Condensed interim separate financial statements of OPONEO.PL S.A. as at 30 June

2024

14 August 2024

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Data in PLN thousand

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Information on OPONEO.PL S.A.

The parent company of the OPONEO.PL Group ("OPONEO.PL Group", "Group") is OPONEO.PL S.A. ("parent company", "Company"). As at the day of drawing up of these condensed financial statements, the data of the Company were as follows:

Name	OPONEO.PL S.A.
Address	Bydgoszcz ul. Podleśna 17
REGON	093149847
NIP	953-24-57-650
KRS	0000275601
Registry Court	District Court in Bydgoszcz, 13th Commercial Department of the National Court Register
Duration	The duration of activity of individual entities included in the OPONEO.PL Group is unlimited

The core business of OPONEO.PL S.A. is the retail sale of spare parts and accessories (mainly tyres) to motor vehicles. In addition to tyres, the range of products sold also includes steel and aluminium rims and car accessories. OPONEO.PL S.A. is a pioneer in the introduction of a service combining tyre delivery and tyre service to the Polish market. The service is currently offered at more than 1000 service points.

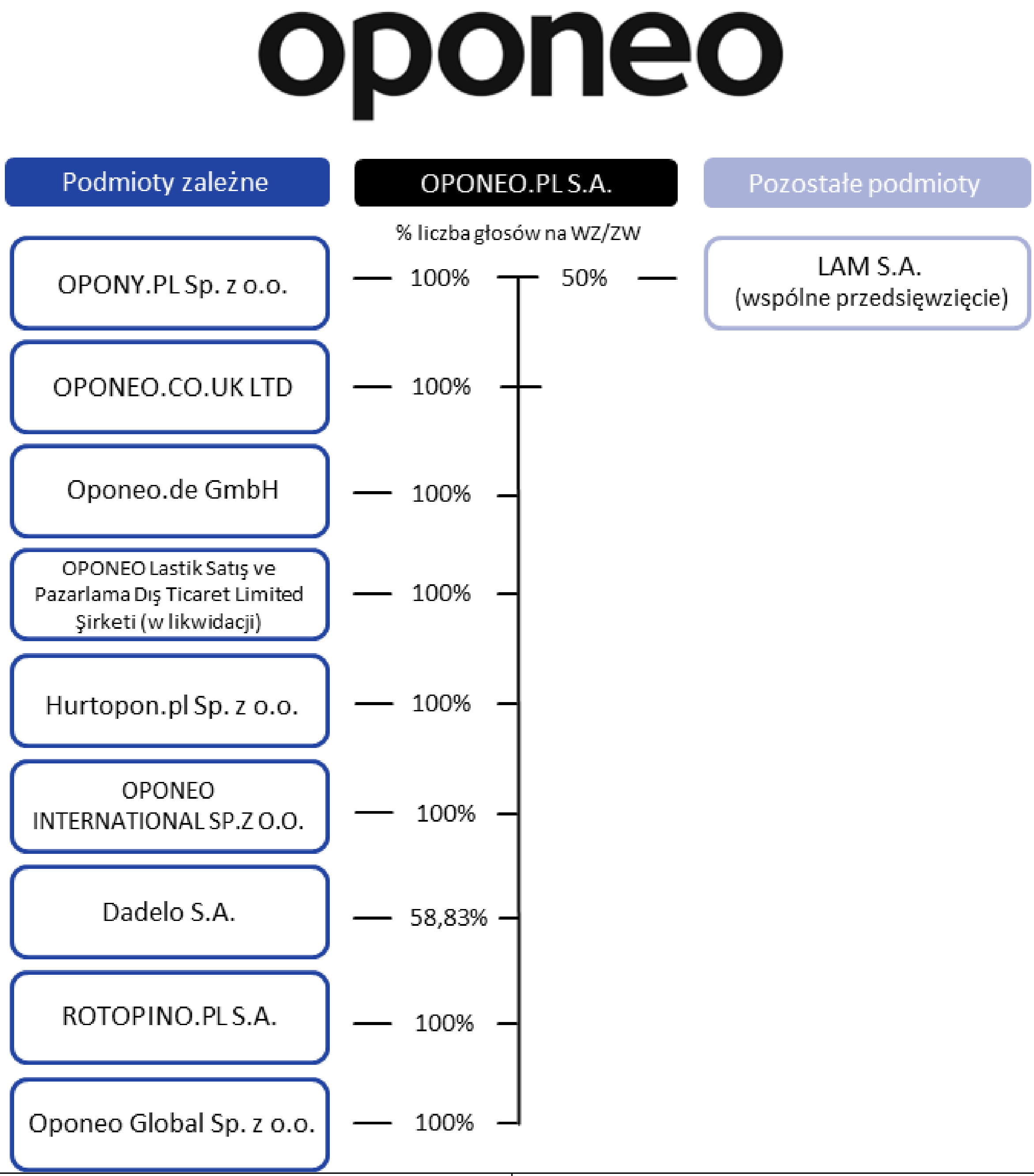
The Company offers tyres for:
- personal cars,
- delivery vans,
- cars with four-wheel drive (4x4),
- lorries,
- motorcycles,
- quads.

The range includes more than 6 thousand tyre and rim models belonging to the premium, medium and budget segments. Due to its adaptation to weather conditions, the Group offers all-season, winter and summer tyres.

The OPONEO.PL S.A. Company is the leader in online tyre sales in Poland. Moreover, it is present in 7 European markets abroad, i.e. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Slovakia and Hungary.

1.2. Information on the OPONEO.PL Group

As at 30 June 2024, the composition of the OPONEO.PL Group was as follows:



Podmioty zależne	Subsidiaries
Pozostałe podmioty	Other entities
% liczba głosów na WZ/ZW	% number of votes at GM/MS
Wspólne przedsięwzięcie	Joint venture

As of 22 July 2024, after the fulfilment of the conditions set out in the share purchase agreement, LAM.S.A. ceased to be part of the OPONEO Group.

Data in PLN thousand

2. CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Sales revenue	4.1.1.	**640,948**	**601,288**
Cost of goods sold		493,522	496,629
Gross profit (loss) on sales		147,427	104,659
Sales costs	4.1.2.	104,305	88,147
General and administrative expenses	4.1.2.	12,192	8,908
Other operating income	4.1.3.	2,390	1,744
Other operating expenses	4.1.3	2,634	2,747
Operating profit (loss)		**30,686**	**6,602**
Financial revenues	4.1.4.	2,770	6,032
Financial expenses	4.1.4.	4,446	1,423
Share in profits (losses) of UNITS measured using the equity method	4.2.5.	-8	-313
Gross profit (loss)		**29,002**	**10,897**
Income tax	4.1.5.	5,929	2,208
Profit (loss) from continued operations		23,073	8,689
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations		0	0
Net profit (loss), including:		**23,073**	**8,689**
attributable to shareholders of the parent company		23,073	8,689
attributable to non-controlling shareholders		0	0
Other comprehensive income			
Currency translation on foreign operations		0	0
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Other comprehensive income before tax		0	0
Income tax relating to other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss		0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		0	0
Total comprehensive income, of which:		**23,073**	**8,689**
attributable to shareholders of the parent company		23,073	8,689
attributable to non-controlling shareholders		0	0

Data in PLN thousand

Profit per share in PLN

Description	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Profit (loss) per ordinary share:	**1.66**	**0.62**
Average weighted number of ordinary shares in the period	13,936,000.00	13,936,000.00
- from continued operations	1.66	0.62
- from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00
Diluted profit (loss) per ordinary share	1.66	0.62
Average weighted diluted number of ordinary shares in the period	13,936,000.00	13,936,000.00
- from continued operations	1.66	0.62
- from discontinued operations	0.00	0.00

Data in PLN thousand

2.2. CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets

	Note	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets	4.2.1	142,967	149,823	151,514
Goodwill		0	0	0
Intangible assets	4.2.2.	46,469	44,808	44,625
Investment property		0	0	0
Long-term financial assets	4.2.4.	65,273	65,174	65,174
Investments settled in accordance with the equity method	4.2.5.	0	8	204
Long-term receivables		800	800	800
Assets due to deferred income tax	4.1.5.	1,585	1,810	1,814
Total fixed assets		**257,095**	**262,423**	**264,131**
Current assets				
Inventory	4.2.6.	280,402	140,132	273,298
Trade receivables and other receivables	4.2.7.	46,103	54,979	39,019
Receivables due to income tax		110	0	65
Short-term financial assets		1,225	537	501
Cash and cash equivalents	4.2.9.	31,440	75,347	27,941
Current assets excluding fixed assets held for sale		**359,280**	**270,995**	**340,825**
Fixed assets classified as held for sale		0	0	0
Total current assets		**359,280**	**270,995**	**340,825**
Total Assets		**616,375**	**533,418**	**604,955**

Data in PLN thousand

Liabilities

	Note	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30 June 2023
Equity				
Share capital	4.2.10.	13,936	13,936	13,936
Share premium	4.2.11.	37,485	37,485	37,485
Treasury shares	4.2.11.	-112,297	-112,297	-24,140
Other capital	4.2.11.	132,462	132,462	29,700
Retained earnings	4.2.11.	91,410	124,516	177,240
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		162,996	196,102	234,221
Equity attributable to non-controlling shareholders		0	0	0
Total equity		**162,996**	**196,102**	**234,221**
Long-term liabilities				
Lease liabilities	4.2.15.	54,353	61,522	59,016
Liabilities due to deferred income tax	4.1.5.	5,044	3,993	3,066
Trade liabilities and other liabilities		221	225	229
Long-term financial liabilities	4.2.15.	14,808	16,734	18,660
Total non-current liabilities		**74,425**	**82,474**	**80,971**
Short-term liabilities				
Trade liabilities and other liabilities	4.2.13.	217,110	187,308	233,049
Lease liabilities	4.2.15.	13,428	13,275	10,452
Short-term financial liabilities	4.2.15.	146,873	49,840	44,093
Liabilities due to current income tax		0	3,227	526
Short-term provisions	4.2.14.	1,543	1,191	1,643
Short-term liabilities excluding liabilities relating to assets held for sale		378,954	254,842	289,764
Liabilities relating to fixed assets held for sale		0	0	0
Total current liabilities		**378,954**	**254,842**	**289,764**
TOTAL liabilities		**453,379**	**337,316**	**370,734**
Equity and liabilities		**616,375**	**533,418**	**604,955**

Data in PLN thousand

2.3. CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Description	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-31.12.2023	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Cash flows from operating activity			
Gross profit (loss)	**29,002**	**72,464**	**10,897**
Total adjustments	**-92,021**	**16,862**	**-74,877**
Depreciation	10,953	19,665	9,763
Exchange gains (losses)	-2,588	-4,230	-4,816
Interest expenses	4,279	7,169	0
Interest income	-41	-242	-47
Revenues due to dividend	0	0	0
Profit (loss) on investment activities	-14	-229	-229
Change in provisions	352	148	601
Change in inventory	-140,270	712	-132,555
Change in receivables	8,766	-13,339	2,457
Change in the balance of trade liabilities and other liabilities liability	26,450	6,696	49,636
Other adjustments	92	513	313
Total cash flows from operations	-63,018	89,326	-63,980
Income tax paid	-4,653	-15,075	-2,208
Net cash flows from operating activities	**-67,672**	**74,251**	**-66,187**
Cash flows from investment activities			
Disposal of intangible assets	0	0	0
Disposal of tangible fixed assets	14	14,837	229
Disposal of investment real estate	0	0	0
Disposal of shares in subsidiaries	1	0	0
Disposal of other financial assets	0	0	0
Dividend received	0	0	0
Repayment of long-term loans granted	0	0	2
Repayment of interest related to investment activities	0	0	0
Acquisition of intangible assets	-2,107	-4,243	-1,242
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-3,652	-9,345	-3,774
Expenditure on investment real estate	0	0	-1,372
Acquisition of shares in subsidiaries	-100	0	0
Acquisition of other financial assets	0	0	0
Long-term loans granted	0	0	0
Other investment inflows (expenditure)	0	12	5
Total net cash flows from investment activities	**-5,844**	**1,259**	**-6,152**

Data in PLN thousand

Net proceeds due to issue of shares	0	0	0
Loans and borrowings received	143,021	130,081	39,912
Purchase of treasury shares (stocks)	0	-103,007	-14,850
Dividends paid	-56,179	-27,532	-27,532
Repayment of credits and loans	-46,451	-89,409	-1,926
Payments arising from financial lease agreements	-6,503	-8,493	-688
Interest paid	-4,279	-7,169	0
Other financial inflows (expenditure)	0	0	0
Total net cash flows from financial activities	**29,609**	**-105,528**	**-5,084**
Cash flows before exchange rate gains or losses	-43,907	-30,017	-77,423
Change in cash due to exchange differences	0	0	0
Total net cash flows	-43,907	-30,017	-77,423
Cash opening balance	**75,347**	**105,364**	**105,364**
Cash closing balance	**31,440**	**75,347**	**27,941**

Data in PLN thousand

2.4. CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Period 01.01.2024-30.06.2024

Statement of changes in equity	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserve capitals	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
Opening balance of equity	**13,936**	**37,485**	**-112,297**	**132,462**	**124,516**	**0**	**196,102**
Net profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	23,073	0	23,073
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total income	0	0	0	0	23,073	0	23,073
Issue of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase of own shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transactions with non-controlling shareholders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend	0	0	0	0	-56,179	0	-56,179
Creation of reserve capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in equity	0	0	0	0	-33,106	0	- 33,106
Equity closing balance	**13,936**	**37,485**	**-112,297**	**132,462**	**91,410**	**0**	**162,996**

Period 01.01.2023-31.03.2023

Statement of changes in equity	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserve capitals	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
Opening balance of equity	**13,936**	**37,485**	**-9,290**	**50,000**	**175,782**	**0**	**267,913**
Net profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	58,727	0	58,727
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total income	0	0	0	0	58,727	0	58,727
Issue of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase of own shares	0	0	-103,007	0	0	0	-103,007
Transactions with non-controlling shareholders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend	0	0	0	0	-27,532	0	-27,532
Creation of reserve capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other changes	0	0	0	82,462	-82,462	0	0
Changes in equity	0	0	-103,007	82,462	-51,266	0	-71,811
Closing balance of equity	**13,936**	**37,485**	**-112,297**	**132,462**	**124,516**	**0**	**196,102**

Data in PLN thousand

Period 01.01.2023-30.06.2023

Statement of changes in equity	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Other reserve capitals	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to non-controlling shareholders	Total equity
Opening balance of equity	**13,936**	**37,485**	**-9,290**	**50,000**	**175,782**	**0**	**267,913**
Net profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	8,689	0	8,689
Other comprehensive income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total income	0	0	0	0	8,689	0	8,689
Issue of shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase of own shares	0	0	-14,850	0	0	0	-14,850
Transactions with non-controlling shareholders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend	0	0	0	0	-27,532	0	-27,532
Creation of reserve capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other changes	0	0	0	-20,300	20,300	0	0
Changes in equity	0	0	-14,850	-20,300	1,458	0	- 33,692
Equity closing balance	**13,936**	**37,485**	**-24,140**	**29,700**	**177,240**	**0**	**234,221**

3. BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1.1. Statement of compliance with the IFRS

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of International Financial Reporting Standards and related interpretations promulgated as regulations of the European Commission.

OPONEO.PL S.A., as the Parent Company, has prepared these condensed interim separate financial statements as at 30 June 2024 and for the period from 01 January to 30 June 2024 in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 34 - “Interim Financial Reporting” approved by the European Union and includes data extended based on International Accounting Standard No. 1 - “Presentation of Financial Statements”.

The condensed interim separate financial statements do not comprise all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 approved for publication on 29 April 2024.

The condensed separate financial statements of OPONEO.PL S.A. have been prepared on the basis of the Management Board's best knowledge of the IFRS regulations and in accordance with their interpretations which had been adopted and published up to the period in which these statements were prepared.

3.2. DETAILED PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING POLICY

3.2.1. Going concern

These condensed separate financial statements of OPONEO.PL S.A. were prepared with the assumption of business continuation as a going concern in the foreseeable future, i.e. for the period of at least one year following the balance sheet day. As at the date of approval of these condensed financial statements by the Management Board of the Company, no circumstances indicating a threat to the continuation of operations by OPONEO.PL S.A. as a going concern were identified.

3.2.2. Operating segments

OPONEO.PL S.A. does not separate operating segments due to the fact that the main product of the Company is the sale of tyres. Other products do not exceed the threshold of 10% in total sales.

3.2.3. Borrowing costs

The Company activates borrowing costs if they are directly related to the acquisition, construction or generation of fixed assets. The activation of borrowing costs is suspended if the investment activity has been interrupted for an extended period. The Company ceases to activate borrowing costs if the activities necessary to prepare the adapted asset for use are completed. Non-activated borrowing costs are recognised directly in the financial result.

3.2.4. Tangible fixed assets

Components of tangible fixed assets are captured in the ledgers according to their purchase price or manufacturing cost, less depreciation charges and impairment losses. The purchase price comprises the purchase price and the costs directly associated with the purchase and adjustment of a component of assets to the usable status, including costs of transport. Rebates, discounts and other reduce the acquisition value. Costs of manufacturing a tangible fixed asset under construction comprise all costs incurred up to the date such asset is taken into use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write down the cost or valuation of an asset (excluding land and assets under construction) to its residual value using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Fixed assets under construction created for production or administrative purposes are presented in the statement of financial position at the manufacturing cost less any recognised impairment losses. The manufacturing cost comprises fees and, for relevant assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Depreciation in respect of these tangible fixed assets commences as soon as they are brought into use, in accordance with the rules applicable to other tangible fixed assets of the Company.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised from the balance sheet upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use of the asset. Any profits or losses arising from the disposal or decommissioning of items of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the result of the period in which the assets are derecognised.

The economic useful lives of non-current assets have been applied to determine depreciation rates:

- machines and equipment - from 3 to 10 years,
- vehicles - from 5 to 10 years,
- other tangible fixed assets - from 5 to 12 years.

3.2.5. Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets with a defined economic life are recognised at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life. The goodwill is not subject to depreciation. The entity assesses the useful life of an intangible asset by considering, among other things, the asset life cycle based on comparisons with other assets of a similar nature used in a similar way, technological obsolescence and the amount of future expenditure required to maintain the asset.

Impairment in value of intangible assets

The following assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis:

- intangible assets with an indefinite useful life,
- intangible assets that are not yet in use.

For other intangible assets and tangible fixed assets, an annual assessment is made as to whether there are indications of impairment. If it is determined that any events or circumstances may indicate difficulty in recovering the carrying amount of an asset, an impairment test is performed.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped at the lowest level at which they generate cash flows independently of other assets or groups of assets (so-called cash-generating units). Assets that independently generate cash flows are tested individually.

If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the assets to which the assets belong, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount corresponds to the higher of fair value less costs of sale or value in use. While determining the usable value, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the current value, applying the discount rate reflecting the current market assessments of money over time and the risk associated with the specific component of assets.

Impairment losses are recognised under other operating expenses in the condensed statement of comprehensive income.

At subsequent balance sheet dates, indications that impairment losses may be reversed are assessed. The reversal of the write-down is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other operating income.

Internally generated intangible assets - costs of development are recognised in the statement of financial position when the following conditions are met:

- from the technical perspective, a possibility exists to complete the intangible asset so that it is suitable for use or sale,
- it is possible to substantiate the intention to complete the asset as well as to use it or sell it,
- the component will be capable of use or sale,
- the way of providing its future economic benefits by the asset is known,
- technical and financial means shall be provided necessary to complete the development works and to use or sell the asset,
- there is a possibility to assess the expenditure incurred during the development works in a reliable way.

The following economic useful lives of intangible assets have been applied to calculate depreciation rates:

- completed development - 5 years,
- Patents - from 10 to 20 years,
- trademarks - from 7 to 15 years,
- licences - from 5 to 20 years.

3.2.6. Lease

The classification of tangible fixed assets used under lease agreements as fixed assets recognised in the financial statements depends on meeting the prerequisites under IFRS 16. A lease agreement is classified as a finance lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are transferred. A lease agreement is classified as a operating lease if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are not transferred.

At the commencement of the finance lease term, the asset and the liability for future lease payments are recognised in the balance sheet at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased asset determined at the inception of the lease, or at amounts equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments determined at the inception of the lease if it is less than fair value.

The depreciation rules of assets subject to financial lease agreements are consistent with the rules applied at depreciation of own assets.

3.2.7. Financial instruments

Financial assets

As at the date of acquisition, the Company measures financial assets at the fair value, i.e. usually at the fair value of the consideration paid. The Company includes transaction costs in the initial measurement of all financial assets, except for the category of assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For the purposes of measurement after initial recognition, financial assets other than hedging derivatives are classified by the Company as follows:

- financial assets measured at an amortised cost,
- financial assets measured at a fair value through other comprehensive income,
- financial assets measured at a fair value through profit or loss, and
- equity instruments measured at a fair value through other comprehensive income.

These categories determine the measurement rules at the balance sheet date and the recognition of measurement gains or losses in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. The Company classifies financial assets into categories on the basis of the business model operating in the Group in the scope of managing financial assets and the contractual cash flows specific to the financial asset.

The financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met (and have not been designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss):

- the financial asset is held in accordance with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets for acquisition contractual cash flows,
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates, which represent only the repayment of the principal and interest on the par value outstanding.

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

- the financial asset is held in accordance with a business model whose objective is both to receive contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets,
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates, which represent only the repayment of the principal and interest on the par value outstanding.

Interest income, impairment gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses related to these assets are calculated and recognised in profit or loss in the same way as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. Other changes in the fair value of these assets are recognised through other comprehensive income. When a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is no longer recognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from capital to profit or loss.

During the reporting period, the Company had no financial assets eligible for this measurement category.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if it does not meet the criteria for measurement at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and is not an equity instrument designated on initial recognition as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Moreover, this category includes financial assets designated on initial recognition to be measured at fair value through profit or loss due to meeting the criteria set out in IFRS 9.

Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income due to their business model and the nature of the flows associated with them are assessed at each balance sheet date to recognise expected credit losses, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than hedging derivatives are recognised under the following headings in the condensed statement of financial position:

- credits, loans, other debt instruments,
- financial lease,
- trade and other liabilities and
- financial derivatives.

As at the date of acquisition, the Company measures financial liabilities at the fair value, i.e. usually at the fair value of the amount received. The Company includes transaction costs in the initial measurement of all financial liabilities, except for the category of liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss. In the category of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, the Company recognises derivatives other than hedging instruments. Short-term trade liabilities are measured at the value to be paid due to insignificant discounting effects.

Profits and losses on the measurement of financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss under financing activities.

Hedge accounting

All derivative hedging instruments are measured at the fair value. To the extent that a hedging instrument is an effective hedge, the change in fair value of the instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge measurement reserve. The ineffective part of the hedge is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When the hedged item affects profit or loss, the cumulative gains and losses on the measurement of hedging derivatives previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred from equity to profit or loss. The reclassification is presented in the condensed separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

3.2.8. Inventory

Inventory (goods) is recognised in the balance sheet at the net value, i.e. less discounts received and impairment losses.

Goods are measured at purchase prices not higher than net selling prices. The purchase price consists of all purchase costs incurred while bringing the inventory to its current location and condition. Purchase costs consist of the purchase price, import duties and other taxes, transport costs and other costs directly related to the acquisition of goods.

The Company has adopted the principle of determining the outgoing value of inventory using the FI-FO method.

Write-downs on inventory are also applied when inventories are impaired due to damage and cannot be restored to their usable features. In such circumstances, the inventory is subject to disposal.

Impairment losses on tangible current assets related to their impairment or valuation at the balance sheet date are charged to other operating expenses. When the reason for the write-down ceases, the value of tangible current assets is credited to other operating income.

3.2.9. Subsidies

Subsidies are not recognised until the justified certainty that the Entity shall meet the required conditions and receive such subsidies. The subsidies for which the basic condition is the purchase or generation of fixed assets or intangible assets by the entity are recognised in the statement of financial position as prepayments and charged systematically in the profit and loss account throughout the expected period of economic life of these assets. Other subsidies are recognised systematically in revenues over a period required to compensate the costs which such subsidies were intended to refund.

3.2.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and at bank accounts, and highly liquid short-term investments (up to three months) that are easily convertible to cash and for which the risk of value conversion is negligible, cash in transit (payments between bank accounts), as well as cash held in the company's accounts with electronic payment intermediary companies.

3.2.11. Equity

Equity consists of:

- share capital,
- share premium,
- the remaining supplementary capital which is created in accordance with the Commercial Companies Code, the Company Articles of Association,
- revaluation reserve - which is created in accordance with IFRS,
- reserve capital which is created in accordance with the Commercial Companies Code and the Company Articles of Association,
- net profit (loss),
- retained previous years' profits (losses) - the effects of fundamental errors are applied to this capital and the financial effects of a change in accounting policy are recognised.

The nominal value of the Company's capitals (with the exception of the revaluation capital) arises from contracts, statutes and profits or unabsorbed losses retained in the entity.

3.2.12. Provisions for employee benefits

The liabilities and provisions for employee benefits reported in the balance sheet include the following items:

- provision for unused holiday leave,
- other long-term employee benefits, where the Company includes retirement benefits.

The value of short-term liabilities due to employee benefits is determined without discounting and recognised in the balance sheet at the amount payable.

The Company creates a provision for the cost of accumulating compensated absences that it will have to incur as a result of employees' unused entitlement, which has accrued as at the balance sheet date. The provision for unused leave is a short-term provision and it is not discounted.

3.2.13. Other provisions, liabilities and contingent assets

The provision is recognised when the Company has an obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are estimated by discounting expected future cash flows based on a pre-tax rate that reflects current market estimates of changes in the time value of money and the risks associated with the liability component.

Contingent liabilities and assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events, the existence of which will not be confirmed until the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the entity, or arises from the current obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised in the financial statements because:

- it is not probable that it is necessary to spend funds containing economic benefits in order to fulfil the obligation, or
- the amount of the obligation (liability) cannot be measured in sufficiently reliable manner.

Contingent liabilities acquired through business combinations are recognised in the balance sheet as provisions for liabilities.

Potential receipts containing economic benefits for the Company that do not yet meet the criteria for recognition as assets are contingent assets that are not recognised in the balance sheet. Information on contingent liabilities and assets is disclosed in the additional notes.

3.2.14. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities other than hedging derivatives are recognised under the following headings in the balance sheet:

- credits, loans, other debt instruments,
- financial lease,
- trade and other liabilities and
- financial derivatives.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at the amount payable due to the insignificant effects of discounting, with the exception of financial liabilities held for trade or designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss. In the category of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, the Company recognises derivatives other than hedging instruments. Gains and losses on the valuation of financial liabilities are recognised in the condensed statement of comprehensive income under finance income or finance costs.

Interest-bearing credits and loans

Interest-bearing credits and loans are classified by the Company as financial liabilities.

Upon initial recognition, bank loans, borrowings and debt securities are measured at the purchase price, i.e. at the fair value of cash received, less costs related to obtaining a loan or borrowings.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method and taking account of impairment. The interest income is recognised applying the effective interest rate, excluding the situation where recognising of the interest would not be significant. If the valuation of interest-bearing loans and borrowings at adjusted purchase price does not differ materially from the valuation at the amount payable, the liabilities are measured at the amount payable as at the balance sheet date.

Trade liabilities and other liabilities

Short-term liabilities comprise all trade payables irrespective of the contractual payment date and that part of other liabilities that is due within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Upon initial recognition, liabilities are measured at a purchase price, i.e. at the fair value payable. This value is determined on the basis of the transaction price or (where this price cannot be determined) the discounted sum of all future payments made.

After initial recognition, all liabilities, except for liabilities held for trade and derivatives that are liabilities, are measured, in principle, at amortised cost using the effective interest method. If the measurement at adjusted purchase price does not differ materially from the measurement at the amount payable, the liabilities are measured at the amount payable as at the balance sheet date.

In the case of liabilities with a maturity of 12 months or less from the balance sheet date, the premises affecting the valuation value of such liabilities at amortised purchase price (interest rate changes, possible additional cash flows and others) are analysed. Based on the results of the analysis, liabilities are measured at the amount payable when the difference between the value at amortised acquisition cost and the value at the amount payable does not have a material impact on the qualitative characteristics of the financial statements.

Liabilities held for trade and derivatives that are liabilities, shall be measured at a fair value after initial recognition.

3.2.15. Prepayments and accruals

The Company recognises prepaid expenses relating to future reporting periods in the assets of the balance sheet under “Short-term accruals”.

On the liabilities side of the condensed statement of financial position, under the headings "Long-term accruals" and "Short-term accruals", the Group recognises, in particular:

- equivalent of funds received or due from customers, due to benefits to be performed in the following reporting periods,
- cash received to finance the acquisition or production of fixed assets from PFRON, including fixed assets under construction and development work, if they do not increase equity under other laws.

The amounts classified as accruals gradually increase other operating income, parallel to depreciation or amortisation write-downs on tangible fixed assets financed from these sources.

Accrued expenses are shown under “Trade and other liabilities”.

3.2.16. Conversion rates

As at the balance sheet date, the Entity's monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency (cash, receivables and liabilities) are measured at the spot exchange rate prevailing on that day, i.e. at the average exchange rate of NBP set for the currency concerned. Other items in the condensed statement of financial position are presented at their original book value.

3.2.17. Recognition of revenues

Revenues on sales are recognised at fair value of payments received or due and represent receivables for goods and products supplied under the standard business activities, less the rebates, value added tax and the other taxes related to sales (excise duty). The revenues are recognised at such a level which makes it probable that the Company will gain economic benefits associated with the particular transaction and if the amount of revenue can be measured in a reliable way. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods have been delivered to the customer and all rights to the goods have been transferred to the customer and when the conditions have been met:

- the transfer from the Company to the purchaser of the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods,
- the ability to make a reliable estimate of the amount of revenue,
- the occurrence of the likelihood that the Company will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction,
- it is possible to reliably assess the costs incurred or anticipated in connection with the transaction.

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the invoice giving rise to the service is issued.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

The revenue from the promotional offer resulting from the signed agreement for the lease of warehouse space is accounted for on the basis of SIC 15 in proportion to the duration of the lease agreement.

3.2.18. Income tax

Current tax is the tax liability on the taxable income for a given year determined by applying tax rates effective as at the balance sheet date and adjustments to the tax relating to previous years.

Income tax recognised in the separate statement of comprehensive income comprises the current part and the deferred part. Income tax is recognised in the financial result, except amounts related to items settled directly with equity. It is then recognised in equity.

Deferred tax is calculated using the balance sheet liability method, based on temporary differences between the value of assets and liabilities determined for accounting purposes and their value determined for tax purposes.

The provisions for deferred income tax is recognised against all positive temporary differences subject to taxation, whereas the component of assets due to deferred tax is recognised up to the level at which it probable that the future tax gains can be decreased by the recognised negative temporary differences. The item of assets or liabilities due to deferred income tax shall not occur if the temporary difference arises due to goodwill, or due to original recognition (besides the situation of recognising after merger of economic entities) of other component of assets or a liability in the transaction which neither affects the tax result not the book result.

The provision due to deferred tax is recognised on temporary tax differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, affiliated entities and shares in joint ventures, unless the Company is able to control the moment of reversal of the temporary difference, and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences in deductions related to such investments and interests are recognised to the extent of the probable taxable profits that will be available to offset the temporary differences if it is probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future.

The balance sheet value of the component of assets due to deferred tax shall be subject to review on each balance sheet day, and in case the expected tax gains are not sufficient to recover the component of assets or its part, its write-off shall take place.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the tax rates that will apply when the asset item is realised or the liability is due, in accordance with the tax laws (rates) legally or actually in force at the balance sheet date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences of how the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed financial statements.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the right to offset current tax asset and liability items arises, provided the items are taxed by the same tax authority and the Company wishes to account for its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.2.19. Material error

An error is material if it can individually or in aggregate with other errors affect the economic decisions of users of the financial statements. Prior period errors are errors for one or more previous periods in the financial statements.

The amount of the adjustment of a material error relating to previous financial periods should be recognised in the financial statements as an adjustment to retained earnings/losses. Comparable data should be restated except where this is impracticable. The restatement of comparable data should be understood as bringing the previous year's data into comparability with the current year's data. For this purpose, the amount of the material error should be recognised in the financial statements for the previous year as follows:

- if the material error arose in the previous year, as a charge against the financial result of that year,
- if the material error arose in years prior to the previous year, as a charge against retained earnings/losses,

3.2.20. Provisions

Provisions are created whenever the Entity is charged with responsibility (legal or customary), resulting from any past events, and when it is highly probable that fulfilment of this responsibility will result in compulsory outflows of funds as well as whenever the amount of such liability can be estimated in reliable way.

3.3. Changes in the accounting principles applied

The condensed interim separate financial statements do not comprise all the information and disclosures required in the annual separate financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the separate financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023 approved for publication on 29 April 2024. The Management Board declares that to the best of its knowledge, this condensed interim separate financial statements and the comparative data have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles currently in force in the Company and provide an accurate, reliable and clear presentation of the economic and financial standing of the Company and its financial result. New or amended standards and interpretations that apply for the first time in 2023 have no material impact on the Company's condensed interim separate financial statements.
The International Accounting Standards Board has endorsed the following standards for use after 01 January 2024:

- Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases” - the amendment requires the seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from sale-leasebacks in such a way that no gain or loss on retained right-of-use is recognised. The amendment does not change the general rules on sale and leaseback under IFRS 16, it will only affect a limited number of economic operators on the market;

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" - Classification of liabilities as current and non-current. The amendments are applicable to annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023.

In the opinion of the company's management board, the IASB-approved amendments to the standards do not have a material impact on the entity's reporting.

3.4. Significant accounting principles

The data for these condensed interim separate financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and calculation methods as in the most recent annual separate financial statements for 2023.

3.5. Functional and the reporting currency

The functional currency of the condensed financial statements is Polish zloty (PLN). The amounts are presented in thousand unless otherwise indicated.
Transactions processed in currency other than the functional currency are recognised at currency exchange rate applicable on the transaction day. As at the balance sheet day assets and liabilities in foreign currency shall be converted according to the NBP exchange rate applicable on that day. Exchange gains and losses on monetary items are recognised in the result of the period in which they arise.

Individual items of assets and liabilities are presented according to the average exchange rate of the National Bank of Poland (NBP) applicable on the balance sheet day.

Currency exchange rates	30.06.2024 Table no. 125/A/NBP/2023	30.06.2023 Table no. 125/A/NBP/2023
EUR	4.3130	4.4503
GBP	5.0942	5.1796
USD	4.0320	4.1066
CZK	0.1724	0.1875
HUF	0.0109	0.0119
TRY	0.1224	0.1575

As at the balance sheet date, the Entity's monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency (cash, receivables and liabilities) are measured at the spot exchange rate prevailing on that day, i.e. at the average exchange rate of NBP set for the currency concerned. Other items in the condensed statement of financial position are presented at their original book value.

The following exchange rates were used to convert the data presented into EUR:

- - 4.3130- NBP exchange rate of 30 June 2024 - table no. 125/A/NBP/2024,

Data in PLN thousand

- - 4.4503- NBP exchange rate of 30 June 2023 - table no. 125/A/NBP/2023,
- - 4.3109 - the exchange rate calculated as the average of the NBP rates in force on the last day of each month for H1 2024,
- - 4.6130 - the exchange rate calculated as the average of the NBP rates in force on the last day of each month for H1 2023.

3.6. Currency risk, sensitivity analysis

In the case of a 15% fluctuation of exchange rates, the assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2024 would be as follows:

	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Exchange rate increase of 15% - Assets	Exchange rate increase of 15% - Liabilities	Exchange rate decrease of 15% - Assets	Exchange rate decrease of 15% - Liabilities
Currency - EUR	13,707	32,412	15,763	37,273	11,651	27,550
Currency - GBP	2,828	33	3,252	38	2,403	28
Currency - TRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currency - CZK	2,544	158	2,926	181	2,162	134
Currency - HUF	442	25	508	29	375	21
Currency - USD	11,885	7,862	13,667	9,041	10,102	6,682

3.7. Estimates and adjustments

In order to prepare the condensed separate financial statements in accordance with the IFRS/IAS, estimations and assumptions are required which have an impact on the values indicated in the financial statements, including the additional information and notes. Although the assumptions and estimates used are based on the best knowledge of the Management Board of the Company concerning current activities and events, actual results may differ from those projected.

The most common estimates include:

- depreciation rates - the level of depreciation rates is determined on the basis of the expected economic useful life of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets. Components of tangible fixed assets or their significant and separate elements, are subject to straight-line depreciation throughout the period of their economic useful life. Depreciation is charged until the residual value of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. The Company revises the assumed economic useful lives annually on the basis of current estimates.
- provisions - the Company makes provisions as at the balance sheet date for future expected employee benefit costs relating to unused leave. Due to the age structure of the Company's employees, the Company does not make a provision for retirement benefits.
- impairment losses - as at the balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that the receivables are impaired. If the recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the Company writes down the asset to the current value of the projected cash flows, taking into account the customers' ability to pay, their rating and the risk of loss of the receivable,

- impairment tests - at each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there are any premises that any asset may be impaired. As at the balance sheet date, no premises were identified that any of the assets may be impaired.
- deferred tax assets - the Company recognises a deferred tax asset based on the assumption that a taxable profit will be realised in the future to allow its utilisation. Deterioration of the tax results obtained in the future could result in this assumption becoming unjustified. On the other hand, maintaining or improving future tax results with the current tax settlement rules will result in higher deferred tax assets than recognised.

3.8. Hedge instruments

In hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- security of the fair value, hedging the risk of changes in the fair value of a recognised component of assets or a liability, or
- cash flow hedges, hedging against the fluctuations in cash flows which may be attributed to the specific type of risk associated with the recognised component of assets, liability or projected transaction, or
- hedging shares in net assets of foreign entity.

Currency risk hedging

Currency risk hedging of a probable future liability is accounted for as cash flow hedging.

At the inception of the hedge the Company designates and documents the hedging relationship as well as the risk management objective and the strategy underlying establishing of the hedge. The documentation shall include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk hedged and the method of assessing the economic relationship. In the first instance, an assessment is carried out using a qualitative method, and if it is unable to demonstrate an economic link using this method, the assessment is quantitative. It measures the effectiveness of the hedging instrument in offsetting the risk of changes in the fair value of the hedged item or the cash flows associated with the hedged risk. The economic link is assessed on an ongoing basis to verify that the values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item generally move in opposite directions due to the same risk, which is the risk being hedged.

Hedging the fair value

A fair value hedge is the hedge against changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect profit or loss. In a fair value hedge, the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted for gains and or losses from changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk, the hedging instrument is measured at fair value, and gains and losses on the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss.

Hedging cash flows

A cash flow hedge, is the hedge against the risk of volatility of cash flows that is attributable to the particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss.

Hedging shares in net assets of foreign entity.

Hedging a net investment in a foreign entity, including the hedging of a cash position, considered as part of a net investment.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company purchased forward contracts as cash flow hedges. However, it had no contracts that were instruments for hedging the fair value or net investment in a foreign entity.

3.9. DATA COMPARABILITY

Since 1 January 2024, the Company has not changed the presentation of its financial data. The comparability of the data with the same period last year has been maintained.

3.10. SEASONALITY OF SALES

The main source of income (over 90 percent) of the Company is the sales of tyres which demonstrates significant seasonal volatility. The seasonal volatility observed occurs twice during the calendar year. It is associated with the cycle of replacement of tyres, closely dependant on the meteorological conditions affecting the driving conditions. The first peak of seasonality occurs at the turn of winter and spring, when vehicle users replace winter tyres by summer tyres. The second period of seasonality takes place at the turn of autumn and winter, when drivers decide to replace summer tyres by winter tyres. It should be taken into account that the real weather conditions may differ substantially from the conditions characteristic for the specific season of the year. This is reflected in the changes of distribution of the level of sales in individual periods. Sales of wheel rims is relatively balanced over a year.

3.11. Key business risks

The Company's operations are affected by:

- Currency risk

  The Company conducts trading outside Poland, mainly in the territory of the European Union, resulting in currency fluctuations affecting the results achieved by it. The Group seeks to balance income and expenses in a given currency and enters into *forward* hedging contracts for payments and receivables in foreign currencies. The amount of foreign currency purchases is estimated approximately one month in advance of the current selling season. This is the moment when the national corporations announce their price lists and present their purchasing terms. These elements serve as a benchmark for deciding on the volume of foreign currency purchases. When calculating purchase prices in PLN, the exchange rates at the time of estimating the volume of purchases are used. In the scope of servicing and hedging foreign exchange transactions, the entity cooperates with BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA. The sensitivity analysis of currency fluctuations according to the status of Company's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is presented in note 3.6.

- Interest rate risk

  OPONEO.PL Group companies use lending facilities with floating interest rates, therefore increases in official interest rates may create a risk of a rise in the Company's financing costs. The Company uses hedging instruments for interest rate risk in cooperation with BNP Paribas Bank Polska SA.

- Credit risk

  The risk can arise from a volatile economic growth that will impair the payment position of customers. However, the risk is negligible as payments for goods are largely made through prepayments and collection of cash on delivery. When the Company grants trade credit to customers, they are subject to verification. Moreover, receivables arising from commercial activities are insured with KUKE.

- Liquidity risk

  The Company constantly monitors the maturity of receivables and liabilities. The Company strives to maintain financial balance also by using various sources of financing (bank loan, trade credits). Tightening of lending policy, limiting the ability to raise external funding, could pose a threat to the Company.

3.11.1. Risk associated with the macroeconomic situation

The financial situation of the Company depends on the economic situation of both Poland and the macroeconomic situation in the world, in particular on:

- the rate of economic growth and the contribution of consumption to the creation of GDP growth - an increase in the level of affluence of society and a situation favourable to purchasing decisions translate into an increase in demand for means of transport and their equipment. The economic recession, on the other hand, can lead to:
  - reduction in demand for tyres and other car accessories and a fall in their prices and dealer margins; at the same time, the low number of new registrations may have a positive impact on medium-term tyre demand associated with the replacement of old tyres with new ones;

  - reducing the mileage of individual means of transport due to the lack of funds for their maintenance; this will result in less wear and tear on tyres, thereby reducing the need to replace them.

- monetary policy, including the level of interest rates, which, together with banks' lending policies, determine the level of credit purchases;
- situation on the currency markets and the exchange rate of the zloty - a significant depreciation of the zloty, affecting the increase in the prices of imported goods, may translate into a decrease in demand for imported cars and accessories. On the other hand, the depreciation of local currencies in relation to the euro, for which the Company buys the products it sells, adversely affects the Company's competitive position in local markets;
- increases in raw material prices, primarily oil and rubber, which will lead to higher tyre prices;
- overproduction of tyres, which could result in a drop in tyre prices;
- increasing competition in the market - low barriers to entry for online stores can lead to increased competitive pressure and falling margins.

3.11.2. Strategic risk

Strategic risks are related to the financial consequences that may be caused by making wrong decisions in the Company's long-term plans due to an inadequate assessment of the factors affecting the development of the organisation; these are, in particular:

- pace of e-commerce development - a higher-than-accepted market growth rate may result in sales support processes not adapted to the increased needs of the market and the Company may lose its leading position in the market;
- technological innovations - e.g. new tyre manufacturing technology, use of drones in parcel delivery, etc.;
- future customer preferences for the use of the latest technology (mobile sales, switching from private cars to public transport).

3.11.3. Operational risk

When operating in the area of e-commerce, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

- IT risks, i.e. problems related to:
  - ensuring the operational continuity of applications - potential problems with the proper functioning of IT systems could mean reduced volumes or even prevent sales. To prevent such a situation, the Company uses high-quality IT equipment with a low failure rate and protects itself by fully multiplying hardware and software;
  - potential intrusions into systems - connecting IT systems to the Internet creates the risk of exposure to computer crimes committed via the network, such as hacking into and damaging or destroying a computer system or blocking services *(denial of service*). The Company does not underestimate these risks and maintains a team of people responsible for portal security and has appropriate security systems and procedures in place;
- risk of problems related to logistics, availability of goods in stock, picking and proper packaging of goods, cooperation with couriers;

- risks associated with overstocking - this is a risk resulting from an inadequate assessment of the situation, e.g. the weather - large tyre stocks generate additional costs and cause tyre ageing;
- risk associated with the concentration of the mass of goods in a single location - potential force majeure events (fire, flood, etc.) would result in a serious disruption to the continuity of supply to customers. In order to mitigate potential negative effects of this risk factor, a system has been put in place to systematically back up all information and possibly immediately restore the IT network on a contingency basis. Appropriate insurance contracts have also been concluded to guarantee coverage of any losses,
- risk of outflow of qualified staff - lack of qualified staff can lead to an increase in procurement errors.

3.11.4. Legal risk

The activity of OPONEO.PL Company depends primarily on legal changes in the following areas:

- tax system - an increase in the fiscal burden can lead to reduction in the profitability of this activity;
- labour and social security law, which can translate into increased employment costs;
- regulation of telecommunications market players;
- amendments to environmental legislation, such as the introduction of a green tax.

In addition, there is a risk associated with differences in interpretation of tax legislation. The activities of the Company and its tax treatment in tax declarations and returns may be considered as non-compliant by tax authorities. The adoption by the tax authorities of an interpretation of the tax legislation that differs from that used to calculate the tax liability prepared by the Company could have a significant impact on its operations.

Data in PLN thousand

4. EXPLANATORY NOTES TO INDIVIDUAL ITEMS OF THE CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.1. CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

4.1.1. Sales revenue

Sales revenue	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Revenue on sales of goods	627,988	592,896
Other sales revenues	12,960	8,392
Total revenue	**640,948**	**601,288**

Sales revenue achieved in H1 2024 consists of 100% of revenue from continued operations. The prevailing subject of business is the online retail sale of tyres and rims. The Company's commercial offer also includes other car accessories. Sales of these goods are treated as a single operating segment. In addition to the sales of goods, the Company derives revenue from the sale of services, which in H1 2024 accounted for 2.02% of total sales revenue. Accordingly, the Company does not separate business segments.

Structure of revenues on sales of goods

Revenue on sales of goods	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Sales of car accessories	627,988	592,896
Total sales of goods	**627,988**	**592,896**

Revenues on sales - geographical breakdown

Sales revenue	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Sales of car accessories - Domestic	549,148	501,431
Sales of car accessories - Abroad	91,800	99,857
Total revenue on sales	**640,948**	**601,288**

In H1 2024, the Company continued to develop its online sales in the European markets. The retail sales carried out by OPONEO.PL S.A. covered an area of 8 countries across Europe. Sales conducted by the Company are sales classified as retail sales. In H1 2024, the value of sales to a single customer did not exceed 10% of total sales.

Data in PLN thousand

4.1.2. Operating costs - costs of sales and overheads

Costs associated with the sales of car tyres and car accessories:

Operating expenses	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Sales costs	104,305	88,147
General and administrative expenses	12,192	8,908
Total operating expenses	**116,497**	**97,054**

Costs by type associated with the sales of car tyres and car accessories:

Cost structure by type	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Depreciation	10,953	9,763
Consumption of materials and energy	3,035	3,249
Services from third parties	46,032	40,282
Taxes and fees	2,879	1,821
Employee Costs	19,670	16,324
Other operating expenses	33,928	25,614
Costs by type, total	**116,497**	**97,054**

The cost of third party services is the main item of OPONEO.PL S.A.'s operating costs. In H1 2024, these costs increased in relation to 1H 2023 and amounted to PLN 46,032 thousand. The main items in this cost category are freight forwarding services, transport services and logistics handling at the warehouse. Employment costs closed at PLN 19,670 thousand, which means an increase by 20.50% compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. An increase in depreciation of 12.19% was recorded in the past six months of 2024 which is associated with the adoption of a sorter for use in the warehouse, which allows for the streamlining of goods receipt and issue processes. The 32.46% increase in other operating costs was also recorded, which is mainly due to higher traditional and online advertising expenses, as well as banking costs and commission fees for electronic payments related to order processing.

4.1.3. Other operating expenses and revenues

Other operating income	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Settlement of grants received	4	9
Settlement of sales of assets	14	229
Reversal of allowance for receivables	0	0
Accepted complaints	1,979	1,340
Disclosures of goods	256	0
Other	138	165
Total operating revenues	**2,390**	**1,744**

Data in PLN thousand

The main item of other operating income are claims recognised by suppliers and shipping companies.

Other operating expenses	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Revaluation write-downs on current assets	0	0
Revaluation write-downs on financial assets	0	0
Cost of sales of assets	0	0
Settlement of commercial goods	0	353
Complaints	1,956	2,047
Elimination of expenditure on design work	0	0
Other	678	347
Other operating expenses, total	**2,634**	**2,747**

The amount resulting from complaints recognised by Oponeo for merchandise in the period covered by the condensed financial statements and in the corresponding period of the previous year is the main item of other operating expenses.

4.1.4. Financial revenues and costs

Financial revenues	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Interest	409	546
Dividend	0	0
Profit on sales of financial assets	0	0
Exchange gains or losses	2,361	5,486
Other	0	0
Total financial revenues	**2,770**	**6,032**

Financial expenses	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Interest	1,506	1,042
Exchange gains or losses	0	0
Impairment	0	0
Leasing fees	2,879	381
Other	61	0
Total financial expenses	**4,446**	**1,423**

The Company's financial income in H1 2024 decreased by 54.08%. The change in exchange rates in the period under review, reduced the presented result on foreign exchange gains and losses. The increase in finance costs in H1 2024, compared to the same period last year, was mainly due to an increase in lease payments related to the conclusion of a new contract for a fixed asset representing warehouse equipment and an increased use of lending facility financing.

Data in PLN thousand

4.1.5. Income tax

Income tax	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Current Tax	4,653	4,477
Deferred tax recognised in the financial result	1,276	-2,270
deferred tax arising during the year	3,311	-91
reversals of previous write-downs	-2,035	-2,179
Total income tax	**5,929**	**2,208**

The final determination of the tax liability was mainly influenced by deferred tax. A significant deferred tax item is the accrual related to the different period of recognition by tax law of revenue on rebates received.

Deferred Tax	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Assets due to deferred income tax		
Opening balance	1,810	408
Increases	3,156	3,603
Decreases	3,381	2,197
Closing balance	**1,585**	**1,814**
Provision due to deferred tax		
Opening balance	3,993	3,929
Increases	5,997	3,137
Decreases	4,946	4,001
Closing balance	**5,044**	**3,066**

The deferred tax relates to:

- rebate adjustments for H1 2024 settled by taxes according to the date of issue,
- sales adjustments relating to H1 2024, issued after 30 June 2024,
- provision created for employee benefits,
- FX measurement of assets and liabilities,
- unamortised balance sheet portion of the acquired domains,

No deferred tax has been charged on the provisions created for receivables due to their non-tax nature.

Data in PLN thousand

Reconciliation of accounting to tax result

Reconciliation of accounting to tax result	01.01.2024-30.06.2024	01.01.2023-30.06.2023
Gross profit (loss)	29,002	10,897
Non-balance sheet tax revenue	0	262
Lease instalments	-6,503	-688
Other non-balance sheet tax expenses	-5,391	9,926
Costs excluded from tax deductible costs	12,160	6,919
Non-taxable income	-2,189	-3,225
Adjustments arising from different tax treatment of correcting invoices	-2,587	-527
Taxable income	24,492	23,564
Other adjustments - capital gains	0	0
Tax on capital gains	0	0
Loss settlement	0	0
Income taxed abroad	0	0
Tax on foreign income	0	0
Taxable amount	24,492	23,564
Income tax	4,653	4,477
Total tax	**4,653**	**4,477**

The profit generated by the Company in H1 2024 relates entirely to profit from continued operations. The basic profit from continued operations per share is calculated as the ratio of profit gained from continued operations attributable to shareholders of the Company and the average weighted number of ordinary shares during the reporting period.

In H1 2024, the number of ordinary shares was unchanged throughout the period, i.e. from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024 and amounted to 13,936,000 pcs.

The diluted profit from continued operations per share is calculated as the ratio of profit gained from continued operations attributable to shareholders of the Company and the average weighted diluted number of shares during the reporting period. Due to the fact that dilution of shares does not occur in the Entity, the ratio of the diluted profit of continued activities per share is equal to the ratio of the basic profit from continued activities per share. Earnings per ordinary share and diluted earnings from continued operations are presented with the condensed interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on page 7.

Data in PLN thousand

4.2. Condensed separate statement of financial position

4.2.1. Tangible fixed assets

The Company considers on an ongoing basis whether indications of impairment of its tangible and intangible assets have occurred. As at 30 June 2024, the Company has not identified any premises indicating that the revaluation of fixed assets is required. The value of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets is recognised at the net value resulting from the ledgers.

Tangible fixed assets 01.01.2024-30.06.2024

Tangible fixed assets	Land	Buildings and facilities	Machines and equipment	Means of transport	Other	Fixed assets under construction and advance payments	**Total**
Gross value							
Opening balance	**5,489**	**125,659**	**26,304**	**8,564**	**33,213**	**7,116**	**206,345**
Increases	630	5,179	27	2,430	0	4,886	13,152
Decreases	0	0	0	0	7	10,901	10,908
Closing balance	**6,119**	**130,839**	**26,331**	**10,994**	**33,205**	**1,101**	**208,590**
Depreciation							
Opening balance	**0**	**27,907**	**8,586**	**3,468**	**16,562**	**0**	**56,523**
Increases	0	6,222	822	608	1,455	0	9,107
Decreases	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Closing balance	**0**	**34,129**	**9,408**	**4,076**	**18,010**	**0**	**65,622**
Net fixed assets - closing balance	**6,119**	**96,710**	**16,924**	**6,918**	**15,196**	**1,101**	**142,967**

Data in PLN thousand

Tangible fixed assets 01.01.2023-31.12.2023

Tangible fixed assets	Land	Buildings and facilities	Machines and equipment	Means of transport	Other	Fixed assets under construction and advance payments	**Total**
Gross value							
Opening balance	**5,489**	**124,247**	**10,295**	**8,860**	**22,811**	**25,103**	**196,805**
Increases	0	1,412	30,647	616	10,784	11,314	54,774
Decreases	0	0	14,638	913	382	29,301	45,234
Closing balance	**5,489**	**125,659**	**26,304**	**8,564**	**33,213**	**7,116**	**206,345**
Depreciation							
Opening balance	**0**	**15,481**	**8,026**	**3,259**	**14,497**	**0**	**41,263**
Increases	0	12,426	591	1,122	2,447	0	16,586
Decreases	0	0	31	913	382	0	1,326
Closing balance	**0**	**27,907**	**8,586**	**3,468**	**16,562**	**0**	**56,523**
Net fixed assets - closing balance	**5,489**	**97,752**	**17,719**	**5,095**	**16,651**	**7,116**	**149,823**

Tangible fixed assets 01.01.2023-30.06.2023

Tangible fixed assets	Land	Buildings and facilities	Machines and equipment	Means of transport	Other	Fixed assets under construction and advance payments	**Total**
Gross value							
Opening balance	**5,489**	**124,247**	**10,295**	**8,860**	**22,811**	**25,103**	**196,805**
Increases	0	1,412	1,120	498	10,597	4,992	18,619
Decreases	0	0	31	248	382	14,599	15,261
Closing balance	**5,489**	**125,659**	**11,384**	**9,111**	**33,025**	**15,496**	**200,164**
Depreciation							
Opening balance	**0**	**15,481**	**8,026**	**3,259**	**14,497**	**0**	**41,263**
Increases	0	6,204	281	564	1,000	0	8,048
Decreases	0	0	31	248	382	0	661
Closing balance	**0**	**21,685**	**8,276**	**3,575**	**15,114**	**0**	**48,650**
Net fixed assets - closing balance	**5,489**	**103,975**	**3,108**	**5,536**	**17,911**	**15,496**	**151,514**

As at 30 June 2024, under the lease agreements concluded, the Company used fixed assets classified as buildings, belonging to group 7, means of transport and other fixed assets classified as group 6 or 8, for the total net value of PLN 67,578 thousand. Tangible fixed assets belonging to the group of buildings relate to leased warehouse space and were entered into the records in accordance with IFRS 16 “Leases”. The net value of tangible fixed assets used under leases as at 30 June 2024 accounts for

Data in PLN thousand

48.71% of the total net fixed assets reported in the Company's condensed statement of financial position.

Ownership structure of tangible fixed assets	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Own	73,327	73,666	83,936
Used under a lease agreement	**69,641**	**76,156**	**67,578**
- finance lease agreement - KŚT 1	50,786	56,345	61,904
- finance lease agreement - KŚT 3	0	0	0
- finance lease agreement - KŚT 7	3,515	3,859	4,203
- finance lease agreement - KŚT 8	1,220	1,345	1,471
- finance lease agreement - KŚT 6	14,120	14,607	0
Total tangible fixed assets	142,967	149,823	151,514

4.2.2. Intangible assets

Intangible assets 01.01.2024-30.06.2024

Intangible assets	Copyrights, licenses and other	Expenditure for unfinished intangible assets	Total
Gross value			
Opening balance	**75,521**	**11,374**	**86,895**
Increases	11,588	873	12,461
Decreases	0	8,953	8,953
Closing balance	**87,108**	**3,294**	**90,402**
Depreciation			
Opening balance	**42,087**	**0**	**42,087**
Increases	1,846	0	1,846
Decreases	0	0	0
Closing balance	**43,933**	**0**	**43,933**
Net value - closing balance	**43,175**	**3,294**	**46,469**

Data in PLN thousand

Intangible assets 01.01.2023-31.12.2023

Intangible assets	Copyrights, licenses and other	Expenditure for unfinished intangible assets	Total
Gross value			
Opening balance	**75,073**	**8,986**	**84,058**
Increases	448	2,388	2,836
Decreases	0	0	0
Closing balance	**75,521**	**11,374**	**86,895**
Depreciation			
Opening balance	**39,008**	**0**	**39,008**
Increases	3,079	0	3,079
Decreases	0	0	0
Closing balance	**42,087**	**0**	**42,087**
Net value - closing balance	**33,434**	**11,374**	**44,808**

Intangible assets 01.01.2023-30.06.2023

Intangible assets	Copyrights, licenses and other	Expenditure for unfinished intangible assets	Total
Gross value			
Opening balance	**75,073**	**8,986**	**84,058**
Increases	47	1,242	1,289
Decreases	0	0	0
Closing balance	**75,120**	**10,228**	**85,347**
Depreciation			
Opening balance	**39,008**	**0**	**39,008**
Increases	1,715	0	1,715
Decreases	0	0	0
Closing balance	**40,723**	**0**	**40,723**
Net value - closing balance	**34,397**	**10,228**	**44,625**

Data in PLN thousand

4.2.3. Projects and development

In H1 2024, the Company adopted for use a new version of the online store for the Polish market and a new WMS software module. In the period under review, work continued on the platform for handling sales and complaints of tyres and automotive accessories. The company classifies project expenditure as development work. The projects are implemented using the Company’s own funds.

Expenditure on intangible assets	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Opening balance	11,374	8,986	8,986
Expenditure in the period	873	2,388	1,242
Acceptance for use	8,953	0	0
Negative development works	0	0	0
Sale	0	0	0
Total expenditure	**3,294**	**11,374**	**10,228**

4.2.4. Long-term and short-term financial assets

Structure of long-term financial assets	Country	Date of acquisition of shares	Number of shares held	Net carrying amount of shares - closing balance	Fair value closing balance
Opony.pl Sp. z o.o.	Poland	02.2020	100%	14,571	14,571
Hurtopon.pl Sp. z o.o.	Poland	12.2013	100%	841	841
Eximo Project Sp. z o.o.	Poland	10.2010	10%	1	1
Oponeo.de GmbH	Germany	10.2012	100%	106	106
Oponeo.CO.UK LTD	United Kingdom	04.2013	100%	1	1
Oponeo Lastik Satis ve Pazarlama Dis Ticaret Limited Sirketi	Turkey	08.2012	100%	0	0
Oponeo International sp. z o.o.	Poland	06.2020	100%	150	150
Dadelo S.A.	Poland	09.2017	58.83%	14,415	14,415
Rotopino.pl S.A.	Poland	12.2020	100%	35,090	35,090
Oponeo Global Sp. z o.o.	Poland	11.2023	100%	100	100
Total long-term assets				**65,273**	**65,273**

As at the balance sheet date, the Company disclosed shares and interests in related parties and other entities in the condensed financial statements. At 30 June 2024, shares in subsidiaries were measured at the purchase price. The entity believes that the acquisition value of the shares corresponds to their fair value.
It should be noted that the subsidiary, Rotopino.pl carries out a restructuring process that is proceeding more slowly than originally expected. Despite the difficulties related to market conditions and the need for deeper operational changes in many areas of the company's operations, the long-term assumptions of the financial plan of this entity are, in the opinion of Rotopino SA's Management Board, valid and feasible. The Group's Management Board monitors the company's processes on an

ongoing basis and anticipates a comprehensive assessment of its situation and long-term prospects beyond the end of 2024.

4.2.5. Investments settled by the equity method

On 7 December 2020, the joint stock company LAM S.A. was incorporated pursuant to notarial deed 6369/2020. The shares in the newly established Company have been subscribed as follows: 50% of the shares with a value at the acquisition price of PLN 1 million was acquired by the Metalkas S.A. company and 50% of shares with a value at the acquisition price of PLN 1 million was acquired by the OPONEO.PL S.A. company. The share in the exercise of voting rights of each shareholder is 50%. The LAM S.A. Company was registered in the National Court Register (KRS) on 11 February 2021. LAM S.A. has been recognised as a contractual joint venture in the form of a joint venture within the meaning of IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”.

The structures of competence and influence of the individual shareholders of LAM S.A. result in the conclusion that Metalkas S.A. and OPONEO.PL S.A. exercise joint control over LAM S.A. within the meaning of paragraph 7 of IFRS 11. The reason is that the companies, Metalkas S.A. and OPONEO.PL S.A. are required to be unanimous (cooperative) in taking their decisions regarding the actions by LAM affecting the returns earned by LAM S.A.

Due to the fact that the parent company exercises joint control over the entity in which it has acquired interest, the investment is recognised in accordance with IFRS 11 as a joint contractual arrangement (joint venture) and measured in the historical financial information using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28.

The LAM S.A. Company operates in the e-commerce sector and specialises in the sale of aluminium ladders and racks manufactured by Metalkas S.A. The relationship between the companies is not strategic.

In H1 2024, LAM S.A. reported a loss of PLN 744 thousand. The loss exceeds the value of the assets in ledgers of OPONEO.PL S.A. The costs associated with the shareholding in entities accounted for using the equity method include the amount of PLN 8 thousand.

On 27 June 2024, a contingency agreement for the sale of shares in LAM S.A. was executed. The last condition included in the agreement was fulfilled on 22 July 2024. In accordance with the content of the agreement, as of that date, OPONEO.PL S.A. ceased to be a co-owner of LAM S.A.

4.2.6. Inventory

The inventory reported by the Group in the condensed statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024 relates to inventories of trade goods. As at the balance sheet day, they were measured at a purchase price. The value of inventories recognised in the condensed statement of financial position takes into account discounts received for unsold goods as at 30 June 2024. The value of post-transaction rebates received in respect of goods sold in the reporting period reduces the cost of sales for the period. In H1 2024, no impairment losses on inventories of trade goods were applied.

The warehouse system in place in the company allows for efficient management of stock level and turnover. The automatic analysis of the tyre production date (DOT) influences the order in which the goods are issued and thus prevents old, non-rotating tyres from remaining in stock.

It is important to emphasise that the stock held as at 30 June 2024 is dominated by tyres no more than one year old (95%), with the remaining 5% comprising the vast majority of tyres no more than two years old. According to the Polish Standard, tyres no more than three years old from the date of manufacture are considered to be full-value tyres. Rims and accessories with a purchase date of up to one year as at 30 June 2024 account for 59% of the warehouse stock, while 12% are goods with a purchase date of more than two years.

Data in PLN thousand

With regard to the rims, there is no specific standard allowing to recognise this assortment as defective. The rims constituting commercial goods in OPONEO.PL S.A., are stored in individual cardboard boxes under suitable atmospheric conditions to protect them from damage and destruction. As at 30 June 2024, rims and accessories with a purchase date of up to one year represented 59% of the warehouse stock of this assortment, while 12% were goods with a purchase date of more than two years. The value of these goods amounts to PLN 3,590.0 thousand, i.e. 1.28% of the total trade goods value in the warehouse of OPONEO.PL S.A. as at 30 June 2024.

Inventory

Stocks in the automotive accessories segment	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Value of goods before revaluation	280,402	140,132	273,298
Value of impairment losses	0	0	0
Carrying amount of goods	**280,402**	**140,132**	**273,298**

4.2.7. Trade receivables and other receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Trade receivables - related parties	3,177	3,071	3,423
Trade receivables - other parties	36,590	49,419	31,840
of which receivables from freight forwarders	6,876	6,871	6,862
including prepayments	6,912	11,525	4,956
rebate adjustments	18,848	17,407	12,722
Allowance for uncollectible accounts due to trade receivables	79	79	121
Receivables due to taxes	5,779	2,024	2,694
Other receivables	15	7	15
Short-term prepayments	621	537	1,168
Total trade and other receivables	**46,103**	**54,979**	**39,019**

Trade receivables - other entities - include, among other things, receivables from rebate adjustments from dealers for H1 2024 and account for 51.6% of this amount. The value of trade receivables is 96% term payments resulting from agreed settlement dates with payment intermediaries and courier companies.

This note also comprises receivables from prepayments made for the purchase of trade goods representing 19% of the total amount of trade receivables reported in the current period.

Allowance for uncollectible accounts

Data in PLN thousand

Allowance for uncollectible accounts	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Opening balance	79	121	121
Increases	0	79	0
Decreases	0	121	0
Closing balance	**79**	**79**	**121**

Provisions for doubtful debts are created based on the analysis of their collection rate. The impairment losses recognised represent the difference between the carrying amount of such trade receivables and the present value of expected inflows.

4.2.8. Prepayments and accruals

Prepayments and accruals	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Settlement of subsidies	229	233	237
Other	6	0	0
Total prepayments and accruals	**235**	**233**	**237**
Short-term	14	8	8
Long-term	221	225	229

The accrued expenses shown in assets result from the principle of matching them with revenue. In accordance with this principle, costs relating to future reporting periods are recognised as accruals.

Deferred income recognised under liabilities relates to settlements of deposits and grants received in previous periods.

4.2.9. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Cash in hand	0	0	0
Cash at bank	17,387	67,669	22,665
Deposits	5,274	3,101	674
Other	8,778	4,576	4,602
Total	**31,440**	**75,347**	**27,941**

Bank deposits are created for various periods ranging from one day, known as *overnight*, to several weeks, depending on the Company's current cash requirements. Interest rates on deposits are agreed individually on the day they are opened. Other cash includes the funds accumulated at company accounts with electronic payment intermediary companies.

Data in PLN thousand

Currency structure of cash (converted into PLN)

Cash and cash equivalents - currency structure	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
in PLN	8,977	61,304	9,324
in EUR	8,389	9,153	7,443
in GBP	2,737	1,868	1,288
in USD	8,473	647	5,041
in HUF	390	1,003	0
in TRY	0	0	700
in CZK	2,474	1,372	4,144
Total	**31,440**	**75,347**	**27,941**

4.2.10. Share capital

The share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2024 amounts to 13,936,000 and it is divided into 8,676,000 ordinary bearer shares of A series, 4,000,000 ordinary bearer shares of B series and 1,260,000 ordinary bearer shares of C series, with the face value of PLN 1.00 per share. The capital has been fully paid up.

Structure of shareholders holding at least 5% in the general number of votes in the parent company as at 30 June 2024

Shareholder	Number of shares at the end of the current period	Share in the share capital and in the number of votes at the general meeting in %, at the end of the current period	Number of shares at the end of the previous period	Share in the share capital and in the number of votes at the general meeting in %, at the end of the previous period
OPONEO.PL S.A.	2,700,220	19.38	-	-
Topolewscy Corvus Albus Fundacja Rodzinna	1,564,399	11.22	-	-
Zawieruszyński Fundacja Rodzinna	1,550,646	11.12	-	-
Darayavahus sp. z o. o.	1,393,601	10.00	-	-
Tyre Invest sp. z o. o.	1,393,601	10.00	-	-
Dariusz Topolewski*	701,592	5.03	2,901 592	20.82
Ryszard Zawieruszyński**	263,253	1.89	2,784 654	19.98
Generali OFE	-	-	2,250 163	16.15
AEGON OFE	-	-	1,155 000	8.29
TFI Allianz Polska S.A.	-	-	714,551	5.13
Other	4,368,688	31.36	4,130 040	29.63
Total	**13,936,000**	**100.00**	**13,936,000**	**100.00**

*As at the date of publication of the report, Dariusz Topolewski held, directly and indirectly through FR DT and Darayavahus, 3,659,592 shares representing 26.26% of the share capital and the number of votes at the General Meeting.

Data in PLN thousand

**As at the date of publication of the report, Ryszard Zawieruszyński held, directly and indirectly through FR RZ and Tyre 423 shares representing 25.12% of the share capital and the number of votes at the general meeting.

4.2.11. Other equity

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Surplus from sale of shares	37,485	37,485	37,485
Treasury shares	-112,297	-112,297	-24,140
Other reserve capitals	132,462	132,462	29,700
Exchange differences from conversion	0	0	0
Retained earnings	91,410	124,516	177,240
Including profit for the financial year	23,073	58,727	8,689
Total	**149,060**	**182,166**	**220,285**

Retained earnings

In the Company, the supplementary capital is created by write-offs from net profit, with at least 8% of profit for the specific financial year transferred until the level of the supplementary capital equals at least 1/3 of the share capital level. The supplementary capital, in its part created based on profit, may be allocated for dividend.

Reserve capital

As at 30 June 2024, the Company held 2,700,220 treasury shares, accounting for 19.38% of the total number of shares.

4.2.12. Financial liabilities

OPONEO.PL S.A. has an option of using a multi-purpose credit facility contracted with BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. Total lending limit for three currencies: PLN, EUR, USD totals PLN 180,000 thousand. The tenor of the loan is determined to 20 May 2033. The interest rate on the facility in PLN is the WIBOR base rate for monthly deposits, increased by a margin of 0.8 p.p The interest rate on the EUR loan is the sum of EURIBOR 1M and a margin of 1.9 p.p., while the interest rate on the USD loan is based on the SOFR ON. plus a 1.9 p.p. margin.
The liability under the lending facility is secured by:

- blank bill of exchange,
- collateral mortgage up to PLN 50,000 thousand,
- assignment of claims under the real estate and inventory insurance contract,
- Borrower's statement of submission to enforcement in favour of the Bank,
- registered pledge on warehouse stocks,

As at 30 June 2024, the Company used the lending facility in the amount of PLN 101,895 thousand.

OPONEO.PL S.A. has an option with mBank S.A. to use a lending facility for financing commercial transactions granted under the agreement of 28 October 2020. The limit arising from this facility amounts to PLN 60,000 thousand. The tenor for using the facility is determined by 31 October 2024. The interest rate on the facility is the WIBOR base rate for monthly deposits, increased by a margin of 1.0 p.p
The liability under the lending facility for financing the current operations is secured by:

- a blank promissory note with a declaration,
- 2 blank promissory notes with a declaration - for any guarantees issued under the guarantee line.

As at 30 June 2024, the Company used the aforementioned lending facility in the amount of PLN 41,126 thousand.

On 16 February 2021, the Company concluded a non-revolving loan agreement with BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. for the amount of PLN 31,500, which refinanced a significant part of own funds earmarked for the acquisition of Rotopino.pl S.A. The loan bears interest based on a floating base rate of 3-month WIBOR + margin of 0.85 p.p. and is repayable in 60 monthly instalments (the last balancing instalment of PLN 12.6 million). The loan is secured by a blank promissory note, a contractual mortgage on the company's real estate, an assignment of the insurance policy for these properties and a pledge on the shares of the purchased company.
As at 30 June 2024 the outstanding amount was PLN 18,660 thousand.

In connection with the launch of the warehouse base in Zelgoszcz, a bank guarantee was also issued by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. in favour of Castleport Investments sp. z o.o., ul. Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warsaw up to the amount of EUR 1,118 thousand. The guarantee is valid until 30 December 2024.

For the purposes of the Group, OPONEO.PL S.A. concluded an agreement for the lease of warehouse space with AIFM PL I Sp. z o.o., based on which it is obliged to provide the lessor with an unconditional, transferable and payable on first demand bank guarantee in euro within 21 days of its signing. The guarantee is to be maintained for the duration of the lease of the storage facilities. Accordingly, a bank guarantee of up to EUR 276 thousand was issued by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. on 06 October 2023. The guarantee is valid until 11 October 2024.
OPONEO.PL S.A. granted a surety under civil law up to the amount of PLN 2,250 thousand as a collateral for the overdraft lending facility increased to PLN 1,500 thousand on 12 May 2023 thousand granted by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. to the LAM S.A. Company. The tenor of the loan is determined to 20 May 2033. As at 30 June 2024 the use of the facility stood at a level of PLN 598.6 thousand.
Following the sale of shares in LAM S.A. and the fulfilment of the conditions set out in the sale agreement, OPONEO.PL S.A. was released from the collateral on the lending facility as of 22 July 2024.

OPONEO.PL S.A. have not granted any other credit or loan sureties or guarantees jointly to a single entity or its subsidiary of a value significant for the OPONEO.PL S.A.'s business.
In the period covered by the condensed report, the Company continued lease agreements with Millenium Leasing Sp. z o.o. in Warsaw, concerning 49 forklift and lift trucks and a rack system constituting warehouse equipment and an agreement with BNP Leasing Services sp. z o.o. concerning a tyre sorter. Agreements were concluded for five-year periods. The lease agreements are secured by blank promissory notes without protest issued by the Company.

In addition, since 1 January 2019, the Company has presented its warehouse rental obligations as leases in accordance with IFRS 16 "Leases".

Under the agreement of 14 October 2019 concluded with Castleport Investments sp. z o.o. in April 2022, Oponeo.pl S.A. took over the use of the warehouse space for a period of 7 years. In accordance with IFRS 16 “Leases”, the Company presents long-term leases as leases in its accounts.

The net value of the objects used by the Company under lease agreements is presented in note 4.2.1.

Lease liabilities are presented under Liabilities of the condensed financial statements of the Company with a breakdown into short-term and long-term liabilities. A detailed breakdown of lease liabilities is presented in note 4.2.15.

Data in PLN thousand

4.2.13. Trade liabilities and other liabilities

Trade liabilities and other liabilities	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Trade liabilities - related parties	88	170	972
Trade liabilities - other	188,162	121,809	188,795
Advance payments received	3,145	3,338	1,972
Bill-of-exchange liabilities	16,931	44,629	32,412
Liabilities due to other taxes, fees and social benefits	6,951	15,588	7,255
Payroll liabilities	1,809	1,759	1,629
Revenues of future periods - subsidies	0	0	0
Short-term prepayments	**14**	**8**	**8**
Other liabilities	**9**	**7**	**6**
Total trade liabilities and other liabilities	**217,110**	**187,308**	**233,049**

The tax liability consists of domestic and foreign-settled VAT liabilities and liabilities to the Social Security Institution. The payroll liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period are due to the payment deadline set in the regulations for the 10th day of the following month. Trade liabilities and bills of exchange have been recognised at a par value, since they are due in the short term.

The promissory note liabilities recognised by the Company relate to payment in commercial transactions. They result from deferred payments to the supplier for goods purchased by the Company. Bills of exchange are payable on the designated date without additional fees or interest.

4.2.14. Short-term provisions

Short-term provisions	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Provision for unused holiday leave	1,498	1,091	1,331
Provisions for liabilities	45	100	313
Total short-term provisions	**1,543**	**1,191**	**1,643**

In the condensed statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the Company recognises short-term provisions comprising provisions for employee benefits.

Provision for unused holiday leave	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Opening balance	**1,091**	**1,043**	**1,043**
Increases	2,985	3,303	1,331
Decreases	2,578	3,255	1,043
Closing balance	**1,498**	**1,091**	**1,331**

4.2.15. Long-term and short-term financial liabilities

Description	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Short-term financial liabilities	**160,301**	**63,115**	**54,545**

Data in PLN thousand

dividends	0	0	0
leasing	13,428	13,275	10,452
loans	146,873	48,377	43,764
other	0	1,463	329
Long-term financial liabilities	**69,161**	**78,256**	**77,676**
leasing	54,353	61,522	59,016
Including up to 2 years	14,156	29,138	24,289
loans	14,808	16,734	18,660
Including up to 2 years	14,808	16,734	7,704
Total financial liabilities	**229,462**	**141,371**	**132,221**

The short-term financial liabilities recognised in the condensed interim financial statements as at 30 June 2024 consist of liabilities under leases payable within 12 months, as well as liabilities under loans.

Long-term financial liabilities include the value of lease instalments and loans to be repaid in the subsequent periods, i.e. over 12 months (including in the period of up to two years).

5. OTHER INFORMATION

5.1. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value is defined as the price to be received for the sales of a component of assets or paid for the transfer of liability in the transaction carried out under ordinary terms between market participants as at the measurement day.

The value of the financial instruments does not differ from their book value for both the data as at the date of the condensed separate financial statements, i.e. 30 June 2024, as well as the comparable data.

The Company has not measured the fair value of trade receivables and trade liabilities - their carrying amount is considered by the Company as a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

As at 30 June 2024 and in the comparative period, the Company had no financial instruments measured at the fair value.

In H1 2024 the method of financial instrument measurement was not changed.

5.2. Contingent assets and liabilities

In connection with the launch of the warehouse base in Zelgoszcz, a bank guarantee was also issued by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. in favour of Castleport Investments sp. z o.o., ul. Towarowa 28, 00-839 Warsaw up to the amount of EUR 1,118 thousand. The guarantee is valid until 30 December 2024.

For the purposes of the Group, OPONEO.PL S.A. concluded an agreement for the lease of warehouse space with AIFM PL I Sp. z o.o., based on which it is obliged to provide the lessor with an unconditional, transferable and payable on first demand bank guarantee in euro within 21 days of its signing. The guarantee is to be maintained for the duration of the lease of the storage facilities. Accordingly, a bank guarantee of up to EUR 276 thousand was issued by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. on 06 October 2023. The guarantee is valid until 11 October 2024.

OPONEO.PL S.A. granted a surety under civil law up to the amount of PLN 2,250 thousand as a collateral for the overdraft lending facility increased to PLN 1,500 thousand on 12 May 2023 thousand granted by BNP Paribas Bank Polska S.A. to the LAM S.A. Company. The tenor of the loan is determined to 20 May 2033. As at 30 June 2024 the use of the facility stood at a level of PLN 598.6 thousand.
Following the sale of shares in LAM S.A. and the fulfilment of the conditions set out in the sale agreement, OPONEO.PL S.A. was released from the collateral on the lending facility as of 22 July 2024.

OPONEO.PL S.A. have not granted any other credit or loan sureties or guarantees jointly to a single entity or its subsidiary of a value significant for the OPONEO.PL S.A.'s business.

In the period covered by the condensed financial statements, the Company continued lease agreements with Millenium Leasing Sp. z o.o. in Warsaw for forklift trucks and with BNP Leasing concerning a sorter used as warehouse equipment. In addition, since 1 January 2019, the Company has presented its warehouse rental obligations as leases in accordance with IFRS 16 "Leases".

Data in PLN thousand

5.3. Liabilities collateralised on the assets

Information on collaterals on assets is described in section 4.2.12 and 5.2.

5.4. Transactions with related parties

In the period covered by these condensed financial statements neither one nor many material transactions were concluded between related parties and the Company on terms other than arm's length basis.

The tables present the net values of the transactions.

Data as at 30 June 2024 and for the period 01 January 2024 to 30 June 2024.

Description	Sale	Purchase	Receivables	Obligations
Entities subject to full consolidation				
Opony.pl Sp. z o.o.	194	172	139	33
Oponeo.de GmbH	15,715	33	710	0
Oponeo.co.uk LTD	392	0	69	0
Hurtopon.pl Sp. z o.o.	9	94	0	17
Oponeo International sp. z o.o.	2,426	41	217	4
Rotopino.pl S.A.	669	12	551	10
Dadelo S.A.	4,394	2	1,436	0
Oponeo Global sp. z o.o.	2	0	1	0
Total entities subject to full consolidation	**23,801**	**354**	**3,123**	64
Other related parties				
Bednarek Consulting House s.j.	0	1,767	0	0
LAM S.A.	125	0	53	0
Stratos Dariusz Topolewski	0	60	0	0
Escrita Monika Siarkowska	0	112	0	24
Echo-Port Krzysztof i Małgorzata Huss	0	46	0	0
AME Arkadiusz Kocemba	3	55	1	0
Total other related parties	**128**	**2,040**	**54**	**24**

Data in PLN thousand

Data as at 31 December 2023 and for the period 01 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

Description	Sale	Purchase	Receivables	Obligations
Entities subject to full consolidation				
Opony.pl Sp. z o.o.	550	165	484	27
Oponeo.de GmbH	38,016	43	1,224	10
Oponeo.co.uk LTD	1,166	0	522	0
Hurtopon.pl Sp. z o.o.	18	210	0	41
Oponeo International sp. z o.o.	5,164	2,288	366	0
Rotopino.pl S.A.	30	10	0	3
Dadelo S.A.	5,071	202	457	0
Oponeo Global sp. z o.o.	0	0	0	0
Total entities subject to full consolidation	**50,014**	**2,919**	**3,054**	**82**
Other related parties				
Eximo Project Sp. z o.o.	48	618	5	0
LAM S.A.	306	2	12	1
Stratos Dariusz Topolewski	4	750	0	0
Escrita Monika Siarkowska	0	171	0	0
Echo-Port Krzysztof i Małgorzata Huss	0	571	0	0
AME Arkadiusz Kocemba	0	0	0	0
Total other related parties	**358**	**2,112**	**17**	**1**

Data in PLN thousand

Data as at 30 June 2023 and for the period 01 January 2023 to 30 June 2023.

Description	Sale	Purchase	Receivables	Obligations
Entities subject to full consolidation				
Opony.pl Sp. z o.o.	362	52	438	35
Oponeo.de GmbH	16,180	13	1,050	2
Oponeo.co.uk LTD	645	0	645	0
Hurtopon.pl Sp. z o.o.	9	95	2	37
Oponeo International sp. z o.o.	2,271	16	521	2
Rotopino.pl S.A.	25	6	0	5
Dadelo S.A.	1,984	2	734	844
Oponeo Global sp. z o.o.	0	0	0	0
Total entities subject to full consolidation	**21,476**	**184**	**3,390**	**925**
Other related parties				
Eximo Project Sp. z o.o.	24	427	5	47
LAM S.A.	138	2	25	0
Stratos Dariusz Topolewski	2	750	2	0
Escrita Monika Siarkowska	0	80	0	0
Echo-Port Krzysztof i Małgorzata Huss	0	535	0	0
AME Arkadiusz Kocemba	0	0	0	0
Total other related parties	**164**	**1,794**	**32**	**47**

Transactions with other related parties	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
Sale	128	358	164
Purchase	2,040	2,112	1,794
Dividend received	0	0	0

Data in PLN thousand

5.5. Remuneration of managing and supervising persons in the Company

Remuneration of the Management Board

Remuneration of the Management Board	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
By virtue of fulfilling the position	1,755	7,376	1,421
Under the employment contract	104	221	124
Remuneration of the Management Board, total	**1,859**	**7,597**	**1,545**

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board

Remuneration of the Supervisory Board	30.06.2024	31.12.2023	30.06.2023
By virtue of fulfilling the position	55	97	68
Under the employment contract	0	0	0
Remuneration of the Supervisory Board, total	**55**	**97**	**68**

5.6. Events and unusual items

According to the Management Board, there are currently no indications that pose threat to the continuation of activities by OPONEO.PL S.A. As at the date of publication of this condensed financial statements, the Company has also not identified any constraints on meeting current payments and has various sources of funding available to ensure liquidity and assured delivery of trade goods.

The external factors that may have an indirect impact on the activities of the Company include the ongoing war in Ukraine. The Company does not operate in the Ukrainian market, but the turbulence caused by logistics constraints in Europe and the increase in the price of energy raw materials may affect the demand for the products offered by the Company.

Additional difficulties may also arise, due to the escalating conflict in the Middle East. This may include, for example, extending the time taken to transport goods near a combat zone.

In H1 2024, exchange rate movements were favourable for the Company. The Company partially purchases trade goods in foreign markets and settles in EUR and USD. As a result of the increase in the value of the PLN in the period covered by these financial statements, the Company reported a positive balance on foreign exchange differences in its financing activities.

5.7. Significant events after the balance sheet day

In connection with the signed agreement for the sale of LAM S.A. shares, as of 22 July 2024 OPONEO.PL S.A. is no longer a part LAM S.A. after all conditions set out in the agreement have been fulfilled. At the same time, the company was discharged by BNP Paribas Polska S.A. from the surety of the lending facility used by LAM S.A.

5.8. Declaration of the Management Board

We declare to the best of our knowledge and belief that:

The condensed separate financial statements and the comparative data have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles in force and reflect in an accurate, reliable and clear way the economic and financial position of the OPONEO.PL S.A. and the financial result. The condensed separate report on activities of the Management Board provides a true picture of the development, achievements as well as position of the OPONEO.PL S.A., including the description of the main threats and risks. The Company complied with the legal regulations as well as the terms and conditions of concluded agreements significant from the point of view of our activity, in particular its continuation.

We made the ledgers and full documentary evidence confirming the accounting records available to the statutory auditor / the auditing team.

The submitted incorporation, registration, statutory documents made available to the statutory auditor / the auditing team are valid as at the day of commencement of the condensed financial statements audit.

According to our knowledge, the condensed interim separate financial statements are free from material errors and omissions and the settlements arising from tax and non-tax titles were performed in compliance with the applicable provisions to which the competent control authorities did not raise any objections.

In the condensed separate financial statements of OPONEO.PL S.A., the valuation of assets and liabilities was presented in an accurate manner and revenues and costs related to the reporting period were recognised in a complete manner, required provisions were created and exchange differences were cleared in the foreign settlements.

The condensed separate financial statements were prepared under the assumption of business continuation as a going concern in the foreseeable future and no circumstances exist indicating any threat to the continuity of the entity's business.

We identified all non-moving inventory by performing the analysis of sales opportunities which did not result in any discounting. In the condensed separate financial statements we recognised all receivables and liabilities, including those contingent such guarantees, sureties (including bill of exchange guarantees) as well as pledges and disputable settlements,

We hold all legal titles pertaining to the components of assets recognised in the balance sheet.

We provided the statutory auditor/the audit team with lists of lawsuits initiated by and pending against our Company and related companies and in preparation for litigation.

We also presented a list of external audits and a list of security interests in the entity's assets included in the notes.

We abandoned the accrual of interest for late payment of our receivables.

We have not recognised any penalty interest due to counterparties for late payment of liabilities, as it is customary to settle with suppliers in the principal amount of the liability.

We have disclosed all relationships with natural and legal persons regarding direct or indirect participation in the management and control and participation in the capital of entities related to our company.

We disclosed to the statutory auditor/auditing team all events that occurred after the balance sheet date which could affect the opinion on the condensed financial statements audited and the assessment of the economic and financial situation of the OPONEO.PL S.A.

OPONEO.PL S.A. did not have any open financial instruments as at 30 June 2024, in particular: futures, forward contracts, option contracts, swap contracts, other than those shown and disclosed in the condensed financial statements prepared as at 30 June 2024.

We declare that no formal or informal arrangements with other entity exist, related to setting off cash balances and capitals or funds.

Furthermore, we declare that the entity authorised to audit the financial statements, HLB M2 spółka z o.o. which audited the condensed interim separate financial statements of the OPONEO.PL Group for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2024, was selected in accordance with the provisions of the law and fulfilled the conditions for issuing an impartial and independent audit opinion, in accordance with the relevant regulations and professional standards.

These condensed financial statements were adopted for publication on 14 August 2024.

APPROVAL FOR PUBLICATION

The condensed interim separate financial statements were approved by the Management Board of OPONEO.PL S.A. 14 August 2024.

Signatures of persons representing the Company:

Dariusz Topolewski

President of the Management Board

Michal Butkiewicz

Member of the Management Board

Ernest Pujszo

Member of the Management Board

Wojciech Topolewski

Member of the Management Board

Arkadiusz Kocemba

Member of the Management Board

Person in charge of bookkeeping

Małgorzata Nowicka

Chief Accountant

Bydgoszcz, 14 August 2024

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