



# BOOMBIT

**BOOMBIT S.A. GROUP**  
**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR 2025  
GDAŃSK, 23 APRIL 2026



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## Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

		12 months ended 31 December 2025 (audited)	12 months ended 31 December 2024 (audited)
	Note		
Revenue from sales of services	8	205,096	224,766
Cost of sales	9	-180,793	-196,337
<b>Gross profit on sales</b>		<b>24,303</b>	<b>28,429</b>
General administrative costs	9	-13,492	-15,897
Other operating revenue	10	2,639	12,875
Other operating costs	10	-7,103	-12,591
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>6,347</b>	<b>12,816</b>
Financial revenue	11	59	278
Financial costs	11	-5,202	-7,133
Share in net (profit) loss of associates	27	-994	668
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>210</b>	<b>6,629</b>
Income tax	12	517	-2,528
Profit (loss) on continued operations		<b>727</b>	<b>4,101</b>
Profit (loss) on discontinued operations		0	0
<b>Net profit/loss</b>		<b>727</b>	<b>4,101</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that may be reclassified to profit/loss in the future:		-591	184
Exchange differences		-591	184
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>-591</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>4,285</b>
- attributable to shareholders of the parent		-119	5,298
- attributable to minority interest		255	-1,013
<b>Net profit/loss</b>			
- attributable to shareholders of the parent		472	5,032
- attributable to minority interest		255	-931

### Profit/loss per share attributable to shareholders of the parent company during the period (expressed as PLN per share)

#### Earnings per Share

<b>Basic</b>	13	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.37</b>
on continued operations		0.03	0.37
on discontinued operations		0	0
<b>Diluted</b>	13	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.37</b>
on continued operations		0.03	0.37
on discontinued operations		0	0

## Consolidated statement of financial position

		<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>Note</b>	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	15,16	1,252	1,504
Intangible assets	17	42,549	41,203
Goodwill	18	14,356	15,249
Shares	23	6,230	6,298
Investment in associates	27	0	6,025
Deferred income tax asset	12	6,054	3,158
		<b>70,441</b>	<b>73,437</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	19	32,077	32,430
Income tax receivables	12	1,751	1,113
Cryptographic assets		22	8
Other financial assets	23	183	162
Cash and cash equivalents	20	12,078	14,818
<b>Current assets other than non-current assets held for sale</b>		<b>46,111</b>	<b>48,531</b>
<b>Assets held for sale</b>		0	0
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>46,111</b>	<b>48,531</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>116,552</b>	<b>121,968</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent</b>			
Share capital	21	6,900	6,820
Capital from share premium		32,063	32,063
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-395	196
Equity from share-based payments	24	6,468	6,060
Other reserves		7,679	7,679
Retained earnings		21,283	20,811
		73,998	73,629
<b>Equity attributable to minority interest</b>	26	<b>537</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>74,535</b>	<b>73,911</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Long-term liabilities</b>			
Deferred income tax liabilities	12	9,759	8,606
Other financial liabilities	23	42	97
		9,801	8,703
<b>Short-term liabilities</b>			
Other financial liabilities	23	658	715
Trade and other liabilities	22	30,646	38,638
Income tax liabilities		912	1
Short-term liabilities not held for sale		32,216	39,354
Short-term liabilities held for sale		0	0
Short-term liabilities		<b>32,216</b>	<b>39,354</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>42,017</b>	<b>48,057</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>116,552</b>	<b>121,968</b>

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity

		Share capital	Capital from share premium	Exchange differences on translation	Other reserves	Equity from share-based payments	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	Equity attributable to minority interest	Total equity
	Note									
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (audited)</b>		<b>6,820</b>	<b>32,063</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>20,811</b>	<b>73,629</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>73,911</b>
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-591</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>-119</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>136</b>
Capital increase	24	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	80
Share-based payments	24	0	0	0	0	408	0	408	0	408
<b>Changes in equity</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>624</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2025 (audited)</b>		<b>6,900</b>	<b>32,063</b>	<b>-395</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>21,283</b>	<b>73,998</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>74,535</b>

  

	Note	Share capital	Capital from share premium	Exchange differences on translation	Other reserves	Equity from share-based payments	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent	Equity attributable to minority interest	Total equity
<b>As at 1 January 2024 (audited)</b>		<b>6,770</b>	<b>32,063</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,952</b>	<b>29,318</b>	<b>75,033</b>	<b>-1,460</b>	<b>73,573</b>
<b>Net profit (loss)</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>-931</b>	<b>4,101</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>-82</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Comprehensive income</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>5,298</b>	<b>-1,013</b>	<b>4,285</b>
Capital increase		50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Distribution of profit brought forward		0	0	0	7,679	0	-7,679	0	0	0
Increase (reduction) arising from loss of control		0	0	0	0	0	-1,086	-1,086	2,755	1,669
Disbursements to owners	14	0	0	0	0	0	-4,774	-4,774	0	-4,774
Share-based payments	24	0	0	0	0	-892	0	-892	0	-892
<b>Changes in equity</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>-892</b>	<b>-8,507</b>	<b>-1,403</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (audited)</b>		<b>6,820</b>	<b>32,063</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>20,811</b>	<b>73,629</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>73,911</b>

## Consolidated cash flow statement

		12 months ended 31 December 2025	12 months ended 31 December 2024
	Note	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>210</b>	<b>6,629</b>
<b>Adjustments:</b>		<b>23,796</b>	<b>16,143</b>
Depreciation and amortization	15,17	18,747	16,832
Impairment loss on development costs and investment in associates	17,27	10,459	11,071
Foreign exchange profit (loss)		319	181
Interest revenue		-24	-17
Interest cost		36	62
Profit (loss) on investment activities		362	261
Change in receivables	25	353	3,347
Change in liabilities	25	-7,912	-11,514
Change in cryptographic assets		-14	1,462
Settlement of share-based payment costs	24	408	-892
Profit (loss) from fair value measurement	23	68	7,010
Profits (losses) on loss of control of subsidiaries		0	-10,776
Share in net (profit) loss of affiliates	27	994	-668
Other adjustments	25	0	-216
<b>Cash flows from operating activity</b>		<b>24,006</b>	<b>22,772</b>
Income tax (paid) / refunded	12	-1,052	-1,960
<b>Net cash flows from operating activity</b>		<b>22,954</b>	<b>20,812</b>
<b>Investment activity</b>			
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		316	0
Loans granted		0	-161
Interest received		0	16
Disposal of shares in affiliates		0	2,843
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	15	-146	-234
Expenditure on intangible assets	17	-25,793	-34,839
<b>Net cash flows from investment activity</b>		<b>-25,623</b>	<b>-32,375</b>
<b>Financial activity</b>			
Capital increase	24	80	69
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	23	7	0
Dividends		0	-5,327
Repayment of lease liabilities	16	-128	-129
Interest	16	-36	-58
<b>Net cash flows from financial activity</b>		<b>-77</b>	<b>-5,445</b>
<b>Cash flows before exchange differences</b>		<b>-2,746</b>	<b>-17,008</b>
Net foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents		6	143
<b>Total net cash flows</b>		<b>-2,740</b>	<b>-16,865</b>
Cash opening balance		14,818	31,683
<b>Cash closing balance, including:</b>		<b>12,078</b>	<b>14,818</b>
- of limited disposability		0	0

## 1 General

Address of the company's registered office – 80-283 Gdańsk, Poland, ul. Zacna 2

Country of registration – Poland

Description of the nature and the core activity – Development and publishing of computer games

Registered office: Poland, 80-283 Gdańsk, ul. Zacna 2

Legal form of the entity – Polish joint stock company entered in the National Court Register (KRS): Gdańsk-Północ District Court in Gdańsk, 7th Commercial Division of the National Court Register; KRS number 0000740933, registered on 23 July 2018

Name of the reporting company – BoomBit S.A.

Primary place of business – Poland, 80-283 Gdańsk ul. Zacna 2

The Company's presentation currency is PLN. The financial data are presented as rounded to the nearest thousand PLN, unless specified otherwise.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial data of the BoomBit S.A. Group.

The Group's consolidated financial statements cover the 12 months ended 31 December 2025 and they contain comparative data for the 12 months ended 31 December 2024 and data as at 31 December 2024.

## 2 Group structure

The BoomBit S.A. Group ("Group") consists of the company BoomBit S.A. ("Company," "parent"), which is the parent of the Group and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements for the 12 months ended 31 December 2025 covered data of the entities listed in the table below:

Company name	Registered office	Objects of business	Capital tie description/consolidation method	% of ownership and voting rights	Control/Co-control start date
BoomBit S.A.	Gdańsk, Poland	development and publishing of computer games	parent	not applicable	not applicable
BoomBit Games Ltd.	London, United Kingdom	publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	100%	2018-02-28
BoomBit Inc.	Las Vegas, USA	publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	100% - through BoomBit Games	2018-02-28
Play With Games Ltd. <sup>1)</sup>	London, United Kingdom	publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	-	2018-03-30
PixelMob Sp. z o.o. in liquidation <sup>2)</sup>	Gdańsk, Poland	publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	-	2018-02-28
TapNice Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk, Poland	development and publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	60%	2018-10-16
BoomHits Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk, Poland	development and publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	100%	2018-10-16
Mindsense Media Sp. z o.o. <sup>3)</sup>	Gdańsk, Poland	bookkeeping and HR/payroll services	subsidiary/full	100%	2018-02-28
ADC Games Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk, Poland	development and publishing of computer games	associate/equity method	33%	2021-02-23
Maisly Games Sp. z o.o. in liquidation <sup>2)</sup>	Gdańsk, Poland	development and publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	-	2021-05-28

PlayEmber Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk, Poland	publishing of computer games	associate/equity method	33% - through ADC Games	2021-09-06
AppLifters Sp. z o.o. <sup>4)</sup>	Gdynia, Poland	development and publishing of computer games	subsidiary/full	100%	2022-02-21
BoomLand FZ-LLC <sup>5)</sup>	Rakez, United Arab Emirates	blockchain-based projects	subsidiary/full	100%	2022-05-06
Boomland Global Sp. z o.o. in liquidation <sup>6)</sup>	Gdańsk, Poland	service activities for blockchain-based projects	subsidiary/full	100% through BoomLand FZ-LLC	2023-09-14
Mobile Esports Sp. z o.o.	Gdańsk, Poland	mobile esports platform	subsidiary/full	51%	2023-07-06

1) On 30 May 2025, the Group lost control over Play With Games Ltd. as a result of the sale of all of its shares to an entity outside the Group.

2) PixelMob sp. z o.o. and Maisly Games sp. z o.o. were liquidated on 28 January 2025 and 21 January 2025, respectively.

3) On 14 January 2026, Mindsense Games Sp. z o.o. changed its name to Mindsense Media Sp. z o.o.

4) On 3 November 2025, BoomPick Sp. z o.o. changed its name to AppLifters Sp. z o.o. Starting from 2026, the company will additionally provide computer game services.

5) At the end of 2025, the company ceased its blockchain operations and from 2026 it will conduct development and publishing activities in the field of computer games.

6) On 2 February 2026, BoomLand Global Sp. z o.o. was put into liquidation.

### 3 The basis for preparing the statements

These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including International Accounting Standards (IAS), Interpretations of the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee's (IFRIC), which were approved by the European Union (EU) and became effective on 31 December 2025. The International Financial Reporting Standards approved by the EU include standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). When it comes to the EU's process of introducing the IFRS, the IFRS that applied to these financial statements on the day when the statements were approved for publication did not differ from the EU's IFRS.

The consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the assumption that the Group would continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, i.e., for at least one year following the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, and that there were no signs of any threat to the Group's continuation as a going concern.

By the date of preparing these consolidated financial statements, there were no circumstances that would suggest the existence of any threats to the Group continuing as a going concern.

#### 3.1. Changes without material impact on the Group's financial statements:

- a) Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" - Lack of Exchangeability, approved by the EU on 12 November 2024 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025).

The above changes to the existing standards had no material impact on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2025.

#### 3.2. Standards, amendments and interpretations of the existing standards which were published but were not yet effective

The following standards and interpretations were published by the International Accounting Standards Board but they did not become effective until the reporting period end date:



- a) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" – published on 9 April 2024 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027),
- b) IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" - published on 9 May 2024 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027),
- c) Amendments to IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" - published on 21 August 2025 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027),
- d) Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments - Disclosures" – amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026),
- e) Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments - Disclosures" - contracts related to electricity from nature-dependent sources, published on 18 December 2024 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026),
- f) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 containing amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7 - amendments concerning differences between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 regarding the initial measurement of trade receivables and the manner in which a lessee derecognizes a lease liability; published on 18 July 2024 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026).
- g) Amendments to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency" - published on 13 November 2025 (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027).

By the approval date of these consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors did not complete the assessment of how the introduction of the remaining standards and interpretations affected the Group's accounting principles (policy) in respect of the Group's activity or financial results.

The Group has not decided to apply any standard, interpretation or amendment which have already been published but is not yet effective under the EU laws.

### **3.3. Major accounting principles applied by the Group**

Key accounting principles applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are presented below. These principles were applied consistently throughout all the reporting years.

## **a) Consolidation**

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated as of the day on which the Group takes control over them. They are no longer subject to consolidation as of the day when the control ceases.

The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has all the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

While assessing the issue of control over the investee, the investment considers the purpose and model of the investee in order to identify relevant activities, the decision-making process for those activities, the entity with the rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities and the beneficiary of the returns obtained as a result of those activities.

Assessing whether the parent company controls an entity requires for instance establishing if it has the right to direct the entity's relevant activity. Defining such material activity of the company and identifying the investor that controls it requires applying judgment. The situation and the materiality of the ties are assessed based on the voting right, relatively the interest held, the dispersion of the voting rights held by other investors, the scope of involvements of such investors in appointing the key management or supervisory board members.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if the facts and circumstances suggest that one or several elements of control have changed.

### Balance sheet date of the parent and the subsidiaries

The financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries used to prepare these consolidated financial statements present the status on the same balance sheet date. If the end of the reporting period of the parent is different than the reporting period of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information for the same date for which the financial statements of the parent is prepared in order to enable to parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless this is not feasible.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has companies with a financial year different from that of the parent company, namely: TapNice Sp. z o.o., ADC Games Sp. z o.o., AppLifters Sp. z o.o. (formerly BoomPick Sp. z o.o.) and PlayEmber Sp. z o.o. The financial year of these companies lasts 12 months, begins on 1 July and ends on 30 June of the following year. In order to prepare these consolidated financial statements, additional financial information for the above companies as at 31 December 2025 was prepared.

The acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group is settled according to the acquisition method. The acquisition cost is established as the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities contracted or taken over as at the exchange date. The identifiable acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities taken over as a result of the business combination are initially measured at their fair value as at the acquisition date, notwithstanding the size of

the non-controlling shares. The value of the acquisition cost above the fair value of the Group's share in the identifiable acquired net assets is recognized as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Revenue, costs, settlements and unrealized gains on intercompany transactions are eliminated. And so are unrealized losses. Where necessary, the accounting principles applied by subsidiaries are subject to changes to ensure compliance with the accounting principles applied by the Group.

#### Non-controlling interest and transactions with non-controlling shareholders

Changes in the Group's ownership interest which do not result in loss of control over a subsidiary are recognized as capital transactions. Adjustments of the carrying values of controlling and non-controlling interest account for changes of shares in the ownership of the subsidiary. Differences between the amount payable for share increase or reduction and the carrying value of the respective non-controlling interest are disclosed directly in the share capital attributable to the controlling interest.

#### Joint ventures and affiliates

The Group classifies investment in affiliates and investment in joint ventures as investment measured according to the equity method.

Affiliates are those entities where the Group has substantial influence but where it does not have control or co-control over the financial and operating policy.

Interest in joint ventures is a mutual contractual arrangement where the co-controlling parties have the right to the net assets of that entity. Co-control occurs wherever decisions related to the relevant activity of joint ventures require unanimous consent of the co-controlling parties.

The Group's investment in joint ventures and affiliates are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements according to the equity method. As per the equity method, an investment in a joint venture is initially recognized according to cost and then adjusted to account for the Group's interest in profit/loss and in other comprehensive income. If the Group's share in losses exceeds the value of its shares in that entity, the Group no longer discloses its interest in any further losses. Additional losses are only disclosed to the extent corresponding to the legal or customary liabilities accepted by the Group or payments made on behalf of the joint venture.

Investment in affiliates or a joint venture is disclosed according to the equity method as of the date when the entity became an affiliate or a joint venture. On the investment date, the amount by which the investment costs exceed the value of the Group's share in the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of that entity is disclosed as goodwill and is included in the carrying amount for that investment. The amount by which the Group's share in the net fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceeds the investment costs is disclosed directly in profit/loss for the period in which the respective investment was made.

The need for disclosing impairment of the Group's investment in a joint venture is assessed based on IAS 28 sections 40-41C. If needed, the whole carrying value of an investment is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" as a single asset, through comparison of its recoverable value versus its carrying value. The disclosed impairment is a part of the carrying value of the investment. Reversal of such impairment is disclosed in accordance with IAS 36 to an extent corresponding to the subsequent increase in the recoverable investment value.

#### **b) Determination of functional currency**

PLN is the functional currency and the reporting currency of the Parent and of the BoomBit Group.

This judgment was made by the Board of Directors of the parent company based on analysis of the currency in which the entity generated revenue and incurred costs. As per IAS 21.9, the parent's Board of Directors takes into account the following factors while determining its functional currency:

- the currency:
  - that mainly influences selling prices of goods and services (often the currency in which selling prices are denominated and settled); and
  - of the country whose competitive forces and regulations and market conditions have the main impact on the selling prices of its goods and services;
- the currency with the main impact on the cost of labor, materials and other costs connected with delivery of goods or services (often the currency in which those costs are denominated or settled).

Revenue from sales of products (games) is generated primarily in dollars. So considering exclusively IAS 21.9(a), US dollar would be the functional currency of the Group. However, analysis of IAS 21.9(a)(ii) would not be as conclusive – the prices of games sold by the entity are not shaped by competitive forces and regulations present in the United States. Selling prices are denominated in US dollar due to the fact that the market of computer games is a global market where prices are global and are set for a global gamer. This means that selling prices of the games of the parent company are the same for gamers from Europe (including Poland), Asia or the United States.

On the other hand, IAS 21.9(b), if analyzed on its own, would suggest that PLN is the functional currency of the BoomBit SA Group since the majority of the costs of functioning of BoomBit SA, including game development costs (mainly costs of salaries), are incurred in PLN.

Additionally, the Board of Directors analyzed IAS 21.10:

The following factors may also be helpful in establishing the functional currency of the entity:

- the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated (i.e., issue of debt and equity instruments);
- the currency in which net receipts from operating activities are retained.

The Group keeps money in bank accounts in Polish zloty, US dollar, pound sterling and euro.

Taking into account the above facts and circumstances, the parent's Board of Directors decided that Polish zloty was the functional currency of the BoomBit Group.

### **c) Reporting related to operating segments**

The presentation of operating segments is consistent with the internal reporting submitted to the chief operating decision-maker. The defined chief operating decision-maker in charge of resource allocation and assessment of the results of operating segments was the Board of Directors of BoomBit S.A.

### **d) Measurement of items denominated in foreign currencies**

#### Conversion to the presentation currency

- The consolidated statement of financial position (except for equity) – average exchange rate as specified by the National Bank of Poland (NBP) at the end of the reporting period.
- Consolidated statement of comprehensive income – average exchange rate as specified by the National Bank of Poland (NBP) for the reporting period.



- Equities of companies that operate abroad – according to their balances on the date of the parent company taking control based on the average exchange rate as specified by the National Bank of Poland (NBP). The conversion is disclosed in such an amount in subsequent consolidated financial statements.

The resulting exchange differences are disclosed in a separate item of equity – “Exchange differences from translation of foreign unit.”

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions expressed in foreign currencies are converted to the functional currency according to the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or the measurement date if the items are subject to revaluation. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from settlement of those transactions and from balance sheet valuation of financial assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are disclosed in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income unless they are deferred in equity where they are eligible for being recognized as a security measure for cash flows and interest in net assets. Foreign exchange gains and losses, including ones related to loans, cash and cash equivalents, are presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in other revenue or other costs.

#### **e) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is recognized at the historical cost less total depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent outlays are included in the carrying value of the respective fixed asset or are disclosed as a separate fixed asset (as appropriate) only when additional economic gains are likely to be generated on this item for the Group and provided that the cost of the given item can be reliably measured. The carrying value of replaced spare parts is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position. Any other costs of repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period when they were incurred.

Land is not subject to depreciation. Depreciation of other fixed assets is charged on the straight-line basis in order to spread their initial value (less the end value) over their useful lives, which are as follows for the respective groups of non-current assets:

- buildings and structures 25-40 years
- plant and machinery 10-15 years
- means of transport 3-5 years
- other fixed assets 5-8 years

The end values and useful lives of fixed assets are verified and, where required, changed for every balance sheet date. If the carrying value of a fixed asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying value is immediately written down to the level of the recoverable amount. Impairment losses are disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating costs.

Profits and losses on sale of fixed assets are established through comparison of proceeds from sale against their carrying value and are disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating revenue or in other operating costs.

The Group capitalizes the borrowing costs which may be directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or manufacture of a qualifying asset as a part of the purchase price or cost of manufacture of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as a cost for the period in which they were incurred.

#### **f) Lease**

The Group assesses whether a contract is or involves a lease at the moment of signing it. A contract is or involves a lease if it transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specific period in return for a fee.

The Group adopts a consistent approach to disclosure and valuation of all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the asset arising from the right of use and a lease liability on the lease commencement date.

#### Right-of-use assets

The group recognizes right-of-use assets on the lease commencement date (i.e., the day when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost less total depreciation charges and impairment losses. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the disclosed lease liabilities, the incurred direct initial costs and any lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any received lease incentives. Unless the Group has sufficient certainty that it acquires ownership of the leased object at the end of the lease period, the disclosed right-of-use assets are subject to straight-line depreciation throughout the shorter of: the estimated period of use or the lease period.

#### Lease liabilities

On the lease commencement date, the Group measures the lease liabilities in the current value of the lease fees outstanding on that date. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed lease payments) less any lease incentives, variable payments depending on an index or on the rate, and any payments expected within the guaranteed end value. Lease payments also include the price for the exercise of the lease option, provided that it can be assumed with sufficient certainty that it will be exercised by the Group, and payment of penalties for lease termination, if the terms of the lease permit lease termination by the Group. Variable lease payments that do not depend on any index or rate are disclosed as costs in the period where the event or condition leading to the payment occurs.

The Group uses the marginal interest rate of the lessee for the lease commencement date to calculate the current value of lease payments if the lease interest rate cannot be easily established. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the interest and reduced by the lease payments already made. Furthermore, the carrying value of lease liabilities is subject to revaluation if the lease period changes, if the in-substance fixed lease payments change or if the judgment as to the purchase of the underlying assets changes.

#### Short-term lease and lease of low-value of assets

The Group applies exemption from recognition of short-term lease to its short-term lease contracts (i.e., contracts where the lease period after the commencement date is 12 months or shorter and where no lease option is available). The Group also applies exemption from recognition of the lease of low-value assets to its low-value lease. Lease payments for short-term lease and lease of low-value assets are disclosed as costs on a straight-line basis throughout the lease period.

While establishing the lease period, the Group defines the contract enforcement period. The lease is no longer enforceable when the lessor and the lessee each have a right to terminate the contract without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty. The Group assesses the materiality of penalties, in a broad sense of the word, i.e., it considers all material economic factors other than strictly contractual or financial to discourage contract termination (e.g., substantial investments in the leased object, availability of alternative solutions, relocation costs). If neither the Group nor the lessee or the lessor faces a substantial penalty (in a broad sense of the word) for termination, the lease is no longer enforceable and the lease period is the notice period.

#### **g) Development costs and other intangible assets**

Assets recognized as development costs are connected with costs incurred by the Group on:

- development of games, including blockchain-based games,
- a blockchain platform, which is a virtual ecosystem for games in the Play-and-Earn model,
- IT tools, including blockchain-based tool (hereinafter “tools”).

Depending on the condition of the respective development cost (see description regarding the moment of transfer further in this Note) on the day ending the reporting period, development costs are disclosed as:

- costs of development work in progress,
- costs of completed development work.

Tools are internal original sets of universal functionalities representing ready-to-use IT solutions, including in particular ones that:

- make it possible to shorten the development process and to optimize game development costs,
- support the User Acquisition process,
- support data acquisition and analysis for more effective optimization of monetization, both for particular games and for the whole catalogue of games published or produced by the Group,
- SDK tools created for blockchain-based projects.

Development costs (for both work in progress and completed work) include costs that may be directly assigned to the activity of creating, producing and adapting an asset to be used as intended by the management. The main part of the costs is salaries (of developers, graphic artists, game designers, testers, managers etc.), costs of game translation to other languages and costs related to the use of music in the games.

#### Criteria for recognition as a development cost

Work costs directly connected with designing and creating identifiable unique games and supporting tools controlled by the Group are recognized as development costs if they meet the criteria laid down in IAS 38.57.

The Group verifies whether the above criteria will make it possible to capitalize the costs incurred. The verification takes place:

- before the commencement of the respective design work and
- during the work, in order to check if any circumstances that would result in the need to stop the cost capitalization have arisen.

In order to verify if the criteria are met, the Group uses all the available information sources (internal and external). Here are the main factors confirming compliance with each of the criteria defined in IAS 38.57:

- Technical feasibility of the development work so that it can be used and sold – the games designed and produced by the Group are assumed to be operable on as many devices as possible. The following projects are not accepted for implementation:
  - where the technical requirements go beyond the current standards available in the market,
  - where the content is not accepted by the key distributors (Google Play, App Store).
- Intention to complete the development work – the Group's Board of Directors assesses whether the work on a specific game or on certain software should be commenced based on current and anticipated market tendencies related to game genres and based on the available market reports (e.g., App Annie). Depending on the data obtained in the above analysis, a decision is made on whether to prepare a prototype or discontinue working on the game. Once the initial game version is prepared, it is tested for (soft launch):

- improvement of revenue factors (monetization),
- analysis of user behavior and retention (percentage of users who actively use the application).

Once the work on the game prototype starts, the design work status is verified, including the achievement of current budget assumptions. Based on that, the Board of Directors decides whether or not to continue working on the game.

- The possibility of using or selling the outputs of the development work:
  - each game produced by the Group can be released on one or more distribution platforms (e.g., iOS, Google) or sold (sale of rights in the game),
  - software is directly related to the development of games and it is regularly used in work on particular game titles.
- Likelihood of the respective development cost generating future economic gains:
  - every game released by the Group is adapted to generate proceeds from micropayments and the displayed advertisements via the distribution platforms available in the market,
  - the software supporting game development helps reduce the unit cost of development and increase the monetization potential.
- Availability of proper resources required to complete the work – at the start of the works, the Group provides the technical, competency and financial resources required to complete the development process. In the midst of the projects, the Board of Directors together with the managers of the respective projects, conducts cyclical overviews of the progress of the work (see the item below) and the availability of the necessary resources.
- Credible measurement of the costs incurred – the Group has appropriate IT and management accounting tools for detailed identification of current development costs. For every game/thematic group of games, cost budgets and proceed projections are prepared and verified on a cyclical basis by the Board of Directors and the project managers.

If any of the above conditions is not met, the costs incurred are recognized in cost of sales for the current period in the statement of comprehensive income.

The above analysis for compliance with the criteria of IAS 38.57 is performed in relation to costs of development work in progress. As of the moment the development work connected with the implementation of the respective project (game or software) is complete, and by extension as of the moment the respective asset is charged to the cost of completed development work, the above criteria are no longer subject to verification (see below Cost of completed development work – measurement).

#### Costs of development work in progress – measurement

Any costs incurred before the commencement of sale (hard launch) or before the application of new solutions are disclosed as cost of development work in progress.

Costs of development work in progress also apply to the game testing period (soft launch – where the game is available for free in several selected countries), which is the stage preceding the hard launch. The main purpose of soft launch is to improve the revenue (monetization) ratios for the games. It is achieved through gamer behavior analyses (advanced Business Intelligence methods) which helps improve game retention and pick the right items for sale. The soft launch period is each time subject to a business decision but it usually lasts from 2 to 6 months.

“Costs of development work in progress” are measured at purchase price/production cost less accumulated impairment losses.



#### Costs of completed development work – measurement

The moment the works end and the implementation costs of the respective projects are no longer recognized, costs are transferred from costs of development work in progress to costs of completed development work.

Costs of completed development work are measured at purchase price/production cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

#### Moment of reclassification

Costs of development work in progress are reclassified to costs of completed development work the moment all the assets are in a condition allowing to use them as intended by the management.

#### Development work for blockchain games and platform

For games and blockchain platforms, costs of development work in progress are reclassified to costs of completed development work at the moment of hard launch, i.e., the moment when the game has its main functionalities, satisfactory levels of quality ratios and is released in the global market.

#### Development work for tools

In addition to the development costs related to games, the Group incurs development costs related to the development of supporting tools:

- Tools consisting of a set of algorithms, libraries and functionalities that can be used for other software,
- IT tools intended for advertising management,
- Tools allowing multiple users to use a game simultaneously,
- Tools supporting monetization and user acquisition,
- Analytical tools (BI),
- Tools used for blockchain-based projects.

For supporting tools, development work in progress is reclassified to costs of completed development work upon the completion of testing of the proper functioning of the produced tools (positive result of the tests).

#### Period of use

Costs of development work in progress are not amortized but are subject to impairment testing.

Costs of completed development work have a finite useful life, they are amortized and they are also subject to impairment testing where necessary.

The Group defined the following useful lives:

- games up to 4 years,
- tools up to 5 years.

The Group periodically, not later than at the end of financial year, verifies the adopted useful lives for the above intangible assets.

#### Amortization methods

Completed development works regarding games will be amortized for a period of up to 4 years.

In the remaining cases, the Group amortizes the costs on a straight-line basis over a maximum period of up to 5 years.

The amortization connected with development costs is presented in the statement of comprehensive income in cost of goods sold.

Impairment losses – presentation

Impairment losses for both continued and abandoned projects are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating costs.

Other intangible assets (acquired)

The costs of acquired computer software (including rights in games) are capitalized at the value of the costs incurred to acquire it and to put it in use and they are amortized for 5 years.

Software licenses (including game release licenses) are amortized for the anticipated duration of the license agreement. Costs connected with maintenance of computer software are charged to costs the moment they are incurred.

**h) Goodwill**

The goodwill arising from acquisition of an entity is recognized based on the acquisition price, which is the amount by which the total of:

- the payment provided,
- the amount of all non-controlling interest in the target company and
- for a multi-stage amalgamation – the fair value as at the date of acquisition of the target company's capital interest which used to be owned by the acquiring company

exceeds the net fair value (established as at the acquisition date) of all identifiable acquired assets and liabilities.

**i) Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets with indefinite useful life, such as goodwill, and intangible assets which are not available for use yet (e.g., costs of development work in progress) are not amortized but are tested for impairment, either annually or whenever signs of their impairment arise. Assets subject to amortization are analyzed for impairment whenever any event or change in circumstances suggests that it might be impossible to recover their carrying value. An impairment loss is recognized in an amount by which the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of: the fair value of assets less the sales costs or the value-in-use. For the purpose of impairment analysis, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which separate identifiable cash flows exist (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets (other than goodwill) for which impairment has already been identified are assessed for every reporting period end date for a possibility of reversing the impairment loss.

**j) Non-current assets held for sale**

Non-current assets (or groups for sale) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is recovered primarily through sale and the sale is considered as highly probable. They are measured at the lower of: their carrying amount or fair value less costs of sale if their carrying amount is to be recovered primarily through sale and not through their further use.

**k) Financial assets**

The Group classifies financial assets into the following measurement categories:

- measured at amortized cost,
- measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or
- measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group assigns financial assets into categories depending on the financial asset management business model and on the characteristics of contractual cash flows for the respective financial assets.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are debt instruments kept for the purpose of contractual flows, which include exclusively repayment of principal amounts and interest. The Group's trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and deposits are assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

After initial recognition, trade receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, taking into account impairment losses; trade receivables with a maturity date below 12 months following the date when they arise (i.e., ones not containing the financing component) are not discounted and are measured at their par value.

Standardized financial asset purchase or sale transactions are disclosed as at the transaction date.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Net profits or losses on items measured at fair value through profit or loss do not include revenue from interest of dividends.

### **I) Fair value**

The Group measures the following financial instruments: measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at fair value through the financial result as at every balance sheet date. The fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost is disclosed in Note 23

The fair value is understood as the price received from the sale of an asset or paid in order to transfer the liability in a transaction under ordinary sale terms of an asset between market participants as at the measurement date and at current market conditions. The fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the sale of an asset or the transfer of a liability takes place:

- on the main market for a given asset or liability,
- in the absence of the main market, on the best market for a given asset or liability.

The main market and the best market must be available to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured with the assumption that the market participants act in their best economic interest when determining the price of an asset or liability.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes account of a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by making the best use of an asset or by selling it to another market participant who could make the best use of such an asset.

The measurement methods applied by the Group are adequate to the circumstances and the available data for fair value measurement, with maximum use of adequate observable input data and minimum use of non-observable input data.

All assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value or whose fair value is disclosed in the financial statements are classified according to the following fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input data that is material for measurement of the fair value as a whole:

- Level 1 – fair value based on listed prices (unadjusted) offered for identical assets or liabilities in active markets to which the Group has access on the measurement date,
- Level 2 – fair value based on input data other than Level 1 listed prices which are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly or indirectly,
- Level 3 – fair value based on non-observable input data regarding a particular asset or liability.

As of each balance sheet date, for assets and liabilities on individual balance sheet dates in the financial statements, the Group evaluates whether there were transfers between the hierarchy levels by performing another reclassification to a

given level based on the materiality of the input data from the lowest level, which is material for fair value measurement as a whole.

**m) Impairment of financial assets**

IFRS 9 changed the approach to estimation of impairment of financial assets from the incurred loss model to the expected loss model. The most important financial assets in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position which are subject to the changed rules of calculating the expected credit losses are trade receivables. The Group assesses the expected credit losses for every balance sheet date whether or not any signs of impairment occurred.

Trade receivables

In relation to trade receivables, the Group applies, as it is allowed to by the standard, a simplified approach and measures the allowance for expected credit losses an amount equal to the expected credit losses throughout the whole useful life of the receivables. This approach arises from the fact that the Group's receivables do not include a significant financing component within the meaning of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. In the simplified model, the Group does not monitor credit risk changes during the instrument's useful life;; it estimates the expected credit loss within the horizon until the instrument maturity date.

Impairment loss determination stages:

- stage 1 – performing financial assets (applied where the credit risk of the assets has not increased significantly since the initial recognition),
- stage 2 – financial assets with deteriorated performance (applied for significant increase of credit risk versus the initial recognition),
- stage 3 – non-performing financial assets (applied if objective signs of impairment arise).

For stage 1, the Group determines the allowance for expected credit losses as expected credit losses for 12 months, and for stages 2 and 3 – as expected credit losses during the financial instrument lifecycle.

For every reporting period end date, the Group assesses if there are any reasons for classifying financial assets into particular stages for determining the impairment loss. In such an assessment, the Group relies on changes in the risk of financial instrument non-performance throughout the expected lifecycle rather than changes in the amount of the expected credit losses. In order to perform the assessment, the Group compares the financial instrument non-performance risk as at the reporting date to the non-performance risk for that financial instrument as at the original recognition date, taking into account reasonable and documentable information which is available without excessive costs or effort and which points to a significant increase in the credit risk from the moment of original recognition.

The Group calculates impairment losses for customers on a provision matrix basis, where the impairment losses are established for receivables classified into various overdue payment brackets (except for those analyzed on a case-by-case basis as non-performing). The method accounts for historical data regarding credit losses (based on default rates derived from historical data regarding unpaid receivables analyzed for a 3-year period) and the impact of material and identifiable future factors (e.g., market or microeconomic factors). The Group accounts for information regarding the future in its expected loss estimation model parameters by adjusting the baseline probability of default ratios.

In order to estimate the default rate for a business partner, the Group identified five overdue payment brackets:

- Not overdue,
- Up to 90 days past due,
- 91 to 180 days past due,



- 181 to 360 days past due,
- Over 360 days past due.

For each of the above brackets, the Group estimates a default rate which accounts for historical absence of payment for sales invoices by business partners in the three years preceding the year before the one for which the financial statements were prepared. The value of the expected credit loss is calculated as the value of receivables within the respective overdue payment bracket as multiplied by the calculated default rate. Concurrently, the following groups of business partners are identified within the conducted analyses:

- sole traders (due to the relatively large number of transactions insignificant in terms of amounts)
- corporations (mainly large advertising networks and mobile stores)

The Group treats a payment delay above 90 days as payment default.

In respect of trade receivables, the Group also accepts a possibility of defining the expected credit loss on a case-by-case basis. The above applies in particular to:

- receivables from debtors who are in liquidation or bankrupt,
- receivables which are disputed by debtors and which are past due,
- other overdue receivables, as well as receivables which are not past due but which bear a high risk of non-recoverability, as determined on a case-by-case basis by the Board of Directors (especially where the anticipated litigation and collection costs connected with claiming the debt are equal or higher than the claimed amount).

In those situations, the impairment loss for receivables may be equal to 100% of their value.

Trade receivables from affiliates are also subject to individual analysis. For such entities, the Board of Directors analyses the current financial standing, including the quality of assets and the financial projections, in a horizon of at least 3 years.

#### Cash

The Group estimates the impairment losses based on the probability of default established based on external ratings of banks.

Cash equivalents in the form of investments in investment funds of the money market are measured at fair value based on the listings in active markets.

#### Loans granted

The Group estimates the impairment loss on loans granted according to the expected credit loss model. The Group monitors changes in the level of the credit risk related to the respective financial asset when compared to its initial recognition and it classifies financial assets into one of three stages of determining impairment losses.

Impairment loss determination stages:

- stage 1 – performing financial assets (applied where the credit risk of the assets has not increased significantly since the initial recognition),
- stage 2 – financial assets with deteriorated performance (applied for significant increase of credit risk versus the initial recognition),
- stage 3 – non-performing financial assets (applied if objective signs of impairment arise).

For stage 1, the Group determines the allowance for expected credit losses as expected credit losses for 12 months, and for stages 2 and 3 – as expected credit losses during the financial instrument lifecycle.

For every reporting period end date, the Group assesses if there are any reasons for classifying financial assets into particular stages for determining the impairment loss. In such an assessment, the Group relies on changes in the risk of financial instrument non-performance throughout the expected lifecycle rather than changes in the amount of the expected credit losses. In order to perform the assessment, the Group compares the financial instrument non-performance risk as at the reporting date to the non-performance risk for that financial instrument as at the original recognition date, taking into account reasonable and documentable information which is available without excessive costs or effort and which points to a significant increase in the credit risk from the moment of original recognition.

Loans to affiliates are subject to an individual analysis of expected credit losses.

#### **n) Trade receivables, other receivables and prepayments**

Trade receivables include receivables for deliveries and services related directly to the current operating activity.

Trade receivables are initially recognized at their fair value. After initial recognition, these receivables are measured at amortized costs using the effective interest rate, taking into account impairment losses. Trade receivables with a maturity date below 12 months from the date when the receivable arises are not discounted. The effect of the unwinding of discount is recognized in financial revenue.

##### Other receivables and prepayments

Other receivables include in particular:

- budget receivables, except for corporate income tax receivables, which represent separate items in the consolidated statement of financial position, and
- prepayments.

Advances are presented according to the nature of the assets to which they are related: as either non-current or current assets. As non-monetary assets, advances are not discounted.

Prepayments include incurred costs related to future periods.

#### **o) Cryptographic assets**

In accordance with the IAS 8.10, as there is no IFRS which would directly apply to the recognition and measurement of cryptographic assets, the Group has developed and adopted its own accounting principles in this respect.

The Group classifies any acquired or received cryptocurrencies/tokens as cryptographic assets. Cryptographic assets are classified as current assets because the Group uses them on an ongoing basis by translating them to the fiduciary currency or settling the liabilities arising in the normal operating cycle. The Group expects to redeem its cryptographic assets within 12 months following the reporting period.

The Group believes that the cryptographic assets do not have a defined useful life and as such they are not amortized and are tested for impairment once a year or more often if any events or changes to circumstances suggest possible impairment. If the fair value is lower than the book value, the Group immediately recognizes an impairment loss. The Group treats the current quotations in the active market as the fair value.

Impairment losses are disclosed in the comprehensive income in other operating costs.

If the Group recognizes, in the process of changing the cryptographic assets to fiduciary currencies or settling its obligations, a profit/loss on that account, it includes it in comprehensive income as other operating revenue/costs.

The disbursement of cryptographic assets is settled on the FIFO (first in first out) basis.

**p) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits payable on demand, while cash equivalents are other short-term investments of high liquidity and with the initial maturity date falling within three months, including investments in capital funds of the money market.

**q) Share-based payments**

Share-based payments include transactions which, as per International Financial Reporting Standard 2, meet the definition of equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

Equity-settled share-based payments include but are not limited to incentive schemes for the Board of Directors and the management based on shares or subscription warrants which, if exercised, make it possible to settle performances and services through Company shares. The fair value of the services provided by the Board of Directors and the management in return for their grant is recognized as cost of salaries and, secondarily, as other capitals. The amount of share-based payments is measured using the indirect method, i.e., based on reference to the fair value of the granted capital instruments.

**r) Capital and equity**

The par value of shares is charged to share capital.

Capital from share premium is the share price amount above the share par value less the costs of the new issue.

Retained earnings are accumulated profits/losses brought forward and current year's profits/losses.

Other reserve capital includes reserve capital intended for the payment of dividends and interim dividends in the future.

**s) Trade and other liabilities, deferred income**

Trade liabilities are obligations to pay for goods and services purchased during routine business activity from suppliers. Trade liabilities are classified as short-term liabilities if the payment deadline falls within one year. Otherwise, the liabilities are recognized as long-term liabilities. In initial recognition, trade liabilities are disclosed at fair value and later – at the payable amount.

Deferred income includes the value of assets already received for services to be performed in future reporting periods. The item includes without limitation the received prepayments and subsidies.

**t) Liabilities in cryptocurrencies**

A non-monetary payment received in the form of cryptocurrencies is measured by the Group at fair value as at the contract date. The fair value is established based on the cryptocurrency prices quoted in active market and denominated in the fiduciary currency.

In the period before the tokens are generally available and before the blockchain platform is made available to the customers, the Group offers the tokens for sale to selected recipients:

- private investors, who buy tokens for the transaction price denominated in cryptocurrencies; the fair value of the payment received is determined based on the cryptocurrency prices quoted in active markets;
- third-party service providers whom the Group will assign a specific number of tokens in exchange for their services (e.g., development of the blockchain platform). In order to estimate the value of the services received, the Group applied the token fair value denominated in cryptocurrencies as established in transactions with the private investors.

For the above transactions, the Group measures the non-monetary payment according to the cryptocurrency fair value as at the contract date. The contract liability recognized on that account is not updated to account for subsequent changes in the fair value of the non-monetary payment.

**u) Received loans**

Loans are initially disclosed at fair value of the received money less the incurred transaction costs. In subsequent periods, they are measured at adjusted purchase price (amortized cost).

Financial costs, including the commissions payable at the moment of repayment or extinguishment and including the direct costs of taking out the loan, are disclosed in the profit and loss account.

**v) Current and deferred income tax**

The income tax for the current reporting period includes current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income, except where it applies directly to items disclosed in other consolidated comprehensive income or equity. In such a case, tax is also recognized as appropriate in other consolidated comprehensive income or equity. Current income tax liability is calculated based on the applicable tax laws or laws actually introduced on the balance sheet date. The Board of Directors periodically reviews the calculations of tax liabilities for situations where relevant tax regulations are subject to interpretation by creating provisions for the amounts, if any, payable to tax authorities. Deferred income tax liabilities arising from temporary differences between the tax value of assets and liabilities and their carrying value are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position according to the balance sheet method. However, if the deferred income tax arose from original recognition of an asset or a liability within a transaction other than business combination, with such recognition having no impact on profit/loss or on taxable income (tax loss), the deferred income tax is not recognized. Deferred income tax is established according to the tax rates (and regulations) which are legally or actually in effect on the balance sheet date and which are expected to be in effect at the moment when the deferred income tax assets are realized or the deferred income tax liabilities are settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only if such taxable income is likely to be generated in the future which will make it possible to utilize the temporary differences. A deferred income tax liability arising from temporary differences which result from investment in subsidiaries and affiliates is recognized unless the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences is controlled by the Group and those differences are unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is an enforceable legal right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and if the deferred income tax assets and liabilities pertain to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities on the same taxable entity or on different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

If the Group believes its approach to a tax issue or to a group of tax issues is likely to be accepted by the tax authority, the Group defines the taxable income (tax loss), the tax base, the unused tax losses, the unused tax credits and the tax rates taking into account the approach to taxation planned or applied in its tax return.

If the Group decides that the tax authority is unlikely to accept the Group's approach to a tax issue or to a group of tax issues, the Company reflects the impact of the uncertainty while establishing the taxable income (tax loss), the tax base, the unused tax losses, the unused tax credits or the tax rates.

**w) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized if the Group has a legal or customarily expected obligation arising from past events and if an outflow of resources is likely to be required to allow the Group to comply with that obligation and if the amount of that obligation has been credibly estimated. No provisions are created for future operating losses.



Provision amounts are disclosed in the current value of the expenses expected to be required for the compliance with the obligation. The interest rate used is the pre-taxation rate which reflects the current assessment of the market as regards the time value of money and the risk connected specifically with the respective component of liabilities. Provision increase related to the flow of time is recognized as interest costs. It is the Group's policy that expected cash flows are not discounted for periods shorter than one year.

#### **x) Government subsidies**

If there is reasonable certainty that a subsidy will be obtained and that all the related requirements will be met, government subsidies are disclosed at fair value.

If a subsidy pertains to a specific cost item, it is disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income as Other operating revenue. If a subsidy pertains to an asset, its fair value is disclosed as reduction in the value of the respective asset and then it is gradually recognized, as equal annual write-downs, in profit or loss throughout the estimated useful life of the asset.

#### **y) Revenue recognition**

The Group follows a five-stage model to define the moment of recognition and the amount of revenue. The main principle of the standard is to disclose revenue as the transaction price at the moment when the contractually promised goods or services are transferred to the customer, which takes place once the customer takes control of those assets. Control of an asset is the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from, the asset. Transfer of goods to a customer may take place at a specific moment (upon the delivery of goods or the performance of a service) or over a specific period (as the service is being performed).

<b>revenue source</b>	<b>pricing method</b>	<b>moment of recognition</b>	<b>judgment</b>
revenue from platforms	contractual price	based on monthly reports	-
sale of rights/licenses	contractual fixed price and/or rev share*	fixed contractual price at the moment of asset transfer. Variable remuneration compartment recognized based on periodic settlements.	due to uncertainty and lack of history for transactions to date, the Group does not recognize the variable part (rev share) at the moment of transfer of rights
sale of rights with the regular support obligation*	contractual fixed price allocated to sale of rights and regular support	revenue from share of rights at the moment of asset transfer  the revenue arising from the regular support obligation is recognized on a monthly basis, as the time during which the Group is obligated to provide the service goes by	the Group identifies the service obligation and then allocates the selling price to the respective obligation and recognize the revenue once each of them is completed

\* under a contract for sale of rights, there is a variable remuneration component – rev share, i.e., the right to share in the profit from future sale of games.

Revenue from platforms includes revenue from advertisements and micropayments made by users through platforms and media houses; the Group invoices them on a monthly basis based on reports regarding advertisement display and micropayments. Contracts lay down the terms on which both parties make settlements for the advertisements displayed and the micropayments made by platform users.

Revenue from the sale of rights and licenses includes revenue related to asset transfer to third parties and to regular support (updates and maintenance).

For every balance sheet date, the Group estimates the potential liabilities arising from returns, and if they are significant, it recognizes them as reduction of revenue from sales and as refund obligations.

#### Revenue related to blockchain-based projects

Revenue from a blockchain platform comes from the payments made by its users as it enables them to use games and their features. In order to acquire a feature in a blockchain game, the customer should have a token, which is purchased through payments made with cryptocurrencies or in exchange other non-monetary consideration, e.g., services of external advisors connected with blockchain platform development.

According to the Group, the contract with the customer involves one service performance obligation, which is to deliver a specific feature in a game available from the blockchain platform.

The Group recognizes the revenue at a specific point in time, i.e., when it enables the user to make a full use of the game feature, which happens when the following conditions are met:

- a token has been provided to the customer (e.g., the token is registered in the customer's virtual wallet), and
- the game is available to the public and is developed to an extent allowing the users to redeem the assigned tokens in order to receive the game features promised at the moment of token assignment.

If the Group has distributed tokens to customers but has not provided a fully functional platform yet, the non-monetary consideration obtained from the sale of the tokens is classified as contract liabilities.

#### **z) Operating costs**

The Group recognizes costs in the same period in which revenue from the sales of such assets is recognized, in accordance with the matching principle.

#### Costs of sales

In cost of sales, the Company recognizes mainly the costs connected with advertising and marketing (including user acquisition), commissions of distribution platforms related to revenue from micropayments, rev share costs, amortization of completed development work, costs of servers and functional software licenses and other indirect game-related costs.

#### General and administrative costs

In general administrative costs, the Group recognizes primarily the costs connected with maintenance of the Board of Directors and of company-wide organizational units.

#### **aa) Payment of dividend to shareholders**

Dividends paid to shareholders of the Group companies are recognized as liability in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position in the period in which the dividend payment was approved by the shareholders.

### **4 Financial risk management**

The Group's activity entails a number of financial risks: market risk (price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's general risk management scheme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets by trying to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial results.

#### Market risk

Due to the specificity of the Group's business, the market risk includes:

- foreign exchange risk

The Group's business entails exposure to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. A vast majority of the Group's revenue is generated in foreign currencies. Exchange differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in other operating activity. A major part of purchases are made in PLN. As a result, the Group is exposed to a foreign exchange risk.

The Group regularly monitors the foreign exchange market and decides whether or not to sell the foreign currency necessary to settle payments with a future date. The Group does not enter into forward transactions or foreign exchange options. Presented below is the net foreign exchange exposure (data in PLN '000): (in PLN '000):

<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>EUR</b>	<b>USD</b>	<b>GBP</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash	6,871	3,031	1,607	88	<b>11,597</b>
Receivables	3,529	23,502	15	10	<b>27,056</b>
Liabilities	275	20,670	225	533	<b>21,703</b>
<b>Net foreign exchange exposure</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>-435</b>	<b>16,950</b>
<b>Effect on gross profit/loss</b>					
10% exchange rate increase	1,013	586	140	-44	<b>1,739</b>
10% exchange rate drop	-1,013	-586	-140	44	<b>-1,739</b>

- price risk

Just as in the previous year, the Group does not have any material assets and liabilities which would be at a risk of changes to their prices in the markets. The impact of the price risk on the Group's business is insignificant.

- risk of changes to cash flows and the fair value as a result of interest rate changes

The Group regularly monitors the situation connected with any decisions of the Polish Monetary Policy Council and the European Central Bank which directly affect the interest rate market in Poland and worldwide. Presented below is an analysis of sensitivity of the gross profit/loss to the interest rate risk for financial instruments with variable interest rates:

#### 2025

<b>Item in statement of financial position</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Value at risk</b>	<b>Interest rate variation</b>	
			<b>+1 p.p.</b>	<b>-1 p.p.</b>
			<b>Gross profit/loss</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	12,078	12,078	121	(121)
Other financial assets	183	183	2	(2)
Other financial liabilities	700	700	(7)	7
			<b>116</b>	<b>(116)</b>

Other financial liabilities contain lease liabilities and liabilities related to the received loans.

#### Credit risk

The Group's main financial assets include cash in bank, cash, receivables and investments, which represent the largest exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. The Group's credit risk is assigned primarily to trade receivables and to loans granted. The amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position are net amounts, which means that they take into account impairment of doubtful accounts as estimated by the of the parent's Board of Directors based on prior experience, the specificity of the business and assessment of the current economic environment. The Group enters into transactions exclusively with reputed companies with high credit scores. All customers interested in trade credit undergo initial verification. In addition, with constant monitoring of the balance of receivables, the Group's

exposure to the risk of unrecoverable receivables is insignificant. Loans granted were granted to affiliates. The Group monitors the liquidity situation of its affiliates and assesses their liquidity on an ongoing basis.

#### Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is the risk of the Group being unable to pay its obligations when due. The Board of Directors endeavors to make sure that the Group's liquidity is always preserved at a level permitting payment of obligations when due. The Group monitors the risk of lack of funds using a periodic liquidity planning tool. The tool takes into account maturity dates of both financial investments and assets (e.g., accounts of receivables, other financial assets) and the projected cash flows from operating activities.

Group liquidity is managed primarily through:

- short-, medium- and long-term planning of cash flows,
- selection of appropriate financing sources based on an analysis of the Group's needs and a market analysis,
- working with established, reputed financial institutions.

As a part of liquidity management, the Group analyses the instruments available in the market (e.g., loans, credit facilities, factoring, lease) for flexibility of obtaining, cost of financing and maturity dates. In principle, the Group assumes financing current operations first from its own funds and trade credits (especially credit limits and payment deadlines agreed with advertising networks).

By regularly monitoring the level of mature payables and properly managing cash, the Group is an attractive partner for its suppliers. The Group has a good financial standing so the risk of it losing its liquidity by performing its payment obligations is minimum. The available multi-line credit facility in current accounts up to PLN 5.0 million remained unused as at 31 December 2025.

All the financial liabilities of the Group as at 31 December 2025 had maturities of up to 3 months, except for the lease liability and loan liabilities.

## **5 Capital management**

The Group's objective in its capital risk management is to secure its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for the shareholders and to keep an optimum capital structure to reduce its cost.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may change the amount of the declared dividends to be paid to the shareholders, return the capital to the shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. Just like other entities in the industry, the Group monitors equity with the debt-to-equity ratio. The ratio is calculated as net debt to total equity. Net debt is calculated as total loans and borrowings (including the current and long-term loans and borrowings disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity is calculated as the equity disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet along with net debt.

As at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024, all the debt-to-equity ratios were as follows:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Loans, borrowings and other financial liabilities	700	812
Cash and cash equivalents	12,078	14,818
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>(11,378)</b>	<b>(14,006)</b>
Equity	74,535	73,911
<b>Debt-to-equity ratio (net debt/total equity)</b>	<b>(0,15)</b>	<b>(0,19)</b>

## **6 Professional judgment and the assumptions and estimates applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements**

Preparing the Group's consolidated financial statements requires the Board of Directors of the parent to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which influence the presented revenue, costs, assets and liabilities and the related notes as well as the disclosures regarding contingent liabilities. Uncertainty as to such assumptions and estimates may result in material values of balance-sheet assets and liabilities in the future.

The Group makes estimations and assumptions related to the future. The assumptions and estimates are presented to best of the management's knowledge regarding current and future events and activities; however, the actual results may differ from the projected ones.

In the process of applying the accounting principles (policy), the Board of Directors of the parent company has made the following judgments with the greatest impact on the presented balance-sheet values of assets and liabilities:

### Moment of development cost capitalization

Development costs related directly to production of an asset are disclosed by the Group as development work if the criteria specified in Note 3.3 are met.

### Service life of non-current assets (depreciation rates)

Depreciation and amortization rates are based on the expected useful life of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets. Every year, the Group verifies the adopted useful lives based on current estimations..

### Impairment of cash generating units and single assets

The other material values in the consolidated financial statements which are subject to impairment tests are: goodwill, loans granted and development costs.

### Estimated impairment of development costs

Based on an analysis and on estimations and professional judgments taking into account the projects to date, assets are subject to impairment losses and are brought down to the amount which the Group expects to achieve in the future for the use or sale of the respective asset.

### Impairment test for goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary

The key factors influencing the estimation of the value-in-use are: the discount rate, the number of downloads and the planned average revenue per user, the last two determining the proceeds from sales.

### Loans and receivables

As at the balance sheet date, the Group verified loans granted and receivables for expected credit losses (ECL) as required by IFRS 9.

### Income tax

There are a number of transactions and calculations for which the final tax amount is uncertain. The Group recognizes potential liabilities arising from tax audits based on the estimated potential extra tax amount. If the final tax settlements differ from the original amounts, the differences influence deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities in the period where the final tax amount is established.

Regulations regarding the value added tax, corporate income tax and social security contributions change often. Such frequent changes result in absence of appropriate points of reference, inconsistent interpretations and few established

precedents to follow. Applicable legislation also includes ambiguities which lead to differing opinions as to the legal interpretation of tax regulations both between state authorities as well as between state authorities and enterprises.

Tax settlements and other areas of activity (e.g., customs or foreign exchange issues) may be audited by bodies authorized to impose high fines and penalties, and any additional tax liabilities resulting from the audits must be paid along with high interest. This makes the tax risk in Poland higher than it usually is in countries with a more mature tax system.

As a result, the amounts presented and disclosed in financial statements may change in the future due to final decisions of tax auditing units.

On 15 July 2016, the Polish Tax Regulations were modified to reflect the provisions of the General Anti-Abuse Rule (GAAR). The GAAR is to prevent the formation and abuse of artificial legal structures created in order to avoid tax payment in Poland. The GAAR defines tax avoidance as an act committed primarily in order to achieve a tax advantage that is, given the circumstances, in violation of the subject matter and purpose of the tax law. In accordance with the GAAR, such an act does not result in a tax advantage if the mode of action was artificial. Any (i) unjustified splitting of operations, (ii) involvement of intermediaries despite the lack of economic or business justification, (iii) elements that cancel each other out or compensate for each other (iv) other actions similar to the above may be treated as signs of artificial acts subject to the GAAR regulations. The new regulations will require much more extensive judgment in the assessment of the tax consequences of particular transactions.

The GAAR must be applied to transactions entered into after or before the GAAR effective date if the benefits were or still are derived after the GAAR effective date. Enactment of the above regulations allowed Polish tax auditing bodies to challenge legal arrangements and agreements engaged in by taxpayers, such as group restructuring and reorganization.

The Group recognizes and measures current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in line with IAS 12 Income Taxes based on the profit (tax loss), tax base, unsettled tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, taking into account the assessed uncertainty related to tax settlements.

Where there is uncertainty as to whether and to what extent the tax authority will accept particular tax settlements for a transaction, the Group recognizes such settlements taking into account an uncertainty assessment.

#### Right of use

At the moment of contract signing, the Board of Directors of the parent company verifies whether the contract contains any clauses that would meet the criteria of IFRS 16 Leases.

## **7 Operating segments**

The Group's Board of Directors identified two operating segments for the current financial year in accordance with the IFRS 8 Operating Segments:

- Mobile games
- Blockchain projects

The Board of Directors of the parent company assesses the activity of the operating segments mainly based on the EBITDA (operating profit/loss plus amortization) and the net profit. The Board of Directors also receives information about the revenue and assets of the segments.

There are no differences within the Group between the reporting segments and the Group's reporting as to the measurement of assets, liabilities, profits and losses.



The transactions between segments are settled on arm's length terms.

Revenue, EBITDA and net profit/loss of the segments

	12 months ended 31 December 2025			
	Mobile games	Blockchain projects	Intercompany adjustments	Consolidated data
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
External sales	203,487	1,609	-	<b>205,096</b>
Internal Group sales	311	100	(411)	-
<b>Sales revenue</b>	<b>203,798</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>(411)</b>	<b>205,096</b>
Gross profit/loss on sales	24,411	(85)	(23)	<b>24,303</b>
Operating profit/loss	5,036	1,334	(23)	<b>6,347</b>
Depreciation and amortization	(18,623)	(124)	-	<b>(18,747)</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>23,659</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>25,094</b>
Financial revenue/expenses	(4,965)	(178)	-	<b>(5,143)</b>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>	<b>(923)</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>210</b>
Tax	517	-	-	<b>517</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>(406)</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>727</b>

The revenue disclosed in the Boomland FZ-LLC Blockchain Projects segment relate mainly to revenue from the sale of \$BOOM tokens under previously concluded SAFT agreements in the amount of PLN 1.1 million. Apart from the above revenue, the positive operating result in the Blockchain Projects segment was also affected by the release of provisions for token bonuses in the total amount of PLN 2.5 million in the second quarter of 2025 at Boomland FZ-LLC.

	12 months ended 31 December 2024			
	Mobile games	Blockchain projects	Intercompany adjustments	Consolidated data
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
External sales	218,136	6,630	-	<b>224,766</b>
Internal Group sales	451	706	(1,157)	-
<b>Sales revenue</b>	<b>218,587</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>(1,157)</b>	<b>224,766</b>
Gross profit/loss on sales	27,286	1,208	(65)	<b>28,429</b>
Operating profit/loss	19,372	(6,491)	(65)	<b>12,816</b>
Depreciation and amortization	(14,637)	(2,195)	-	<b>(16,832)</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>34,009</b>	<b>(4,296)</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>29,648</b>
Financial revenue/expenses	(6,651)	(204)	-	<b>(6,855)</b>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>	<b>13,389</b>	<b>(6,695)</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>6,629</b>
Tax	(2,528)	-	-	<b>(2,528)</b>
<b>Net result</b>	<b>10,861</b>	<b>(6,695)</b>	<b>(65)</b>	<b>4,101</b>

The revenue disclosed for the Boomland FZ-LLC Blockchain Projects segment in 2024 refer to Hunters on Chain NFTs sold for PLN 2.3 million, revenue from the grant received from the Immutable protocol operator of PLN 1.8 million and revenue from the sale of subcontracting services of PLN 0.3 million. Furthermore, the Blockchain Projects segment includes proceeds from the grants that PlayEmber FZ-LLC received from the NEAR Foundation of PLN 2.4 million, proceeds from NFT sales of PLN 0.1 million and rev share proceeds of PLN 0.4 million.

The adverse market conditions in the cryptocurrency sector resulted in high uncertainty as to the possibility of continued financing of the operating activity of BoomLand, including the possibility of obtaining external funding from investors, and as to successful issue of the BOOM token. One of the major external sources of financing for the operating activity of BoomLand was the grant received in tokens which, combined with the sales of the NFT ("non-fungible token"), was enough to finance the activity of BoomLand. Since the end of 2024, the token price and the revenue from NFT sales substantially dropped.

Given the foregoing and the high uncertainty of the initiatives currently pursued by BoomLand, the Board of Directors of Boomland decided to create impairment losses covering 100% of the value of development costs in BoomLand, in the amount of PLN 5,556,000, charged to other operating costs in 2024.

Assets of the segments

	31 December 2025			
	Mobile games	Blockchain projects	Intercompany adjustments	Consolidated data
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
Intangible assets	42,521	28	-	<b>42,549</b>
Other non-current assets	27,892	4	(4)	<b>27,892</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>70,413</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>70,441</b>
Cash	12,072	6	-	<b>12,078</b>
Cryptographic assets	9	13	-	<b>22</b>
Other current assets	34,093	39	(121)	<b>34,011</b>
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>46,174</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>(121)</b>	<b>46,111</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>116,587</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>116,552</b>

	31 December 2024			
	Mobile games	Blockchain projects	Intercompany adjustments	Consolidated data
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
Intangible assets	41,203	-	-	<b>41,203</b>
Other non-current assets	32,234	4	(4)	<b>32,234</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>73,437</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>73,437</b>
Cash	14,811	7	-	<b>14,818</b>
Cryptographic assets	-	8	-	<b>8</b>
Other current assets	32,848	920	(63)	<b>33,705</b>
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>47,659</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>48,531</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>121,096</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>(67)</b>	<b>121,968</b>

Liabilities of the segments

	<b>31 December 2025</b>			
	<b>Mobile games</b>	<b>Blockchain projects</b>	<b>Intercompany adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated data</b>
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
Long-term liabilities	9,801	-	-	<b>9,801</b>
Short-term liabilities, including:	31,607	8,398	(7,789)	<b>32,216</b>
SAFT liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>41,408</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>(7,789)</b>	<b>42,017</b>

	<b>31 December 2024</b>			
	<b>Mobile games</b>	<b>Blockchain projects</b>	<b>Intercompany adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated data</b>
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
Long-term liabilities	8,703	3,306	(3,306)	<b>8,703</b>
Short-term liabilities, including:	35,430	8,567	(4,643)	<b>39,354</b>
SAFT liabilities	-	370	-	<b>370</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>44,133</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>(7,949)</b>	<b>48,057</b>

In the Blockchain Projects segment, the main balance-sheet items in 2025 were trade liabilities and the loan liability towards BoomBit S.A.

## 8 Contracts with customers

Sources of revenue

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	(audited)		(audited)	
advertising	108,032	53%	142,446	63%
micropayments and sale of digital copies	64,812	32%	71,194	32%
blockchain	1,526	1%	6,611	3%
rev share	23,673	12%	1,537	1%
other	7,053	2%	2,978	1%
	<b>205,096</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>224,766</b>	<b>100%</b>
including:				
distribution platforms	172,844	84%	213,640	95%

Distribution platforms

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	(audited)		(audited)	
Android	106,607	62%	126,361	59%
iOS	65,196	38%	85,532	40%
other	1,041	1%	1,747	1%
	<b>172,844</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>213,640</b>	<b>100%</b>

Geographic data (distribution platforms and rev share)

	<b>12 months ended</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>(audited)</b>		<b>(audited)</b>	
North America	74,436	37%	95,525	44%
Europe	64,293	33%	73,468	34%
Asia	46,851	24%	33,121	15%
South America	5,367	3%	5,988	3%
Australia & Oceania	4,235	2%	5,535	3%
Africa	1,335	1%	1,540	1%
	<b>196,517</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>215,177</b>	<b>100%</b>

Leading business partners

	<b>12 months ended</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	<b>(audited)</b>		<b>(audited)</b>	
Google	38,216	19%	39,641	17%
Apple	25,196	12%	30,847	14%
Unity Technologies	18,035	9%	22,558	10%
Skyloft Yazilim	22,954	11%	0	0%
ironSource	17,838	9%	29,085	13%
AppLovin	14,201	7%	16,921	7%
AdMob	10,629	5%	17,168	8%
Adlogic Technology	10,272	5%	15,394	7%
Facebook	9,762	5%	12,872	6%
Moloco	6,767	3%	6,242	3%
Fyber Monetization	4,376	2%	3,820	2%
Gadsme	4,206	2%	6,011	3%
Vungle	3,917	2%	4,170	2%
Others	18,727	9%	20,036	8%
	<b>205,096</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>224,766</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 9 Costs by type

	<b>12 months ended</b>	
	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>(audited)</b>	<b>(audited)</b>
Depreciation and amortization	18,747	16,832
Materials and energy consumption	194	273
Third-party services	180,182	205,740
Commissions of distribution platforms	17,469	20,020
User acquisition costs	106,633	117,139
Rev share costs	14,212	14,588
Taxes and levies	438	431
Salaries	17,147	18,594
Social security and other benefits	3,552	4,137
Other costs by type	725	1,340
<b>Total costs by type</b>	<b>220,985</b>	<b>247,347</b>
Development costs	(26,700)	(35,113)
General administrative costs	(13,492)	(15,897)
<b>Cost of sales</b>	<b>180,793</b>	<b>196,337</b>

## 10 Other operating revenue and costs

	<b>12 months ended</b>	
	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Release of provisions for token bonuses	2,464	-
Profit recognized from loss of control of the ADC Group	-	10,056
Amount of foreign exchange gains over foreign exchange losses	-	1,566
Valuation of cryptocurrencies	-	351
Release of impairment loss on receivables	-	108
Released provisions for ESOP	-	331
Other	175	463
	<b>2,639</b>	<b>12,875</b>

	<b>12 months ended</b>	
	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Other operating costs</b>		
Impairment losses on assets	(5,432)	(11,905)
- including impairment losses on development costs and acquired intangible assets	(5,428)	(11,694)
- including impairment losses on NFT assets	-	(200)
- including impairment losses on cryptocurrencies	(4)	(11)
Loss on sale of shares of an affiliate	-	(261)
Amount of foreign exchange losses over foreign exchange gains	(1,042)	-
Loss on disposal of non-financial non-current assets	(141)	-
Valuation of cryptocurrencies	(61)	-
Other	(427)	(425)
	<b>(7,103)</b>	<b>(12,591)</b>

## 11 Financial revenue and costs

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Financial revenue</b>	(audited)	(audited)
Interest	59	25
Other	-	253
- including total amortization of the loan received	-	216
	<b>59</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Financial costs</b>		
Interest	(103)	(88)
Impairment loss on investment in associates	(5,031)	-
Fair value measurement of shares	(68)	(7,009)
Other	-	(36)
	<b>(5,202)</b>	<b>(7,133)</b>

## 12 Income tax

### Current tax

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Current tax on income in the financial year	(1,473)	(1,172)
Adjustments related to previous years	148	(10)
<b>Total current tax</b>	<b>(1,325)</b>	<b>(1,182)</b>
Occurrence and reversal of temporary differences (deferred tax)	1,842	(1,346)
<b>Recognition in statement of comprehensive income</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>(2,528)</b>

The Group's income tax on gross profit before tax and the effective tax rate differ from the theoretical amount that would have been obtained based on the weighted average tax rate applicable to the profits of the consolidated companies as follows:

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>			
	<b>2025</b>		<b>2024</b>	
	(audited)		(audited)	
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>210</b>		<b>6,629</b>	
Theoretical tax calculated according to domestic rates that apply to income in Poland (19%)	(40)	19,0%	(1,259)	19,0%
Difference on tax according to another rate	607	-289,0%	(603)	9,1%
Waiver of tax loss asset	43	-20,5%	(627)	9,5%
Non-tax-deductible costs	(399)	190,0%	(1,208)	18,2%
- including share in losses of entities measured using the equity method	(189)	90,0%	-	0,0%
- including costs of incentive schemes	(78)	37,1%	104	-1,6%
- including cost of sales of investment fund units	-	0,0%	(761)	11,5%
Exchange differences	(1)	0,5%	1	0,0%
Revenues not included in the tax base	161	-76,7%	1,448	-21,8%
- including revenue from the sale of investment fund units	-	0,0%	761	-11,5%
- including revenue from the release of provisions for token bonuses in Boomland FZ-LLC	110	-52,4%	-	0,0%
- including share in profits of entities measured using the equity method	-	0,0%	127	-1,9%
- including loss of control over the ADC Group	-	0,0%	304	-4,6%
CIT adjustments related to previous years	146	-69,5%	(280)	4,2%
<b>Charge on the financial result on account of income tax</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>-246,2%</b>	<b>(2,528)</b>	<b>38.1%</b>



#### Deferred tax

The Group does not have any items for which a deferred income tax asset and liability were not created, except for the tax loss asset in some Group companies.

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Deferred income tax asset		
- to be realized within a year	508	3,158
- to be realized after more than one year	5,546	-
	<b>6,054</b>	<b>3,158</b>
Deferred income tax liability		
- to be realized within a year	9,759	8,606
	<b>9,759</b>	<b>8,606</b>
<b>Deferred income tax liability (net value)</b>	<b>(3,705)</b>	<b>(5,448)</b>

Change in the balance of deferred income tax:

	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2025</b>	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Opening balance	(5,448)	(4,097)
Charge to profit/loss	1,842	(1,346)
Tax adjustment	(1)	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign companies	(98)	(5)
Closing balance	<b>(3,705)</b>	<b>(5,448)</b>

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset at the level of financial statements of particular Group entities for the purpose of being included in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group.

	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2025</b>	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Consolidated statement of comprehensive income</b>		
Tax losses	1,835	(554)
Provisions for liabilities	113	120
Interest	51	67
Remuneration to be paid in subsequent periods	13	(70)
Difference between the book value and the taxable value of development costs	(144)	(307)
Exchange differences	162	(245)
Fair value measurement of development costs	678	183
Impairment loss on investment in associates	956	-
Other	23	46
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>(760)</b>
Difference between the book value and the taxable value of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	(1)
Difference between the carrying value and the tax value of game rights	(50)	-
Difference between the book value and the taxable value of development costs	1,430	666
Exchange differences	(53)	(219)
Difference in recognition of revenue from co-ownership of game rights	278	-
Fair value measurement of shares	(11)	(275)
Other	251	415
<b>Deferred income tax liability</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>586</b>
<b>Charge to profit/loss</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>(1,346)</b>

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Consolidated statement of financial position</b>		
Tax losses	3,595	1,138
Provisions for liabilities	1,485	1,395
Interest	300	247
Remuneration to be paid in subsequent periods	105	89
Exchange differences	215	55
Impairment loss on investment in associates	956	-
Fair value measurement of development costs	912	234
Other	702	1,531
Loss of control of the ADC Group – Deferred income tax asset	-	(25)
Offset	(2,216)	(1,506)
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>	<b>6,054</b>	<b>3,158</b>
Difference between the carrying value and the tax value of game rights	2	
Difference between amortization for tax and accounting purposes of development costs	7,836	6,352
Exchange differences	59	109
Difference in recognition of revenue from co-ownership rights	278	-
Fair value measurement of development costs	1,987	1,998
Other	1,813	1,653
Offset	(2,216)	(1,506)
<b>Deferred income tax liability</b>	<b>9,759</b>	<b>8,606</b>
<b>Deferred income tax liability (net value)</b>	<b>(3,705)</b>	<b>(5,448)</b>

#### Deferred income tax asset arising from unsettled tax loss

As at 31 December 2025, the Group recognized a deferred income tax asset arising from unsettled tax losses in the amount of PLN 3,595,000, which were generated mainly by BoomBit S.A. (PLN 2,108,000), Tapnice Sp. z o.o. (PLN 125,000), and Mobile Esports Sp. z o.o. (PLN 155,000).

Deferred income tax assets on tax losses settled over time are assessed for their realizability. The assessment relies on the forecasts as to the activity of the companies and their profit/loss in subsequent years combined with a scenario analysis. The Group precisely assessed the nature and scope of the evidence justifying the conclusion that future taxable income sufficient for deduction of unsettled tax losses is likely be earned. Recoverability tests for the deferred tax asset were performed as at 31 December 2025.

The tests showed that the tax loss asset was fully recoverable, except for AppLifters Sp. z o.o. (formerly BoomPick Sp. z o.o.) and Boomland FZ-LLC (corporate income tax was introduced in the Arab Emirates in 2024), where no tax loss asset was recognized. The Group expects to be able to fully settle the tax losses in the remaining Group companies.

### **13 Earnings per share**

The basic earnings per share are calculated as earnings attributable to shareholders of the parent company and the number of shares of the parent company.

	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2025</b>	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Net profit/loss for shareholders of the parent (PLN '000)	472	5,032
Number of shares* (as single shares)	13,646,580	13,593,356
<b>Earnings per share – basic (in PLN)</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.37</b>

\* Weighted average number of shares in the reporting period.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated as earnings attributable to shareholders of the parent company and the hypothetical weighted average number of shares.

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Net profit/loss for shareholders of the parent (PLN '000)	472	5,032
Number of shares* (as single shares)	13,742,483	13,649,986
<b>Earnings per share – diluted (in PLN)</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.37</b>

\* Weighted average hypothetical number of shares in the reporting period.

## 14 Dividends

The parent company did not declare or pay a dividend to shareholders in the current reporting period and does not plan to adopt a resolution on dividend payment for 2025 due to the lack of dividend capacity.

On 24 June 2024, the Annual General Meeting of the Company adopted a resolution on allocating the Parent Company's net profit for 2023 in the amount of PLN 12,453,000 for a dividend of PLN 4,774,000 and PLN 7,679,000 for spare capital of the Company intended for the payment of dividends and interim dividends in the future.

Dividend dates were 24 July and 30 September 2024. The dividends were paid when due.

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Dividends disclosed as disbursements to owners in PLN '000	-	4,774
Dividends disclosed as disbursements to owners per share in PLN	-	0.35

## 15 Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machines and equipment	Means of transport	Right of use	Other fixed assets	Total
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (audited)</b>							
Cost	198	1,585	2,124	394	535	20	<b>4,856</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(582)	(1,997)	(394)	(359)	(20)	<b>(3,352)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,504</b>
Increases	-	-	65	-	81	-	<b>146</b>
Sales, liquidation – gross value	-	-	(88)	(185)	-	-	<b>(273)</b>
Sales, liquidation – depreciation – gross value	-	-	88	185	-	-	<b>273</b>
Depreciation	-	(106)	(159)	-	(133)	-	<b>(398)</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2025 (audited)</b>							
Cost	198	1,585	2,101	399	426	20	<b>4,729</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(688)	(2,068)	(399)	(302)	(20)	<b>(3,477)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,252</b>
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machines and equipment	Means of transport	Right of use	Other fixed assets	Total
<b>As at 1 January 2024 (audited)</b>							
Cost	198	1,580	1,959	394	535	20	<b>4,686</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(476)	(1,724)	(394)	(176)	(20)	<b>(2,790)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,896</b>
Increases	-	5	229	-	-	-	<b>234</b>
Sales, liquidation – gross value	-	-	(47)	-	-	-	<b>(47)</b>
Sales, liquidation – depreciation – gross value	-	-	47	-	-	-	<b>47</b>
Depreciation	-	(106)	(337)	-	(183)	-	<b>(626)</b>
Loss of control of the ADC Group – gross amount	-	-	(17)	-	-	-	<b>(17)</b>
loss of control of the ADC Group – total amortization	-	-	17	-	-	-	<b>17</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (audited)</b>							
Cost	198	1,585	2,124	394	535	20	<b>4,856</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(582)	(1,997)	(394)	(359)	(20)	<b>(3,352)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,504</b>

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Depreciation charged to:</b>		
Cost of sales	151	299
General and administrative costs	246	326
	<b>398</b>	<b>626</b>

The Group did not have any commitments to incur expenses connected with purchase of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

## 16 Lease

In the previous years, the Group entered into car lease contracts. The Board of Directors decided that those contracts met the IFRS 16 criteria and would be recognized as leases. The contracts were disclosed as right of use in property, plant and equipment and as other financial liabilities (long- and short-term).

### Amounts disclosed in statement of financial position

	<b>31 December 2025</b> (audited)	<b>31 December 2024</b> (audited)
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
Property, plant and equipment, including:		
Right of use	124	176
	<b>124</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>		
Lease liability	172	219
- long-term	42	97
- short-term	130	122
	<b>172</b>	<b>219</b>

In 2025, right-of-use assets increased by PLN 81,000. No new contracts were signed in 2024, therefore the right-of-use assets did not increase in 2024.

### Amounts disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income

	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2025</b> (audited)	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2024</b> (audited)
<b>Depreciation of right-of-use assets:</b>	<b>(133)</b>	<b>(183)</b>
Right of use	(133)	(183)
<b>Interest costs (included in financial costs)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>(58)</b>

### Amounts disclosed in the cash flow statement

	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2025</b> (audited)	<b>12 months ended 31 December 2024</b> (audited)
<b>Total outflows for lease</b>	<b>(128)</b>	<b>(187)</b>
Repayment of lease liabilities	(128)	(129)
Lease interest	(36)	(58)

In addition, the Group leases office space. As at 1 January 2019, i.e., at the moment of IFRS 16 implementation, the Group used an exemption and did not recognize lease on this account. The description regarding the establishment of the lease period is provided in Note 3.3. The total lease payments for the 12 months of 2025 totaled PLN 914,000(PLN 965,000 in 2024).

## 17 Intangible assets

	Completed development work – Games	Completed development work – support tools	Acquired intangible assets, including games	Incomplete development work (assets in progress)	Outlays on acquired intangible assets (assets in progress)	Advances for acquired intangible assets	Total
<b>As at 1 January 2025 (audited)</b>							
Cost	72,483	36,980	8,953	5,896	3,616	1,932	<b>129,860</b>
Accumulated amortization	(50,706)	(20,329)	(1,274)	-	-	-	<b>(72,309)</b>
Impairment losses	(7,972)	(2,718)	(840)	(3,371)	(1,447)	-	<b>(16,348)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>13,805</b>	<b>13,933</b>	<b>6,839</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>41,203</b>
Increases*	-	-	29	18,881	6,682	201	<b>25,793</b>
Gross sales/liquidation	(16,608)	-	-	(29)	-	-	<b>(16,637)</b>
Sales/liquidation total amortization	15,959	-	-	-	-	-	<b>15,959</b>
Transfer between categories	11,919	5,793	10,243	(17,712)	(8,311)	(1,932)	-
Exchange differences on translation	11	(54)	-	50	1	-	<b>8</b>
Amortization	(10,736)	(4,635)	(2,978)	-	-	-	<b>(18,349)</b>
(Recognition)/utilization of impairment losses	(726)	(97)	(3,581)	(1,024)	-	-	<b>(5,428)</b>
Transfer between categories - impairment	(259)	-	(338)	259	338	-	-
<b>As at 31 December 2025 (audited)</b>							
Cost	67,425	42,190	19,238	6,845	1,987	201	<b>137,886</b>
Accumulated amortization	(45,520)	(24,724)	(4,265)	-	-	-	<b>(74,509)</b>
Impairment losses	(8,540)	(2,526)	(4,759)	(3,895)	(1,108)	-	<b>(20,828)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>13,365</b>	<b>14,940</b>	<b>10,214</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>42,549</b>

\* The value of the increases differs from the value of development costs specified in Note 9 by the PLN 1,108,000 revenue earned in the soft launch.



	Completed development work – Games	Completed development work – support tools	Acquired intangible assets, including games	Incomplete development work (assets in progress)	Acquired incomplete development work (assets in progress)	Advances for acquired intangible assets	Total
<b>As at 1 January 2024 (audited)</b>							
Cost	59,152	30,781	835	8,149	3,023	617	<b>102,555</b>
Accumulated amortization	(42,558)	(16,326)	(280)	-	-	-	<b>(59,164)</b>
Impairment losses	(3,714)	(396)	-	(1,400)	(269)	-	<b>(5,779)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>14,059</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>37,612</b>
Increases*	13	-	59	24,307	9,145	1,315	<b>34,839</b>
Gross sales/liquidation	(771)	-	-	(360)	(225)	-	<b>(1,356)</b>
Sales/liquidation total amortization	753	-	-	-	-	-	<b>753</b>
Transfer between categories	15,397	7,959	8,118	(23,356)	(8,118)	-	-
Transfer between categories - depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation	156	27	(10)	74	(210)	-	<b>37</b>
Amortization	(9,937)	(5,262)	(1,007)	-	-	-	<b>(16,206)</b>
Creation of impairment losses	(4,228)	(2,297)	(857)	(2,512)	(1,177)	-	<b>(11,071)</b>
Loss of control of the ADC Group – gross amount	(1,419)	(1,813)	(32)	(3,126)	-	-	<b>(6,390)</b>
loss of control of the ADC Group – total amortization	961	1,260	13	-	-	-	<b>2,234</b>
Loss of control of the ADC Group – impairment losses	-	-	-	749	-	-	<b>749</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024 (audited)</b>							
Cost	72,483	36,980	8,953	5,896	3,616	1,932	<b>129,860</b>
Accumulated amortization	(50,706)	(20,329)	(1,274)	-	-	-	<b>(72,309)</b>
Impairment losses	(7,972)	(2,718)	(840)	(3,371)	(1,447)	-	<b>(16,348)</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>13,805</b>	<b>13,933</b>	<b>6,839</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>41,203</b>

\* The value of the increases differs from the value of development costs specified in Note 9 by the PLN 1,661,000 revenue earned in the soft launch.

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Amortization charged to:</b>		
Cost of sales	18,349	16,206
	<b>18,349</b>	<b>16,206</b>

Outlays on intangible assets in progress for the 12 months ended on 31 December 2025 include expenses on outsourced services of PLN 18,034,000 and expenses on salaries and the related contributions of PLN 7,558,000.

Outlays on intangible assets in progress for the 12 months ended on 31 December 2024 include expenses on outsourced services of PLN 24,566,000 and expenses on salaries and the related contributions of PLN 8,886,000

In the previous and current financial year, the Group analyzed development costs for completed and non-completed development work and conducted relevant impairment tests for those assets.

Costs of development work in progress

The Group evaluated the projects in the production pipeline and conducted impairment tests.

The following assumptions were adopted for the tests:

- a period of up to four years (depending on the lifecycle of particular game titles) was adopted for the projection of flows,
- a discount rate (weighted average cost of capital) of 11.5% (9.7% in the comparative period),
- cash flow projections were estimated based on internal benchmarks for the most similar titles and on the expected cost of completing the development work

Based on an analysis and on estimations and professional judgments taking into account the projects to date, assets are subject to impairment losses and are brought down to the amount which the Group expects to achieve in the future for the use or sale of the respective asset. In 2025, impairment losses of PLN 1,024,000 were recognized on outlays on intangible assets in progress in connection with the discontinuation of several projects and the establishment of recoverable values lower than book values. In 2024, the Group recognized impairment losses of PLN 4,601,000.

Sensitivity analyses show that the key factors influencing the functional value are: the discount rate and the cash flows from games. Neither the cash flows lower by 10% nor the discount rate higher by 1 percentage point resulted in the need to recognize extra impairment losses.

Costs of completed development work

In addition, at the end of the reporting period the Group assessed whether there were indications that completed development costs and acquired intangible assets might be impaired. Impairment tests were performed for projects where the identified indications included performance below expectations by games which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, have limited potential for improvement in the future. The assumptions adopted for the tests were analogous to those used for outlays on intangible assets in progress, and the cash flow projection was estimated through extrapolation of the observed performance of the games.

As a result of the tests, impairment losses on completed development costs and acquired intangible assets in the amount of PLN 4,404,000 were recognized in 2025.

In the comparative period, the Group recognized impairment losses of PLN 7,093,000 in this category.

Sensitivity analyses show that the key factors influencing the functional value are: the discount rate and the cash flows from games. Neither the cash flows lower by 10% nor the discount rate higher by 1 percentage point resulted in the need to recognize extra impairment losses.

## 18 Goodwill

	12 months ended	
	31 December	31 December
	2025	2024
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>As at 1 January (audited)</b>		
Cost	15,249	14,818
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
<b>Net value</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>14,818</b>
Exchange differences	(893)	431
<b>As at 31 December (audited)</b>		
Cost	14,356	15,249
Accumulated depreciation	-	-
<b>Net value</b>	<b>14,356</b>	<b>15,249</b>

As at the balance sheet date, the Group performed a goodwill impairment analysis and test.

### Impairment test for goodwill arising on the acquisition of a subsidiary

At the end of the reporting period, the Group conducted an impairment test for the goodwill assigned to the group of companies BoomBit S.A., BoomBit Games Ltd. and BoomBit Inc. as a cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount was established based on the value-in-use.

The following assumptions were adopted for the test:

- the period adopted for the projection of flows depended on the expected lifecycle of particular game titles in accordance with the accounting policy,
- a discount rate (weighted average cost of capital) of 10.7% (9.7% in the comparative period),
- a growth rate of 2% in the residual period (2% in the comparative period),
- projections of cash flows for the existing games were estimated based on extrapolation of the observed results, and for new games on the basis of internal benchmarks. The first years 2026-2028 were based on the Company's budget plans, while the following years 2029-2034 were estimated based on the expected growth of the gaming market, and the growth rate in the remaining residual period was set at the level of the FED inflation target.

The test showed that the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit was higher than the book value of goodwill and other assets so there was no need for impairment losses. The Group arrived at the same conclusions in the benchmarking period.

Sensitivity analyses show that the key factors influencing the functional value are: the discount rate and the cash flows from games. Neither cash flows lower by 10% nor a discount rate higher by 1 percentage point would have resulted in the need to recognize an impairment loss.

In 2018, in the opinion of the parent company's Board of Directors, the company BoomBit Games Ltd ("BBUK") was a separate cash-generating unit and so the goodwill that arose on the acquisition of that company was assigned to that unit. The Group changed its business model in the midst of 2019. All the development work related to development costs

is currently performed internally by the Company; the main costs connected with publishing of games (especially marketing campaign costs) are also incurred internally. The subsidiaries where the Parent Company has 100% of shares, including BRUK, now function only as publishers of games on mobile platforms, Nintendo Switch Steam and web platforms. The Company decides which Group entity will publish which titles. Intercompany settlements involve settling the rev share from game publishing license agreements. In view of the foregoing, in the opinion of the parent company's Board of Directors, the group of companies BoomBit S.A., BoomBit Games Ltd. and BoomBit Inc. is one cash-generating unit to which goodwill is assigned from the perspective of the consolidated financial statements.

## 19 Trade receivables, other receivables and prepayments

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Short-term trade receivables</b>		
Trade receivables – other parties	26,742	23,956
Trade receivables – affiliates	751	418
impairment loss on trade receivables	-	-
<b>Net trade receivables</b>	<b>27,493</b>	<b>24,374</b>
<b>Other short-term receivables and prepayments</b>		
VAT receivables	1,718	4,033
Receivables on taxes and other payments	5	2
Prepayments and accruals	2,856	3,974
Other receivables	5	47
<b>Other net receivables</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>8,056</b>
<b>Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>32,077</b>	<b>32,430</b>

Balance sheet values of trade receivables and other receivables of the Group are denominated in the following currencies:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
PLN	5,204	8,241
EUR	3,346	3,486
USD	23,502	20,549
GBP	15	54
Other	10	100
	<b>32,077</b>	<b>32,430</b>

### Impairment of receivables

As at the balance sheet date the Group verified its receivables for expected credit losses (ECL) as required by IFRS 9.

Presented below is the aging of past due trade receivables as at 31 December 2025:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Up to 3 months	3,095	2,839
3 to 6 months	427	10
After 6 months	14	27
	<b>3,536</b>	<b>2,876</b>

The analysis conducted for receivables has shown that the estimated impairment loss on that account would be insignificant so the Board of Directors of the Parent Company has decided not to recognize it in these financial statements.

The amounts of the created impairment losses recognized in other operating costs are presented in the table below:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Opening balance	-	409
Reversal of unused amounts	-	(108)
Impairment loss utilization	-	(301)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Balance of receivables by stage of impairment:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Net trade receivables	27,493	24,374
Impairment loss on trade receivables	-	-
<b>Gross trade receivables</b>	<b>27,493</b>	<b>24,374</b>
including:		
Stage 1	27,492	24,373
Stage 2	1	1
Stage 3	-	-

## 20 Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Cash at bank	12,078	14,818
	<b>12,078</b>	<b>14,818</b>
Balance of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the statement of financial position	12,078	14,818
Unrealized exchange rate differences	25	19
<b>Balance of cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the cash flow statement</b>	<b>12,103</b>	<b>14,837</b>
including restricted cash	-	-

## 21 Capital and equity

The share capital and the shareholding structure as at 31 December 2025 and as at the publication date hereof were as follows:

	Number of shares	Par value
Class A – registered shares with preference as to votes (2 votes per share)	6,000,000	3,000,000
Class B – ordinary bearer shares	6,000,000	3,000,000
Class C – ordinary bearer shares	1,300,000	650,000
Class D – ordinary bearer shares	120,000	60,000
Class F – ordinary bearer shares	120,000	60,000
Class G – ordinary bearer shares	100,000	50,000
Class H – ordinary bearer shares	116,192	58,096
Class I – ordinary bearer shares	43,915	21,958
	<b>13,800,107</b>	<b>6,900,054</b>

	Number of shares	Par value	Percentage of capital	Percentage of votes
Karolina Szablewska-Olejarz	1,838,839	919,420	13,32%	14,34%
Marcin Olejarz	1,982,735	991,368	14,37%	15,06%
ATM Grupa S.A.	4,000,000	2,000,000	28,99%	30,30%
Anibal Jose Da Cunha Saraiva Soares*	3,804,885	1,902,443	27,57%	29,32%
Other shareholders	2,173,648	1,086,823	15,75%	10,98%
	<b>13,800,107</b>	<b>6,900,054</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Anibal Jose Da Cunha Saraiva Soares holds directly 79,885 shares and 3,725,000 shares through We Are One Ltd., of which he is the sole beneficial owner.

The share capital and the shareholding structure were as follows on 31 December 2024:

	Number of shares	Par value
Class A – registered shares with preference as to votes (2 votes per share)	6,000,000	3,000,000
Class B – ordinary bearer shares	6,000,000	3,000,000
Class C – ordinary bearer shares	1,300,000	650,000
Class D – ordinary bearer shares	120,000	60,000
Class F – ordinary bearer shares	120,000	60,000
Class G – ordinary bearer shares	100,000	50,000
	<b>13,640,000</b>	<b>6,820,000</b>

	Number of shares	Par value	Percentage of capital	Percentage of votes
Karolina Szablewska-Olejarz	1,838,839	919,420	13.48%	14.45%
Marcin Olejarz	1,940,350	970,175	14.23%	14.97%
ATM Grupa S.A.	4,000,000	2,000,000	29.33%	30.55%
We Are One Ltd.*	3,762,500	1,881,250	27.58%	29.34%
Other shareholders	2,098,311	1,049,156	15.38%	10.68%
	<b>13,640,000</b>	<b>6,820,000</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\* Anibal Jose Da Cunha Saraiva Soares holds directly 37,500 shares and 3,725,000 shares through We Are One Ltd., of which he is the sole beneficial owner.



## 22 Trade and other liabilities

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Short-term trade liabilities</b>	(audited)	(audited)
Trade liabilities – other entities	27,519	31,334
Trade liabilities – affiliates	28	27
	<b>27,547</b>	<b>31,361</b>
<b>Other short-term trade liabilities</b>		
VAT liabilities	102	60
Personal income tax liabilities	178	188
Liabilities arising from other tax and other contributions	915	1,079
Employee benefit liabilities	1,298	1,391
SAFT liabilities	0	370
Other liabilities	606	4,189
	<b>3,099</b>	<b>7,277</b>
<b>Trade and other liabilities</b>	<b>30,646</b>	<b>38,638</b>

Carrying values of trade liabilities and other liabilities of the Group are denominated in the following currencies:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
PLN	9,471	11,696
EUR	275	602
USD	20,670	25,721
GBP	225	37
Other	5	582
	<b>30,646</b>	<b>38,638</b>

The values of the provisions for employee benefits included in short-term liabilities and their amendment in particular periods were as follows:

	<b>Provision for pensions</b>	<b>Provision for leaves</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>for the 12 months of 2025</b>			
Opening balance	49	368	<b>417</b>
Increase in provisions recognized as cost in the period	4	48	<b>52</b>
Release of provisions	-	0	<b>-</b>
<b>Balance of provisions as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>469</b>

	<b>Provision for pensions</b>	<b>Provision for leaves</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>for the 12 months of 2024</b>			
Opening balance	45	391	<b>436</b>
Increase in provisions recognized as cost in the period	4	0	<b>4</b>
Release of provisions	-	(23)	<b>(23)</b>
<b>Balance of provisions as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>417</b>

#### Retirement pension scheme

The Group had 107 employees under employment contracts on the balance sheet date.

As a result, potential estimated liabilities connected with retirement pension benefits under the Polish Civil Code are PLN 53,000 and a provision has been created for them (PLN 58,000 in 2024).

### **23 Financial instruments by type**

The Group had only financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, except for the shares in SuperScale s.r.o. ("SuperScale") measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The balance sheet value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost does not materially differ from their fair value.

#### Financial assets

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Assets measured at amortized cost</b>		
Trade receivables	27,493	24,374
Other financial assets	183	162
Cash and deposits	12,078	14,818
	<b>39,754</b>	<b>39,354</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Interests and shares in other entities	6,230	6,298
	<b>6,230</b>	<b>6,298</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>45,984</b>	<b>45,652</b>

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Other financial assets</b>		
Loans granted to other entities	183	162
Impairment loss on loans granted to other parties	-	-
<b>Net loans granted to other parties, including:</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>162</b>
- non-current assets	-	-
- current assets	183	162
<b>Other net financial assets</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>162</b>

#### Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group discloses the following as other financial assets (the amounts below are principal amounts, without interest):

- EUR 38,000 loan granted to SuperScale s.r.o. The loan bears a fixed interest rate of 15% per annum. The agreed loan repayment date is 30 June 2026.

Carrying values of other financial assets of the Group are denominated in the following currencies:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
EUR	183	162
	<b>183</b>	<b>162</b>

Impairment of loans granted

As at 31 December 2025 and as at 31 December 2024, the Group verified the loans granted for expected credit losses (ECL) as required by IFRS 9. The analysis conducted for the loans showed that the estimated impairment loss on that account would be insignificant, therefore the Board of Directors of the parent company decided not to recognize it in these financial statements.

Balance of loans by stage of impairment:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Other net financial assets	183	162
Impairment loss on other financial assets	-	-
<b>Other gross financial assets</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>162</b>
including:		
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	183	162
Stage 3	-	-

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities is established in accordance with the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – fair value based on listed prices (unadjusted) offered for identical assets or liabilities in active markets to which the Group has access on the measurement date,
- Level 2 – fair value based on input data other than Level 1 listed prices which are observable for the asset or liability, whether directly or indirectly,
- Level 3 – fair value based on non-observable input data regarding a particular asset or liability.

The Group performed a fair value measurement of its SuperScale s.r.o. shares as at 31 December 2025. The number of shares held by the Group changed on 31 December 2024 and now it is 238,000 which is 11.38% of all SuperScale shares. The measurement was based on the weighted average of the measurements arising from the DCF (discounted cash flows) method and the comparative (multiples) method. When compared to the comparative method, the DCF method more accurately reflects the development potential of SuperScale, accounting for the anticipated effects of the new subscription model and the cost optimization. The multiples method shows how the capital market perceives comparable companies from the same sector (mostly ones that are at a more advanced development stage, profitable but with a lower growth potential) and applies this perception to SuperScale's 2025 performance and projected 2026 performance.

The measurement relied on SuperScale's internal sources, such as management financial data, the budget and as additional information obtained from company representatives, as well as macroeconomic and industry data from external sources.

The discount rate applied in the DCF method was calculated based on the following parameters:

- cost of debt of 2.0%, corresponding to the current typical financing conditions for medium enterprises in the local market,
- risk free rate of 3.53% estimated based on return on 10-year Slovakian treasury bonds,
- market risk premium of 5.78%, according to Aswath Damodaran's current studies for January 2026,
- specific risk premium of 5%,
- tax rate of 21%, which is the CIT rate in Slovakia,

Major input data include also a 20% discount for lack of liquidity and a 20% discount for lack of control.

The valuation was prepared by an independent appraiser. In the Group's opinion, it represents the most appropriate approach to determining the fair value of the SuperScale shares as at the end of the current reporting period. The valuation determined as at 31 December 2025 did not differ materially from the valuation of the investment prepared as at 31 December 2024 and, consequently, after applying the EUR/PLN exchange rate as at 31 December 2025, the Group recognized a current value of PLN 6,230,000, which means a decrease of PLN 68,000 compared to the valuation as at 31 December 2024. The change in valuation was recognized in the Group's profit or loss as finance costs.

Financial instruments measured at fair value by level:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Interests and shares in other entities	6,230	6,298
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>6,298</b>
including:		
Level 1	-	-
Level 2	6,230	6,298
Level 3	-	-

#### Financial liabilities

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Liabilities measured at amortized cost</b>		
Trade liabilities	27,547	31,361
Other financial liabilities	700	812
	<b>28,247</b>	<b>32,173</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>	<b>28,247</b>	<b>32,173</b>

As other financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Group discloses:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>		
Lease liability	172	219
- long-term	42	97
- short-term	130	122
Liabilities from borrowings	528	593
	<b>700</b>	<b>812</b>

Liabilities from borrowings comprise a PLN 521,000 cryptocurrency loan granted by Anibal Jose Da Cunha Saraiva Soares to BoomLand FZ-LLC (as at 31 December 2024 the loan amounted to PLN 593,000).

The maturity of liabilities is analyzed in the table below (the table does not include contract liabilities and other short-term liabilities):

	<b>31 December 2025</b> (audited)	<b>31 December 2024</b> (audited)
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>		
Trade liabilities		
- maturing within 3 months of the balance sheet date	27,547	31,361
- maturing within 3 months to 1 year of the balance sheet date	-	-
- maturing later than 1 year after the balance sheet date	-	-
Lease liabilities:		
- maturing within 3 months of the balance sheet date	33	31
- maturing within 3 months to 1 year of the balance sheet date	97	91
- maturing later than 1 year after the balance sheet date	42	97
Loan repayment liability		
- maturing within 3 months to 1 year of the balance sheet date	528	593
	<b>28,247</b>	<b>32,173</b>
Of which:		
- maturing within 3 months of the balance sheet date	27,580	31,392
- maturing within 3 months to 1 year of the balance sheet date	625	684
- maturing later than 1 year after the balance sheet date	42	97

## 24 Share-based payments

The Group is currently settling the share-based incentive scheme described below, which was adopted by the Company's Extraordinary General Meeting on 21 April 2022.

The incentive scheme addressed to employees and contractors of the Parent Company and of the companies from the BoomBit Group for 2022–2024 assumes issue of no more than 405,000 subscription warrants. The warrants will be issued free of charge and the share issue price will be PLN 0.50 per share. The implementation of the Scheme will depend on whether the total (accumulated) consolidated net profit attributed to the shareholders in the financial years from 2022 to 2024, adjusted by the cost of the Scheme, is higher than PLN 53 million and on whether particular Scheme participants have met the loyalty criterion.

The performance objective defined in the Scheme was achieved in 66%, which is why the Scheme participants will be granted 32% from the total pool of the subscription warrants.

The amount of the provision recognized on that account in the current reporting period was PLN 408,000 and was recognized in equity from share-based payments.

### **Class F subscription warrants authorizing the holder to take up class I ordinary bearer shares as a part of incentive scheme for the Board of Directors:**

On 9 October 2024, Mr. Marcin Olejarz (CEO) subscribed to 16,465 class F subscription warrants authorizing him to take up class I ordinary bearer shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors.

On 9 October 2024, Mr. Marek Pertkiewicz (Director) subscribed to 10,985 class F subscription warrants authorizing him to take up class I ordinary shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors.

On 9 October 2024, Mr. Anibal Jose da Cunha Saraiva Soares (Vice-President of the Board of Directors) subscribed to 16,465 class F subscription warrants authorizing him to take up class I ordinary bearer shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors.

**Class E subscription warrants authorizing the holder to take up class H ordinary bearer shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors:**

On 20 August 2025, Mr. Marcin Olejarz (CEO) subscribed to 25,920 class E subscription warrants authorizing him to take up class H ordinary bearer shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors.

On 20 August 2025, Mr. Marek Pertkiewicz (Director) subscribed to 15,360 class E subscription warrants authorizing him to take up class H ordinary shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors.

On 20 August 2025, Mr. Anibal Jose da Cunha Saraiva Soares (Vice-President of the Board of Directors) subscribed to 25,920 class E subscription warrants authorizing him to take up class H ordinary bearer shares as a part of the incentive scheme for the Board of Directors.

In connection with the implementation of the incentive scheme for employees of the Company adopted by Resolution No. 8 of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company of 21 April 2022, on 3 July 2025 the Supervisory Board of the Company confirmed that the scheme participants had met the criteria and acquired the right to take up a total of 118,752 class E subscription warrants. All class E subscription warrants were taken up by the entitled persons. The holders of class E subscription warrants exercised the right to take up class H shares from 116,192 warrants. On 17 December 2025, 116,192 class H shares were recorded in the shareholders' brokerage accounts and, as a result, the share capital was increased by PLN 58,096.00.

In connection with the implementation of the incentive scheme for members of the Board of Directors of the Company adopted by Resolution No. 6 of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company of 21 April 2022 as amended by Resolution No. 5 of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company of 16 August 2023, on 30 September 2024 a resolution was adopted on the issue of 43,915 class F subscription warrants. All class F subscription warrants were taken up by the entitled persons. The holders of class F subscription warrants exercised the right to take up class I shares from 43,915 warrants. On 17 December 2025, 43,915 class I shares were recorded in the shareholders' brokerage accounts and, as a result, the share capital was increased by PLN 21,957.50.

After the allotment of class H shares and class I shares, the Company's share capital amounts to PLN 6,900,053.50. The Company's share capital is divided into 13,800,107 shares with a nominal value of PLN 0.50 each.

## 25 Note to consolidated cash flow statement

	<b>12 months ended</b>	
	<b>31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Receivables</b>		
Change of balance arising from the consolidated statement of financial position	<b>332</b>	<b>4,072</b>
- loss of control of the ADC Games Group	-	(887)
- change in the balance of loans	21	162
<b>Change in receivables arising from the consolidated cash flow statement</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>3,347</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Change of balance arising from the consolidated statement of financial position	<b>(8,104)</b>	<b>(21,719)</b>
- change in other financial liabilities	64	187
- loss of control of the ADC Games Group	-	9,356
- change in dividend liabilities	-	553
- change in capital contribution liabilities	-	(19)
- change in lease liabilities	128	129
<b>Change in liabilities arising from the consolidated cash flow statement</b>	<b>(7,912)</b>	<b>(11,514)</b>
<b>Other adjustments</b>		
- release from the debt linked to loan received	-	(216)
<b>Change in the balance of receivables arising from the cash flow statement</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(216)</b>

## 26 Non-controlling interest

As at the balance sheet date, the Group had non-controlling interests of PLN 537,000. The value of the non-controlling interests consists of the following companies (data in PLN '000):

	<b>TapNice Sp. z o.o.</b>	<b>Mobile Esports Sp. z o.o.</b>
Current assets	528	3,020
Non-current assets	1,087	1,261
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>4,281</b>
Equity	1,334	7
Long-term liabilities	-	-
Short-term liabilities	281	4,274
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>4,281</b>
Sales revenue	1,422	5,537
Net result	(101)	603
Total comprehensive income	<b>(101)</b>	<b>603</b>
<b>% of non-controlling interest</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>49%</b>
Non-controlling interest in net profit/loss	(40)	295
Non-controlling interest in equity	534	3
Dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders (including the interim dividend)	-	-

On the balance sheet date, there are no restrictions on access to assets and settlements of the Group's liabilities or any other protective rights which may limit the Company's access to assets and the settlement of the Group's liability



## 27 Investment in associates

	12 months ended	
	31 December	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	6,025	-
Taking up shares of affiliates	-	8,461
Sale of shares of affiliates	-	(3,104)
Share in net profit (loss) of associates measured according to the equity method	(994)	668
Impairment loss	(5,031)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,025</b>

In 2025, an impairment loss on the value of investment in affiliates in the amount of PLN 5,031,000 was recognized based on an analysis of the results of the games included in the ADC Games sp. z o.o. group. The decision to recognize the impairment resulted from impairment tests performed, the failure of the Token Generation Event (TGE) and the lack of prospects for an improvement in the adverse conditions in the cryptocurrency sector in the foreseeable future. The impairment loss was recognized for 100% of the value of the investment.

The value of the shares consists of the following companies (data before intra-group eliminations, data in PLN '000):

	ADC Games Sp. z o.o.	PlayEmber Sp. z o.o.
Current assets	830	40
Non-current assets	952	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>40</b>
Equity	(456)	18
Long-term liabilities	-	-
Short-term liabilities	2,238	22
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>40</b>
Sales revenue	4,875	203
Net result	(2,924)	97
Total comprehensive income	<b>(2,924)</b>	<b>97</b>

## 28 Changes in the Group structure

### Sale of shares in Play With Games Ltd.

The Company sold 100% of Play With Games Ltd. shares on 30 May 2025, thus losing control of the company.

Play With Games Ltd. shares were sold for GBP 31,000 (PLN 158,000), i.e., for the equivalent of the net assets of the subsidiary Play With Games Ltd. at the moment of losing control, which resulted in the nil value of the profit/loss from the sale of the shares in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the 6 months ended 30 June 2025.

Financial data of Play With Games Ltd. as at the moment of control loss (figures in PLN '000):

<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>506</b>
Other intangible assets	506
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>187</b>
Trade receivables	15
Cash and cash equivalents	172
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>693</b>
<b>Short-term liabilities</b>	<b>536</b>
Trade liabilities	536
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>536</b>
<b>Net asset value</b>	<b>157</b>

## 29 Transactions with affiliates

Goods and services are acquired from affiliates on arm's length terms. Receivables from affiliates arise mainly as a result of sales transactions and are due within 60 days following the date of sale. Those receivables are not secured and do not bear interest. There are no revaluation charges for receivables from the affiliates presented herein. Liabilities towards affiliates are mainly from purchasing transactions and the payment date is 60 days following the purchase date. Liabilities do not bear interest. Trade receivables and liabilities arise not only from revenue and purchase but also from cost re-invoicing between the Group's companies. Re-invoices are not disclosed in revenue and purchase.

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2025, settlements and transactions with affiliates were as follows:

	<b>Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>Granted loans</b>	<b>Received loans</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Procurement</b>	<b>Trade and other liabilities</b>
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Affiliates</b>						
ADC Games Sp. z o.o.	749	-	-	286	10	11
PlayEmber Sp. z o.o.	1	-	-	4	-	-
<b>Parties with significant influence</b>						
Karolina Szablewska-Olejarz	1	-	-	11	387	6
Marcin Olejarz	-	-	-	8	-	-
Anibal Soares	-	-	521	-	-	-
Marek Pertkiewicz	-	-	-	13	-	-
Grzegorz Regliński	-	-	-	-	108	11
	<b>751</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>28</b>

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024, settlements and transactions with affiliates were as follows:

	Trade and other receivables	Granted loans	Received loans	Revenue	Procurement	Trade and other liabilities
	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)	(audited)
<b>Affiliates</b>						
ADC Games Sp. z o.o.	417	-	-	181	87	27
PlayEmber Sp. z o.o.	1	-	-	4	-	-
<b>Parties with significant influence</b>						
Karolina Szablewska-Olejarz	1	-	-	5	170	6
Marcin Olejarz	12	-	-	4	-	-
Anibal Soares	-	-	593	-	-	-
Marek Pertkiewicz	-	-	-	7	-	-
Grzegorz Regliński	4	-	-	-	55	11
	<b>435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>44</b>

On 27 June 2024, the Group lost control of the group of ADC Games Sp. z o.o. companies, which consisted of: ADC Games Sp. z o.o., PlayEmber Sp. z o.o. and PlayEmber FZ-LLC. The costs and revenue from those companies for the period until the loss of control were subject to full consolidation and were eliminated as intercompany transactions. The costs and revenue coming from those companies for the period after the loss of control are presented in the affiliates section. The value of receivables and liabilities as of 31 December 2024 is also presented in the affiliates section.

PlayEmber FZ-LLC was liquidated on 26 August 2024, when it was already an affiliate of the Company.

#### Salaries and other benefits of governing bodies and key management

	<b>12 months ended 31 December</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Salaries and other benefits for the Directors, including:	1,913	4,125
Board of Directors of the parent company, including:	1,844	3,944
- dividend for the previous year	-	2,005
Board of Directors of other entities	69	180
Salaries and other benefits for the Supervisory Board	574	1,134
Dividend for the previous year	-	644
	<b>2,487</b>	<b>5,258</b>

In connection with the implementation of the incentive scheme for employees and the incentive scheme for Members of the Board of Directors of the Company, as described in Note 24, the Members of the Board of Directors acquired the right to take up 67,200 class E subscription warrants and 43,915 class F subscription warrants. All class E and class F subscription warrants were taken up by the entitled Members of the Board of Directors. As a result of the exercise of the rights from the warrants, on 17 December 2025, 67,200 class H shares and 43,915 class I shares, i.e., a total of 111,115 shares, were recorded in the brokerage accounts of the Members of the Board of Directors.

### 30 Disclosures on the fee of the certified auditor or the auditing firm

The table below presents the fee of the auditing firm paid or payable for the year ended 31 December 2025 and for the benchmarking period:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	(audited)	(audited)
Mandatory audit of annual standalone and consolidated financial statements	122	101
Review of annual standalone and consolidated financial statements	75	53
Other certification services	16	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>159</b>

Other assurance services include the fee for the review of the remuneration report and the attestation service for verification of compliance with the ESEF Regulation for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

### 31 Subsequent events

After the balance sheet date and until the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, no events occurred that could materially affect the Group's assets, financial position or financial result.

These consolidated financial statements were prepared and signed by the Company's Board of Directors on 23 April 2026.

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Marcin Olejarz  
CEO

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Anibal Jose Da Cunha Saraiva Soares  
Vice-President of the Board

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Marek Pertkiewicz  
Board Member