrier at the Požarevac toll station caused by a collision with a freight vehicle. JP Putevi Srbije paid the fine and charged the Contractor under the concluded Agreement for the Maintenance of the Toll Collection System on the highways of the Republic of Serbia to reimburse this public enterprise for the recourse debt.
As the Institute, in the capacity of a subcontractor under the Subcontractor Agreement concluded with the Contractor, is responsible for the regular maintenance of the Toll Collection System at toll stations, including the Požarevac toll station, ORION TELEKOM DOO BEOGRAD, as the holder of the right to collect the recourse debt for the contracted services with the Institute, submitted a recourse claim to the Institute for payment of the stated amount.
Based on Decision No. 12/700-24 of 03.07.2025, the Institute paid the stated amount to the claimant of the recourse claim on 04.07.2025. The matter is closed.

**35. Recourse claim prior to filing a lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije – claimant KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD, for recourse debt RSD 53,333.00**

The Institute, prior to filing a recourse lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije, was approached by KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD for the payment of a recourse claim for compensation paid to the insured due to the lowering of the barrier at the Stara Pazova toll station on 21.03.2023 on the insured vehicle. Since JP Putevi Srbije did not possess a recording from the toll station, in order to avoid court costs and to pay statutory default interest, the Institute concluded an out-of-court settlement No. 588/1-25 on 17.03.2025 and on the same day paid KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD the amount of RSD 53,333.00. The case is closed.

**36. Recourse claim prior to filing a lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije – claimant KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD, for a recourse debt RSD 41,760.00**

The Institute was addressed on 07.04.2025 by JP Putevi Srbije with a recourse claim from KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD, submitted prior to filing a recourse lawsuit against JP Putevi Srbije, for the payment of a recourse claim for compensation paid to the insured due to the lowering of the barrier at the Stara Pazova toll station on 01.11.2022 on the insured vehicle. As JP Putevi Srbije did not have a recording from the toll station, and in order to avoid court costs as well as to pay statutory default interest, the Institute on 22.04.2025 concluded an out-of-court settlement No. 888/1-25 and on 23.04.2025 paid KOMPANIJA DUNAV OSIGURANJE ADO BEOGRAD the amount of RSD 41,760.00. The case is closed.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

**37. POTENTIAL LIABILITIES (Continued)**

**INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD as the Plaintiff, represented by attorney Duško Filipović from Zemun:**

**37. Plaintiff: INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD for Eviction from Property Defendant: Gojko Drobnjaković from Belgrade (tenant) First Basic Court in Belgrade P.6076/22**

On May 6, 2022, a lawsuit was filed for the eviction of the Defendant, the tenant, from the property located at Valtazara Bogišića Street No. 3A, whose registered holder of the right to use the property with a 1/1 ideal share is the Institute, as well as for the handover of the said property to the Institute. The case is currently suspended by the Court's Decision of October 10, 2022, due to the death of the Defendant on September 16, 2022. On November 10, 2022, after it was established that an inheritance procedure O.6244/2022 had been initiated for the Defendant before the First Basic Court in Belgrade, which was entrusted to notary Miodrag Glišić, a petition was filed to establish the fact that the Institute is an interested party in the inheritance procedure, as only after the completion of the inheritance proceedings and the determination of the Defendant's heirs can the suspended civil lawsuit proceed. The attorney's report is attached to this Report.

**38. Plaintiff: INSTITUT MIHAJLO PUPIN DOO BEOGRAD for Debt in the Amount of RSD 63,800.00 + statutory default interest Defendant: Gojko Drobnjaković from Belgrade (tenant) First Basic Court in Belgrade P.6063/22**

On May 6, 2022, a lawsuit was filed for the debt against the Defendant, the tenant, of the property located at Valtazara Bogišića Street No. 3A, whose registered holder of the right to use the property with a 1/1 ideal share is the Institute. The case is currently suspended by the Court's Decision of October 10, 2022, due to the death of the Defendant on September 16, 2022. On November 10, 2022, after it was established that an inheritance procedure O.6244/2022 had been initiated for the Defendant before the First Basic Court in Belgrade, which was entrusted to notary Miodrag Glišić, a petition was filed to establish the fact that the Institute is an interested party in the inheritance procedure, as only after the completion of the inheritance proceedings and the determination of the Defendant's heirs can the suspended civil lawsuit proceed. The attorney's report is attached to this Report.

**<u>VIII - IMP – POSLOVNE USLUGE DOO BEOGRAD</u>**

**<u>IMP-POSLOVNE USLUGE DOO BEOGRAD in the capacity of defendant:</u>**

**1.Plaintiff: Mirjana Dejanović from Belgrade, employment dispute regarding the determination of transformation of employment from fixed-term to indefinite-term employment and annulment of the decision on termination of employment. First Basic Court in Belgrade, case no. 1.P1-511/2025.**

In the proceedings, IMP-BUSINESS SERVICES DOO BELGRADE is represented by attorney Andrea Arsić from Belgrade. As of the date of preparation of this Report, a preparatory hearing has been held, which was adjourned and will continue on April 15, 2026, as the hearing scheduled for December 22, 2025 was not held due to the judge's unavailability.

In the further course of the proceedings, the evidence to be presented will be those determined by the court from the proposed evidence, as well as the examination of proposed witnesses and the parties to the litigation.

The proceedings are still ongoing. At this stage, since the court has not yet determined which evidence will be presented, it is not possible to predict the outcome of the dispute.

The report of the authorized representative, attorney Andrea Arsić, is attached to this Report.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 38.FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Capital Risk Management

The objective of capital management, the Groups' ability to continue its operations for an indefinite period in the foreseeable future in order to preserve capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and the owners provide a return on capital. The Group monitors capital based on the gearing ratio which is calculated as the ratio of net indebtedness of the Group and its total capital.

Persons who control the finances at the level of the Group's capital structure are examined annually.

Indicators indebtedness of the Group as at year end were as follows:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| Debt a) | 1,016,620 | 875,288 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (1,288,124) | (1,253,784) |
| Net debt | (271,504) | (378,496) |
| Equity b) | 2,216,803 | 2,073,222 |
| **Debt equity ratio** | **0.12** | **0.18** |

a) Debt relates to long-term and short-term liabilities

b) Equity comprises founding capital, revaluation reserves, unrealized losses on securities available for sale and accumulated profit.

### Significant accounting policies regarding financial instruments

Details of significant accounting policies, as well as criteria and basis for recognition of revenues and expenses for all categories of financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 3 of these financial statement.

### Categories of financial instruments

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Assets** | | |
| Long term financial investments | 28,789 | 27,240 |
| Receivables from sales | 1,460,116 | 1,328,534 |
| Short-term financial investments | 851,383 | 112,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,288,124 | 1,253,784 |
| | **3,628,412** | **2,721,558** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | |
| Long-term liabilities | (625,476) | (437,110) |
| Short-term financial liabilities | (391,144) | (438,178) |
| Trade payables without received advances | (538,720) | (749,125) |
| | **(1,555,340)** | **(1,624,413)** |

Basic financial instruments of the Company are cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables with basic purpose to finance its current operations. In normal business conditions the Company is exposed to the following risks.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### Purpose of managing financial risks

Financial risks comprise market risk (currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Financial risks are recognized on timely basis and managed by decreasing of exposure of the Company to

those risks. The Company doesn't use any hedge instruments in way to decrease exposure to financial risks because these instruments are not widely used and there is no active market for these instruments in the Republic of Serbia.

### Market risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk from movements of currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Exposure to market risk is recognized through sensitivity analyses. There are no significant changes in the Company exposure, managing and measurement of market risk.

### Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk trough trade payables which are nominated in foreign currency. The Company doesn't use any hedge instruments to manage currency risk because they are not adopted in business practice in Republic of Serbia.

The stability of economic environment in which the Company operates, is depending on government

Book value of monetary assets and liabilities nominated in foreign currency at the date of reporting is following:

**in RSD 000**

| | **Assets** | | **Liabilities** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **December 31st 2025.** | **December 31st 2024.** | **December 31st 2025.** | **December 31st 2024.** |
| In valuet | 863,306 | 1,193,189 | (1,046,624) | (914,547) |
| | **863,306** | **1,193,189** | **(1,046,624)** | **(914,547)** |

The Company is sensitive on changes of exchange rate for EUR and USD. The following table reflects sensitivity analysis of the Company on increasing and decreasing of exchange rate for EUR. Sensitivity rate is used for disclosure of currency risk and reflects management estimation of reasonable expected fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Sensitivity analysis includes only uncollected receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and their adjustment for fluctuation foreign exchange rate of 10%. Positive number in the table reflects to increase of financial result for current year in cases when RSD increase in relation to foreign currency. In case when RSD fall for 10% in relation to foreign currency the effect on financial result will be opposite. In the case of strengthening RSD of 10% in relation to the foreign currency, the influence on the result of the current period would be contrary to that reported in the previous case. In the case of a 10% denomination in relation to a foreign currency, the impact on the outcome of the current period would be contrary to the one stated in the previous case. The main reason for this lies in the fact that a company has a predominantly short position in the currency, and therefore denominated in foreign currency far greater than those of the same.

**in RSD 000**

| | **December 31st 2025. +10%** | **December 31st 2024. +10%** | **December 31st 2025. (10%)** | **December 31st 2024. (10%)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EUR | 26,624 | 40,312 | (26,624) | (40,312) |
| | **26,624** | **40,312** | **(26,624)** | **(40,312)** |

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations of interest rate on assets and liabilities for which interest rate is variable. This risk depends on the financial markets and the Company does not have available instruments that would mitigate its impact.

Book value of financial assets and liabilities at the end of reporting period is following:

*in RSD 000*

| | 2025. | 2024. |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial asset** | | |
| *Noninterest bearing* | | |
| Long-term financial investments | 28,789 | 27,240 |
| Short-term financial investments | 851,383 | 112,000 |
| | **880,172** | **139,240** |
| *Interest bearing* | | |
| Long-term financial investments | 28,789 | 27,240 |
| Receivables from sales | 1,460,116 | 1,328,534 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,288,124 | 1,253,784 |
| | **2,777,029** | **2,609,558** |
| | **3,657,201** | **2,748,798** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | |
| *Noninterest bearing* | | |
| Trade payables without received advances | (538,720) | (749,125) |
| | **(538,720)** | **(749,125)** |
| *Interest bearing* | | |
| Long-term liabilities | (625,476) | (437,110) |
| Short-term financial liabilities | (391,144) | (438,178) |
| | **(1,016,620)** | **(875,288)** |
| **Interest rate gap** | **(135,448)** | **(736,048)** |

Sensitivity analysis shows the following text are established based on the exposure to changes in interest rates for non-derivative instruments at balance sheet date. For variable rate obligations, the analysis was prepared assuming that the remaining amount of assets and liabilities at the balance was unchanged throughout the year. Increase or decrease of 1% is, by the management, assessment of reasonably possible changes in interest rates

**in RSD 000**

| | **Increase of 1 percentage point 2025.** | **2024.** | **Decrease of 1 percentage point 2025.** | **2024.** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The result for the year | (1,354) | (7,360) | 1,354 | 7,360 |

### Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk which presents a risk that debtor will not be able to pay his debts in full amount and on due date, which cause financial losses for the Company. Exposure of the Company to credit risk is limited by amount of trade receivables as of balance sheet date. Amount of trade receivables is made from numerous customers.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### Liquidity risk

Final responsibility for managing of liquidity risk is on management of the Company who has established corresponding management system for the purpose of long term, medium term and short-term financing as well as liquidity managing. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining cash reserves, tracking of estimated and realized cash flow as well as maintaining maturity relation between financial assets and liabilities.

Following table presents book and fair value of financial asset and liabilities as of 31st December 2025 and 31st December 2024.

| | December 31st 2025 | | December 31st 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Book value** | **Fair value** | **Book value** | **Fair value** |
| **Financial asset** | | | | |
| Long-term financial investments | 28,789 | 28,789 | 27,240 | 27,240 |
| Trade receivables | 1,460,116 | 1,460,116 | 1,328,534 | 1,328,534 |
| Short-term financial investments | 851,383 | 851,383 | 112,000 | 112,000 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 1,288,124 | 1,288,124 | 1,253,784 | 1,253,784 |
| | **3,628,412** | **3,628,412** | **2,721,558** | **2,721,558** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | |
| Long-term liabilities | (625,476) | (625,476) | (437,110) | (437,110) |
| Short-term financial liabilities | (391,144) | (391,144) | (438,178) | (438,178) |
| Trade payables without received advances | (538,720) | (538,720) | (749,125) | (749,125) |
| | **(1,555,340)** | **(1,555,340)** | **(1,624,413)** | **(1,624,413)** |

*Assumptions for assessing current fair value of financial instruments*

Having in mind that there is no sufficient market experience, stability and liquidity in buying and selling financial assets and liabilities, as well as lack of available market information that could be used for disclosing fair values of financial assets and liabilities, discounted cash flow method has been used for valuation. When applying this method, interest rates for similar financial instruments are used, in order to obtain relevant assessment of market value of financial instruments on the balance sheet day.

## 39. EVENTS OCCURRED AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

After the balance sheet date as of December 31, 2025, no significant changes have occurred in the Group that would have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

**Notes to consolidated financial statements**
**for the year ended December 31st, 2025 and 2024**

## 40. EXCHANGE RATES

Foreign exchange rates determined on interbank market of foreign currencies and applied for estimation of items in the balance sheet for some of the main currencies are as follows:

**in RSD**

| | **December 31st 2025.** | **December 31st 2024.** |
|---|---|---|
| EUR | 117.2820 | 117.0149 |
| USD | 99.9165 | 112.4386 |
| CHF | 126.0013 | 124.5237 |

**In Belgrade,**

**Date April 15th, 2026**

**Person responsible for preparing the Financial Statement**

Кнежевић Весна

**Legal representative**

ИНСТИТУТ МИХАЈЛО ПУПИН Д.О.О.
БЕОГРАД
III