



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

**Business Activity Report and
Separate IFRS Financial Statements
31 December 2025**

Antea Cement SH.A.

Business Activity Report – 31 December 2025

GENERAL INFORMATION

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ANTEA Cement SH.A. is an investment with the highest standards applied in terms of construction and operation in Albania and a total value exceeding 200 million Euro. The company is controlled by ALVACIM LTD, which has 100% shareholding in the Company. The Company's ultimate parent is Titan Cement International S.A. (hereinafter referred as TITAN Group).

Antea Cement was awarded the right for land usage and mining exploitation by the Albanian Government for 99 years. The plant was constructed by CBMI Construction Co, a Chinese construction company, under the supervision of TITAN Group which implemented the highest safety standards applicable, the project was completed on time, within the forecasted budget and with zero accidents.

ANTEA Cement has an annual production capacity of 1.4 million tons of cement and 3,300 ton of clinker per day. The plant is located at "Boka e Kuqe", Borizane which is 50 km away from Tirana, capital city of Albania.

During 2024, the Company has finalized the merger of Alba Cemento SH.P.K. into Antea Cement SH.A. as part of its strategic initiative to streamline operations and enhance efficiency. The merger was executed in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, with Antea Cement SH.A. assuming all assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of Alba Cemento SH.P.K. Following the completion of the merger, Alba Cemento SH.P.K. ceased to exist as a separate legal entity, and its financial results have been consolidated into Antea Cement SH.A. This transaction had no material impact on the Antea Cement's overall financial position or results.

The Company has one fully owned (100%) subsidiary:

CEMENTI ANTEA SRL – Italy

The main activity of the subsidiary is trading cement exported from Antea Cement through a rented terminal in Ortona, Italy. The company sells the cement exported from Albania to the Italian Market and its main revenues are derived from this activity.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY REPORT

The following information is provided in compliance with the provisions of and requirements of the Law "On Accounting and Financial Statements" No 25/2018, dated 10.05.2018.

Besides the information provided in this document Antea Cement prepares and publishes in its website a Sustainability Annual report which provides more detailed information about its operations.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Antea Cement is one of the major cement producers in Albania, with a plant, able to complete the entire technological process of transformation from raw materials to the final product. The Company, through the technology installed in its plant, can produce both Clinker and Cement.

Clinker is a semi-product produced by the Company which can further be utilized by Antea Cement in cement production, or it can be sold to other companies for production of cement, whereas the final product is cement of different types.

The company sells its product in the domestic market as well as exporting it internationally.

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company reported stable results in 2025. Sales volumes remained consistent across both domestic and export markets, contributing to the overall performance of the company.

Simultaneously, ANTEA aimed to achieve balanced, responsible, and sustainable long-term growth, while adapting to organizational and environmental changes and accelerating adoption of innovation in its industry.

Presented below are key financial indicators for the current reporting period, benchmarked against the previous reporting period.

Antea Cement SH.A.

Business Activity Report – 31 December 2025 (continued)

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

| Financial Performance Highlights | Antea Cement SH.A. – standing alone | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>In ALL '000</i> | <i>2025</i> | <i>2024</i> |
| Revenue | 9,108,184 | 9,502,706 |
| Operating profit before interest and taxes | 1,711,015 | 2,528,808 |
| EBITDA | 2,815,383 | 3,552,792 |
| Profit before tax | 1,569,834 | 2,462,634 |
| Profit for the year | 1,263,940 | 2,052,532 |

Antea's revenues fell by 4.15% or ALL 394,522 thousand, compared to last year. The decline was due to lower selling prices.

The company's export activities stayed stable, making up 31.9% of total revenues, which is slightly increased compared to the previous year. The main export markets remain Albania's neighbouring countries, including Italy, Montenegro and Kosovo.

Operating profit before interest and taxes fell by 32.34% or ALL 817,793 thousand compared to last year, mainly due to lower sales prices and higher fuel costs. EBITDA also decreased by 20.76% or ALL 737,409 thousand year-over-year.

Profits before tax for the year declined by ALL 892,800 thousand compared to the previous year, primarily due to the factors mentioned above. However, this was partially offset by lower finance costs.

The above results coupled with the movement in the company's working capital led to Net cash from operating activities resulting in ALL 2,237,673 which was lower by ALL 439,492 thousand compared to the prior year. The Company utilized the generated cashflow to invest in new capex amounting to ALL 656,644 thousand and utilized its free cash flow in repaying borrowings in the net amount of ALL 307,418 thousand during the period.

The company adheres to all legal and TITAN Group Health and Safety (H&S) guidelines, implementing best practices to improve H&S. Training is crucial for educating employees on workplace procedures and hygiene to prevent injuries and illnesses. Annually, the company schedules H&S training to update employees. In 2025, employees and subcontractors completed 9,811 hours of H&S training.

ANTEA has donated cement to municipalities in Albania for civil projects such as road repairs, and the restoration or construction of local houses and schools. ANTEA also promotes CSR standards and best practices by organizing conferences and meetings with Local Authorities, Institutions, Universities, Organizations, and NGOs, while advancing SDGs in the country.

In 2025, ANTEA advanced its sustainability leadership through more than 20 impactful ESG initiatives, reinforcing its role as one of the country's most committed ESG champions. It expanded the membership base of the Albanian ESG Network, partnered with major chambers of commerce, and laid the groundwork for future cooperation with government and the private sector on an ESG integration roadmap to boost competitiveness, sustainability, and long-term prosperity. For the fourth consecutive year, the company maintained an excellent Health & Safety record with zero Lost Time Incidents (LTI) for direct employees and more than one year without LTI for direct employees and contractors combined. The Company advanced workforce development to reinforce organizational leadership—delivering targeted upskilling and reskilling initiatives while cultivating a culture of inclusiveness and engagement. The Bright Minds Together program further promoted inclusiveness and employee-driven sustainability ideas.

TITAN Albania participated in the EU-WB6 Investment Forum in Tirana, where TITAN Group representatives signed a Joint Declaration of Intent with the European Commission (DG ENEST) and AIDA for potential waste-to-fuel and waste-heat recovery investments, supporting decarbonization, energy efficiency, and circular economy objectives. Study visits from academia and construction engineers helped bridge theory with real-life best practices, while significant works targeted improvements in water management and dust emissions at the plant. Across all ESG pillars, TITAN Albania aligned with material issues and SDGs, maintaining transparency and constructive stakeholder engagement, reinforcing its role as a reliable partner in Albania's EU integration journey."

The Company monitors and reviews its environmental performance throughout the year. The review addresses all significant operational issues in a timely manner. Since its inception, the Company has conducted its activities in accordance with the ISO 14001 environmental management system, certified by EuroCert every three years and audited annually. This certification encompasses the quality and adequacy of systems implemented to control and reduce air emissions, quarry rehabilitation, landscape aspects, groundwater management, wastewater treatment, liquid and solid waste disposal, natural resource and energy consumption, noise, and other environmental factors. In this regard, the Company is fully compliant with relevant laws and regulations. The Company consistently aims to improve its environmental performance, focusing on climate change mitigation, responsible use of natural resources, enhancement of energy efficiency, and contribution to the circular economy.

Antea Cement SH.A.

Business Activity Report – 31 December 2025

REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC AND OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

The priority of the Company is to maintain a robust employer-employee relationship grounded in mutual trust and adherence to the Company's corporate values and principles. The Company ensures a comprehensive and respectable working environment that upholds health and safety standards as well as human rights.

TITAN continued to reinforce its commitment to Health and Wellbeing through a detailed framework encompassing four key dimensions: physical, mental, social, and financial. In line with these efforts, TITAN maintained the Employee Assistance Program (EAP), a consultancy support service available to all employees and their families, offering expert advice on personal, family, or work-related issues. Antea, aligning with TITAN Group's initiatives, actively participated in the Mental Health campaign—an effort aimed at raising awareness and promoting good mental health among employees. This campaign included valuable resources such as articles, videos, self-assessment tools, and continued promotion of the TITAN Group's consultancy support service. Additionally, the company continued to provide Medical, Life Insurance, and Work Accident Plans for all employees, ensuring ongoing support for their wellbeing.

In 2025, the Company continued to uphold its commitment to social responsibility, maintaining full compliance with Social Accountability 8000:2014 Standard (SA8000:2014). This reflects the company's ongoing dedication to accountability through transparent communication with employees and inclusive decision-making processes. The Company consistently applies robust social practices in the workplace, ensuring equal opportunities and promoting diversity to enhance organizational effectiveness. Recruitment practices remain focused on attracting qualified candidates, with strict prohibition based on gender, race, nationality, religion, or family status. The TITAN Group Respect in the Workplace Policy, introduced in the previous year, continued to be implemented throughout 2025, reinforcing a culture of integrity, fairness, and respect among employees. In line with TITAN Group directives, Antea launched and implemented the Trustworthy AI Framework at local level, introducing the Group Policies on Artificial Intelligence Framework and Principles, Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence, and Artificial Intelligence Acceptable Use.

In 2025, the headcount of the Company at the end of the year reached 191 people (excluding internships and expats). During 2025 the Employee related and benefit expenses amounted to ALL 646,234 thousand as explained in the Note 1 to the financial Statements.

Personnel development remains a key priority for retaining talent and supporting sustainable growth. ANTEA continues to support individual development by enhancing skills and competencies while fostering an inclusive and diverse working environment. The Antea Leadership Academy continued to strengthen leadership and management capabilities. In 2025, the Company further leveraged online learning platforms, with training hours reaching 9,776.

Business risks

The Company's main financial liabilities include interest-bearing loans, other liabilities, and trade payables. These instruments primarily finance the Company's activities. The Company also holds financial assets like trade and other receivables, cash, and cash equivalents from its operations. Key risks associated with these financial instruments are market risks (interest rate and currency risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk. The policies applied by the Management of the Company, for management of all these risks is summarized in Note 33 of its Financial Statements.

a) Research and Development activity of the Company

The Company did not perform any activity related to research and development in 2025.

b) Disclosure for acquisition of own shares

The Company did not buy back any shares and had no such transactions in 2025.

c) Branches of the Company

The Company has one fully owned subsidiary at the reporting date.

d) Policies and Objective of managing financial risk, Exposure of the company towards Financial Risks & Risk Quantifications

Policies and Objectives for managing financial risks as well as the respective quantifications are disclosed in the note 33 to the Company's Financial Statements.

Antea Cement SH.A.

Business Activity Report – 31 December 2025 (continued)

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

e) Objectives of the Company for 2025

The company is set to achieve the following objectives for 2025:

- Increase effectiveness of industrial performance.
- Continue serving its customers in the domestic and export markets as well as being able to satisfy any additional demand in the markets.
- Sustain the current financial results and seek areas at potential growth and at the same time contain fixed costs.

f) Corporate Governance

The Company is established as a joint stock company in compliance with Law 9901, dated 14 April 2008, "On entrepreneurs and commercial companies", the Commercial Law of the Republic of Albania, and has a governance system as follows:

- The Supervisory Board
- The Administrator/General Manager

The Supervisory Board as at 31 December 2025 is comprised as follows:

- Chairman, Mr. Ioannis Paniaras
- Member, Mr. Mario Bracci
- Member, Mr. Christos Panagopoulos
- Member, Mr. Loukas Petkidis
- Member, Mr. Grigorios Dikaiois

The Supervisory Board members are appointed from the Shareholder's General Assembly. The members of the Supervisory Board bring valuable experience of different areas comprising expertise on industrial, commercial, and financial areas.

The Supervisory Board appoints the administrator/General Manager of the Company. The General Manager of the Company at the reporting date is Mr. Dimitrios Dimou.

g) Managing risks and opportunities

The Company Cement has in place an Integrated Management System (IMS) which is comprised of three management systems and one standard being:

- ISO 45001 for Occupational Health and Safety
- ISO 14001:2015 for Environment
- ISO 9001 for Quality
- SA 8000:2014 for Social Accountability

The management team of ANTEA Cement assesses the social, environmental, managerial, and financial risks that the company can face in the framework of the challenges that are coming from the country, the region and further. The company manages the risks through:

- Internal audits conducted by the Group and systems to ensure consistency with Management Systems requirements in place.
- Creation of various committees in the company to address various challenges and issues.

The Company has established boards and managerial committees to tackle various challenges and issues.

Antea Cement SH.A.
Business Activity Report – 31 December 2025
REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

Quality Board:

The Company's management is involved in the Quality System through the Quality Board. The responsibilities of the Quality Board are the following:

- Establishing the Company's Quality Policy
- Adopting the Quality System's documents
- Conducting the internal quality audits
- Conducting reviews of the Quality System
- Setting quality targets

Environment Board:

The Environment Board is responsible for identifying environmental aspects, assessing emergency situations and the need for emergency plans, and conducting annual reviews of the Environmental Management System.

Health & Safety (H&S) Central Committee:

The Company's H&S Central Committee guides safety and health improvements at the Company's plant. It promotes the full implementation of the TITAN Group H&S Policy. Members must show leadership, commitment, support, accountability, and timely follow-through for all safety programs.

The Social Accountability Board:

The Plant has established a Social Accountability Board tasked with identifying social accountability issues, determining necessary preventive or corrective actions, and conducting annual reviews of the Social Accountability Management System.

The Company's employees have been extensively trained in the most sensitive areas like Anti-bribery, Anti-corruption and Sanctions and the Company has widely incorporated in its contractual relations with suppliers, customers, and partners relevant provisions to avoid illegal implications. Moreover, a conflict-of-interest policy has been adopted and the committee responsible for clearing cases of possible conflict of interest has been established with the attendance of the Company's top management. Following up with the latest changes in the local legislation, the Company has elected and formalized the Responsible Unit in accordance with the Albanian Law on Whistleblowing which has carried a series of trainings and has distributed the necessary materials to the employees aiming at making them aware of their rights and obligations in the event a corruption case comes to their attention.

Nonetheless some more action has followed as the Company extends its tools and policies to its employees by introducing the:

- Ethic Point platform.
- TITAN Employee Assistance Program (EAP), part of TITAN "Health and Wellbeing" that aims to further support the health & wellbeing of TITAN employees and family members, wherever and whenever needed.

ANTEA Values

The following is an excerpt from the Company's values statements:

"ANTEA's values stem directly from the principles, beliefs, and vision from its establishment back in 2006. They are the core elements in compliance with TITAN's culture, providing the foundations of the Group's operations and growth. These values reflect who we are and guide us in our pursuit of making the world around us a safe, sustainable, and enjoyable place to live. They unite us, instill trust, connecting us with our team members, communities, partners, customers, and all those who share our vision.

Antea Cement SH.A.

Business Activity Report – 31 December 2025

REPORT ON INTERNAL CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

Below are presented the Company's values:

- **WE CARE**, For us, care isn't just a word; it's a responsibility that shapes how we engage with the world around us and the ethos that guides our every action.
- **WE DARE**, Challenges and ambitious goals don't daunt us; they energize us.
- **WE BUILD TO LAST**, We believe that true success is built on a foundation of enduring value
- **WE WALK THE TALK**, At the heart of everything we do, lies a simple but powerful belief: actions speak louder than words.

Operating in the same line with Titan Group aiming to grow as a multiregional, vertically integrated cement producer, combining entrepreneurial spirit and operational excellence with respect to its people, society and the environment, ANTEA follows the Titan Group objectives translated into acting with purpose, to protect and improve life. Purpose is the reason we exist, the role we aspire to play in the world. It is our North Star. We have worked collaboratively to reconsider who we are today, how we've evolved, and to express it in a new way:

Our Purpose: making the world around us a safe, sustainable and enjoyable place to live.

Our Mission: to provide innovative construction materials, solutions, and services needed for safe and sustainable homes, buildings and infrastructure that enable people to enjoy life.

We approach every challenge with an entrepreneurial spirit, focusing on three key areas: ensuring low-carbon operations and supply chains, digitalizing our organization for ultimate efficiency, and delivering cutting-edge solutions to meet our customers' needs.

Together with all our stakeholders, we are committed to finding better ways to build and to enhance the quality of life.

We act every day with integrity, empathy, and environmental accountability to shape a brighter future for all."

The Company's reporting systems

The Company is now using SAP S/4HANA as its ERP. SAP S/4H is a comprehensive enterprise resource planning (ERP) system that offers various capabilities for the production cycle of the Company in addition to support the Company's management and financial reporting. It includes modules for manufacturing, operational, and distribution capabilities, covering almost the entire production cycle alongside dedicated Titan's applications.

PAYMENTS MADE TO GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

This report complies with Article 21 of the Law "On Accounting and Financial Statements" No. 25/2018, dated 10 May 2018. The table below shows actual payments made to authorities for various types of taxes or categories.

| Description | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| • Production Rights | - | - |
| • Payment of Taxes as per the Applicable Tax Legislation | | |
| - Corporate income tax | 493,962 | 618,075 |
| - VAT | 278,635 | 304,072 |
| - Social and health insurance | 81,538 | 88,160 |
| - Personal income tax | 56,568 | 48,662 |
| - Carbon & excise taxes | 272,907 | 402,017 |
| - Local Taxes and Tariffs to Local Authorities | 34,480 | 37,177 |
| • Royalties | 49,141 | 50,576 |
| • Withholding tax on Dividends | 86,337 | - |
| • Payments for Subscriptions, Research and Production | - | - |
| • Tax and Tariffs and other payments linked with Licenses and Concessions | - | - |
| • Payments for Infrastructure Improvements. | - | - |
| TOTAL | 1,353,568 | 1,548,739 |



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Antea Cement Sh.a.

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Antea Cement Sh.a. ("the Company"), which include the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the separate statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the separate statement of changes in equity and the separate statement of cash flows for the year than ended and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, its separate financial performance and its cash flows for the year than ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

| Key Audit Matter | How it was addressed during audit |
|---|--|
| Revenue from sale of products | |
| <p>The Company generates revenue from the sale of cement and related products, involving a high volume of transactions processed through automated sales and invoicing systems.</p> <p>Revenue is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, in accordance with the relevant delivery terms. Given the high level of automation and reliance on IT systems, there is a risk that errors in system configuration or operation may impact the accuracy and timing of revenue recognition, particularly in relation to cut-off.</p> <p>Accordingly, we identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Testing of controls over the sales and invoicing cycle;• Testing, on a sample basis, of sales transactions;• Verification of delivery documentation and contractual terms;• Performing year-end cut-off testing;• Performing analytical procedures on revenue trends;• Assessing the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements. <p>Based on the procedures performed, we did not identify any material misstatements in relation to this matter.</p> |

Key Audit Matter**How it was addressed during audit****Valuation of inventories and cost of goods sold (COGS)**

Inventories represent a significant portion of the Company's assets and include raw materials and finished goods.

Cost of goods sold (COGS) is directly linked to the production process and includes raw material costs, labour costs and overhead costs, which are calculated and recorded through automated production and accounting systems.

The valuation of inventories and the determination of COGS require the use of management judgment, particularly in relation to:

- the allocation of production and overhead costs;
- the calculation of product costs;
- the determination of costs recognised in COGS;
- the assessment of net realizable value;
- the identification of slow-moving or obsolete inventories.

Due to the materiality, the complexity of the production process and the reliance on automated systems, this area has been considered a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- Obtaining an understanding of the production processes and the automated systems supporting the recording of costs;
- Evaluating key controls over the calculation and allocation of production costs;
- Observing the physical inventory count;
- Testing, on a sample basis, the existence of inventories;
- Verifying inventory costs and supporting documentation;
- Testing the methodology for the allocation of production and overhead costs;
- Testing the calculation of COGS and its linkage to inventories and production;
- Performing analytical procedures on margins and production costs;
- Comparing cost to selling prices in order to assess net realizable value;
- Analysing slow-moving inventories and related provisions;
- Assessing the presentation and disclosures in the financial statements.

Based on the procedures performed, we did not identify any material misstatements in relation to this matter.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Business Activity Report and the Report on Payments to Government Institutions (but does not include the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

The Company's financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 have been audited by another auditor who has expressed an unqualified opinion on April 15, 2025.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the applicable legislation in the Republic of Albania for public interest entities, we declare that:

1. *Appointment of the auditor*

We were appointed as statutory auditor by the General Assembly of Shareholders on 08/12/2025 and have served as the auditor of the Company for the first time during the current year.

2. *Additional report to the Audit Committee*

Our audit opinion on the financial statements is consistent with the additional report prepared for the Audit Committee, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation No. 44, dated 30 September 2025, issued by the Public Oversight Board.

3. *Non-audit services*

During the engagement period, we have not provided any prohibited non-audit services and any other services provided, if any, have been performed in compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

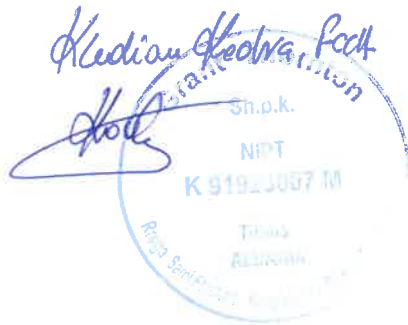
4. *Independence*

We have remained independent throughout the engagement period in accordance with the ethical, legal and regulatory requirements in force in the Republic of Albania.

Grant Thornton sh.p.k.

Tirana, Albania

10 March 2026



ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

| | Notes | Year ended 31 December 2025 | Year ended 31 December 2024 |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Revenue from contracts with customers | 7 | 9,108,184 | 9,502,706 |
| Cost of sales | 9 | (6,667,573) | (6,167,601) |
| Gross profit | | 2,440,611 | 3,335,105 |
| Other operating income | 10 | 66,403 | 108,101 |
| Other operating expenses | 1 | (25,719) | (118,437) |
| Selling and marketing expenses | 12 | (58,309) | (71,931) |
| Administrative expenses | 13 | (711,971) | (724,030) |
| Operating profit | | 1,711,015 | 2,528,808 |
| Dividend income | | - | 5,973 |
| Finance income | 15 | 153,865 | 509,801 |
| Finance costs | 15 | (295,046) | (581,948) |
| Profit before tax | | 1,569,834 | 2,462,634 |
| Income tax expense | 16 | (305,894) | (410,102) |
| Profit for the year | | 1,263,940 | 2,052,532 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | 1,263,940 | 2,052,532 |

The notes on pages 5 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

| | Notes | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 17 | 14,701,120 | 15,101,318 |
| Intangible assets | 18 | 86,847 | 104,584 |
| Right-of-use assets | 19 | 122,339 | 131,959 |
| Investment in subsidiaries | 20 | 599,345 | 599,345 |
| Other non-current assets | 21 | 9,537 | 9,537 |
| Investment properties | | 30,367 | 26,206 |
| Total non-current assets | | 15,549,555 | 15,972,949 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | 22 | 1,819,844 | 2,352,205 |
| Trade receivables | 23 | 258,280 | 292,602 |
| Other receivables | 24 | 105,883 | 79,007 |
| Corporate income tax receivable | | 155,917 | 24,359 |
| Trade receivables from related parties | 32B | 373,478 | 383,709 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 25 | 667,182 | 542,532 |
| Total current assets | | 3,380,584 | 3,674,414 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 18,930,139 | 19,647,363 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Share capital | 26 | 8,014,883 | 8,014,883 |
| Share-based payments | 27 | 15,599 | 16,792 |
| Merger reserve | | - | 15,034 |
| Retained earnings | | 4,357,736 | 4,168,902 |
| TOTAL EQUITY | | 12,388,218 | 12,215,611 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 1 | 961,632 | 1,366,496 |
| Lease liabilities | 19 | 80,156 | 100,136 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | 16 | 883,762 | 940,273 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 1,925,550 | 2,406,905 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | 1 | 1,174,961 | 1,365,702 |
| Other liabilities | 31 | 117,055 | 211,518 |
| Corporate income tax payable | | - | - |
| Interest-bearing loans and borrowings | 1 | 2,031,204 | 1,976,699 |
| Lease liabilities | 19 | 29,158 | 17,145 |
| Due to shareholders for capital reduction | | 495,462 | 883,350 |
| Trade payables to related parties | 32D | 768,531 | 570,433 |
| Total current liabilities | | 4,616,371 | 5,024,847 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 6,541,921 | 7,431,752 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 18,930,139 | 19,647,363 |

These financial statements have been approved by the management of the Company on 10 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Dimitrios Dimou

General Manager



Arlinda Shiqerukaj

Finance Manager

The notes on pages 5 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)*

| | Share capital | Share based payments | Merger reserve | Retained earnings | Total |
|--|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| As at 1 January 2024 | 10,686,510 | 15,291 | - | 2,122,659 | 12,824,460 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 2,052,532 | 2,052,532 |
| Merger | - | - | 15,034 | - | 15,034 |
| Capital reduction paid to Share Holders | (2,671,627) | - | - | - | (2,671,627) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | (2,671,627) | - | 15,034 | 2,052,532 | (604,061) |
| Share-based compensation – expense (Note 14) | - | 7,998 | - | - | 7,998 |
| Share-based compensation scheme – vesting | - | (6,497) | - | (6,289) | (12,786) |
| As at 31 December 2024 | 8,014,883 | 16,792 | 15,034 | 4,168,902 | 12,215,611 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | - | 1,263,940 | 1,263,940 |
| Dividends paid | - | - | - | (1,079,210) | (1,079,210) |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - | - | - | 184,730 | 184,730 |
| Capital reduction – return to shareholder | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business combinations (Note 37) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Share-based compensation – expense (Note 14) | - | 4,594 | - | - | 4,594 |
| Share-based compensation scheme – vesting | - | (5,787) | - | (10,930) | (16,717) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 8,014,883 | 15,599 | 15,034 | 4,342,702 | 12,388,218 |

The notes on pages 5 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)*

| | Notes | Year ended 31 December 2025 | Year ended 31 December 2024 |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Profit before tax | | 1,569,834 | 2,462,634 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Adjustments for: | | | |
| Depreciation of property, plant, and equipment | 17 | 1,054,176 | 989,207 |
| Depreciation of right-of-use assets | 19 | 29,777 | 29,403 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 18 | 20,414 | 5,374 |
| Fair value gains from investment property | | (4,161) | (24,373) |
| Income from dividends | | - | (5,973) |
| Interest income | 15 | (4) | (8) |
| Interest expense | 15 | 156,103 | 170,941 |
| Share-based compensation | 14 | (10,930) | 7,244 |
| Foreign exchange gains from financing activities | | (31,274) | (121,527) |
| Losses on Disposal of FA | | - | 3,217 |
| Operating cash flows before working capital changes | | 2,783,935 | 3,516,139 |
| Decrease / (Increase) in inventories | | 532,361 | (333,344) |
| Increase in trade and other receivables | | (154,086) | (85,917) |
| Increase in trade and other payables | | 115,126 | (539,487) |
| Increase / (Decrease) in payables for Shareholders | | (387,888) | 883,350 |
| Changes in working capital | | 105,513 | (75,398) |
| Interest paid | | (157,817) | (145,509) |
| Income tax paid | | (493,962) | (618,075) |
| Interest received | | 4 | 8 |
| Net cash from operating activities | | 2,237,673 | 2,677,165 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment | | - | 100,422 |
| Acquisition of property, plant and equipment | 17 | (653,978) | (571,320) |
| Acquisition of intangible assets | 18 | (2,677) | (81,101) |
| Income from dividends | | - | 5,973 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | | (656,655) | (546,026) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Proceeds of borrowings | | 396,499 | 1,041,954 |
| Repayment of borrowings | 1 | (703,917) | (1,232,539) |
| Lease payments | 19 | (33,347) | (35,380) |
| Payment of Fees | | (10,617) | - |
| Share capital decrease through reduction of nominal price per share | 26 | - | (1,788,277) |
| Dividend Paid | | (1,079,210) | - |
| Net cash used in financing activities | | (1,430,592) | (2,014,242) |
| Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | 150,426 | 116,897 |
| Cash and cash equivalents on 1 January | 25 | 542,532 | 475,001 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | | (25,776) | (49,366) |
| Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December | 25 | 667,182 | 542,532 |

The notes on pages 5 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

These are the separate financial statements of Antea Cement SH.A. hereinafter referred as the (“the Company”) standing alone, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The Company is incorporated in the Republic of Albania, with its registered address at “Rruga e Durrësit, Pallati prapa RING Center, Kati 1”, Tirana, Albania. The Company’s core activity is the production and trade of cement, bulk and packed in bags and semi-finished products (such as clinker). The Company’s plant is located in Boka e Kuqe, Borizane, Fushë Krujë.

The Company’s immediate parent company is ALVACIM Ltd, registered in Cyprus, which owns 100% of the shares. The Company’s ultimate parent company and controlling party is Titan Cement International S.A. (the “Group”) which is a company listed in Euronext, Brussels.

The number of employees as at 31 December 2025 is 191 (31 December 2024: 197).

Presentation currency. These separate financial statements are presented in Albanian Lek (“ALL”), unless otherwise stated. Except as indicated, financial information presented in ALL has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The Company’s management and Supervisory Board acknowledge the critical importance of addressing climate change and environmental impacts within the integrated business environment in which it operates. The commitment to sustainability is woven into the corporate strategy, reflecting a dedication to responsible environmental management that aligns with the Group’s overall business objectives. The environmental policy is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve resources, and minimize waste generation, supporting broader corporate goals.

Operating within the ISO 14001:2015 framework, the Environmental Management System (EMS) ensures that environmental considerations are seamlessly incorporated into operational processes, enabling systematic management of environmental risks. The Company strategically engages with the dynamic business environment, addressing environmental impact through various initiatives while remaining adaptable to broader economic and regulatory changes.

Environmental performance is rigorously monitored and reported annually, demonstrating progress in reducing the carbon footprint and increasing waste diversion. Compliance with environmental regulations and standards remains a cornerstone of the strategy. Management recognizes the importance of stakeholder engagement, working collaboratively with suppliers, communities, and regulators to inform and enhance the environmental strategy. Participation in industry forums allows the Company to contribute to the development of sustainable standards, keeping it at the forefront of change.

In recognizing the interconnected nature of the environment and business, the Company invests in research and development to drive innovation in renewable energy and sustainable materials. Collaborations with academic institutions help advance environmental solutions, ensuring that operations maintain high sustainability standards while adapting to emerging challenges and opportunities.

The Company is committed to ambitious goals such as further decreasing carbon emissions and achieving zero waste to landfill, with strategic plans that include renewable energy projects and expanding sustainable product lines. Management is highly responsive to external factors such as the global conflicts, macro-economic trends, and the EU integration of Albania. These elements influence strategies, highlighting the need for resilience and adaptability in the environmental approach. Management remains vigilant regarding regulatory changes related to Albania’s EU integration, ensuring practices evolve in line with new standards and opportunities within the integrated business landscape.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The separate financial statements (also referred to in this document as the “financial statements”) have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards under the historical cost convention. The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The Company's functional currency is Albanian Lekë (“ALL”), currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Going concern. Management prepared these separate financial statements on a going concern basis. In making this judgement management considered the Company's financial position, current intentions, profitability of operations and access to financial resources, and analysed the impact of the macro-economic developments on the operations of the Company. Even though the company's current liabilities exceed its current assets by ALL 1,235,774 thousand, the Company generated ALL 2,237,673 thousand net cash from operating activities during the year. Its operating profit resulted to ALL 1,711,015 thousand, net earnings amounted to ALL 1,263,940 thousand, EBITDA amounted to ALL 2,815,383 thousand, indicating that the company is able to meet its obligations as they become due.

The Company has prepared these separate financial statements to file with Albanian Tax authorities in accordance with laws “On Accounting and Financial Statements” and “On Tax procedures”. At the time of approval of these separate financial statements the Company has not prepared the related consolidated financial statements for the Company and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”) as required by IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company prepares and publishes consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards in which the Company includes its only subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements can be obtained from www.anteacement.com. In the consolidated financial statements, subsidiary undertakings – which are those companies in which the group, directly or indirectly, has an interest of more than half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to exercise control over the operations – are fully consolidated. In these financial statements, *investments in subsidiaries* are measured at cost less impairment loss. Transaction costs are capitalized as part of the cost of the investment. These separate financial statements should be read together with the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025, as soon as they become available, in order to obtain full information on the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Group as a whole.

Material accounting policy information

Transactions and balances. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into each entity's functional currency at the official exchange rate of the Central Bank of Albania (“BoA”) at the respective end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of the transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into the Company's functional currency at year-end official exchange rates of the BoA are recognized in profit or loss as finance income or costs. Translation at year-end rates does not apply to non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost.

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. 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. Costs of minor repairs and day-to-day maintenance are expensed when incurred. Cost of replacing major parts or components of property, plant and equipment items is capitalized and the replaced part is retired. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Infrastructure intervention that increases the useful life of the Company's plant, improves operations and/or cost optimization, is capitalized into the cost of land improvements and/or buildings and depreciated over the useful life applicable to the respective category/class. Spare parts are considered strategic and recognized as equipment when they are expected to be used for more than one period once available for use and the unit value of the qualifying strategic spare part equals or exceeds the equivalent of Euro 50 thousand in ALL. Strategic spare parts are classified as assets under construction in the note of property plant and equipment. Depreciation starts when these spare parts are installed and available for use in the production process.

Depreciation. Land is not depreciated. Construction in progress is also not depreciated until complete and transferred to the relevant classes of property, plant and plant equipment. Land improvements represent internal roads and other infrastructure interventions close to or giving access to its main facilities or quarry lands.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Material accounting policy information (continued)

Depreciation on other items of property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amount over their estimated useful lives:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Land improvements | 5 to 20 years |
| Buildings | 5 to 40 years |
| Plant machinery | 5 to 40 years |
| Vehicles | 5 to 20 years |
| Furniture and fittings | 2 to 10 years |
| Electronic equipment | 2 to 10 years |

Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss as gains from disposal of fixed assets within other income.

Right-of-use assets. The Company leases various lands, offices and vehicles. Assets arising from a lease are initially measured at the present value of the amount of lease liabilities and any direct initial costs, unavoidable to enter the lease. Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the underlying asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying assets' useful lives. Depreciation on the items of the right-of-use assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Land* | 40 years |
| Buildings | 5 to 10 years |
| Motor vehicles | 3 to 5 years |

* Useful life of right-of-use of land is limited by contract terms.

The Company's *intangible assets* have definite useful lives and primarily include capitalized computer software, operating licenses, and works in progress (consisting mainly of costs of implementation of computer software). Acquired computer software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring them to use.

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Computer software | 10 years |
| Operating licenses | 10 years |

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw material, direct labour, other direct costs, and related production overheads (based on the normal operating capacity) but excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses. At the reporting date, all inventory is at cost as net realizable value is higher.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Purchase cost on an average cost basis
- Finished goods and work in progress:
- Cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.
- Excise tax paid on imports.

Other non-current assets comprise repossessed collateral i.e. real estate properties foreclosed by the Company against receivables due from its customers. These assets are initially recorded at the value determined by the execution process (which is the value used against the receivables due) and they are subsequently measured at the lower of that amount and their net realizable value, fair value less costs to sale. Their net realizable value is measured based on external independent licenced property valuation expert reflecting costs to sell the properties in addition to their fair market value.

Financial instruments - Initial recognition Trade receivables that result from transactions with customers are initially recorded at their transaction price as defined in IFRS 15, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component. All other financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value adjusted for transaction costs. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. After the initial recognition, an expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost ("AC") resulting in an immediate accounting loss.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)**Material accounting policy information (continued)**

Financial assets - Classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories. Company's financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost and they include trade and other receivables (mostly with customers for goods and services) and cash and cash equivalents. The company's financial instruments are held to be collected and because of their short-term nature, there is no financing component or interests. The business model assessment and test that cash flows from financial assets represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") is not necessary to be performed to confirm the appropriateness of the subsequent measurement of trade and other receivables.

Financial assets - Impairment of financial assets – credit loss allowance for ECL. The Company assesses the ECL for its financial instruments (trade and other receivables) measured at AC. The Company measures ECL and recognizes net impairment charge on financial (and contract assets if the case) at each reporting date. Given the nature of the Company's financial instruments consisting in trade and other receivables only, credit loss allowance is recognized using a simplified approach of lifetime ECL. The Company does not assesses ECL for trade receivables from related parties considering them as the Company has not history of defaults and no LGD and thus their ECL is considered by the Company as non-significant.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, current accounts and deposits held at call with banks. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company does not measure ECL for cash and cash equivalents due to their short-term nature and lack of recorded defaults and thus their ECL is considered as non-significant.

Share capital. Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at the discounted present value of the future lease payments. Lease liabilities include the net present value of lease fixed payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. As that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, collateral, and conditions.

The Company uses incremental borrowing rate of Titan Cement International, being the same or similar rate that the Group would obtain or which can be directly provided by the Group's financing entities.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance costs. The finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise small items with value of ALL 500 thousand or less.

Financial liabilities - measurement – measurement categories. Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at AC. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans, and borrowings.

Income taxes have been provided for in the financial statements in accordance with legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The income tax charge of 15% (2024: 15%) comprises current tax and deferred tax and is recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Current tax is the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities in respect of taxable profits or losses for the current and prior periods. Taxable profits or losses are based on estimates if the financial statements are authorized prior to filing relevant tax returns. Taxes other than on income are recorded within operating expenses.

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax balances are measured at tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, which are expected to apply to the period when the temporary differences will reverse.

Value added tax. Output value added tax related to sales is payable to tax authorities on the earlier of (a) collection of receivables from customers or (b) delivery of goods or services to customers. Input VAT is generally recoverable against output VAT upon receipt of the VAT invoice. The tax authorities permit the settlement of VAT on a net basis. VAT related to sales and purchases is recognized in the statement of financial position on a net basis and disclosed as an asset or liability. Where provision has been made for the ECL of receivables, the impairment loss is recorded for the gross amount of the debtor, including VAT. Based on the tax legislation, following fulfilment of certain criteria VAT can be recovered/offset, as a result such amounts have been considered for the impairment loss calculation.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Material accounting policy information (continued)

Share-based compensation plans the Company is included in the Titan Group's cash settled share-based compensation plans which are provided to members of senior management for their service to the Company through Titan share schemes that covers several of its subsidiaries. On 13 May 2019, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Titan Cement International S.A. (TCI) approved a new long-term incentive plan. One year after, on 14 May 2020, the Annual General Meeting of TCI included it in the Remuneration Policy. The participants of the plan were informed of the program on 14 May 2020 (i.e., the entity and the counterparty have a shared understanding of the terms and conditions of the arrangement), being the grant date.

Currently, Titan Group has the following schemes: (1) the share options plans (2014 and 2017) and (2) the long-term incentive plan introduced in 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, which concerns share awards. The Company was not subject to the first scheme.

Employee services settled in cash. The share-based compensation plan is classified from the perspective of each subsidiary. Even though the compensation plan is classified as cash-settled in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, Titan Cement International S.A., based on which shares the scheme is linked to, it is considered equity-settled in the Company's financial statements as the Company has no obligation to settle the awards to the participants. Obligations are with the parent company. Consequently, the Company recognizes the fair value of the awards measured at grant-date as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss, with a corresponding increase in equity.

The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the shares determined at the grant date. The awards have no dividend or voting rights. Each award corresponds to one share. The value of the shadow share is equal to the average TCI share closing price on Euronext Brussels in May of the grant year.

The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which the specified service conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of awards that are expected to vest based on the service vesting conditions (time with the company in the relevant role) and forfeiture rate. There are no market-based vesting conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The vesting period of the awards is as follows:

- o 50% at the completion of a three-year period and
- o 50% at the completion of a four-year period.

Under the plan, participants are granted awards for no consideration in the form of a conditional grant of TCI shadow shares in April each year. The awards vest at the designated dates from April to March next year, provided that the participants are still working in TCI or in any other company of the Group or are still serving as an executive Director in the Board of Directors of TCI.

Upon vesting, participants may choose to receive their vested awards in TCI shares or cash. The Company and its subsidiaries are invoiced by TCI when the awards are settled for employees. At this stage, the Company reclassifies the amount in equity for the settled shares to liabilities to TCI. Once awards are vested, the Company is charged by its parent company at the fair value of the awards at the vesting date. The Company then derecognizes the share-compensation amount in equity, with the difference recorded as an additional expense (staff costs).

Revenue is income arising in the course of the Company's ordinary activities. Revenue is recognized in the amount of the transaction price. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring control over promised goods or services to a customer, excluding the amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue comprises the amount for the sale of goods and services net of value-added tax, and discounts.

Sales of goods. Sales are recognized when control of the good has transferred, being when the goods are delivered to the customer through Ex Works and CPT, the customer has full discretion over the goods, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location (Ex Works) or delivered to the specific location (CPT), the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer.

Revenue from the sales of goods is recognized based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated monthly volume rebates. Rebates are calculated monthly based on the volumes delivered to each customer in the specific month. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 30 to 120 days, which is consistent with market practice.

A receivable is recognized when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

Material accounting policy information (continued)

Sales of Services. The Company provides services under fixed-price contracts. Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, over time based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

The customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the Company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognized. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognized. Customers are invoiced for transportation costs incurred by the company as a separate performance obligation (CPT).

The Company also provides disposal services for oil sludges using them for fuel in its production process. It is also recognized as a separate performance obligation over time.

Employee benefits. Wages, salaries, contributions to the defined contributions plan of the Albanian Government's Social Security Fund annual paid leave, paid sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits (such as health services, transportation, company's vehicles, phone plans) are accrued in the month and year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Company. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to make pension or similar defined benefit payments beyond the statutory defined contribution scheme.

The Company has a discretionary retention plan in place provided to key personnel based on which, the Company determines the amounts of contributions to be calculated is made available to the employee on termination of their employment proportionate to the employment period. Expenses for the plan are accrued in the month and year associated with the services provided by the employee and the Company has no further obligations beyond the amounts accrued in the plan at the end of each month and year.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized in the financial statements and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements and estimates that can cause a significant adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year include:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment (Note 17)

Classification of spare parts to inventory (Note 22)

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (Notes 22)

Environmental restoration costs - Provisions for Forestation

Restoration efforts pertain to the quarry sites where the Company sources its raw materials, primarily limestone. The Company continuously undertakes restoration activities in accordance with the annual exploitation plan approved by relevant authorities. The costs associated with these efforts are recorded as incurred, as they involve real-time reforestation of the quarries and processing areas. The Company's obligation to restore arises only once the extraction takes place, ensuring that reforestation is not postponed for more than a year. The liability is recognized as the Company reaches the predetermined levels of quarry utilization. The Company does not have additional decommissioning or restoration liabilities that require provisions.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

5. ADOPTION OF NEW OR REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following new and amended standards have been adopted as at 1 January 2025. These standards did not have a significant impact on the Company's separate financial statements and therefore have not been separately disclosed:

- *Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)*

Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 (issued in August 2023, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025). These amendments clarify how an entity determines whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and how to determine the exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments introduce guidance requiring an entity to assess whether it can obtain the other currency within a timeframe that allows for normal administrative delays and through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations.

Where a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate that reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place between market participants at that date. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of a lack of exchangeability on the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows, including information about the nature of the restrictions, the currencies affected, and the estimation techniques applied.

Management has assessed the impact of these amendments and concluded that they do not have a material effect on the Company's separate financial statements, as the Company operates in environments where currencies are exchangeable and does not have transactions subject to significant foreign exchange restrictions.

6. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB or IFRIC. None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Company and no Interpretations have been issued that are applicable and need to be taken into consideration by the Company include at the reporting date.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'. Although IFRS 18 includes many of the requirements of IAS 1, it introduces new requirements to better structure financial statements and to provide more detailed and useful information to investors, including:

- two new subtotals defined in the statement of profit or loss, namely (1) operating profit and (2) profit or loss before financing and income taxes
- the classification of all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss in one of five categories
- a new requirement to disclose performance measures defined by management, and
- an improvement in the principles related to the aggregation and disaggregation of information in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

Some of the disclosure requirements previously contained in IAS 1 have been transferred to IAS 8 without any material changes. This applies in particular to disclosures on accounting policies and sources of estimation uncertainty. As a result of these changes, IAS 8 will be renamed 'Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements'.

The publication of IFRS 18 also results in consequential amendments to other IFRS Accounting Standards, including IAS 7.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 will be applied retrospectively with specific transitional provisions.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

6. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Other Standards and amendments that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company include:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). These amendments clarify specific aspects of the classification of financial assets, including the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics and the treatment of financial assets with contingent features. The amendments also introduce additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. Management does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or performance.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). These amendments address the accounting for certain contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity, such as power purchase agreements. The amendments clarify the application of hedge accounting requirements and measurement considerations for such contracts. The Company does not currently enter into contracts of this nature; therefore, no material impact is expected.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026). These improvements introduce minor amendments to various IFRS Accounting Standards aimed at clarifying wording, correcting unintended inconsistencies, and updating references. Management does not expect these amendments to have a material effect on the Company's separate financial statements.
- IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). IFRS 19 permits eligible subsidiaries to apply reduced disclosure requirements while continuing to apply recognition and measurement requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards. The Company is currently assessing whether it meets the eligibility criteria for application of this standard; however, no decision has been made regarding early adoption.

These Standards and amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application and therefore no disclosures have been made. However, whilst they do not affect these Financial Statements, they will impact some entities. An entity should assess the anticipated impact of these new Standards and amendments on their financial statements based on their own facts and circumstances and make appropriate disclosures.

7. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Revenue from contracts with customers is comprised as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sales of own cement | 8,234,319 | 8,372,720 |
| Sales of clinker | 459,257 | 693,264 |
| Sales of imported cement | 21,628 | 4,064 |
| Revenue from freight | 384,438 | 430,832 |
| Revenue from other materials | 8,542 | 1,826 |
| Total | 9,108,184 | 9,502,706 |

The sales of products are analyzed as follows in terms of domestic and foreign markets, as well as per type of product.

| <u>Sales</u> | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Domestic market | 6,201,055 | 6,791,335 |
| Foreign markets (exports) (Note 32a) | 2,907,129 | 2,711,371 |
| Total | 9,108,184 | 9,502,706 |
| <u>Domestic market</u> | 2025 | 2024 |
| Sales of own cement | 5,660,255 | 5,934,268 |
| Sales of clinker | 344,102 | 693,264 |
| Sales of imported cement | 21,628 | 4,064 |
| Revenue from freight | 166,528 | 157,913 |
| Revenue from other materials | 8,542 | 1,826 |
| Total | 6,201,054 | 6,791,335 |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***7. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)**

| <i>Foreign market</i> | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sales of own cement | 2,574,064 | 2,438,452 |
| Sales of clinker | 115,155 | - |
| Revenue from freight | 217,910 | 272,919 |
| Total | 2,907,129 | 2,711,371 |

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time. For domestic sales, land exports control is transferred when the goods are made available (ex-works) to the customer for their pick-up, usually directly at the plant and when delivered by a carrier (CPT). For overseas export sales to Italy, control is transferred when the vessel arrives at the destination port.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| Point-in-time | 8,715,204 | 9,070,048 |
| Over time | 392,980 | 432,658 |
| Total | 9,108,184 | 9,502,706 |

Contracts with customers do not contain a significant financing component as the payment terms are on short-term credit terms between 30 and 90 days. The Company provides no discount for early settlement.

8. EXPENSES BY NATURE

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Staff costs and related expenses | 643,142 | 577,746 |
| Raw materials, packaging and consumables | 1,369,213 | 1,335,746 |
| Energy cost | 2,415,573 | 2,431,541 |
| Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress | 289,656 | (48,524) |
| Cost of trading goods | 46,708 | 6,729 |
| Utilities | 17,527 | 20,281 |
| Distribution expenses | 563,788 | 597,507 |
| Third party services (Notes 9, 12, 13) | 749,418 | 797,783 |
| External audit fees | 6,322 | 6,614 |
| Depreciation and amortization (Notes 17, 18, 19) | 1,104,368 | 1,023,984 |
| Other expenses | 232,138 | 214,155 |
| Total expenses by nature | 7,437,853 | 6,963,562 |
| <i>Included in:</i> | | |
| Cost of sales (note 9) | 6,667,573 | 6,167,601 |
| Administrative expenses | 711,971 | 724,030 |
| Selling and marketing expenses | 58,309 | 71,931 |
| Total | 7,437,853 | 6,963,562 |

Other expenses include insurance, local taxes, donations, and other costs which are allocated as appropriate. The contracted audit fee for the statutory audit of the separate and consolidated Financial Statements as well as audit and review of Group Reporting forms of Titan Cement International S.A. for 2025 is ALL 3,500 thousand. The external auditor did not provide any non-audit services during the year.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025
(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

9. COST OF SALES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <i>Variable Costs</i> | | |
| Freight and logistic costs | 4,283,588 | 4,261,086 |
| Kiln fuel | 1,252,465 | 1,263,882 |
| Electricity | 1,163,850 | 1,167,659 |
| Raw materials and additives | 761,809 | 743,004 |
| Refractory | 83,521 | 107,537 |
| Fuel and oil | - | - |
| Mineral rent | 50,054 | 50,576 |
| Packing expenses | 297,150 | 264,389 |
| Cost of purchased imported (white) cement | 43,606 | 4,430 |
| Cost of purchased materials sold | 3,102 | 2,299 |
| Loss from derivatives contract | - | - |
| Other items of variable cost | 46,774 | 48,443 |
| <i>Fixed Costs</i> | | |
| Salaries and related expenses (Note 1) | 2,093,553 | 1,955,039 |
| Repair and maintenance – spare parts | 441,869 | 373,560 |
| Services from third parties | 128,494 | 124,523 |
| Rent expenses | 394,329 | 408,509 |
| Plant utilities | 276 | 254 |
| Other fixed cost | 47,693 | 47,248 |
| Depreciation charges of property, plant and equipment | 88,771 | 74,562 |
| Depreciation of right of use assets | 982,312 | 916,739 |
| | 9,809 | 9,644 |
| <i>Changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress</i> | 290,432 | (48,524) |
| Total | 6,667,573 | 6,167,601 |

Overheads are allocated to cost of sales, selling and marketing and administrative expense based on the cost centers they are related to (i.e. based on the cost center that actually used the service). Freight and logistic costs are further detailed as follows for year ended 31 December 2025 and 2024:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Freight and logistic costs related to domestic sales | 197,278 | 158,090 |
| Freight and logistic costs related to exports sales | 160,619 | 185,252 |
| Freight related to overseas transportation | 223,360 | 265,525 |
| Total | 581,257 | 608,867 |

10. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Reimbursement of excise duties | - | 27,109 |
| Fair value gains on investment property | 4,161 | 24,373 |
| Other operating income | 62,242 | 56,619 |
| Total | 66,403 | 108,101 |

2025: Included in other operating income, the amount of ALL 29,107 thousand (2024: ALL 23,492 thousand) relates to the recharge of employee expenses that arise for their service for affiliated companies.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***11. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | - | 3,217 |
| Fines and penalties (competition authority) | 1,756 | 98,998 |
| Other accruals | 3,091 | 4,526 |
| Losses of inventory | 4,250 | 3,555 |
| Other expenses | 16,622 | 8,141 |
| Total | 25,719 | 118,437 |

Inventory losses are related to disposal of production due to quality issues in the amount of ALL 4,250 thousand consumable materials, (2024: ALL 2,272 thousand trading goods and ALL 1,283 thousand of raw materials). Because of the small value, these were not allocated to cost of sale. (2024: Fines and penalties include a fine imposed by the Competition Authority for alleged abuse of market position in setting prices) (Note 36).

12. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries and related expenses (Note 1) | 40,759 | 51,753 |
| Utilities | 11,012 | 12,387 |
| Depreciation of right of use assets | 1,581 | 2,126 |
| Other expenses | 4,957 | 5,665 |
| Total | 58,309 | 71,931 |

13. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Parent company management fees | 213,868 | 206,921 |
| Salaries and related expenses | 160,515 | 152,433 |
| Supplies | 85,024 | 79,148 |
| Depreciation | 71,864 | 72,468 |
| Insurance and taxes | 36,891 | 39,394 |
| IT consulting services | 21,861 | 23,233 |
| Depreciation of right of use assets | 18,388 | 17,633 |
| Utilities | 6,515 | 7,894 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 4,955 | 5,517 |
| Amortization | 20,414 | 5,374 |
| Travel-entertainment | 5,896 | 4,228 |
| Tax consulting services | 4,255 | 2,338 |
| Legal consulting services | 10,170 | 49,928 |
| Audit fees | 6,322 | 6,614 |
| Other administrative expenses | 45,033 | 50,907 |
| Total | 711,971 | 724,030 |

Other administrative expenses include donations ALL 27,562 thousand and other professional services ALL 17,471 thousand (2024: donations ALL 26,510 thousand and other professional services ALL 24,397 thousand). Management fees are based on the cost of the services that is provided centrally by the group and allocated to the subsidiaries, and it includes a margin which is based on the transfer pricing benchmarking. Increase in legal consulting fees is related to experts involved in handling the case against the Competition Authority before the fine was finally imposed.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

The employee benefits included under the cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses are summarized further as follows:

| Employee benefits expenses | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Gross salaries | 449,895 | 376,113 |
| Social security (public defined contribution plan) | 43,937 | 40,617 |
| Health insurance contributions | 10,631 | 5,822 |
| Share-based payments | 4,594 | 7,998 |
| Accruals for annual leave | - | 1,771 |
| Long-term retention plan | 3,091 | 2,755 |
| Other employee related expenses | 134,086 | 147,196 |
| Total | 646,234 | 582,272 |
| <i>Allocated to:</i> | | |
| Cost of sales (Note 9) | 441,869 | 373,560 |
| Other operating expenses (Note 1) | 3,091 | 4,526 |
| Selling and marketing expenses (Note 12) | 40,759 | 51,753 |
| Administrative expenses (Note 13) | 160,515 | 152,433 |
| Total | 646,234 | 582,272 |

Other employee-related expenses include catering, transportation and training expenses and performance bonuses. The increase during the year is related to higher meal coupons given to the Company's personnel as compared to the prior year as well as the annual performance bonus paid for 2024 results.

15. FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

Net finance costs for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024 are detailed as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest income | 4 | 8 |
| Foreign exchange gain | 153,861 | 509,793 |
| Finance income | 153,865 | 509,801 |
| Interest expenses | (151,705) | (166,141) |
| Interest expenses – leases | (4,398) | (4,800) |
| Bank charges | (16,356) | (22,741) |
| Foreign exchange losses | (122,587) | (388,266) |
| Finance cost | (295,046) | (581,948) |

16. INCOME TAX

a) Components of income tax (expense) / benefit

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Current income tax | (362,405) | (496,517) |
| Deferred income tax | 56,511 | 86,415 |
| Income tax expense for the year | (305,894) | (410,102) |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***16 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)**

b) Reconciliation between the income tax expense and profit or loss multiplied by applicable tax rate.

The Company determines income tax at the end of the year in accordance with the respective tax legislation currently enacted which determines an income tax rate of 15% (2024: 15%).

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes calculated at the applicable tax rate to the actual taxation credited in profit or loss.

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Profit before tax | 1,569,834 | 2,462,634 |
| Theoretical tax charge at statutory rate of 15%: | 235,475 | 369,395 |
| Tax effect of items which are not deductible or assessable for taxation purposes: | | |
| Taxable Income | - | 2,255 |
| Income which is exempt from taxation | (624) | (4,552) |
| Non-deductible expenses | 49,060 | 61,816 |
| Other | 21,983 | (18,812) |
| Income tax expense for the year | 305,894 | 410,102 |
| Effective income tax rate | 19% | 17% |

Current income tax for the years 31 December 2025 and 2024 is calculated as follows based on the income tax law:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Profit before income tax | 1,569,834 | 2,462,634 |
| <i>Add Back:</i> | | |
| Taxable Income | - | 15,034 |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 327,067 | 412,108 |
| Tax depreciation | 523,294 | 450,685 |
| <i>Less:</i> | | |
| Dividend income | - | (5,973) |
| Non-taxable income | (4,161) | (24,373) |
| Taxable profit | 2,416,034 | 3,310,115 |
| Current income tax charge at 15% | 362,405 | 496,517 |

c) Deferred taxes analyzed by type of temporary difference.

Differences between IFRS Accounting Standards and statutory taxation regulations in Albania give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. The tax effect of the movements in these temporary differences is detailed below.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***16 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)**

Deferred taxes by type of temporary differences are analyzed below.

| Deferred tax assets | 31 December 2023 | Charged/ (credited) to profit of loss | 31 December 2024 | Charged/ (credited) to profit of loss | Directly credited to equity reserves | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Expected credit loss | 56,847 | (2,955) | 57,465 | (355) | - | 57,110 |
| Lease liabilities and Right-of-use assets Corrections | 1,699 | (473) | 1,226 | 64 | - | 1,290 |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Recognized deferred income tax asset | 58,546 | (3,428) | 58,691 | (291) | - | 58,400 |
| Deferred tax liability | | | | | | |
| | 31 December 2023 | Charged/ (credited) to profit of loss | 31 December 2024 | Charged/ (credited) to profit of loss | Directly credited to equity reserves | 31 December 2025 |
| Difference between tax and accounting value of PPE | (1,088,807) | 89,843 | (998,964) | 56,802 | - | (942,162) |
| Recognized deferred income tax liability | (1,088,807) | 89,843 | (998,964) | 56,802 | - | (942,162) |
| Net deferred tax asset/(liability) | (1,030,261) | 86,414 | (940,272) | 56,511 | - | (883,761) |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.
NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| Cost | Land and improvements | Buildings | Plant machinery | Vehicles | Furniture and fittings | Electronic equipment | Construction in progress | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 January 2024 | 2,955,428 | 1,853,581 | 20,985,170 | 12,106 | 39,950 | 254,591 | 565,333 | 26,666,159 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | 1,229 | - | 570,091 | 571,320 |
| Additions from merger | 148,528 | 76,039 | 18,009 | 56,684 | 1,983 | 579 | - | 301,824 |
| Transfers | 4,841 | 12,451 | 812,402 | - | - | 8,462 | (838,156) | - |
| Disposals | - | (3,963) | (104,599) | - | - | - | - | (108,562) |
| 31 December 2024 | 3,108,797 | 1,938,108 | 21,710,982 | 68,790 | 43,162 | 263,632 | 297,268 | 27,430,741 |
| Additions | - | - | - | - | - | 4,018 | 649,960 | 653,978 |
| Additions from merger | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Transfers | 7,646 | 92,265 | 597,647 | - | - | 3,772 | (701,330) | - |
| Sales | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | (858) | - | (858) |
| 31 December 2025 | 3,116,443 | 2,030,373 | 22,308,629 | 68,790 | 43,162 | 270,566 | 245,898 | 28,083,861 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | | | | |
| 1 January 2024 | 883,536 | 595,710 | 9,452,097 | 11,693 | 31,307 | 225,961 | - | 11,200,304 |
| Charge for the year | 73,602 | 51,659 | 851,635 | 100 | 2,245 | 9,966 | - | 989,207 |
| Additions from Merger | - | 67,695 | 17,894 | 56,684 | 1,983 | 579 | - | 144,835 |
| Disposals | - | - | (4,923) | - | - | - | - | (4,923) |
| 31 December 2024 | 957,138 | 715,064 | 10,316,703 | 68,477 | 35,535 | 236,506 | - | 12,329,423 |
| Charge for the year | 73,807 | 56,630 | 911,823 | 75 | 1,569 | 10,272 | - | 1,054,176 |
| Additions from Merger | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales/Disposals | - | - | - | - | - | (858) | - | (858) |
| 31 December 2025 | 1,030,945 | 771,694 | 11,228,526 | 68,552 | 37,104 | 245,920 | - | 13,382,741 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | | |
| 31 December 2024 | 2,151,659 | 1,223,044 | 11,394,279 | 313 | 7,627 | 27,128 | 297,268 | 15,101,318 |
| 31 December 2025 | 2,085,498 | 1,258,679 | 11,080,103 | 238 | 6,058 | 24,646 | 245,898 | 14,701,120 |

Included in "assets under constructions" there are strategic spare parts amounting to ALL 244,154 thousand (2024: ALL 262,641 thousand). These are held for immediate replacement of critical components of the kiln or other parts production line. No items of property, plant and equipment have been pledged as collateral as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)***Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies*

Useful lives of property plant and equipment, and intangible assets

The estimation of the useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment is a matter of judgment based on the experience with similar assets. The future economic benefits embodied in the assets are consumed principally through use. However, other factors, such as technical or commercial obsolescence and wear and tear, often result in the diminution of the economic benefits embodied in the assets. Management assesses the remaining useful lives in accordance with the current technical conditions of the assets and estimated period during which the assets are expected to earn benefits for the Company. The following primary factors are considered: (a) the expected usage of the assets; (b) the expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors and maintenance program; and (c) the Titan Group's experience with similar classes of assets.

18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

| | Computer software | Operating licenses | CIP Intangibles | Total |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Cost: | | | | |
| 1 January 2024 | 166,514 | 8,295 | - | 174,809 |
| Additions | 81,101 | - | - | 81,101 |
| 31 December 2024 | 247,615 | 8,295 | - | 255,910 |
| Additions | 428 | - | 2,249 | 2,677 |
| Transfers | 2,249 | - | (2,249) | - |
| 31 December 2025 | 250,292 | 8,295 | - | 258,587 |
| Accumulated Amortization: | | | | |
| 1 January 2024 | 141,241 | 4,711 | - | 145,952 |
| Amortization charge for the year | 4,592 | 782 | - | 5,374 |
| 31 December 2024 | 145,833 | 5,493 | - | 151,326 |
| Amortization charge for the year | 19,632 | 782 | - | 20,414 |
| 31 December 2025 | 165,465 | 6,275 | - | 171,740 |
| Net book value: | | | | |
| 31 December 2024 | 101,782 | 2,802 | - | 104,584 |
| 31 December 2025 | 84,827 | 2,020 | - | 86,847 |

No intangible assets have been pledged as collateral as at 31 December 2025 (2024: none).

19. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

| Right of Use Assets (Cost) | Land and buildings | Motor vehicles | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1 January 2024 | 125,823 | 64,557 | 190,380 |
| Additions | 74,284 | 7,492 | 81,776 |
| Terminations | (60,468) | (8,892) | (69,360) |
| 31 December 2024 | 139,639 | 63,157 | 202,796 |
| Additions | - | 25,379 | 25,379 |
| Terminations | (4,129) | (28,197) | (32,326) |
| 31 December 2025 | 135,510 | 60,339 | 195,849 |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***19. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)**

| Right of Use Assets (Accumulated Depreciation) | Land and buildings | Motor vehicles | Total |
|--|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1 January 2024 | 71,632 | 29,817 | 101,449 |
| Charge for the year | 20,095 | 9,308 | 29,403 |
| Terminations | (55,151) | (4,864) | (60,015) |
| 31 December 2024 | 36,576 | 34,261 | 70,837 |
| Charge for the year | 19,270 | 10,507 | 29,777 |
| Terminations | (3,715) | (23,389) | (27,104) |
| 31 December 2025 | 52,131 | 21,379 | 73,510 |
| Net book value: | | | |
| 31 December 2024 | 103,063 | 28,896 | 131,959 |
| 31 December 2025 | 83,379 | 38,960 | 122,339 |

| Lease Liabilities | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current | 29,158 | 17,145 |
| Non-Current | 80,156 | 100,136 |
| Total | 109,314 | 117,281 |

Interest expense included in finance costs of 2025 was 4,398 ALL - thousand (2024: ALL 4,800 thousand). Expenses relating to short-term leases and to leases of low-value assets that are not included in Right-of-use Assets:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------|-------|
| Expense relating to short-term leases | 3,526 | 2,492 |
| Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases | 1,960 | 1,847 |

Total cash outflow for leases in 2025 was ALL 33,347 thousand (2024: ALL 35,377 thousand).

20. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cementi Antea SRL | 599,345 | 599,345 |
| Total | 599,345 | 599,345 |

Cementi Antea SRL – Italy, is a fully owned subsidiary of the Company. Its main activity is trading the company's cement through a rented terminal in Ortona, Italy. Its net equity at 31 December 2025 was ALL 411,025 thousand (2024: 386,369 thousand).

Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Company sets the prices for goods and services provided to its subsidiary, which can significantly impact the subsidiary's reported profitability and cash flows. If higher prices are set, the subsidiary's costs rise, potentially reducing its profitability. On the other hand, lower prices can improve profitability. Profitability is crucial in evaluating whether the subsidiary can generate future economic benefits that justify the investment's carrying value. Since Antea affects the subsidiary's profitability through its pricing strategy, and the overall profit that the Company generates from selling its products in the Italian market through its subsidiary, the value in use of the subsidiary is much higher than the carrying value in the financial statements of the Company and thus there are no indications for impairment.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***21. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Reposessed collateral | 32,761 | 32,761 |
| Write down for measurement of reposessed collateral at lower of net realizable value and cost | (23,224) | (23,224) |
| | 9,537 | 9,537 |

Other non-current assets consist of reposessed collateral, i.e. properties foreclosed by the Company against receivables due from its customers. The Company obtained ownership of those assets through bailiff execution and enforcement procedures. These assets are initially recorded at the value determined by the execution process (which is the value used against the receivables due) and they are subsequently measured at the lower of that amount and their net realizable value, fair value less costs to sale.

The Company expects to dispose/sell the assets in the foreseeable future. These assets did not meet the criteria to be classified as assets held-for-sale (i.e. – can be sold within one year; readiness of a market, etc.). Write-down is recorded following a valuation performed by an independent licensed real estate valuation expert in 2019.

22. INVENTORIES

The inventories in the statement of financial position are comprised of the following:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Raw materials | 484,043 | 690,928 |
| Spare parts | 930,685 | 900,190 |
| Packing materials | 50,495 | 61,803 |
| Semi-finished goods | 107,622 | 416,788 |
| Finished goods | 122,454 | 103,721 |
| Goods for resale | 3,159 | 40,548 |
| Other materials | 169,750 | 187,445 |
| Inventory write down | (48,364) | (49,218) |
| Total | 1,819,844 | 2,352,205 |

Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies

Spare parts classified as inventory consist in materials used in the production process. Spare parts used in the production process are integral to the operation of manufacturing equipment. These components support the continuous function of machinery, preventing downtime and ensuring that production schedules are met. Examples include replacement gears, belts, filters, and other components essential for the functioning of production machinery

Spare parts classified as inventory are measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost is determined using the weighted average cost method, which includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its current condition and location.

23. TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Trade receivables | 841,914 | 876,236 |
| Less: Credit loss allowance | (583,634) | (583,634) |
| Trade receivables, net of allowance for credit loss | 258,280 | 292,602 |

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Credit sales are generally on 30-120 payment terms.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***23. TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)***Critical accounting estimates and judgments in applying accounting policies*

Management establishes an allowance for doubtful receivables to address anticipated losses from customers failing to make payments. Estimating expected credit losses (ECLs) involves significant judgement, utilizing specific methodologies, models, and data inputs. Typically, ECL is calculated as the product of exposure at default, loss given default, and probability of default. However, the company determines ECL using historical probability of default, assuming a 100% loss given default. Receivables from Related Parties are excluded from ECL calculations due to their low credit risk and no history of default.

The Company assesses individually all court cases and receivables due more than 365 days and usually applies 100% ECL while it assesses them for potential recoverability of VAT and deductibility for income tax purposes thereby recognizing deferred income tax asset as appropriate.

The credit loss allowance for trade receivables as well as an aging of the trade receivables is determined according to the provision matrix presented in the table below.

| <i>In % of gross value</i> | 31 December 2025 | | | 31 December 2024 | | |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Loss rate | Gross carrying amount | Lifetime ECL | Loss rate | Gross carrying amount | Lifetime ECL |
| - 0 to 30 days | 6.0% | 157,853 | (9,479) | 7.0% | 175,005 | (12,231) |
| - 31 to 90 days | 6.0% | 29,845 | (1,792) | 7.0% | 119,029 | (8,319) |
| - 91 to 180 days | 6.0% | 49,025 | (2,944) | 7.0% | 19,684 | (1,376) |
| - 181 to 365 days overdue | 50.0% | 71,546 | (35,773) | 73.1% | 3,010 | (2,200) |
| - over 365 days overdue | 100.0% | 533,646 | (533,646) | 100.0% | 559,508 | (559,508) |
| Gross receivables | | 841,915 | | | 876,236 | |
| Credit loss allowance | | (583,634) | | | (583,634) | |
| Total trade receivables from customers (carrying amount) | | 258,281 | | | 292,602 | |

As at 31 January 2025, the Company collected a total of 318,003 thousand. Please refer to the following table for a breakdown of amounts collected based on days past due:

| Days past due at the reporting date | Amounts collected by the Company |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - 0 to 30 days | 176,200 |
| - 31 to 90 days | 136,085 |
| - 91 to 180 days | 987 |
| - 181 to 365 days overdue | 3,879 |
| - over 365 days overdue | 852 |
| Total | 318,003 |

24. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivables in the statement of financial position are analyzed as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Deferred Expenses | 67,579 | 59,597 |
| Sundry debtors | 20,277 | 16,175 |
| Other Taxes Receivable | 3,486 | 1,991 |
| Prepayments for supplies | 14,541 | 1,244 |
| Total | 105,883 | 79,007 |

Deferred expenses represent consumables and/or prepaid expenses, which are deferred for a period and are expensed based on their respective consumption rate.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cash on hand in domestic currency | 31 | 39 |
| Cash on hand in foreign currency | 225 | 288 |
| Current accounts in domestic currency | 78,560 | 59,519 |
| Current accounts in foreign currency | 588,366 | 482,686 |
| Total | 667,182 | 542,532 |

Cash and cash equivalents consist of current accounts held with 9 commercial banks operating in Albania. Most banks are part of international banking groups. Local banks that are not rated by international credit rating agencies do not show problems with liquidity according to the Bank of Albania. Banks where cash and cash equivalents are held are rated A+; BBB-. No expected credit loss has been calculated by the Company as it would not be significant.

26. SHARE CAPITAL

| Authorized, issued, and fully paid | 31 December 2025 | | | 31 December 2024 | | |
|---|------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | Number of shares | % Holding | Face Value in ALL' 000 | Number of shares | % Holding | Face Value in ALL' 000 |
| ALVACIM Ltd –ordinary shares of ALL 1,500 each (2024: ALL 1,500 each) | 5,343,255 | 100% | 8,014,883 | 5,343,255 | 100% | 8,014,883 |
| Total | 5,343,255 | 100% | 8,014,883 | 5,343,255 | 100% | 8,014,883 |

27. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Under the plan, participants are granted awards for nil consideration in the form of a conditional grant of TCI shadow shares in April (or later) of each year. The awards have no dividend or voting rights. The number of shadow shares granted to each participant is determined by the award amount and the value of the shadow share. The value of the shadow share is equal to the average TCI share closing price on Euronext Brussels during the last seven trading days of March of the grant year.

The vesting period of the awards is as follows:

- o 50% at the completion of a three-year period and
- o 50% at the completion of a four-year period

The awards vest at the designated dates from March through April next year, provided that the participants are still working in TCI or in any other employer company of the Group or are still serving as an executive Director in the Board of Directors of TCI.

Upon vesting, participants may select to receive their vested awards in TCI shares, or in contributions to a fund, or in cash. The parent of the Group (Titan Cement International S.A.) has the obligation to settle the awards. Thus, Antea Cement accounts for the plan as an equity-settled transaction by recognizing in equity the fair value of the services it receives from the participants. The Company, as all subsidiaries is invoiced by TCI when the awards are settled to its employees. The Company reclassifies the respective amount classified in equity for the settled shares to liabilities to TCI at this stage.

2021 Plan On 14 May 2021, the Annual General Meeting of TCI, approved the following plan.

On 31 December 2022, the number of awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 4,410 (each award corresponding to one share). The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 13.5.2021, €17.14 (ALL 2,106) in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of ALL 4,369 thousand with a corresponding increase in equity.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***27. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)**

2022 Plan On 12 May 2022, the Annual General Meeting of TCI, approved the following plan.

On 31 December 2022, the number of awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 5,431. The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 13.5.2022, €11.90 (ALL 1,435) in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of ALL 5,156 thousand with a corresponding increase in equity.

2023 Plan On 11 May 2023, the Annual General Meeting of TCI, approved the following plan.

On 31 December 2023, the number of awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 5,316. The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 13.5.2023, €14.64 (ALL 1,686) in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of ALL 3,920 thousand with a corresponding increase in equity.

2024 Plan On 9 May 2024, the Annual General Meeting of TCI, approved the following plan.

On 31 December 2024, the number of awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 3,068 restricted stock and 1,312 performance shares. The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 30.6.2024, €29.10 (ALL 2,930) in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of ALL 1,501 thousand with a corresponding increase in equity.

2025 Plan On 8 May 2025, the Annual General Meeting of TCI, approved the following plan.

On 31 December 2025, the number of awards granted to the employees of Antea Cement was 1,296 restricted stock and 556 performance shares. The fair value of the award was calculated based on the closing price of the TCI share on 31.03.2025, €37.40 (ALL 3,714) in Euronext Brussels. The calculation of the un-forfeited awards resulted in the recognition of an expense of (ALL 1,193) thousand with a corresponding decrease in equity.

| Number of awards | 2025 Plan | 2024 Plan | 2023 Plan | 2022 Plan | 2021 Plan |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| At 31 December 2021 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Granted | - | - | - | - | 4,080 |
| At 31 December 2021 | - | - | - | - | 4,080 |
| Granted | - | - | - | 5,043 | - |
| Cancelled | - | - | - | - | (460) |
| At 31 December 2022 | - | - | - | 5,043 | 3,620 |
| Granted | - | - | 4,966 | - | - |
| Cancelled | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2023 | - | - | 4,966 | 5,043 | 3,620 |
| Granted | - | 4,152 | - | - | - |
| Vested | - | - | - | - | (1,745) |
| Transferred | - | - | (210) | (155) | (130) |
| At 31 December 2024 | - | 4,152 | 4,756 | 4,888 | 1,745 |
| Granted | 1,852 | - | - | - | - |
| Vested | - | - | - | (2,445) | (1,745) |
| Transferred | - | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2025 | 1,852 | 4,152 | 4,756 | 2,443 | - |

Refer to Note 1 for expenses incurred during the year.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***28. BORROWINGS**

The Company's borrowings as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 are as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Borrowings from Related Parties | | |
| Term loans | 1,757,285 | 1,778,171 |
| Borrowings from Financial Institutions | | |
| Revolving credit facility | 1,232,113 | 1,390,300 |
| Term loans | 3,438 | 174,724 |
| Total borrowings | 2,992,836 | 3,343,195 |

More detailed information on the borrowings from related parties / shareholders is disclosed in Note 32e. The maturities of the non-current portion of borrowings which are due to Titan Global Finance are as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| After one year but not more than two years | 961,632 | 1,366,496 |
| After two years but not more than five years | - | - |
| More than five years | - | - |
| Total | 961,632 | 1,366,496 |

Term loans and revolving credit lines are secured by a corporate guarantee from Titan Cement Company S.A. No Company's assets are pledged as a collateral against these borrowings. These borrowings (financial institutions – banks) - mature until the end of 2025. The Company's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Term loans | | |
| ALL | 3,438 | 174,247 |
| EUR | 1,757,285 | 1,778,171 |
| Revolving credit facility | | |
| ALL | 1,232,113 | 1,390,277 |
| Total borrowings | 2,992,836 | 3,343,195 |

The Company's covenants on the term borrowings with commercial banks include senior net debt to equity less than 0.95 and senior net debt to EBITDA less than 4.0. The Company was in line with both limits at the reporting date (2024: below both limits).

29. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below sets out an analysis of liabilities from financing activities and the movements in the Company's liabilities from financing activities for each of the periods presented. The items of these liabilities are those that are reported as financing in the statement of cash flows:

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | Year ended 31 December 2024 | | |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Borrowings | Lease Liabilities | Total | Borrowings | Lease Liabilities | Total |
| Liabilities from financing activities on 1 January | 3,338,395 | 112,481 | 3,450,876 | 3,628,896 | 79,586 | 3,708,482 |
| Cash flows | | | | | | |
| Loan drawdowns | 396,500 | | 396,500 | 1,041,953 | - | 1,041,953 |
| Principal repayments | (703,917) | | (703,917) | (1,232,539) | - | (1,232,539) |
| Interest payments | (157,817) | | (157,817) | (145,509) | 4,800 | (140,709) |
| Lease payments | | (33,346) | (33,346) | - | (35,377) | (35,377) |
| Non-cash changes | | | | | | |
| Interest accrual | 151,705 | | 151,705 | 166,141 | - | 166,141 |
| New leases | | 25,379 | 25,379 | - | 81,776 | 81,776 |
| Foreign exchange | (30,818) | 824 | (29,994) | (112,880) | (4,158) | (117,038) |
| Lease termination and withholding taxes | (5,610) | (422) | (6,032) | (2,867) | (9,346) | (12,213) |
| Liabilities from financing activities on 31 December | 2,988,438 | 104,916 | 3,093,354 | 3,343,195 | 117,281 | 3,460,476 |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***30. TRADE PAYABLES**

Trade payables are non-interest-bearing liabilities with domestic and foreign suppliers and are normally settled on a period ranging from 30 days to 90 days.

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade creditors third parties | 1,082,721 | 1,349,529 |
| Accruals for supplies | 92,240 | 16,173 |
| Total | 1,174,961 | 1,365,702 |

31. OTHER LIABILITIES

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Customer advance payments | 30,494 | 16,885 |
| Other taxes | 9,266 | 104,754 |
| Accruals for employee benefits | 32,424 | 34,169 |
| Social security | 9,677 | 6,594 |
| Payroll taxes | 11,994 | 5,624 |
| Due to Employees | 644 | 951 |
| VAT Payable | 22,556 | 42,541 |
| Total | 117,055 | 211,518 |

Contract liabilities are related to delivery of goods (cement) to customers to whom cement is sold based on prepayments. There are no unsatisfied performance obligations for long-term contracts (nor long-term contracts). Accruals for employee benefits relate to unused days of vacation, other additional personnel costs, as well as other operational items. The movements are as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Balance on 1 January | 34,169 | 32,519 |
| Provision for Un-Used Days of Vacations | 4,166 | 1,772 |
| Provision for Additional Personnel Costs | 3,091 | 2,755 |
| Utilization of provision | (9,002) | (2,877) |
| Balance on 31 December | 32,424 | 34,169 |

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company is controlled by Alvacim Ltd which is in turn a fully owned subsidiary of Titan Cement International S.A. The Company considers as related parties all the group companies that are controlled by Titan Cement International S.A. as well as key management, key management's close family members and those entities where key management or their close family members, have significant influence, control and/or serve as key management. For 2025 and 2024 there are no such cases. The following tables provide the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial years. All entities are fellow subsidiaries of Titan Cement International except for Cementi Antea Srl, direct subsidiary of the Company.

a. Sales of goods and services

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| TCK Montenegro - (Sales of Cement) | 763,004 | 793,092 |
| Cementi Antea Srl - (Sales of Cement) | 1,233,274 | 1,232,863 |
| Sharrcem - (Sales of Cement) | 811,248 | 511,601 |
| Sharrcem - (Sales of Clinker) | 115,155 | - |
| Sharrcem - (Other) | 25,883 | 21,512 |
| Zlatna Panega Cement - (Other) | - | 101,187 |
| Usje Cementarnica Ad (Other) | 4,105 | - |
| Titan Cement Company | 3,762 | 2,548 |
| Total | 2,956,431 | 2,662,803 |

The major transactions are related with TCK Montenegro, Sharrcem and Cementi Antea Srl for sales of cement, (2024: The major transactions are related with TCK Montenegro, Sharrcem and Cementi Antea Srl for sales of cement).

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)****b. Receivables from related parties**

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

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cementi Antea SRL | 251,158 | 214,799 |
| Sharrcem | 90,991 | 31,354 |
| TCK Montenegro | 25,468 | 39,576 |
| Titan Cement Company Sa | 3,706 | 1,831 |
| Zlatna Panega Cement | 471 | 96,149 |
| Usje Cementarnica Ad | 1,684 | - |
| Total | 373,478 | 383,709 |

c. Purchases of goods and services

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Titan Cement Compay Sa - Goods | 3,142 | 3,014 |
| Titan Cement Compay Sa - Services | 404,284 | 560,143 |
| Albacemento shpk | - | 4,098 |
| Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje - Services | - | 7,743 |
| Zlatna Panega Cement | 366 | - |
| Sharrcem Sh.p.k | 95,459 | - |
| Titan Cement International Sa | 16,703 | 12,787 |
| Titan Cementara Kosjeric | 11,122 | 9,012 |
| Total | 531,076 | 596,797 |

The major purchases during the year are from Titan Cement Company S.A. for overseas freight services on cement exports, management fees and goods (2024: Major purchases during the year are from Titan Cement Company S.A. for various overseas freight services on cement exports, management fees and goods).

d. Payable to related parties.

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

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Titan Cement Company SA | 731,482 | 550,293 |
| Sharrcem | 30,738 | - |
| Cementarnica Usje Ad Skopje | - | 11,128 |
| Zlatna Panega Cement | 358 | - |
| Titan Cementara Kosjeric | 5,953 | 9,012 |
| Total | 768,531 | 570,433 |

e. Loans from related parties/shareholders

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Titan Global Finance plc | | |
| Non-current portion of principal | 967,700 | 1,374,100 |
| Current portion of principal | 774,160 | 392,600 |
| Accrued interest | 15,425 | 17,210 |
| Total term loan | 1,757,285 | 1,783,910 |
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| Interest expense | 81,062 | 101,195 |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

32. BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

During 2025 the company has repaid TGF loan principal in the amount of Euro 4,000 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 390,730 thousand (2024: loan principal in the amount of Euro 4,000 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 400,730 thousand) and the respective interests and related fees in the amount of Euro 660 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 64,792 thousand (2024: respective interests and related fees in the amount of Euro 832 thousand or the equivalent of ALL 83,871 thousand).

Key management includes Directors (executive and non-executive), members of the Management Committee.

Key management compensations are detailed below.

| | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Expense | Accrued liability | Expense | Accrued liability |
| <i>Short-term benefits:</i> | | | | |
| - Salaries | 37,776 | - | 33,090 | - |
| - Short-term bonuses | 30,017 | - | 7,093 | - |
| - Benefits in-kind | 4,630 | - | 12,849 | - |
| <i>Post-employment benefits:</i> | | | | |
| - State pension and social security costs | 2,547 | - | 2,351 | - |
| - Retention plan | - | 3,091 | - | 2,755 |
| <i>Share-based compensation:</i> | | | | |
| - Equity-settled share-based compensation | 4,594 | - | 7,997 | - |
| Total key management compensation | 79,564 | 3,091 | 63,380 | 2,755 |

Short-term bonuses fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which management rendered the related services.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Goods are sold based on the price lists in force and terms that would be available to third parties. Purchased goods and services are bought on normal commercial terms and conditions based on transfer pricing benchmarking studies that are carried out on a regular basis. Management services are bought from Titan Cement International based on the value of the services rendered. The receivables from related parties arise mainly from sale transactions and are due 2 months after the date of sales. The receivables are unsecured in nature and bear no interest. No provisions are held against receivables from related parties (2024: Nil). The payables to related parties arise mainly from purchase transactions and are due 2 months after the date of purchase. The payables bear no interest.

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from the use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The Supervisory Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The principal financial instruments of the Company consist of cash on hand and at banks, trade accounts receivable and payable, other receivables and liabilities.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk which consists of foreign currency risk and interest rate risk as well as other price risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)****Market risk****a. Interest rate risk**

The Company's exposure to the risk for changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with a floating interest rate. On 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Nil) no interest rate swaps were agreed, which makes 100% of the Company's borrowings to be at a variable rate of interest.

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed rate interest | | |
| Financial assets (Note 23, 24,32b) | 631,758 | 692,486 |
| Financial liabilities (Note 1,32d) | 2,438,954 | 1,936,135 |
| Variable rate interest | | |
| Financial liabilities (Note 29) | 3,102,150 | 3,460,476 |

The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes on market interest rates, nevertheless the effect that a change in interest rates on the company's Long-Term Debt might have on the Company results is shown as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | | 31 December 2024 | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Increase/Decrease in Basis/Point | Effect on Profit Before Tax | Increase/Decrease in Basis/Point | Effect on Profit Before Tax |
| EUR | 20 | 1,935 | 20 | 2,737 |
| ALL | 100 | (61) | 100 | (19) |
| EUR | (20) | (1,935) | (20) | (2,737) |
| ALL | (100) | 61 | (100) | 19 |

b. Foreign exchange risk

The Company enters transactions denominated in foreign currencies related to the sales of its products and purchase of fixed assets and raw materials. The Company does not use any financial instrument to hedge against these risks, since no such instruments are in common use in the Republic of Albania. Therefore, the Company is potentially exposed to market risk related to possible foreign currency fluctuations.

| | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|--|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | ALL | USD | Euro | Total (ALL) |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Trade receivables | - | - | 258,280 | 258,280 |
| Other receivables | - | - | 34,818 | 34,818 |
| Trade receivables from related parties | - | - | 373,478 | 373,478 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 78,591 | 14,291 | 574,300 | 667,182 |
| Total financial assets | 78,591 | 14,291 | 1,240,876 | 1,333,758 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowings | (1,235,551) | - | (1,757,285) | (2,992,836) |
| Trade payables | (323,168) | (196,040) | (655,753) | (1,174,961) |
| Lease liabilities | | | (109,314) | (109,314) |
| Trade payables to related parties | | | (768,531) | (768,531) |
| Total financial liabilities | (1,558,719) | (196,040) | (3,290,883) | (5,045,642) |
| Net currency gap | (1,480,128) | (181,749) | (2,050,007) | (3,711,884) |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

| | 31 December 2024 | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Lekë | USD | Euro | Total (Lekë) |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Trade receivables | - | - | 292,602 | 292,602 |
| Other receivables | - | - | 17,419 | 17,419 |
| Trade receivables from related parties | - | - | 383,709 | 383,709 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 59,558 | 2,187 | 480,787 | 542,532 |
| Total financial assets | 59,558 | 2,187 | 1,174,517 | 1,236,262 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Borrowings | (1,565,024) | - | (1,778,171) | (3,343,195) |
| Derivative financial instruments | | | | |
| Trade payables | (476,505) | (224,093) | (665,104) | (1,365,702) |
| Lease liabilities | - | - | (117,281) | (117,281) |
| Trade payables to related parties | - | - | (1,453,783) | (1,453,783) |
| Total financial liabilities | (2,041,529) | (224,093) | (4,014,339) | (6,279,961) |
| Net position | (1,981,971) | (221,906) | (2,839,822) | (5,043,699) |

The above analysis includes only monetary assets and liabilities. Investments in equity (subsidiaries) and non-monetary assets do not give rise to any currency risk.

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

| | Average rate | | Reporting date spot rate | |
|---------|--------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| EUR/ALL | 97.84 | 100.69 | 96.77 | 98.15 |
| USD/ALL | 86.89 | 93.04 | 82.46 | 94.26 |

The company's main exposure is toward the Euro as such a change of +/- 5% in exchange rate of Euro to ALL at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit/(loss) by ALL 120,500 thousand (2024 – ALL 141,991 thousand).

c. Other price risk

The Company has limited exposure to equity price risk. Transactions in equity products are monitored and authorized by the Titan Group's treasury.

d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources. Liquidity risk is managed by the Finance function of the Company. Management monitors monthly rolling forecasts of the Company's cash flows. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining enough cash and availability of funds through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The Company seeks to maintain a stable funding base primarily consisting of borrowings, trade and other payables. The table below shows liabilities at 31 December 2025 by their remaining contractual maturity. The amounts disclosed in the maturity table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including gross finance lease obligations (before deducting future finance charges), gross loan commitments and financial guarantees. Financial derivatives are included at the contractual amounts to be paid or received, unless the Company expects to close the derivative position before its maturity date in which case the derivatives are included based on the expected cash flows. For the purposes of the maturity analysis, embedded derivatives are not separated from hybrid (combined) financial instruments.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

When the amount payable is not fixed, the amount disclosed is determined by reference to the conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency payments are translated using the spot exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

| 31 December 2025 | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|--|-----------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Borrowings – non-current | - | - | - | 961,632 | - | 961,632 |
| Borrowings – current | - | 500,682 | 1,559,934 | - | - | 2,060,616 |
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,292,003 | - | - | - | 1,292,003 |
| Trade payables to related parties | - | 768,531 | - | - | - | 768,531 |
| Lease Liabilities | - | 7,290 | 21,869 | 80,156 | - | 109,314 |
| Off-balance sheet guarantees (short-term) | - | - | 96,770 | - | - | 96,770 |
| Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments | | 2,568,506 | 1,678,573 | 1,041,788 | - | 5,288,866 |
| 31 December 2024 | On demand | Less than 3 months | 3 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Borrowings – non-current | - | - | - | 1,366,496 | - | 1,366,496 |
| Borrowings – current | - | 156,170 | 1,858,831 | - | - | 2,015,001 |
| Trade and other payables | - | 1,577,220 | - | - | - | 1,577,220 |
| Trade payables to related parties | - | 570,433 | - | - | - | 570,433 |
| Lease liabilities | - | 4,286 | 12,859 | 62,493 | 37,643 | 117,281 |
| Off-balance sheet guarantees (short-term) | - | - | 98,150 | - | - | 98,150 |
| Total future payments, including future principal and interest payments | - | 2,308,109 | 1,969,840 | 1,428,989 | 37,643 | 5,744,581 |

Credit risk

The Company exposes itself to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation. Exposure to credit risk arises because of the Company's credit and other transactions with counterparties, giving rise to financial assets and off-balance sheet credit-related commitments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is reflected in the carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position. For financial guarantees issued, undrawn credit lines, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of the commitment.

Credit risk management. Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The estimation of credit risk for risk management purposes is complex and involves the use of models, as the risk varies depending on market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk for a portfolio of assets entails further estimations of the likelihood of defaults occurring, the associated loss ratios and default correlations between counterparties.

Limits. The Company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to sales of products so that they are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. Limits on the level of credit risk are approved regularly by management. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to an annual, or more frequent, review. In addition, to reduce this risk the Company has required as collateral: bank guaranties and deposits.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets (non-current), the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments.

| | Note | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| Trade receivables | 23 | 258,280 | 292,602 |
| Other receivables | 24 | 20,277 | 16,175 |
| Trade receivables from related parties | 32b | 373,478 | 383,709 |
| Current accounts with banks | 25 | 666,926 | 542,205 |
| Undrawn credit commitments | 1 | 267,888 | 109,701 |
| Financial guarantees received from customers | | 79,920 | 68,705 |
| Total | | 1,666,769 | 1,413,097 |

The Company has no commitment to draw undrawn credit lines.

34. FAIR VALUES

Recurring fair value measurements

Following the merger of Alba-Cemento SH.P.K. (a former subsidiary), the Company obtained a property which was leased by Alba-Cemento SH.P.K. to third parties which required classification as investment property. Investment property is held by the Company to earn rental income. Investment property was initially recognised at cost, and subsequently remeasured at fair value updated to reflect market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

Fair value of investment property is the price that would be received from sale of the asset in an orderly transaction, without deduction of any transaction costs. The best evidence of fair value is given by current prices in an active market for similar property in the same location and condition.

Market value of the Company's investment property is determined based on reports of independent appraisers, who hold recognised and relevant professional qualifications and who have recent experience in the valuation of property in the same location and category. The appraiser used level 2 information in determining the fair value.

Earned rental income is recorded in profit or loss for the year within other income. Gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of investment property are recorded in profit or loss for the year and also included in other income (Note 10).

Fair value for financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value

The fair values of current assets and current liabilities approximate their carrying value due to their short-term nature. The fair value of non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings also approximate their carrying value due to variable interest rate on the loans.

Set out as a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

| Financial assets | Carrying amount | | Fair Value | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
| Cash and Banks | 667,182 | 542,532 | 667,182 | 542,532 |
| Trade receivables | 258,280 | 292,602 | 258,280 | 292,602 |
| Trade receivables from related parties | 373,478 | 383,709 | 373,478 | 383,709 |
| Other receivables | 34,818 | 17,419 | 34,818 | 17,419 |

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.**NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025***(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)***34. FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)**

| Financial Liabilities | Carrying amount | | Fair Value | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
| Borrowings | 2,992,835 | 3,343,194 | 2,992,835 | 3,343,194 |
| Trade accounts payable | 1,174,962 | 1,365,702 | 1,174,962 | 1,365,702 |
| Lease Liability | 109,314 | 117,281 | 109,314 | 117,281 |
| Trade payables to related parties | 1,263,993 | 1,453,783 | 1,263,993 | 1,453,783 |

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy

As the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates its carrying value, level 3 inputs are used to arrive at the above conclusions.

35. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain investors, creditors, and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Supervisory Board (Board) monitors the EBITDA which is earnings before interest, taxes, and depreciation. The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's principal financial instruments comprise bank loans, loans from related parties and cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to fund the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Management. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares, following shareholder's approval. The Company monitors its economic performance using profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and impairment (EBITDA), which is not an IFRS measure but rather a measure used by management of the Company and is calculated as follows:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Profit before tax | 1,569,834 | 2,462,634 |
| Finance costs (Note 15) | 263,380 | 581,948 |
| Finance income (Note 15) | (122,199) | (509,801) |
| Dividend income | - | (5,973) |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 1,104,368 | 1,023,984 |
| EBITDA | 2,815,383 | 3,552,792 |

A reconciliation of depreciation and amortization expense is provided below:

| | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Depreciation charges (note 9) | 982,312 | 916,739 |
| Depreciation of right of use assets (note 9) | 9,809 | 9,644 |
| Depreciation of right of use assets (note 12) | 1,581 | 2,126 |
| Amortization (note 13) | 20,414 | 5,374 |
| Depreciation charges (note 13) | 71,864 | 72,468 |
| Depreciation of right of use assets (note 13) | 18,388 | 17,633 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,104,368 | 1,023,984 |

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The structure and management of debt capital is determined at TITAN Group level.

ANTEA CEMENT SH.A.

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 December 2025

(Amounts in ALL thousand unless otherwise stated)

36. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Taxation

Albania's tax and customs legislation which was enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, is subject to varying interpretations when being applied to the transactions and activities of the Company. Consequently, tax positions taken by management and the formal documentation supporting the tax positions may be challenged by tax authorities. Fiscal periods remain open to review by the authorities in respect of taxes for five calendar years preceding the year when decisions about the review was made. Under certain circumstances reviews may cover longer periods.

Albania transfer pricing (TP) legislation is generally aligned with the international TP principles developed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), although it has specific features. The TP legislation provides for the possibility of additional tax assessment for controlled transactions (transactions between related parties and certain transactions between unrelated parties) if such transactions are not on an arm's-length basis. The management has implemented internal controls to comply with current TP legislation.

Tax liabilities arising from controlled transactions are determined based on their actual transaction prices. It is possible, with the evolution of the interpretation of TP rules, that such prices could be challenged. The impact of any such challenge cannot be reliably estimated; however, it may be significant to the financial position and/or the Company's operations. The management plans to sustain the Group's TP positions.

As tax legislation may not provide definitive guidance in certain areas, the Company adopts, from time to time, interpretations of such uncertain areas that reduce the overall tax rate of the Company. While management currently estimates that the tax positions and interpretations that it has taken can probably be sustained, there is a possible risk that an outflow of resources will be required should such tax positions and interpretations be challenged by the tax authorities. The impact of any such challenge cannot be reliably estimated; however, it may be significant to the financial position and/or the overall operations of the Company.

Legal proceedings

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

As of 31 December 2025, the Company was engaged in litigation proceedings as a defendant, with a third-party raising a claim regarding the costs associated with an entry road used by the Company, constructed in 2010. The case was presented before the District Court of Kruja, which partially upheld the claim. The total amount of liabilities to be paid by the Company amounted to ALL 68,000 thousand. The Company subsequently appealed the decision in front of the Tirana Appeal Court, which dismissed the judgement of the Kruja District Court in 2017 and ordered a new trial in the Kruja District Court. Following this judgement, the Company filed an appeal to the Supreme Court. Based on internal estimates and external legal advice, management believes that no material losses will result from this claim, and thus no provision has been made in these Separate Financial Statements.

During 2023, Antea Cement was subject to an investigation by the Competition Authority regarding the production and wholesale market for grey and white cement. In June 2024, the Competition Authority imposed a fine on the Company, which Antea Cement has formally appealed. In line with accounting principles, the fine was recognized in the Company's profit and loss statement in June 2024. During 2025 the proceeding in the Administrative Court of Tirana was Finalized ruling in Favor of the company and Competition Authority appealed the decision. Legal proceedings in the appeal are currently underway. Management continues to monitor the situation closely and based on current assessments, no additional entries have been recorded in these Separate Financial Statements. The Company remains committed to defending its position.