

2025 
**Annual
Report**



**FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

**Jerónimo
Martins**

Financial Statements

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Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT BY FUNCTIONS

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

				€ Million	
				4th Quarter	4th Quarter
				2025	2024
	Notes	2025	2024		
Sales and services rendered	3	35,991	33,464	9,457	8,700
Cost of sales	4	(28,557)	(26,613)	(7,482)	(6,915)
Gross profit		7,434	6,851	1,975	1,785
Distribution costs	4	(5,529)	(5,148)	(1,457)	(1,326)
Administrative costs	4	(568)	(514)	(144)	(124)
Other operating profits/losses	4.1	(131)	(119)	(65)	(45)
Operating profit		1,207	1,070	309	289
Net financial costs	6	(322)	(267)	(79)	(73)
Gains (losses) in joint ventures and associates		(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)
Gains (losses) in other investments		(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Profit before taxes		883	801	228	216
Income tax	7	(225)	(195)	(63)	(55)
Profit before non-controlling interests		658	606	166	161
Attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests		11	7	3	2
Jerónimo Martins Shareholders		646	599	163	159
Basic and diluted earnings per share - euros	17	1.0287	0.9532	0.2591	0.2533

To be read with the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

				€ Million	
				4th Quarter	4th Quarter
				2025	2024
	Notes	2025	2024		
Net profit		658	606	166	161
Other comprehensive income:					
Actuarial deviations of post-employment benefit obligations	5.2	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)
Related tax	7.3	(0)	0	(0)	0
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Currency translation differences		12	14	18	2
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	12	(0)	0	0	(0)
Change in fair value of hedging instruments on foreign operations	12	(2)	(4)	(3)	(2)
Share of other comprehensive income in associates		(0)	0	(0)	0
Related tax		1	1	1	0
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		10	11	17	(0)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		9	10	16	(1)
Total comprehensive income		667	616	182	159
Attributable to:					
Non-controlling interests		11	7	3	1
Jerónimo Martins Shareholders		656	609	179	158
Total comprehensive income		667	616	182	159

To be read with the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024

€ Million

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Tangible assets	8	6,146	5,590
Goodwill	9	649	639
Intangible assets	9	164	156
Investment property		6	8
Right-of-use assets	10	4,001	3,676
Biological assets		18	10
Investments in joint ventures and associates	27.1	125	84
Loans to joint ventures and associates		3	-
Other financial investments	11	23	2
Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs	14	48	50
Derivative financial instruments	12	2	-
Deferred tax assets	7.3	267	246
Total non-current assets		11,452	10,462
Inventories	13	2,248	1,997
Biological assets		27	19
Income tax receivable		149	98
Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs	14	914	895
Derivative financial instruments	12	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2,268	1,823
Total current assets		5,606	4,833
Total assets		17,058	15,295
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Share capital	16.1	629	629
Share premium	16.1	22	22
Own shares	16.2	(6)	(6)
Other reserves		(89)	(99)
Retained earnings		2,734	2,460
		3,291	3,006
Non-controlling interests	26	238	247
Total shareholders' equity		3,529	3,253
Borrowings	18	519	505
Lease liabilities	10	3,652	3,311
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income	20	7	6
Derivative financial instruments	12	-	13
Employee benefits	5.2	82	79
Provisions for risks and contingencies	19	130	83
Deferred tax liabilities	7.3	129	130
Total non-current liabilities		4,520	4,126
Borrowings	18	731	509
Lease liabilities	10	670	607
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income	20	7,590	6,787
Derivative financial instruments	12	4	4
Income tax payable		14	9
Total current liabilities		9,009	7,916
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		17,058	15,295

To be read with the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

€ Million

	Shareholders' equity attributable to Shareholders of Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A.							Non-controlling interests	Shareholders' equity	
	Share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Other reserves			Retained earnings			Total
				Cash flow hedge	Share of other comprehensive income in associates	Currency translation reserves				
Balance Sheet as at 1 January 2024	629	22	(6)	-	-	(110)	2,278	2,814	253	3,066
Equity changes in 2024										
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	15
Share of other comprehensive income in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of cash flow hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in fair value of hedging instruments on foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	(4)
Actuarial deviations of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	11	(1)	10	-	10
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	599	7	606
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	11	598	609	7	616
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(412)	(412)	(17)	(429)
Acquisitions/Disposal of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(5)	4	(1)
Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2024	629	22	(6)	-	-	(99)	2,460	3,006	247	3,253
Balance Sheet as at 1 January 2025	629	22	(6)	-	-	(99)	2,460	3,006	247	3,253
Equity changes in 2025										
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	13
Share of other comprehensive income in associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-
Change in fair value of cash flow hedging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	-
Change in fair value of hedging instruments on foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)
Actuarial deviations of post-employment benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	10	(1)	9	(0)	9
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	646	646	11	658
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	10	646	656	11	667
Dividends (note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(371)	(371)	(17)	(388)
Acquisitions/Disposal of non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2025	629	22	(6)	(0)	-	(89)	2,734	3,291	238	3,529

To be read with the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

€ Million

	Notes	2025	2024
Net results		646	599
Adjustments for:			
Non-controlling interests		11	7
Income tax		225	195
Depreciations and amortisations		1,143	1,043
Net financial costs		322	267
Gains/losses in joint ventures and associates		2	1
Gains/losses in other investments		0	0
Gains/losses on derivatives instruments at fair value		(14)	7
Gains/losses in tangible, intangible and right-of-use assets		11	16
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		2,346	2,136
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		(238)	(206)
Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs		5	10
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income		550	(9)
Provisions and employee benefits		49	3
Cash generated from operations		2,711	1,934
Income tax paid		(286)	(280)
Cash flow from operating activities		2,425	1,654
Investment activities			
Disposals of tangible and intangible assets		17	8
Disposals of other financial investments and investment property		-	2
Interest received		47	45
Dividends received		0	1
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets		(1,057)	(1,005)
Acquisition of other financial investments and investment property		(0)	(1)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	11/25/27	(85)	(20)
Short-term investments that don't qualify as cash equivalents	14	59	78
Cash flow from investment activities		(1,018)	(893)
Financing activities			
Loans interest paid		(97)	(92)
Leases interest paid	6	(279)	(235)
Loans receipts	18	303	376
Loans paid	18	(100)	(93)
Leases paid	10	(409)	(392)
Dividends paid	16.3	(388)	(429)
Acquisition of subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		(3)	(3)
Cash flow from financing activities		(974)	(869)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		433	(108)
Cash and cash equivalents changes			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,823	1,938
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		433	(108)
Effect of currency translation differences		12	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of December	15	2,268	1,823

To be read with the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Activity

Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. (JMH), is the parent Company of Jerónimo Martins (Group), which includes the Companies detailed in notes 25 and 27. The activities of the Group and its performance during the year 2025 are detailed in Chapter 2 – Management Report – Creating Value and Growth.

The Group operates mainly in the Food Distribution sector in Portugal, Poland, Colombia and, since March 2025 in Slovakia. It also develops activities in the Agrifood sector in Portugal and Morocco, as well as in specialized retail in Portugal and Poland, having extended the operations of the latter country to the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Head Office: Rua Actor António Silva, n.º 7, 1649-033 Lisboa, Portugal.

Share Capital: 629,293,220 euros.

Registered at the Commercial Registry Office and Tax Number: 500 100 144.

JMH has been listed on the Euronext Lisbon since 1989.

The Board of Directors approved these Consolidated Financial Statements on 17 March 2026 and are subsequently subject to approval at the General Shareholders' Meeting.

2. Accounting policies

The material accounting policies are described in the notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements. The accounting policies identified in this note are applied across the preparation of the Financial Statements and were consistently applied in comparative periods, except where otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis for preparation

All amounts are shown in million euros (€ million) unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding's, the arithmetic result of the numbers shown in the plots may not exactly match the totals.

The amounts presented for quarters, and the corresponding changes are not audited.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of JMH were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted and mandatory by the European Union (EU), as at 31 December 2025.

The JMH Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the going concern principle and the historical cost principle, except for investment property, derivative financial instruments, biological assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, which were measured at fair value (market value).

The preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. It is, however, firmly believed by The Management that the estimates and assumptions adopted do not involve significant risks that may, over the course of the coming financial year, cause material adjustments in the value of the assets and liabilities (note 2.6).

Change in accounting policies and basis for preparation:

2.1.1. New and amended standards adopted by the Group

In November 2024, the EU issued the following Regulation, which was adopted by the Group with effect from 1 January 2025:

EU Regulation	International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) Standard or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretation endorsed by EU	Issued in	Mandatory for financial years beginning on or after
Regulation no. 2862/2024	IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability (amendments)	August 2023	1 January 2025

The Group adopted the above amendments, with no impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.1.2. New standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by EU but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025 and not early adopted

The EU endorsed a new standard and several amendments issued by the IASB, to be applied in subsequent periods to the one to which these financial statements relate:

EU Regulation	IASB Standard or IFRIC Interpretation endorsed by EU	Issued in	Mandatory for financial years beginning on or after
Regulation no. 1047/2025	IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (amendments)	May 2024	1 January 2026
Regulation no. 1266/2025	IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Contracts for Electricity Generated from Renewable Sources (amendments)	December 2024	1 January 2026
Regulation no. 1331/2025	IFRS Improvements Cycle – Volume 11: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (amendments)	July 2024	1 January 2026
Regulation no. 338/2026	IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (new)	April 2024	1 January 2027

The new standard and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and have not been applied in preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements. None of these changes are expected to have impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, except with respect to the new IFRS 18, as detailed below.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new IFRS 18 will be applicable for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 and introduces revised requirements for the presentation and disclosure of financial statements, with a particular focus on the structure and content of the statement of profit or loss.

The standard requires entities to classify income and expenses into specific categories (operating, investing and financing, as well as income tax and discontinued operations), and to present new defined subtotals, such as operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes. In addition, it introduces strengthened principles for aggregation and disaggregation, and requires the disclosure of management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements.

Management's evaluation indicates that no material impact is expected on the Group's financial position or net profit. The main impact is expected to be limited to reclassifications within the statement of profit or loss, resulting from the new categories and subtotals required by the standard.

The Group will continue to monitor and assess the detailed impacts of IFRS 18 as part of the preparatory work up to the date of mandatory application.

2.1.3. New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by EU

IASB issued in 2024 and 2025 the following standards and amendments that are still pending endorsement by the EU:

IASB Standard or IFRIC Interpretation	Issued in	Expected application for financial years beginning on or after
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (new standard)	May 2024	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (amendments)	August 2025	1 January 2027
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency (amendments)	November 2025	1 January 2027

Management is evaluating the impact of the future adoption of the new standard and the amendments to existing standards, and no impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements is expected at this date.

2.1.4. Change of accounting policies

Except as disclosed above, the Group has not changed its accounting policies during 2025, nor were identified errors regarding previous years, which compel the restatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.1.5. Change in Presentation Basis

In 2025, the presentation of some items in the financial statements was changed, therefore it was updated the 2024 comparison accordingly. The change performed does not constitute a correction of material errors from previous periods, it is solely intended to improve the readability of the consolidated financial information.

Balance Sheet

In 2025, Accrued and deferred financial expenses began to be presented together with Borrowings (note 18), therefore the 2024 comparison was adjusted by €11 million, with a reclassification of €2 million in Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs (Accrued income and deferred costs line in note 14) and €13 million in Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income (Accrued costs and deferred income in note 20).

Statement of Cash Flows

In 2024, "Acquisition of subsidiaries to non-controlling interests" were presented in investment activities. In 2025, these acquisitions began to be presented in financing activities, therefore the 2024 comparison was updated.

2.2. Basis for consolidation

Reference dates

The Consolidated Financial Statements include, as at 31 December 2025, assets, liabilities and profit or loss of Group Companies, i.e. the ensemble consisting of JMH and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, which are presented in notes 25 and 27, respectively.

Business combinations

For business combinations involving entities under common control, assets and liabilities are valued at book value and there are no impacts recognised in profit and loss.

Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which JMH has control. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners and the equity instruments issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

In cases where the share capital of subsidiaries is not held at 100%, a non-controlling interest is recognised relative to the portion of results and net value of assets attributable to third parties.

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related non-controlling interests and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the entity is measured at fair value when control is lost.

The accounting policies used by the subsidiaries to comply with legal and statutory requirements, whenever necessary have been changed to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Investments in associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, under which the investment is initially recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss of the associate after the date of acquisition. The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. The Group's investment in associates includes Goodwill identified on acquisition.

For listed companies, it is used the latest financial information published at the date of preparation of the financial statements. For unlisted companies, it is used the current financial information or the best estimate available at the date of preparation of the financial statements.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Investments in joint arrangements

Joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor. The Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements (see note 2.6) and, for those determined as joint ventures, they are accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses and movements in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in a joint venture equal or exceeds its interests in the joint ventures (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint ventures), the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint ventures.

Accounting policies of the joint ventures have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the surplus of acquisition cost over the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities attributable to the Group at the date of acquisition or first consolidation. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken by the Group, annually or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of Goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Whenever the carrying value of Goodwill exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed (note 2.5.1).

For the purposes of conducting impairment tests, Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units (CGUs) to which they belong and that will benefit from the concentration of business activities that resulted in the Goodwill. The CGUs to which the Goodwill is allocated correspond to the business areas, being the lowest level of independent cash flow generation where management monitors the recovery of Goodwill.

The gain or loss on the disposal of an entity includes the carrying amount of Goodwill related to the entity sold, unless the business to which that Goodwill is related is maintained and generates benefits to the Group.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are the proportion of the fair value of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of acquired subsidiaries that are not directly or indirectly attributable to JMH.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

Loss of control or significant influence

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the measurement of the retained interest as a financial asset.

Foreign currency translation

The Financial Statements of foreign entities that report in a functional currency different from that of the Group (euro) are translated into euros based on the closing exchange rate for assets and liabilities and historical exchange rates for equity. Income and expenses are translated at the average monthly exchange rate, which is approximately the exchange rate on the date of the respective transactions.

Exchange differences arising in the translation are recognised directly in equity net of the effect generated by the respective hedging instrument (see accounting policy described in note 12).

Whenever a foreign entity is sold, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Balances and transactions between Group Companies

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains between subsidiaries and between these and the Parent Company are eliminated in the consolidation process. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the cost cannot be recovered.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates or joint ventures. Unrealised losses are also eliminated except when providing proof of impairment of the asset transferred.

2.3. Transactions in foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency (euro) at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date.

At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on that date and exchange differences arising from this conversion are recognised in the income statement. When qualifying as cash flow hedges or hedges on investments in foreign subsidiaries or when classified as other financial investments, which are equity instruments, the exchange differences are deferred in equity.

The main exchange rates applied on the balance sheet date are those listed below:

Euro foreign exchange reference rates (x foreign exchange units per 1 euro)	Polish Złoty (PLN)	Colombian Peso (COP)
Rate at 31 December 2025	4,2210	4.414,5700
Average rate for the year	4,2397	4.567,6600
Rate at 31 December 2024	4,2750	4.580,6700
Average rate for the year	4,3049	4.405,1700

In addition to these currencies, the Group carries out transactions based on other currencies and holds subsidiaries with other functional currencies, which, however, represent reduced materiality.

2.4. Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are offset and the net amount is reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's model adopted for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables, financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. The model adopted by the Group for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The model adopted determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, as described below:

i. Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if held within the adopted model, with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flow, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment tests. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes mostly trade receivables.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through OCI

The Group measures financial assets at fair value through OCI if held within the adopted model, with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the income statement and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Group does not have any financial assets under this category.

iii. Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets previously recognised in OCI are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as financial income in the income statement when the right of payment has been established. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Group elected to classify irrevocably non-listed equity investments under this category. Non-listed equity investments are recorded at fair value but are maintained at historical cost when this is the best estimate of fair value.

iv. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category corresponds to the financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI and include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets required to be measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the adopted model. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

This category includes the derivative instruments not considered for hedge accounting.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when: i. the Group's contractual rights to receive their cash flows expire; ii. the Group has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership; or iii. although it retains a portion but not substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the Group has transferred control over the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is directly reduced when there are no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset in whole or in part, being this reduction a case of derecognition.

2.4.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

i. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the short term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

ii. Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, trade and other creditors, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the method EIR. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as financial costs in the income statement.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new one. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

2.5. Impairment

2.5.1. Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for investment property, inventories (note 13) and deferred tax assets (note 7.3), all Group assets are analysed at each balance sheet date in order to assess for indicators of possible impairment losses. If such indicators exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, for Goodwill, intangible assets not yet available for use and other intangible assets with indefinite useful life, the recoverable amount is determined annually at the balance sheet date.

The recoverable amount of the Group's assets with indicators of potential impairment loss is determined annually. Whenever the carrying value of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which the same belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount, its value is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss recognised in the income statement of the year.

Determining the recoverable amount of assets

The recoverable amount of non-financial assets corresponds to the higher amount of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

The value in use of an asset is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset in question.

The recoverable amount of assets that do not generate independent cash flow is determined together with the cash-generating unit to which these assets belong.

Reversal of impairment losses

An impairment loss recognised related to Goodwill is not reversed.

Impairment losses for other assets are reversed whenever there are changes in the estimates used to determine the respective recoverable amount. Impairment losses are reversed to the extent of the amount, net of amortisation or depreciation, that would have been determined for the asset if no impairment loss were recognised.

2.5.2. Impairment of financial assets

Customers, debtors and other financial assets

The Group recognises an impairment for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted base on estimation of the original effective interest rate. The estimated cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs, not tracking changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. When performing the loss allowance assessment, the Group takes into consideration the historical credit loss experience, adjusted to forward looking factors specific to the debtors or the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.6. Critical accounting estimates and judgments on the preparation of the Financial Statements

Tangible fixed assets (note 8), goodwill (note 9), and intangible assets (note 9)

Determining impairment losses of tangible, Goodwill, and intangible assets, as well as the useful life of the assets, involves the use of estimates by the Management. The value in use or the fair value of these assets are normally determined using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method, which incorporates market assumptions. Identifying indicators of impairment, as well as estimating future cash flows and determining the fair value of assets, requires significant judgment by Management in validating indicators of impairment, expected cash flows, applicable discount rates, estimated useful life and residual values.

The Group monitors the potential impacts arising from climate change, as well as any associated legislative changes that may affect its business and asset. So far, no impacts related to climate change have been identified that could materially affect the recovery of the Group's assets. However, if justified, Management will review the assumptions used in the measurement of value in use, estimates of useful lives and in the sensitivity analysis carried out.

In a particularly uncertain international context, the Group maintained a conservative perspective in the annual review of the business plans of the Companies.

According to current projections of the business areas, if the cash flow assumptions were reduced by 10% compared to the estimates, or if the discount rate was higher by 100 bps, all Goodwill would still be recoverable and there would be no risk of impairment (see note 9.4).

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., leasehold improvements or significant customization to the lease asset). These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. A significant part of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group companies and not by the respective lessor.

Leases – Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR)

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in most leases, therefore, it uses its IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates), when available, and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates. The average IBR used by the Group to discount the lease liabilities was 7.18% (6.80% as of 31 December 2024).

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments not quoted on an active market is determined based on valuation methods. The use of valuation methodologies requires the use of assumptions, with some assumptions resulting from estimates. Therefore, changes in those assumptions could result in a change in the fair value reported (see note 12).

Deferred taxes

Recognising deferred taxes assumes the existence of results and future taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities were determined based on tax legislation currently effective for the Group Companies, or on legislation already published for future application. Changes in the tax legislation may influence the value of deferred taxes.

Impairment losses of clients and debtors

The Management maintains impairment losses for clients and debtors, in order to reflect the estimated losses resulting from clients' inability to make payments on the required dates and for the contracted amounts. When evaluating the reasonableness of the adjustment for the impairment losses, Management bases its estimates on an analysis of the ageing of the accounts receivable from its clients, its historical experience of write-offs, the client's credit history, changes in the client's payment terms and forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. If the client or debtor's financial conditions deteriorate, impairment losses and actual write-offs may be higher than expected.

Pensions and other long-term benefits granted to employees

Determining obligations for pension and other long-term benefits requires the use of assumptions and estimates, including actuarial projections and other factors that may impact the costs and obligations for the benefit plans.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, Management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds with an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency. These rates are extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The definition of the criteria to select the corporate bonds to include in the population from which the yield curve is derived, requires judgement, the most significant being the selection of the size of the population, the bond issue size, the quality of the bonds, and identification of outliers data to exclude.

Considering the information available from Bloomberg and some necessary estimation to derive the yield curve, the Group defined the following ranges:

Portugal (PT)

- Narrow range [3.55% - 3.95%]
- Extended range [3.33% - 4.15%]

Based on these results and following the recommendation of the external actuaries, the Group has decided to increase its discount rate from 3.25% to 3.75%.

Poland (PL)

- Narrow range [4.55% - 4.95%]
- Extended range [4.35% - 5.15%]

Based on these results and following the recommendation of the external actuaries, the Group has decided to reduce the discount rate from 5.30% to 4.75%.

The table below shows the impacts on the obligations with defined benefit plans of the Group, resulting from changes in the following assumptions:

	Impact on defined benefit obligations				
	Assumption used		Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
	PT	PL			
Discount rate	3.75%	4.75%	0.50%	(2)	2
Salary growth rate					
short term	3.00%	3,5% - 4%	0.50%	2	(2)
long term	3.00%	3% - 4%			
Pension growth rate	3.00%		0.50%	-	-
Life expectancy	TV 88/90	GUS 2023	1 year	1	(1)

A positive amount means an increase in liabilities. A negative amount means a decrease in liabilities.

Provisions

The Group exercises considerable judgment in measuring and recognising provisions and its exposure to contingent liabilities related to legal proceedings, both in litigation or with a high probability of resulting in litigation. This judgment is necessary to determine the probability that a lawsuit may be successful, or to record a liability. Provisions are recognised when the Group expects that proceedings under way will result in cash outflows, the loss is considered probable and may be reasonably estimated. Due to the uncertainties inherent in the evaluation process, actual losses may be different from those originally estimated. These estimates are subject to changes as new information becomes available, mainly with the support of internal specialists, if available, or through the support of external consultants, such as actuaries or legal advisers. Changes to estimates of potential losses on proceedings under way, may significantly affect future results.

More information on "GRI 2-27 - Compliance with laws and regulations" can be found in Chapter 5 - "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 7. "Reporting frameworks", section 7.2 "GRI - Global Reporting Initiative".

Investment in associates

The Management assessed the level of influence that the Group has on Novo Verde – Sociedade Gestora de Resíduos de Embalagens, S.A., with a percentage of control of 40% and a percentage of interest of 20.4%. Given the legal regime applicable to waste management companies, which prevent this type of company from distributing reserves and retained earnings to its shareholders, this investment cannot be classified in the Group's accounts as an associate and has therefore been classified as other financial investments.

Management has assessed the level of influence the Group has on Norcod, AS, in which it holds an 18.1% interest. Thus the stake is below 20%, which is normally used as a presumption of significant influence, considering that the Group is the second-largest shareholder and is represented on Norcod's Board of Directors by one director, it understands that it exercises significant influence, and therefore this investment is classified as an associate investment and recognized in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

Investment in joint arrangements

The Group holds 51% of the voting rights of its joint arrangement in JMR – Gestão de Empresas de Retalho, SGPS, S.A. (JMR). Based on the contractual arrangements with the other Investor, the Group has the power to appoint and remove the majority of members of the Board of Directors. In addition, all key management personnel with the powers to conduct the relevant activities of JMR are employees of another company 100% owned by Jerónimo Martins. For these reasons, the Management concluded that the Group has the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of JMR and hence has the control over the Company. Therefore, JMR is classified as a subsidiary, as well as all entities directly controlled by JMR.

2.7. Supplier financing arrangements (“confirming” or “reverse factoring”)

Some of the Group's subsidiaries have entered into confirming protocols with financial institutions in the countries where they operate. These protocols grant to the suppliers of these subsidiaries (who voluntarily decide to adhere to these protocols) the benefit of being able to receive payment of their invoices in advance of the agreed payment terms, without changing any other commercial conditions, including the purchase price of the products sold.

Suppliers can voluntarily enter into these protocols (and, if they wish, leave at any time with no conditions), guaranteeing access to have their invoices paid within approximately 7 days from the date the legal term of payment starts to be calculated, at a cost normally associated with the credit conditions of Jerónimo Martins Group, thus having a very useful instrument to manage their treasury. If suppliers do not adhere to these protocols, their invoices are paid on the contractually agreed due dates.

Management assesses these arrangements to determine the appropriate disclosure of the amounts payable as either trade payables to suppliers or financial liabilities, depending on the characteristics of each programme. If the confirming agreements: (i) are entered into directly between the suppliers and the financial institutions; (ii) do not provide significant extensions of credit to the Group's subsidiaries; (iii) do not involve the subsidiaries paying any interest or financial charges to the financial institutions; and (iv) do not change the payment terms; then the subsidiaries retain these obligations as trade payables (under the “Suppliers” line item).

2.8. Fair value of financial instruments

To determine the fair value of a financial asset or liability, the market price is applied, if such a market exists. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, broker or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis (level 1). Otherwise, which is the case of some financial assets and liabilities, valuation techniques that are generally accepted in the market are used based on market assumptions.

The Group applies valuation techniques for unlisted financial instruments, such as derivatives, fair value financial instruments held for sale and biological assets through profit and loss. The evaluation models most frequently used are

DCF and options models which incorporate, for example, interest rate curves and market volatility (level 2). For derivatives valuation, the Group also uses the valuations provided by the counterparties.

When measuring fair value, Management considered the potential impact of climate change, including changes to legislation, which may affect the determination of the fair value of financial assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements. Risks associated with climate change are included as key assumptions when they materially impact the measurement of the recoverable amount. Currently, the impact of climate change is not material in the cash flows used in the measurement of values in use.

Cash and cash equivalents, debtors and accruals

These financial instruments include mainly short-term financial assets and for that reason their accounting value at the reporting date is considered approximately their fair value.

Other financial investments

Listed financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at their fair value. The equity investments are stated at cost, reduced by any impairment loss, since its fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Borrowings

The fair value of borrowings is obtained from the discount cash flow of all expected payments. The expected cash flows are discounted using actual market interest rates. At the reporting date the carrying value is approximately its fair value.

Creditors and accruals

These financial instruments include mainly short-term financial liabilities, and for that reason their accounting value at the reporting date is considered approximately their fair value.

2.9. Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December according to the following fair value hierarchy levels:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted prices obtained in active and liquid markets at balance sheet date. This level includes other financial investments with shares listed on the stock exchange;
- Level 2: The fair value is determined using valuation models, which may involve other comparable quoted prices obtained in active markets or adjusted quotes. Thus, main inputs used on these valuation models are based on observable market data. This level includes biological assets and the over-the-counter derivatives entered into by the Group, whose valuations are provided by the respective counterparties;
- Level 3: The fair value is determined using valuation models, whose main inputs are not observable in the market, prepared by independent external experts. This level includes investment properties and derivative financial instruments, whose valuation, in the case of the latter, used DCF model, considering inputs not observable in the market, namely electricity prices.

	2025	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment property		6	-	-	6
Biological assets					
Consumable biological assets		36	-	16	21
Bearer biological assets		8	-	8	-
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivatives held for trading		2	-	-	2
Derivatives used for hedging		0	-	0	-
Total assets		52	-	24	28
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Derivative financial instruments					
Derivatives held for trading		0	-	0	-
Derivatives used for hedging		4	-	4	-
Total liabilities		4	-	4	-

2024	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value				
Investment property	8	-	-	8
Biological assets				
Consumable biological assets	24	-	10	14
Bearer biological assets	5	-	5	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Derivatives held for trading	0	-	0	-
Derivatives used for hedging	0	-	0	-
Total assets	38	-	16	21
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments				
Derivatives held for trading	13	-	-	13
Derivatives used for hedging	4	-	4	-
Total liabilities	17	-	4	13

2.10. Financial instruments by category

	Financial assets or liabilities at fair-value through results	Derivatives defined as hedging instruments	Financial assets or liabilities at fair-value through OCI	Financial assets or liabilities at amortized cost	Financial assets or liabilities outside the scope of IFRS 9	Total financial assets and liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total assets and liabilities
2025								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents				2,268		2,268		2,268
Loans to joint ventures and associates				3		3		3
Other financial investments			23			23		23
Debtors, accruals and deferrals				852		852	110	962
Derivative financial instruments	2	0				2		2
Other non-financial assets						-	13,800	13,800
Total assets	2	0	23	3,124	-	3,148	13,910	17,058
Liabilities								
Borrowings				1,250		1,250		1,250
Lease liabilities					4,322	4,322		4,322
Derivative financial instruments	0	4				4		4
Creditors, accruals and deferrals				7,006		7,006	591	7,597
Other non-financial liabilities						-	356	356
Total liabilities	0	4	-	8,256	4,322	12,582	947	13,529
2024								
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents				1,823		1,823		1,823
Other financial investments			2			2		2
Debtors, accruals and deferrals				860		860	85	945
Derivative financial instruments	-	0				0		0
Other non-financial assets						-	12,524	12,524
Total assets	-	0	2	2,683	-	2,686	12,609	15,295
Liabilities								
Borrowings				1,014		1,014		1,014
Lease liabilities					3,918	3,918		3,918
Derivative financial instruments	13	4				17		17
Creditors, accruals and deferrals				6,236		6,236	556	6,792
Other non-financial liabilities						-	300	300
Total liabilities	13	4	-	7,250	3,918	11,185	856	12,042

3. Revenue from contracts with customers and segments reporting

3.1. Revenue from contracts with customers

✓ Accounting policies

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Sale of goods

In most of Groups' sales of goods, there is only one performance obligation, resulting in the immediate recognition of revenue with the delivery of the goods to the customer. A performance obligation is a promise to transfer to the customer goods or services that are distinct.

When there are promotional campaigns that offer, to the customers, performance obligations to be satisfied in future moments, the Group defers the portion of revenue related to the future obligation and recognize it in profit or loss only when that future obligation is satisfied or expires.

The Group also implemented loyalty programs using customer cards. For sales made using the customer card, the Group estimates the fair value of the benefits attributed to customers, and the revenue is deferred until the moment the benefit is satisfied or expires.

Some sales to customers include commercial discounts based on quantity purchased. The Group recognizes the revenue from the sale of goods net of the estimated commercial discount expected to be achieved by the customer for the entire year.

Right of return assets and refund liabilities

In the sales to customers, the Group estimates the goods that could be returned by customers, being recognized: i. a responsibility of return, represented by the obligation to deliver to the customer the amount related to the goods returned; and ii. a return asset - with adjustment of cost of sales - for the right to receive the goods returned by the customer.

Warranty obligations

In the sale of goods, the Group provides the warranties arising from the Law, together with the suppliers, and does not sell extensions of warranties that should be recognized as a separate performance obligation.

The Group as principal or agent

The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for some agency services, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group operates in some stores through Commercial Mandate contracts celebrated with third parties, with the Group acting as principal, recognizing to that extent the full revenue from sales of these stores.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract assets and liabilities

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

Services provided and other income

Revenues from services rendered are recognised as income in accordance with their stage of completion as at the balance sheet date. Gains related to commercial discounts obtained in the purchase of goods for resale are recognised when these are sold, as a deduction to the cost of goods sold.

3.1.1. Trade contracts balances

	2025	2024
Commercial customers (note 14)	78	75
Contract liabilities with customers (note 20)	36	29
Refund liabilities to customers (note 20)	3	2

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

There are no amounts recognised as Contract assets.

Contract liabilities with customers include the deferred revenue related with future performance obligations and the consideration received regarding the sale of preloaded cards to customers, which will be only considered as revenue when the cards are redeemed or expires.

Refund liabilities to customers arises from retrospective volume rebates, related with sales to customers that included commercial discounts based on yearly quantity purchased.

There are no amounts recognised regarding right of return assets and refund liabilities from right of return considering that the returns of assets whose responsibility is assumed directly by the Group, are not material in the context of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group.

3.2. Segments reporting

✓ Accounting policies

Operating segments are reported consistently with the internal reporting that is provided to the Governing Bodies, including the Managing Committee and the Board of Directors. Based on this report, the Governing Bodies evaluate the performance of each segment and allocate the available resources.

Management monitors the performance of the business based on a geographical and business perspective. In accordance with this, the segments are defined as Portugal Retail, Portugal Cash & Carry, Poland Retail, Poland Health and Beauty, and Colombia Retail. Apart from these there are also other businesses but due to their low materiality they are not reported separately.

Management evaluates the performance of segments based on Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT). This indicator excludes the effects of other operating profits/losses (see note 4.1).

Transactions between segments are performed under normal market conditions, as described in note 24.1, following the same accounting policies adopted by the Group when dealing with transactions with unrelated parties.

The identified operating segments are:

- Portugal Retail: comprises the business unit of JMR (Pingo Doce supermarkets);
- Portugal Cash & Carry: includes the business unit Recheio;
- Poland Retail: the business unit which operates under Biedronka banner in this country;
- Poland Health and Beauty: includes the Hebe banner business unit in Poland, also includes the operations of its subsidiaries in Czechia and Slovakia;
- Colombia Retail: the business unit which operates under Ara banner;
- Others, eliminations and adjustments: includes i. business units with reduced materiality (Coffee Shops and Chocolate Stores, Agribusiness in Portugal and the Biedronka banner business in Slovakia); ii. the Holding Companies; and iii. Group's consolidation adjustments.

Detailed information by operating segments as at December 2025 and 2024

	Portugal				Poland				Colombia		Others, eliminations and adjustments		Total JM Consolidated	
	Retail		Cash & Carry		Retail		Health and Beauty		Retail					
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net sales and services	5,995	5,712	1,399	1,357	25,344	23,571	626	583	3,228	2,850	(599)	(609)	35,991	33,464
Inter-segments	652	639	8	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	(662)	(648)	-	-
External customers	5,342	5,073	1,390	1,349	25,343	23,571	626	583	3,228	2,850	62	39	35,991	33,464
Operational cash flow (EBITDA)	322	296	72	69	1,991	1,814	65	59	132	96	(103)	(103)	2,480	2,232
Depreciations and amortisations	(224)	(207)	(27)	(26)	(687)	(638)	(47)	(42)	(124)	(105)	(33)	(25)	(1,142)	(1,043)
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	98	89	45	43	1,305	1,176	18	18	8	(9)	(136)	(128)	1,338	1,189
Other operating profits/losses													(131)	(119)
Financial results and gains in investments													(324)	(268)
Income tax													(225)	(195)
Non-controlling interests													(11)	(7)
Net result attributable to JM													646	599
Total assets	2,775	2,707	530	522	10,409	9,216	339	313	2,201	1,819	804	719	17,058	15,295
Total liabilities	2,290	2,210	510	504	8,657	7,749	280	288	2,189	1,809	(397)	(518)	13,529	12,042
Investments in tangible and intangible assets	225	281	35	29	566	381	22	20	228	171	83	66	1,159	949

Reconciliation between EBIT and operating profit

	2025	2024
EBIT	1,338	1,189
Other operating profits/losses (note 4.1)	(131)	(119)
Operational result	1,207	1,070

Financial assets with credit risk per segment

The table below shows the Group's exposure according to the accounting value of the financial assets, set out by operating segments.

	Portugal				Poland				Colombia		Others, eliminations and adjustments		Total JM Consolidated	
	Retail		Cash & Carry		Retail		Health and Beauty		Retail		2025	2024	2025	2024
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024				
Cash and cash equivalents	25	31	9	16	1,775	1,193	16	7	103	131	341	445	2,268	1,823
Loans to joint ventures and associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
Other financial investments	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	23	2
Debtors, accruals and deferrals	162	153	67	66	663	684	22	22	41	31	(103)	(94)	852	862
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	187	184	78	84	2,440	1,877	38	30	144	162	262	352	3,148	2,688

Information by geography

In the table below are presented sales and services rendered and non-current assets by geography:

	Sales and services		Non-current assets ⁽¹⁾	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Portugal	6,770	6,457	2,833	2,717
Poland	25,962	24,150	6,381	5,941
Colombia	3,228	2,850	1,667	1,361
Other geographies	32	7	103	60
Total	35,991	33,464	10,984	10,079

(1) Includes Tangible assets, Goodwill, Intangible assets, Right-of-use assets, Investment property and Biological assets.

4. Operating costs by nature✓ **Accounting policies****Operating costs by nature**

Operating costs by nature include:

- costs of goods sold less vendor allowances based on volume purchased and promotional allowances obtained for commercial activity and in store advertisement. Includes also materials consumed in the production of goods by the companies;
- distribution costs, related with retail main activity in store, logistics and warehousing;
- administrative costs, corresponding to supporting central offices activities;
- other operating losses and gains.

Other operating profits/losses

Other operating profits/losses, that due to their nature or materiality might distort the financial performance of the Group, as well as their comparability, are presented in a separate line of the consolidated income statement by function. These losses and gains are excluded from the operational performance indicators adopted by Management.

	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold and changes in inventories	(28,037)	(26,132)
Electronic payment commissions	(100)	(89)
Other supplementary costs	(374)	(347)
Supplies and services	(1,301)	(1,206)
Advertising costs	(179)	(191)
Rents	(13)	(17)
Staff costs	(3,265)	(2,948)
Transportation costs	(371)	(357)
Depreciation and amortisation of tangibles and intangibles assets	(653)	(587)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(489)	(456)
Profit/loss with tangible and intangible assets	(12)	(17)
Profit/loss with right-of-use assets	1	1
Other natures of profit/loss	10	(48)
Total	(34,784)	(32,395)

The Other nature of profits and losses item includes, among others, the contribution of €20 million in donations to the Biedronka Foundation (2024: €20 million), as well as the initial endowment of the Company's net profit to the Jerónimo Martins Foundation, in the amount of €40 million (2024: €40 million - see note 4.1).

More information about the Jerónimo Martins Foundation is described in Chapter 5 "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 4 "Social information", section 4.2. "Managing social topics" subsection 4.2.2. "Affected communities".

4.1. Other operating profits/losses

Operating costs by nature include the following Other operating losses and gains which, due to their nature and materiality, are excluded from the Group's performance indicators, to assure a better comparability between financial periods:

	2025	2024
Donation to Jerónimo Martins Foundation	(40)	(40)
Donations to other entities	(2)	(3)
Increase of provisions for legal contingencies	(37)	(13)
Costs with organizational restructuring programmes	(31)	(20)
Assets write-offs and gains/losses in sale of tangible assets	(6)	(11)
Changes to benefit plans and actuarial assumptions	(1)	1
Employees exceptional awards	(28)	(27)
Fair value of energy price fixing derivative instruments	14	(7)
Other	(1)	(1)
Total	(131)	(119)

As announced on March 19, 2024, was created with an initial allocation of €40 million, the Jerónimo Martins Foundation, which aims to expand the scale and increase the reach of the Group's social and solidarity initiatives.

At the JMH General Assembly held on April 24, 2025, the shareholders approved the allocation of €40 million from the 2024 results as a subsequent endowment to the Jerónimo Martins Foundation.

5. Employees

5.1. Staff costs

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	(2,390)	(2,136)
Social security	(443)	(433)
Employee benefits (note 5.2)	(55)	(45)
Other staff costs	(378)	(334)
Total	(3,265)	(2,948)

Other staff costs include, among others, labour accident insurance, social responsibility costs, training costs, occasional hires and indemnities.

The average number of Group employees during the year was 141,963 (2024: 134,990).

The number of employees at the end of the year was 147,709 (2024: 139,907).

5.2. Employees benefits

✓ Accounting policies

Post-employment benefits (retirement)

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are pension plans for which the Group makes defined contributions to independent entities (funds), and for which it has no legal or constructive obligation to pay any additional contribution at the time when the employees come into use of those benefits.

The contributions are based on a percentage of remuneration of the employees included in the plans.

The funds are open to employee private contributions, with no guaranties given by the Group over those contributions.

Group contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expenses at the time they are due.

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are pension plans where the Group guarantees a certain benefit to the employees included in the plan at the time such employees retire, with the respective responsibilities assured directly by the Group.

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using life annuity method, taking into account that the plans only include retired employees. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have maturities close to those related liability.

No service costs are recognised since the current defined benefit plans only include retired employees. The net interest is recognised in the income statement on a yearly basis.

Deviations (actuarial gains and losses) arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

At the time of amendments to the defined benefit plans, past-service costs are immediately considered due and are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Other long term benefits

Compensation plan to Group employees

The compensation plan for employees of the Group, which consists of an annual contribution to a foundation that guarantees its independent management by third parties. These contributions have the characteristics of a defined contribution plan, given that the Group has no responsibility for making contributions, in addition to the annual amount defined by the Board of Directors. Additionally, the Group does not assume any risk, namely on the value of the assets in which its contributions are invested, nor on the final value of the benefits to be attributed, with this risk falling entirely on the plan participants.

Award due to at retirement date

In accordance with the Polish legislation in force, when an employee reaches retirement age (regardless of whether he retires at that time or not), he can request the payment of a premium corresponding to one month's salary, which he can only receive once during its professional life.

Accordingly, the responsibilities for this award which constitutes a defined benefit plan, are determined annually based on an actuarial calculation carried out by a specialised independent entity.

The cost of past and current services, net interest as well remeasurements (actuarial gains or losses) are recognised as costs of the year.

Seniority awards

The programme of seniority awards which exists in some of the Group's Companies includes a component of defined contribution and a defined benefit.

The defined contribution component consists in a life insurance granted to the employees covered by this programme, starting from a specific number of years of service. This benefit is awarded only when employees reach the age defined in the programme and the costs related to this component are recognised in the year to which they relate.

The component of defined benefit consists of an award in the year that employees complete a number of years of service. Accordingly, the liabilities for this component are determined annually based on actuarial valuations, carried out by a specialised independent entity.

The cost of current services, net interest as well as remeasurements (actuarial gains or losses) are recognised as costs of the year.

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet as employee benefits:

	Employee benefits	
	2025	2024
Retirement benefits – defined benefit plan paid for by the Group	11	12
Seniority awards – defined benefit plan	64	61
Award due to at retirement date – defined benefit plan	6	5
Total	82	79

Amounts recognised in the income statement in staff costs, and actuarial deviations reflected in equity in other comprehensive income:

	Income statement		Other comprehensive income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Retirement benefits - defined contribution plan	12	10	-	-
Retirement benefits - defined benefit plan paid for by the Group	0	0	0	1
Seniority awards - defined benefit plan	11	8	-	-
Award due to at retirement date - defined benefit plan	1	1	-	-
Post-employment compensation - defined contribution plan	30	25	-	-
Total	55	45	0	1

The changes in each plan are detailed below:

	Defined contribution plans for active employees		Defined benefit plans for former employees		Other long-term benefits granted to employees	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	-	-	12	12	66	65
Interest costs	-	-	-	-	3	3
Current service cost	42	35	-	-	8	8
Actuarial (gains) / losses						
Changes in financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	(2)	(1)
Changes in experience	-	-	1	2	3	-
Contributions or retirement pensions paid	(42)	(35)	(2)	(2)	(8)	(8)
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	1	1
Balance as at 31 December	-	-	11	12	71	66

Actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the responsibilities for defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits:

	Portugal		Poland	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mortality table	TV88/90	TV88/90	GUS 2023	GUS 2023
Discount rate	3.75%	3.25%	4.75%	5.30%
Pensions growth rate	3.00%	3.00%	n/a	n/a
Salaries growth rate				
short term	3.00%	2.00%	3,5% - 4%	5% - 8,5%
long term	3.00%	3.00%	3% - 4%	4% - 6%

The mortality assumptions used are those most commonly adopted in Portugal and Poland, are based on actuarial recommendation in accordance with published statistics and experience in each country. The assumption's sensitivity analysis is described in note 2.6.

Expected future payments

The expected maturity for the next 10 years for the liabilities associated with defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years
	Retirement benefits - defined benefit plan paid for by the Group	2	5
Award due to at retirement date - defined benefit plan	1	4	5
Seniority awards - defined benefit plan	8	31	58
Total	10	39	66

More information on the Jerónimo Martins Group's compensation and benefits strategy is described in subchapter 4 "Social information", section 4.2 "Managing social topics" subsection 4.2.1 "Own workforce".

6. Net financial costs

✓ Accounting policies

Net financial costs represent interest on borrowings, interest from lease agreements, interest on investments made, dividends, foreign exchange gains and losses in financial operations, gains and losses resulting from changes of financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss, and costs and income with financing operations.

Net financial costs are accrued in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

	2025	2024
Loans interest expense	(85)	(81)
Leases interest expense	(279)	(235)
Interest received	45	47
Net foreign exchange	1	14
Net foreign exchange on leases	5	6
Other financial gains and losses	(9)	(12)
Fair value of financial investments held for trade:		
Derivative instruments (note 12)	0	(6)
Total	(322)	(267)

Interest expense includes the interest on loans measured at amortised cost and interest on derivatives of fair-value hedge and cash flow hedge (note 12).

Net foreign exchange on leases refer to the exchange rate update, reported on 31 December, on the euro-denominated lease contracts of the subsidiaries JMP (Biedronka), JMDiF (Hebe) and Hebe Cesko s.r.o. (Hebe Czechia), compared to the amount recognised at the end of the previous year.

Other financial gains and losses include costs with debt issued by the Group, recognised in results through effective interest method.

7. Income tax recognised in the income statement

✓ Accounting policies

Income tax includes current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in the same heading.

Tax on current income is calculated in accordance with tax criteria prevailing as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is calculated in accordance with the balance sheet liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and the respective tax base. No deferred tax is calculated on Goodwill and initial recognition differences of an asset and liability if it does not affect profit and loss or the tax results nor there is a place for the calculation of equivalent taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities should reflect the tax consequences from the way the Group estimates, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The rate used to determine deferred tax is that in force during the period when temporary differences are reversed.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be used. Deferred tax assets are revised on an annual basis and derecognised when it is no longer probable that they may be used.

For transactions with uncertainty regarding their tax treatment, the Group considers the effects of that uncertainty in the income tax estimations, whenever the tax authorities are not likely to accept the tax treatment given by the Group. Assets and liabilities related to uncertain tax positions are presented as deferred tax assets or liabilities.

For tax litigation and for all situations in which the position of the tax authorities is already known, an assessment is made on the probability of outcome, setting up provisions for the amounts estimated to represent future disbursements (when the probability of outcome is above 50%), or, proceeding with the payment (although maintaining the tax litigation), whenever it is considered to be the best way to protect the Group's interest.

7.1. Income tax

	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Current tax of the year	(247)	(192)
Adjustment to prior year estimation	2	6
Total	(246)	(187)
Deferred tax		
Temporary differences created and reversed	25	(8)
Tax rate reduction	(3)	(0)
Change to the recoverable amount of tax losses and temporary differences from previous years	(1)	(3)
Total	20	(11)
Other gains/losses related to tax		
Impact of changes in estimates for tax litigations	0	3
Total	0	3
Total income tax	(225)	(195)

The other gains/losses recorded include interest on late payments and compensations received for litigation decided in favour of the Group.

7.2. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2025		2024	
Profit before tax		883		801
Income tax using the Portuguese corporation tax rate	21.5%	(190)	22.5%	(180)
Fiscal effect due to:				
Different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(6.1)%	54	(9.8)%	78
Non-taxable or non-recoverable results	7.5%	(66)	10.4%	(84)
Changes in estimates for tax litigations	(0.0)%	0	(0.3)%	3
Non-deductible expenses and fiscal benefits	1.3%	(12)	0.9%	(7)
Impact of tax rate reduction on deferred taxes	0.4%	(3)	0.0%	(0)
Adjustment to prior years estimation	0.0%	(0)	(0.4)%	3
Equity method	0.1%	(0)	0.1%	(1)
Change to the recoverable amount of tax losses and temporary differences of prior years	0.0%	-	(0.1)%	1
Results subject to autonomous taxation and other forms of taxation	0.9%	(8)	1.0%	(8)
Income tax	25.5%	(225)	24.4%	(195)

In 2025 the Corporate Income Tax rate (CIT) applied to companies operating in Portugal was 20% (2024; 21%). For companies with a positive tax result, there is a surcharge of 1.5% regarding municipal tax, and an additional state tax that varies between 3%, 5% and 9%, for taxable profits higher than €1.5 million, €7.5 million and €35 million, respectively.

In Poland, for 2025 and 2024, the income tax rate applied to taxable income was 19%.

In Colombia, the income tax rate was 35% in 2025 and 2024.

7.3. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2025	Opening balance	Impact on results	Impact on equity	Currency translation differences	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets					
Excess over legal provisions	155	19	-	2	177
Update of assets to fair value	4	(1)	-	-	3
Employee benefits	8	(1)	(0)	-	7
Recoverable tax losses	2	(1)	-	0	0
Effects of the application of leases standard	37	6	-	0	43
Other temporary differences	40	(4)	-	0	36
Total	246	19	(0)	3	267
Deferred tax liabilities					
Update of assets to fair value	0	(0)	-	-	0
Deferred income for tax purposes	113	(1)	-	1	114
Differences on valuation criteria in other countries	14	0	-	0	14
Other temporary differences	2	(1)	-	-	1
Total	130	(2)	-	2	129
Net change in deferred tax	116	20	(0)	1	138
2024					
Deferred tax assets					
Excess over legal provisions	152	1	-	2	155
Update of assets to fair value	4	(0)	-	-	4
Employee benefits	9	(0)	0	-	8
Recoverable tax losses	2	(0)	-	0	2
Effects of the application of leases standard	33	4	-	0	37
Other temporary differences	30	9	-	0	40
Total	230	13	0	3	246
Deferred tax liabilities					
Update of assets to fair value	0	(0)	-	-	0
Deferred income for tax purposes	90	22	-	1	113
Differences on valuation criteria in other countries	12	1	-	0	14
Other temporary differences	1	1	-	-	2
Total	104	24	-	2	130
Net change in deferred tax	126	(11)	0	1	116

The Group did not recognise any amounts in deferred taxes regarding uncertain tax positions.

Deferred taxes in the companies operating in Portugal were updated, considering that the CIT base rate will be progressively reduced by one percentage point per year until it reaches 17% in 2028.

Regarding lease contracts, and as mentioned in note 10, the Group discloses deferred taxes on a net basis, resulting from the deferred tax asset (on the lease liability) and the deferred tax liability (on the right-of-use asset), at both the initial and subsequent recognition dates of the contracts.

The table below discloses, for the geographies where the application of IFRS 16 is not accepted for tax purposes, the corresponding deferred tax on the right-of-use asset and on the lease liability.

Deferred taxes (DT)	2025	2024
Deferred tax asset (on the lease liability)	629	603
Deferred tax liability (on the right-of-use asset)	(586)	(567)
Net deferred tax recognised	43	37

7.4. Unrecognised deferred taxes on tax losses

The Group does not recognise deferred tax assets related to tax losses in respect of which, with reasonable accuracy, no sufficient future taxable profits are expected to guarantee the recovery of deferred tax assets in the short and/or

medium-term. As of 31 December 2025, the unrecognised tax assets amounts to €358 million (€308 million in 2024), expiring in 2029 or later.

The notes to the financial statements of the Group's subsidiaries provide more detailed information regarding the tax losses available for use.

7.5. International Tax Reform - Pillar 2

Under Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of December 14, which introduced the rules of the so-called Pillar 2 in the European Union, Jerónimo Martins and the subsidiaries that are part of its full consolidation perimeter are considered as "constituent entities" covered by the new rules in the period from 2024, being part of a Group in which the ultimate parent entity is Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos Holding B.V. (SFMS).

Among the jurisdictions where Jerónimo Martins operates, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Czechia and Slovakia have already transposed the above-mentioned Directive. Nevertheless, any additional tax may be due in respect of any jurisdiction where the Group headed by SFMS operates that has an effective tax rate of less than 15% ("low taxation jurisdiction"), due to a dynamic system of secondary payment rules:

- The Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-Up Tax (QDMTT), to be paid by the constituent entities that are located and subject to low taxation in a given jurisdiction; or
- The Income Inclusion Rule (IIR), which requires a parent entity or a partially owned parent entity to calculate and pay a supplementary tax in relation to constituent entities of that group located in jurisdiction of low taxation that have not implemented the QDMTT; or
- The Undertaxed Profits Rule (UTPR), according to which a constituent entity of a Multinational Group may ensure the payment of the corresponding part of the supplementary tax due in the jurisdiction of the ultimate parent entity, whenever it is located in a low taxation jurisdiction that does not apply the IIR.

For the countries mentioned above, the new transposed legislation enters into force for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2024, except with respect to the UTPR rule, which generally applies to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Jerónimo Martins (which the ultimate parent entity is SFMS) expects that no additional tax will be due in the jurisdictions in which it operates with reference to the period of 2025 due to the application of the transitional safe harbours provisions based on financial and tax information of the Country-by-Country Report ("Transitional CbCR Safe Harbours") for the fiscal year 2024 and based on additional financial information regarding to the fiscal year 2025.

Jerónimo Martins will continue to study its exposure to Pillar 2 rules, with the collaboration and support of external consultants and experts in this area. However, some limitations remain in determining possible future impacts, as most jurisdictions have not yet published any forms or issued any administrative guidance to clarify the application of these rules.

Notwithstanding, as mentioned, at this date it is not anticipated that these new taxation rules will have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements, with no amount recognized in taxes in the income statement, related to Pillar 2, on 31 December 2025.

8. Tangible assets

✓ Accounting policies

Tangible assets are recognised at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Historical cost includes the purchase price and any other expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the operating profit.

Repairs and maintenance costs that do not extend the useful life of these assets are charged directly to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major store remodelling is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that additional economic benefits will flow to the Group. Whenever it is capitalised, the useful life of the asset is reviewed according with the characteristics of the remodelling. If the store is leased, the useful life does not exceed the period of the lease.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated by the straight-line method on acquisition cost, on a duodecimal basis, according to the useful life estimated for each class of asset. The most important annual depreciation rates, in percentage, are as follows:

	%
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings and other constructions	2-4
Plants and machinery	10-20
Transport equipment	12.5-25
Office equipment	10-25

Whenever considered necessary, the estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and adjusted at the balance sheet date, taking into account the period in which the assets are expected to be used, but also to potential limitations arising from climate change or associated legislation. Residual values are not taken into consideration, as it is the Group's intention to use the assets until the end of their economic life.

8.1. Changes occurred during the year

2025	Land, buildings and other constructions *	Equipment and others	Work in progress	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	6,203	3,675	468	10,345
Foreign exchange differences	69	40	10	119
Increases	365	407	362	1,134
Disposals and write offs	(42)	(109)	(12)	(163)
Transfers and reclassifications	143	117	(258)	2
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	0	3	9	12
Transfers from/to investment property	1	-	-	1
Closing balance	6,739	4,132	580	11,451
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Opening balance	2,437	2,319	-	4,755
Foreign exchange differences	23	22	-	45
Increases	279	352	-	631
Disposals and write offs	(31)	(102)	-	(133)
Transfers and reclassifications	(0)	6	-	6
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	0	1	-	1
Closing balance	2,707	2,598	-	5,305
Net value				
As at 1 January 2025	3,766	1,356	468	5,590
As at 31 December 2025	4,032	1,535	580	6,146

* Opening balance is net of impairment losses in land

2024	Land, buildings and other constructions *	Equipment and others	Work in progress	Total
Cost				
Opening balance	5,767	3,348	472	9,587
Foreign exchange differences	3	6	(13)	(4)
Increases	327	373	234	933
Disposals and write offs	(51)	(140)	(7)	(198)
Transfers and reclassifications	145	84	(221)	9
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	11	4	4	19
Closing balance	6,203	3,675	468	10,345
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Opening balance	2,209	2,125	-	4,334
Foreign exchange differences	9	7	-	17
Increases	255	314	-	569
Disposals and write offs	(37)	(137)	-	(174)
Transfers and reclassifications	(0)	8	-	8
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	0	1	-	1
Closing balance	2,437	2,319	-	4,755
Net value				
As at 1 January 2024	3,558	1,224	472	5,253
As at 31 December 2024	3,766	1,356	468	5,590

* Opening balance is net of impairment losses in land

The increase in tangible assets correspond to the Group's expansion investments (new stores and distribution centers) and remodelling of the existing stores. The investment programme is better detailed in point 2.2 - Focus on Profitable Growth of Chapter 2 - Management Report – Creating Value and Growth.

There are no financial charges capitalised in tangible assets.

8.2. Guarantees

No tangible assets have been pledged as security for the fulfilment of bank or other obligations.

8.3. Tangible assets in progress

Amounts in work in progress are mostly related to the implementation and refurbishment of stores and distribution centres.

8.4. Impairment tests

As mentioned in note 2.5.1. the Group analyses at the date of each balance sheet whether there are indicators of possible impairment losses on tangible assets.

If there are indicators of possible impairment losses on an asset or cash-generating unit, the Group calculates its value-in-use using the DCF method.

Value in use is supported by past performance and market development expectations, with five-year projections of future cash flows for each of the assets or cash-generating units, based on medium/long-term plans approved by the Board of Directors.

These estimates are made considering the following assumptions:

Business area	Discount rates	Growth rates in perpetuity
Retail in Portugal	7,0% (2024: 7,0%)	2,0% (2024: 2,0%)
Cash & Carry in Portugal	7,0% (2024: 7,0%)	2,0% (2024: 2,0%)
Retail in Poland	8,0% (2024: 8,0%)	2,0% (2024: 2,0%)
Health and Beauty Retail in Poland	9,0% (2024: 9,0%)	2,0% (2024: 2,0%)
Specialized Retail in Portugal	7,5% (2024: 7,0% a 7,5%)	2,0% (2024: 2,0%)
Retail in Colombia	11,0% (2024: 11,0%)	3,0% (2024: 3,0%)

The discount rates adopted corresponds to the required rate of return (hurdle rate), based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) estimated to each of the business areas on the different geographies.

Growth rates in perpetuity considered was 2% for mature markets as Portugal and Poland, and 3% for the Colombian market, where there is considered to be greater growth potential.

Cash flows also include the expected annual growth in sales, margins and operating costs of each of the business areas, as well as possible impacts arising from risks associated with climate change, which at the present date are not considered materially relevant in the period under analysis.

The impairment tests carried out did not result in significant impairment losses.

9. Intangible assets and goodwill

✓ Accounting policies

Identifiable intangible assets are stated at historical cost net of accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (note 2.5).

Costs associated with internally generated Goodwill and Private Brands are taken to the income statement as they are incurred.

Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure incurred in the search for new technical or scientific knowledge or alternative solutions are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development expenditure is recognised as an intangible asset when the technical feasibility of the product or process being developed can be demonstrated and the Group has the intention and capacity to complete their development and start trading or using them.

Capitalised development expenditure includes the cost of materials used and direct labour costs.

Computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software, being amortised over their estimated useful life.

Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense as incurred, except if those costs are directly associated with development projects that will probably generate future economic benefits (reliably measured), in which case they are recognised as development expenditure in intangible assets.

Other intangible assets

Expenses to acquire key money, trademarks, patents and licences are capitalised when they are expected to generate future economic benefits and are expected to be used by the Group.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life

The trademark Pingo Doce is, besides Goodwill, the only intangible asset with indefinite useful life recognised, since there is no foreseeable limit for the period over which this asset is expected to generate economic benefits to the Group. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at the balance sheet date and whenever there is an indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Amortisations

Amortisations are recognised in the income statement on a linear basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible assets, except if that life is considered indefinite.

Amortisation of the intangible assets is calculated by the straight-line method on acquisition cost, on a duodecimal basis. The most important annual amortisation rates, in percentage, are as follows:

	%
Development expenditure	20-33.33
Computer software	33.33
Key money	5-6.66

Whenever necessary, the estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and adjusted at the balance sheet date, also considering the potential effects associated with climate change.

9.1. Changes occurred during the year

2025	Key money	Software and other intangible	Work in progress	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
Cost					
Opening balance	138	247	10	396	639
Foreign exchange differences	1	3	0	4	4
Increases	-	17	8	25	-
Disposals and write offs	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	-
Transfers and reclassifications	-	9	(7)	2	-
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	-	0	-	0	6
Closing balance	138	276	12	426	649
Amortisation and impairment losses					
Opening balance	126	114	-	240	-
Foreign exchange differences	1	1	-	2	-
Increases	2	20	-	22	-
Disposals and write offs	(1)	(0)	-	(1)	-
Transfers and reclassifications	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
Closing balance	128	134	-	263	-
Net value					
As at 1 January 2025	12	134	10	156	639
As at 31 December 2025	10	141	12	164	649

2024	Key money	Software and other intangible	Work in progress	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
Cost					
Opening balance	137	211	28	376	635
Foreign exchange differences	1	2	0	4	5
Increases	0	9	6	16	-
Transfers and reclassifications	-	25	(24)	1	-
Closing balance	138	247	10	396	639
Amortisation and impairment losses					
Opening balance	123	98	-	220	-
Foreign exchange differences	1	1	-	2	-
Increases	2	15	-	18	-
Closing balance	126	114	-	240	-
Net value					
As at 1 January 2024	14	113	28	156	635
As at 31 December 2024	12	134	10	156	639

In 2025, due to its relevance, Goodwill began to be presented as a separate line item in the Balance Sheet, therefore 2024 comparison was updated accordingly.

The Group identified as intangible assets of indefinite useful life recognised, besides Goodwill, the trademark Pingo Doce, with net value of €9 million.

9.2. Guarantees

No intangible assets have been pledged as security for the fulfilment of bank or other obligations.

9.3. Intangible assets in progress

Intangible assets in progress include the implementation of projects for processes simplification, usage rights and key money.

9.4. Impairment tests for goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill is allocated to the Groups' business areas as presented below:

Business areas	2025	2024
Portugal Retail	247	247
Portugal Cash & Carry	84	84
Poland Retail	304	300
Poland Health and Beauty Retail	9	9
Other businesses	6	-
Total	649	639

As a consequence of the currency translation adjustment of the assets in the Group's businesses in Poland, the Goodwill related to the Biedronka business, totalling 1,282 million złoty, and to the Hebe business, totalling 39 million złoty, were in total updated positively by €4 million.

The cash-generating units used to perform Goodwill impairment tests correspond to the business segments, which is the lowest level that Goodwill is monitored by Management.

In 2025 evaluations were made based on the value in use according to DCF evaluation models, thereby sustaining the recoverability of Goodwill value.

The values of these evaluations are determined by past performance and the expectation of market development, with future cash flow projections, for a five-year period, being drawn up for each of the businesses, based on medium/long term plans approved by the Board of Directors. These projections, in addition to the evolution of the performance of each business unit, incorporate the expected impacts of its investment plans, weighted by the risks each business is exposed to.

Pingo Doce brand is not being amortised but subject to impairment tests annually, with the same assumptions that are used for Goodwill. The same applies to intangible assets in progress.

These estimates are made considering the following assumptions:

Business area	Discount rates	Growth rates in perpetuity
Retail in Portugal	7,0% (2024: 7,0%)	2,0% (2024:2,0%)
Cash & Carry in Portugal	7,0% (2024: 7,0%)	2,0% (2024:2,0%)
Retail in Poland	8,0% (2024: 8,0%)	2,0% (2024:2,0%)
Health and Beauty Retail in Poland	9,0% (2024: 9,0%)	2,0% (2024:2,0%)

The discount rates adopted corresponds to the required rate of return (hurdle rate), to each of the business areas on the different geographies, based on the respective WACC. Growth rates in perpetuity considered was 2%.

Cash flows also include the expected annual growth in sales, margins and operating costs of each of the business areas, as well as possible impacts arising from risks associated with climate change, which at the present date are not considered materially relevant in the period under analysis.

Note 2.6. presents the information related to sensibility analysis to the Goodwill impairment tests.

Even so, in scenarios of a permanent 10% decrease in expected cash flows, there is no risk of recoverability of the Goodwill of any of the business units.

10. Leases

✓ Accounting policies

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis from the effective date of the lease, over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term. If at the end of the lease contract the asset is transferred to the Group, or if the lease liabilities reflect the exercise of the purchase option, depreciation is calculated in accordance with the estimated useful life of the asset.

Whenever the information is available the Group separates the lease and non-lease components included in lease payments for all leases.

At the commencement date lease liabilities measurement is mainly composed by the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, which includes fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group used its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term or a change in the lease payments (e.g. changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments). The weighted-average rate applied is 7.18% (in a range between 2.52% and 14.84%) based on the features of the agreement (underlying asset and guarantees, currency and lease term). The weighted-average rate used in 2024 was 6.80% (in a range between 2.52% and 14.84%).

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of initial lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and it also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group's leases relate mostly to store and warehouse rent contracts, with initial terms between 5 and 20 years, but may have extension options. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment tests, as referred in note 2.5.1.

In geographies where the accounting impacts result from the application of IFRS 16 – Leases are not tax relevant, the Group recognized the net amount resulting from the respective deferred tax asset (on the lease liability) and the deferred tax liability (on the right-of-use asset), on the date of initial and subsequent recognition of the lease contracts

(note 7.3). In the event of a change in the tax law by the Tax Authorities, the recognised deferred taxes may have to be reviewed / amended.

10.1. Right-of-use assets

2025	Land, buildings and other constructions	Equipment and others	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	5,328	292	5,620
Foreign exchange differences	81	3	84
Increases	278	71	349
Contracts update	416	8	424
Transfers and reclassifications	-	(5)	(5)
Contracts cancellation	(52)	(11)	(63)
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	5	-	5
Closing balance	6,056	359	6,415
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Opening balance	1,866	78	1,945
Foreign exchange differences	26	1	27
Increases	443	47	489
Transfers and reclassifications	-	(6)	(6)
Contracts cancellation	(32)	(10)	(42)
Acquisitions/Disposals of business	1	-	1
Closing balance	2,304	110	2,414
Net value			
As at 1 January 2025	3,462	214	3,676
As at 31 December 2025	3,753	249	4,001

2024	Land, buildings and other constructions	Equipment and others	Total
Cost			
Opening balance	4,501	244	4,745
Foreign exchange differences	(1)	2	1
Increases	271	80	350
Contracts update	608	5	614
Transfers and reclassifications	(0)	(9)	(9)
Contracts cancellation	(50)	(30)	(80)
Closing balance	5,328	292	5,620
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Opening balance	1,472	75	1,547
Foreign exchange differences	9	1	9
Increases	417	39	456
Transfers and reclassifications	-	(8)	(8)
Contracts cancellation	(32)	(28)	(60)
Closing balance	1,866	78	1,945
Net value			
As at 1 January 2024	3,029	169	3,198
As at 31 December 2024	3,462	214	3,676

10.2. Lease liabilities

	2025	Current	Non-current	Total
Opening balance		607	3,311	3,918
Increases (new contracts)		40	309	349
Payments		(407)	(2)	(409)
Transfers		370	(370)	-
Contracts change/ cancel		50	351	401
Acquisitions/Disposals of business		0	4	5
Foreign exchange difference		8	49	57
Closing balance		670	3,652	4,322

	2024	Current	Non-current	Total
Opening balance		530	2,853	3,382
Increases (new contracts)		39	311	350
Payments		(392)	(0)	(392)
Transfers		344	(344)	-
Contracts change/ cancel		87	506	593
Foreign exchange difference		(1)	(15)	(16)
Closing balance		607	3,311	3,918

10.3. Expenses recognised in the income statement

	2025	2024
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Buildings and other constructions	(443)	(417)
Equipment and others	(47)	(39)
Subtotal	(489)	(456)
Interest expense with lease liabilities	(279)	(235)
Gains / (losses) with contract cancellations	1	1
Net foreign exchange on lease liabilities	5	6
Subtotal	(273)	(229)
Rents (note 4)		
Expenses with short term leases	(2)	(2)
Expenses with leases of low-value assets	(8)	(7)
Expenses with variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	(4)	(4)
Expenses with non-lease components	(24)	(23)
Income from subleasing	26	19
Subtotal	(13)	(17)
Total expenses of the year related with lease	(775)	(702)

In 2025 the total cash outflow for leases was €700 million (€644 million in 2024).

11. Other financial Investments

	2025	2024
Listed equity investments		
Andfjord Salmon AS	20	-
Total	20	-
Non-listed equity investments		
Total	2	2
Total other financial investments	23	2

In December 2025, Andfjord Salmon Group, AS initiated a capital increase, for which Jerónimo Martins-Agro-Alimentar (JMA) made an advance payment of €20 million. This capital increase was only concluded and registered in January 2026.

12. Derivative financial instruments

✓ Accounting policies

The Group uses derivatives with the sole intention of managing any financial risks to which it is exposed. In accordance with its financial policies, the Group does not enter into speculative positions.

Whenever available, fair values are estimated based on quoted instruments. In the absence of market prices, fair values are estimated through DCF methods or option valuation models, in accordance with generally accepted assumptions.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised on the date they are negotiated (trade date), at their fair value. Subsequently, the fair value of derivative financial instruments is valued on a regular basis, and the gains or losses resulting from this valuation are recorded directly in the income statement, except in relation to cash flow hedge and net investments in foreign entities hedge derivatives, whose changes in fair value are recorded in equity in other comprehensive income. Recognition of changes in the fair value of hedge instruments depends on the nature of the hedged risk and the type of hedge used.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

Although derivatives entered by the Group correspond to effective economic hedges against risks to be hedged, not all of them qualify as hedge instruments for accounting purposes, according to IFRS 9 rules. Those that do not qualify as hedge instruments are booked on the balance sheet at fair value and changes to that amount are recognised in the profit and loss.

Hedge accounting

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements. A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- i) There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- ii) The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship;
- iii) The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Interest rate and energy price risk (cash flow hedge)

Whenever expectations surrounding movements in interest rates so justify, the Group tries to anticipate any adverse impact through the use of derivatives. The selection process that each instrument is subject to favours economic contribution more than anything else. The implications of adding any new instrument to a portfolio of derivatives are also taken into account, namely in terms of volatility impact on earnings.

As far as electricity prices are concerned, as there are a number of renewable energy operators on the market, willing to establish virtual power purchase agreements (VPPA) for the delivery of green energy, the Group may choose to enter into these contracts, in order to set the price of energy from a renewable source. Since these are not direct contracts between the energy distributor of the Group companies, they qualify as derivative instruments.

The instruments that qualify as cash flow hedging instruments are booked at fair value on the balance sheet and, to the degree that they are considered effective, changes to their fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, in the cash flow hedge reserve. Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast transaction or event that is hedged takes place). However, in the case of a hedge of a forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example: inventory), the gains or losses previously deferred in equity are transferred and included in the initial measurement of the asset.

The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. This way, in net terms, all costs associated with the interest rate risk to the underlying exposure are carried at the interest rate of the hedging instruments. Regarding the energy price risk, the monthly price adjustment/compensation mechanism allows stabilizing contracted green energy costs for each period.

When a hedge instrument expires or is sold, or when the hedge ceases to meet the criteria required for hedge accounting, the changes in the fair value of the derivative, that are accumulated in other comprehensive income, are recognised in the results when the hedged operation also affects the results.

The instruments that do not qualify as cash flow hedging instruments are booked at fair value on the balance sheet, with changes recognised directly in financial results (other operating gains or losses, in the case of energy price derivatives).

Foreign exchange risk (net investments in foreign entities hedge)

With respect to foreign exchange risks, the Group follows a natural hedge policy, raising debt in local currency whenever market conditions are judged to be convenient (namely, taking into consideration the level of interest rates).

Exchange rate fluctuations in loans contracted in foreign currencies for the purpose of funding investments in foreign operations are taken directly to the currency translation reserve in other comprehensive income (note 2.2).

Cross currency swaps that are entered into with the purpose of hedging investments in foreign entities that qualify as hedging instruments are booked at fair value on the balance sheet. To the degree that they are considered effective, changes to their fair value are recognised directly in the currency translation reserve (note 2.2). The cumulative gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to results of the year when foreign entities are disposed.

	2025				2024					
	Notional	Assets		Liabilities		Notional	Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Derivatives held for trading										
Currency forwards - stock purchase	83.3 million EUR 5 million USD	0	-	0	-	58.4 million EUR 5 million USD	0	-	0	-
Cross-currency-swaps - treasury applications	100 million EUR	0	-	-	-	100 million EUR	-	-	0	-
Commodities swap - energy purchase	n/a	-	2	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	13
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards - stock purchase	7.8 million EUR 22.2 million USD	0	-	0	-	3.8 million EUR 6.4 million USD	0	-	0	-
Foreign operation investments hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	820 million PLN	0	-	3	-	2,080 million PLN	0	-	4	-
Total derivatives held for trading		0	2	0	-		0	-	0	13
Total hedging derivatives		0	-	4	-		0	-	4	-
Total assets/liabilities derivatives		0	2	4	-		0	-	4	13

Derivatives held for trading

Currency forwards and cross-currency-swaps

The Group hedges its exposure to foreign exchange risk inherent to the purchase of stocks in foreign currency. For this purpose, in 2025, the Group had contracted currency forwards in euros and American dollars, with maturity until February 2026, with notional amounting of €83.3 million and 5 million American dollars.

Additionally, in 2025, a derivative was contracted to cover the exchange rate risk (cross-currency-swap) of a Euro deposit made by a subsidiary in Poland, with maturity in March 2026 and notional of €100 million.

Swap for energy price

The Group provides economic coverage of the energy price risk inherent to its commercial activity, for part of its needs. For this purpose, one of the Group's subsidiaries entered into a VPPA, settled in euros, which allows it to fix the price of electricity, for a portion of its estimated consumption, until February 2038, while ensuring that the volumes purchased are of renewal origin. On the date of execution of the VPPA, its fair value was zero, with no cash flow between the parties.

For more information on how we manage the Group's energy consumption, our actions to reduce carbon emissions, as well as our climate transition plan, see Chapter 5 - "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 3. "Environmental information", section 3.2. "Managing environmental topics", subsection 3.2.1. "Climate change".

Cash flow hedge

Currency forwards

On 31 December 2025 the Group had contracted currency forwards in euros and American dollars, for future purchase of stocks, with notional amounting of €7.8 million and 22.2 million American dollars, with maturity until April 2026.

Hedging of investments in foreign entities

Currency forwards

The Group hedges the economic risk of its exposure to the exchange rate of złoty. To do so, the Group entered into currency forwards, with maturities until April 2026.

Impacts on the Financial Statements

	2025	2024
Fair value of financial instruments as at 1 January	(17)	(12)
(Receipts) / payments made	3	13
Change in the fair value of held for trading derivatives (net financial costs)	-	(6)
Change in the fair value of held for trading derivatives (other operating profits/losses)	14	(7)
Change in the fair value of net investment hedging derivatives (currency translation reserves)	(2)	(4)
Fair value of financial instruments as at 31 December	(2)	(17)

13. Inventories

✓ Accounting policies

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The net realisable value corresponds to the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

Its valuation generally follows the last acquisition price, which, given the high inventory turnover in the Group's operations, does not differ materially from what would be determined using the FIFO (First In, First Out) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, and other direct costs.

	2025	2024
Raw and subsidiary materials and consumables	17	17
Work in progress and finished goods	5	5
Goods available for sale	2,375	2,122
	2,397	2,144
Net realisable adjustment	(149)	(147)
Net inventories	2,248	1,997

Adjustments in inventories to net realisable value:

	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	(147)	(159)
Set up, reinforced and transfers	(3)	(2)
Unused and reversed	3	15
Foreign exchange difference	(2)	(2)
Balance as at 31 December	(149)	(147)

No inventories have been pledged as guarantee for the fulfilment of contractual obligations.

14. Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs

✓ Accounting policies

Customers and debtor balances are amounts to be received regarding goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of the business. They are initially recognised at fair value, being subsequently measured at amortised cost in accordance with the effective interest rate method, net of any impairment losses (notes 2.4.1 and 2.5).

	2025	2024
Non-current		
Other debtors	44	47
Deferred costs	3	3
Total	48	50
Current		
Commercial customers	78	75
Other debtors	238	209
Other taxes receivable	35	12
Accrued income and deferred costs	563	540
Short-term investments that don't qualify as cash equivalents	-	58
Total	914	895

Non-current debtors include €43 million (€43 million in 2024) relating to additional tax liquidation as well as pre-paid tax. The Group has already contested the amounts paid and made a legal claim for reimbursement (note 23).

The increase in other current debtors is mainly explained by advances for the acquisition of tangible fixed assets.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group does not hold any treasury investment that do not qualify as a cash equivalent (2024: €58 million).

Accrued income includes basically supplementary gains contracted with suppliers, in the amount of €529 million (2024: €510 million).

The deferred costs include €7 million of rents paid in advance, €7 million of insurance costs and €16 million of other costs attributable to future years and paid in 2025, or, if not yet paid, already charged by the entities.

Current debtors with overdue amounts are subject to an analysis of the probability of future losses, based on historical information, taking into account the nature of the commercial relationship established, as well as to existing collateral and credit insurance, with reinforcements/reversals of adjustments for impairment losses recognised when justified (see note 28.2.1).

The ageing analysis of debtors that are past their due date is as follows:

	2025	2024
Debtors balances not considered impaired		
Less than 3 months past due	49	42
More than 3 months past due	11	6
Total	60	48
Debtors balances considered impaired		
Less than 3 months past due	2	2
More than 3 months past due	8	10
Total	10	12

Of the debtors balances not considered impaired, €3 million (2024: €3 million) are covered by credit guarantees and credit insurance.

Movements on impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	16	14
Set up, reinforced and transfers	2	4
Unused and reversed	(1)	(1)
Used	-	(1)
Balance as at 31 December	16	16

15. Cash and cash equivalents

✓ Accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, deposits on hand and other short-term highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

	2025	2024
Bank deposits	504	379
Short-term investments	1,757	1,441
Cash in hand	8	4
Total	2,268	1,823

Bank deposits correspond to values in banks to meet current cash requirements as well as receipts from customers in transit.

Short-term investments correspond to time deposits in financial institutions.

Ratings of bank deposits and short-term investments are detailed in note 28.2.1.

16. Capital and reserves

✓ Accounting policies

Share capital

Share capital corresponds to the nominal value of the ordinary shares issued.

Share premium is recognised when the issued share price exceeds its nominal value. Costs incurred with the issuance of new shares are recognised directly in this heading, net of respective taxes.

Own shares purchased are shown at cost as a deduction in equity. When they are disposed, the amount received, net of costs related with the transaction and taxes, is recognised directly in equity.

Payable dividends

Payable dividends are recognised as a liability in the Group's Financial Statements in the period in which they are approved for distribution by the shareholders.

16.1. Share capital and share premium

Authorised share capital is represented by 629,293,220 ordinary shares (2024: 629,293,220), each with a nominal value of one euro.

The holders of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as established at the General Shareholder's Meeting and have the right to one vote for each share held. There are no preferential shares and the own shares rights are suspended until these shares are sold in the market.

During the year no changes occurred in the amount of €22 million showed in share premium.

16.2. Own shares

On 31 December 2025 the Group held 859,000 own shares, acquired in 1999 at an average price of 7.06 euros per share. There were no transactions in 2025.

16.3. Dividends

Dividends and free reserves distributed in 2025, totalling €388 million, were paid to JMH shareholders in the amount of €371 million – corresponding to an amount per share of 0.5900 euros (excluding own share in the portfolio), and to non-controlling interests in the Group Companies in the amount of €17 million.

Dividends per share distributed in 2025 to JMH shareholders	0.5900
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16.4. Other reserves and retained earnings

In the individual accounts of JMH duly states all conditions related to the use of reserves to be distributed comprised in the Company equity. We therefore recommend reading this information.

17. Earnings per share

✓ Accounting policies

Basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated based on the net profit attributable to shareholders divided by the weighted average of outstanding ordinary shares.

17.1. Basic and diluted earnings per share

	2025	2024
Ordinary shares issued at the beginning of the year	629,293,220	629,293,220
Own shares at the beginning of the year	(859,000)	(859,000)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	628,434,220	628,434,220
Diluted net results of the year attributable to ordinary shares	646	599
Basic and diluted earnings per share – Euros	1.0287	0.9532

18. Borrowings

✓ Accounting policies

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value less the transaction costs that were incurred and are subsequently measured at the amortised cost. Any difference between the issued value (net of transaction costs incurred) and the nominal value is recognised in the results during the period of the borrowings, in accordance with the effective interest rate method (note 2.4.2).

Borrowings are classified as current or non-current liabilities depending on Group's right to defer payment beyond 12 months after the balance sheet date. If the Group has the right, at the balance sheet date, to refinance or renew a loan negotiated under a credit line for at least twelve months after the reporting period, it classifies the borrowing as non-current, even if it is due in a shorter term. On the contrary, if the Group does not have the right to refinance or renew the loan, it is classified as a current liability.

The classification of a borrowings as current or non-current is determined based on the existence of any eventual covenants that the Group must comply with, even when their verification by the creditor only occurs after the balance sheet date.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

At the end of the year, the Group had commercial paper programs in place in the total amount of €425 million, of which €200 million are committed. These include two new contracts formalized in the last quarter of 2025, both structured as Sustainability-Linked Commercial Paper, each with a maximum amount of €50 million. The utilizations under these programs are remunerated at the Euribor rate for the respective issue period plus variable spreads and can also be issued on auctions. During the period some issuances were carried out, for short periods of time, to meet cash requirements whose use as of 31 December 2025 was of €50 million.

During the 2025 financial year, JMR, SGPS, S.A. issued a sustainability-linked bond with a 3-year maturity, at a fixed rate, in the amount of €50 million.

Jerónimo Martins Polska, S.A. made payments of 99.3 million złoty, approximately €23 million, relating to principal amortizations of a medium- and long-term financing. A loan of 300 million złoty, around €71 million, was issued with a 7-year maturity and variable interest rate to finance the deposit and recycling system for packaging in Biedronka stores. A new bank overdraft facility was also contracted, with a total amount of 100 million złoty, approximately €24 million.

Jerónimo Martins Colombia SAS (JMC) renegotiated its local and external financing limits, increasing its financing capacity by 1.072 billion Colombian pesos, approximately €243 million. In 2024, a loan was contracted with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank Group, in the total amount of 120 million dollars. In the first quarter of 2025, the last tranche was issued in the amount of 21 million dollars (85 billion Colombian pesos). This loan, ESG Linked, has a maturity of seven years and is intended to support the JMC's expansion with the construction of two distribution centers with a 'Green' rating through EDGE-Advanced certification. During the year, JMC also made payments of 150 billion Colombian pesos, approximately €34 million, related to principal amortization of three medium- and long-term loans previously contracted with the same institution.

18.1. Current and non-current loans

2025	Opening balance	Business acquisition	Loans receipts	Loans paid	Transfers	Accruals and deferrals variation	Foreign exchange difference	Closing balance
Non-current loans								
Bank loans	507	-	72	(77)	(42)	-	10	470
Bond loans	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
Accrued and deferred financial expenses	(2)	-	-	-	-	0	(0)	(1)
Total	505	-	122	(77)	(42)	0	10	519
Current loans								
Bank overdrafts	-	-	29	-	-	-	1	30
Bank loans	496	-	151	(24)	42	-	22	687
Accrued and deferred financial expenses	13	-	-	-	-	0	0	14
Total	509	-	180	(24)	42	0	23	731

2024	Opening balance	Business acquisition	Loans receipts	Loans paid	Transfers	Accruals and deferrals variation	Foreign exchange difference	Closing balance
Non-current loans								
Bank loans	280	5	259	-	(23)	-	(14)	507
Accrued and deferred financial expenses	(0)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(2)
Total	280	5	259	-	(23)	(1)	(14)	505
Current loans								
Bank overdrafts	73	-	-	(70)	-	-	(3)	-
Bank loans	412	-	117	(23)	23	-	(33)	496
Accrued and deferred financial expenses	12	0	-	-	-	2	(1)	13
Total	497	0	117	(93)	23	2	(37)	509

18.2. Loan terms and maturities

2025	Average rate	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Bank loans					
Loans in EUR		60	50	5	5
Loans in PLN		308	42	202	63
Loans in COP		790	594	182	13
Bond Loans					
Loans		50	-	50	-
Bank overdrafts		30	30	-	-
Accrued and deferred financial expenses		12	14	(1)	-
Total	7.75%	1,250	731	438	81

2024	Average rate	Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Bank loans					
Loans in EUR		54	30	15	9
Loans in PLN		257	23	169	65
Loans in COP		692	442	218	32
Accrued and deferred financial expenses		11	13	(2)	-
Total	9.08%	1,014	509	400	105

18.3. Financial net debt

As the Group contracted several foreign exchange rate risk and interest risk hedging operations, as well as short-term investments, the net consolidated financial debt as at 31 December is:

	2025	2024
Non-current loans (note 18.1)	519	505
Current loans (note 18.1)	731	509
Financial lease liabilities - non-current (note 10)	3,652	3,311
Financial lease liabilities - current (note 10)	670	607
Derivative financial instruments (note 12)	2	17
Interest on accruals and deferrals	(4)	(3)
Cash and cash equivalents (note 15)	(2,268)	(1,823)
Short-term investments that don't qualify as cash equivalents (note 14)	-	(58)
Total	3,302	3,064

19. Provisions

✓ Accounting policies

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet whenever the Group has a present obligation (legal or implicit) as a result of a past event and it is probable that a reasonably estimated outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Restructuring provision

Provisions for restructuring costs are set up whenever a formal restructuring plan has been approved by the Group and the restructuring has started to be implemented or has been announced publicly.

Provisions for restructuring include all liabilities to be paid with the implementation of the plan, including employee termination payments. These provisions do not include any estimated future operating losses or estimated profits from the disposal of assets.

Legal claims provision

Provisions related with litigation against Group Companies are set up in accordance with risk assessments carried out by the Management, with the support and advice of its lawyers and legal advisers.

2025	Opening balance	Set up, reinforced and transfers	Unused and reversed	Foreign exchange difference	Used	Closing balance
Taxes	33	6	(1)	-	(0)	38
Legal claims	19	36	(1)	0	(0)	55
Others	31	8	(0)	0	(0)	38
	83	50	(2)	0	(1)	130

2024	Opening balance	Set up, reinforced and transfers	Unused and reversed	Foreign exchange difference	Used	Closing balance
Taxes	26	9	(2)	-	(0)	33
Legal claims	22	13	(3)	0	(14)	19
Others	31	2	(2)	(0)	(0)	31
	79	25	(7)	0	(14)	83

Provisions for tax are aimed to cover possible future disbursements resulting from the tax litigation described in note 23. These are all cases in dispute in several courts, for which there is no date to be concluded.

The ongoing lawsuits for which the Group constitutes provisions essentially relate to commercial, labour and regulatory disputes, from which it is estimated that may result in future disbursements. Since these are several legal proceedings related to different periods, their payment (if it occurs) should be phased over time upon completion of the respective court proceedings.

The provision for other litigation is intended to cover the estimated future disbursements related to liabilities assumed by the Group as a result of past transactions, such as guarantees provided by the sale of business. Since they are mostly events that are not yet in dispute with the counterparty, the probability of short-term disbursement is considered remote.

More information on "GRI 2-27 - Compliance with laws and regulations" can be found in Chapter 5 - "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 7. "Reporting frameworks", section 7.2 "GRI - Global Reporting Initiative".

20. Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income

✓ Accounting policies

Suppliers and other creditor's balances are obligations related to goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of the business. They are initially recognised at the fair value and subsequently at the amortised cost, in accordance with the effective interest rate method (note 2.4.2).

Suppliers and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

	2025	2024
Non-current		
Trade payables	2	2
Accrued costs and deferred income	5	3
Total	7	6
Current		
Suppliers	5,433	4,943
Other trade payables	508	407
Non-trade payables	609	480
Other taxes payables	221	212
Contracts liabilities with customers	36	29
Refunds liabilities to customers	3	2
Accrued costs and deferred income	780	714
Total	7,590	6,787

The current accrued costs (incorporated in the current Accrued costs and deferred Income heading in the table above) total €744 million and include salaries and wages to be paid to the employees, in the amount of €365 million and interest payable of €27 million in additional costs. The remaining €352 million relates to sundry costs (utilities, insurance, consultants, rents, among others) for 2025, which had not been invoiced by the respective entities prior to the end of the year.

As mentioned in note 2.7, some subsidiaries of the Group have entered into confirming protocols with financial institutions, of voluntary adherence by suppliers, which allow them to anticipate the receipt of their invoices to approximately 7 days. The Suppliers heading includes the amount of €1,006 million, already received by suppliers, relating to liabilities covered by these protocols (see note 28.2.2).

These agreements do not expose the Group's subsidiaries to additional credit risk, nor do they guarantee significant additional benefits regarding payment terms or commercial conditions. As such, the amounts under these protocols continue to be booked as trade credits from suppliers, considering that, in substance, these amounts maintain the characteristics of commercial debt.

21. Guarantees

The bank guarantees are as follows:

	2025	2024
Guarantees provided to suppliers	74	68
Guarantees for Tax Authorities	253	280
Other State guarantees	18	4
Other guarantees provided	25	23
Total	371	374

The Group provided security in the form of sureties, which aimed to suspend the payment of fines imposed by the Portugal Competition Authority and whose proceedings are being challenged before the Competition, Regulation and Supervision Court, as described in note 23.

There are also some financial guarantees granted by the Group, relating to liabilities already reflected in the consolidated balance sheet.

22. Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date amounted to €185 million (€163 million in 2024) and refers, to work in progress, preliminary agreement signed for the purchase of equipment and the acquisition of land, and buildings, whose public deeds will occur in due time.

There are no capital commitments assumed by the Group in relation to joint ventures and associates.

23. Contingencies, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

✓ Accounting policies

Contingent assets are potential Group assets that result from past events, but whose recognition depends on the occurrence or not of one or more future events that are not under its control.

Disclosure is made in the notes when it becomes probable that future economic benefits will be received by the Group. It is recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements when it becomes virtually certain to be received.

Contingent liabilities correspond to potential obligations as result of past events and whose recognition depends on the occurrence or not of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. They may also represent present obligations as result of past events, which are not recognised in the Financial Statements because its payment is not probable, or it is not possible to obtain a reliable value estimation.

The Group discloses in the notes whenever the probability of future disbursement is not considered remote. It is recognised or a provision is set up when the payment of its value becomes probable, and it can be estimated with some degree of reliability.

Assets recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements

- Under non-current debtors (note 14), an amount of €42 million (€42 million in 2024) relates to tax liquidations claimed by the Tax Administration.

The Management, supported by its lawyers and tax advisers, believes the Company has acted within the law and maintains the administrative and judicial claims filed against such settlements expecting their full recovery.

In this context, the Group immediately demanded total reimbursement of the amounts paid, as well as indemnity interest at the legal rate for the period between the payment date and its effective restitution date.

In 2012 one of the judicial proceedings was held to be well-grounded by the Court of Appeal (Tribunal Central Administrativo Sul), which ruled the cancellation of the referred liquidations and the payment of compensatory interests and of a compensation for the guarantees granted within the proceedings. The Group recognised the amount of compensatory interest due on this credit.

Contingent liabilities

Competition Authorities proceedings:

- In Portugal, following search and seizure actions carried out in late 2016 and early 2017 in several entities operating in the food distribution sector, the Portuguese Competition Authority (AdC) determined the opening of several inquiries, in the scope of which it came to issue against suppliers and retailers, including the subsidiary Pingo Doce - Distribuição Alimentar, S.A. (Pingo Doce) ten statements of objections for alleged anti-competitive practices, consisting of price alignment for certain products.

At the end of 2023, Pingo Doce had been notified of decisions issued by AdC regarding all of the above-mentioned proceedings, imposing fines on several retailers and their suppliers. In the case of Pingo Doce these decisions resulted in the imposition of fines in the amount around of €190 million.

Pingo Doce totally disagrees with such decisions which it considers to be completely ungrounded. As such, the Company filed the respective appeals before the Competition, Regulation and Supervision Court ("Tribunal da Concorrência, Regulação e Supervisão") in the first processes. Under the terms of the applicable law, Pingo Doce also requested the awarding of suspensive effect to the appeals, subject to providing a guarantee, to prevent the immediate payment of the fines. Based on the opinion of its legal counsels and economic advisors, the Company is fully convinced of the strength and merits of its position.

- In Poland, in December 2020, the Polish Office of Competition and Consumer Protection (UOKiK) notified JMP of the decision of applying a fine of 723 million zloty (c.€169 million), for the alleged abuse of bargaining power in commercial relations with suppliers, namely of fruits and vegetables. JMP understands that the decision lacks both legal and factual grounds and, therefore, challenged the decision before the Court of Competition and Consumer Protection (CCCP). On 17 October 2024, CCCP issued a ruling, upholding UOKiK's decision in 7 of the 214 cases presented and, reducing the fine to 506 million zloty (c.€118 million). On 24 December 2024, JMP filed an appeal from the CCCP's ruling to the Court of Appeal.

JMP reiterates that it has always engaged in transparent and fair negotiations, aiming to build long-term relationships essential for its supply chain's sustainability and to serve consumers in Poland. During the trial, factual arguments (including testimonies from the suppliers in question) and legal arguments were presented, demonstrating the merits of its defence. JMP believes this should have led to a complete acquittal rather than a partial one.

On 10 August 2022 the President of UOKiK initiated the proceedings regarding the promotional campaign 'Biedronka's Anti-inflation Shield', having on 13 April 2023 issued a decision to impose a fine of 161 million zloty (c.€36 million). JMP filed an appeal to the CCCP. The court of first instance has upheld the decision of UOKiK and an appeal was already filed by JMP to the Court of Appeal.

In November 2025, UOKiK notified JMP of the decision, concluding with the imposition of a fine of 105 million zloty (c. €25 million), regarding "Special Wednesday" and "Valentine's Wednesday" promotional campaigns, sustaining that the campaigns mislead the consumers in advertising messages, using information selectively. JMP, disagreeing with the understanding and conclusion of this Authority, has filed an appeal to the CCCP.

Other tax and legal proceedings:

- In 2023, a consumer protection association filed several collective actions against Pingo Doce in respect to damages arisen from an alleged discrepancy in prices between what is displayed on the shelf and what appears at the checkout counter in its supermarkets. The safeguarding of the consumer's legitimate interests is always a priority for Pingo Doce, and therefore, convinced that there is no ground for these actions, the Company has contested the actions, which are still at a preliminary stage.
- In addition to several disputes arising out of the ordinary course of the Group's businesses, there are several legal proceedings also pending resolution, for which the Management, supported by the opinion of its lawyers and tax advisors, considers that there is enough ground for its appeal in court. The most significant issues (amounted higher than €5 million) are detailed below:
 - a) The Portuguese Tax Authorities (PTA) have informed Recheio SGPS that it should restate the dividends received, amounting to €82 million, from its subsidiary in the Madeira Free Zone in the years 2000 to 2003, considering them as interest for tax purposes. According to the PTA the said income should be subject to Corporate Income Tax (CIT) as opposed to dividends received that are exempt. The PTA have issued additional assessments, amounting to €21 million, of which €20 million is still in dispute. In spite that both judicial claims were ruled in favour of the PTA, the Management maintains its convictions and claimed against them judicially. In one of the cases the Central Administrative Court has ruled in favour of Recheio SGPS, although the PTA has claimed against that decision. The Supreme Administrative Court decided in favour of the PTA, thus Recheio has already filed a nullity appeal as well as an appeal to the Constitutional Court;
 - b) The PTA carried out some corrections to the CIT amount from Companies included in the perimeter of the Tax group headed by JMR SGPS, which led to additional assessments concerning 2002 to 2015, amounting to €81 million, of which an amount of €71 million is still in dispute. In the meantime, the Lisbon Tax Court has ruled partially in favour of the Group in several cases, regarding the 2002 to 2007, 2011 and 2014 assessments, which, having been only partially favourable to the Group, have already been challenged at a higher court; Regarding the cases of 2005 and 2014 The Central Administrative Court (CAC) issued unfavourable decisions for JMR SGPS, thus appeals to the Supreme Administrative Court were presented and, already, been accepted by that Court. Concerning 2004, the CAC ruled partially in favour of JMR SGPS, thus an appeal will be presented for the unfavourable part;
 - c) The PTA carried out some corrections to the CIT from Companies included in the perimeter of the Tax Group headed by Recheio SGPS. With these corrections the total assessments concerning 2007 to 2014 amounted to €17 million, of which an amount of €16 million is still in dispute. The Lisbon Tax Court has already ruled in favour of Recheio SGPS regarding the 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2014 assessments. Up to this date, the PTA has appealed of all those decisions. In 2024 the Central Administrative Court ruled in favor of Recheio, regarding the year 2010, and the Supreme Administrative Court in favor of the PTA, regarding 2013, therefore, regarding the latter, Recheio has already filed an appeal which was decided in favour of the PTA;
 - d) The PTA assessed, for the period from 2016 to 2019, JMR SGPS and JMH (as the head of the Tax Group in which Recheio SGPS is included), the amounts of €122 million and €30 million, respectively, related to the taxation in CIT of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the results generated in internal operations of the Tax Group, in each of these years. As explained in the 2018 Annual Report (and previous years), this assessment results from the application of the transitional rule included in the Portuguese State Budget of 2016 (and then in the next three budgets). The Management, supported by its lawyers and tax advisers, believes that the company is right. As such, appeals have already been filed to oppose the said assessments. Regarding JMR SGPS's 2016 case, and JMH's 2018 case, the Lisbon Tax Court decided in favour of the PTA, thus JMR and JMH have appealed those decisions. Regarding JMH's 2017 case, after the Lisbon Tax Court decided in favour of the PTA, JMH appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court which has decided favourably to JMH and declared as unconstitutional the 2017 State Budget legal norm, Tax Authorities appealed to the Constitutional Court, which was dismissed. However, as required by law, the Public Prosecutor's Office also filed an appeal with that Court, and its appeal was admitted. Accordingly, the company will continue its defense;
 - e) The PTA assessed JMR SGPS, regarding 2017, the amount of €13 million, regarding the restate of the dividends received in that year, amounting to approximately €45 million, from one subsidiary in the Madeira Free Zone. In the opinion of PTA, these dividends should be treated as interest received, which is subject to CIT as opposed to the dividends that are exempt. In view of some specific technical aspects of this case and recent Court decisions (see paragraph a) above), the Management, supported by its lawyers and tax advisers, believes the Company has sufficient grounds for its defence.
 - f) The PTA notified JMR SGPS, for 2020 to 2022, of the settlement in the amount of €11 million and corrected JMH's tax losses concerning 2020 and 2021, in the amount of €5.4 million, considering that the amortization of brands and, also in JMR SGPS, donations granted, were not CIT deductible, a decision

contrary to the legislative changes. The Management, supported by the opinion of its lawyers and tax advisers, believes the Company has sufficient grounds for its defence;

- g) The PTA carried out some corrections of VAT rates applied to certain goods sold by some Group Companies. With these corrections the total amount of assessments up to 2022 in Pingo Doce (Feira Nova) and Recheio amounted to € 6.4 million. The Management, supported by the opinion of its lawyers and tax advisers, believes the Company has sufficient grounds for its defence and has been appealing against those assessments;
- h) In July 2025, the subsidiary Pingo Doce – Distribuição Alimentar, SA received a notification from the Portuguese Social Security Institute requesting the voluntary payment of €9.6 million, corresponding to contributions allegedly due under the Social Security Tax (Taxa Social Única - TSU), related to extraordinary benefits granted to employees between May 2021 and September 2023. The Management, supported by legal and tax opinions issued by external advisors, believes that the claimed contributions are not legally owed. Accordingly, the Company will take all appropriate procedural steps, within the applicable legal deadlines, to challenge the legality of the assessment through judicial means.
- i) The court trustee of the company ZM Kania has brought a lawsuit against JMP for the amount of 23 million zloty (c.€5 million). The claim disputes all the discounts that JMP collected from this supplier in the period 2016-2019 with grounds on the Unfair competition act (all granted rappels are argued as not constituting a price element) and on the Law on protection of competition and consumers. On 29 February 2024, the Court dismissed all trustee's claims against JMP. The ZM Kania trustee has meanwhile filed an appeal to the second-instance Court. On 13 September 2024, JMP submitted a reply to that appeal;
- j) Polenergia Obrót S.A. has brought a lawsuit against JMP for the amount of 41 million zloty (c.€9.5 million). The dispute concerns unpaid invoices for delivered electricity for the period from May 1 to May 31, 2022. JMP has filed a response to the lawsuit.

Based on the opinion of its lawyers, the Companies carry out a risk assessment regarding the probability of the outcome of each case, setting up provisions that they deem necessary at any time to cover potential future disbursements, or proceeding with its payment (see note 19), when it considers that it is the best way to protect the Group's interests. In order to protect its legitimate interests and not to harm its position in these disputes, it does not disclose the amounts that may have been provisioned.

More information on "GRI 2-27 - Compliance with laws and regulations" can be found in Chapter 5 - "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 7. "Reporting frameworks", section 7.2 "GRI - Global Reporting Initiative".

Contingent assets

There are decisions taken by the competent courts, partially favourable to the Group's interests, on some of the cases that were paid in 2016, and even though the Tax Authority has appealed to higher courts, the Management believes that the Group will obtain future repayments. However, according to our policy described above, the disclosure of any amounts related to contingent assets will be made when their receipt becomes quantifiable.

24. Related parties

✓ Accounting policies

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group, including those that have, or are subject to, the influence or control of the Group.

24.1. Balances and transactions with related parties

56.136% of the Group is owned by Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos, B.V., being Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos Holding, B.V. the ultimate parent company of the Group.

Balances and transactions of Group Companies with related parties are as follows:

	Joint ventures		Associates		Other related parties(*)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sales and services rendered	0	-	37	32	0	0
Interest income	0	1	-	-	-	-
Stocks purchased and services supplied	7	5	(1)	(0)	128	117
	Joint ventures		Associates		Other related parties(*)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs	4	0	7	6	1	1
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income	0	1	0	0	20	23

(*) Other related parties corresponds to Other financial investments, entities participated and/or controlled by the major shareholder of Jerónimo Martins and entities owned or controlled by members of the Board of Directors.

All the transactions with related parties were made under normal market conditions, meaning, the transaction value corresponds to prices that would be applicable between non-related parties.

Outstanding balances between Group Companies and related parties, as a result of trade agreements, are settled in cash, and are subject to the same payment terms as those applicable to other agreements contracted between Group Companies and their suppliers.

There are no provisions for doubtful debts and no costs were recognised during the year related with bad debts or doubtful debts with these related parties.

24.2. Remuneration paid to Directors and Senior Managers

The costs incurred with fixed and variable remuneration and contributions to the pension plans attributed to the Directors and Senior Managers were as follows:

	2025	2024
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	52	44
Termination benefits	1	4
Post-employment benefits	1	2
Other benefits	3	1
Total	57	51

The Board of Directors of the Company consisted of 11 Members at the end of 2025 (2024: 11 Members). The average number of Senior Managers of the Group was 113 (2024: 108).

Senior Managers include the Members of the Managing Committee and leading teams of the Group's business units and the Directors of the Corporate Centre.

The remuneration policy of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board are stated in this Annual Report in Chapter 4 - Corporate Governance.

The post-employment benefits granted to the Directors and the Senior Managers are part of the defined contribution plan described in note 5.2.

The cost incurred with other benefits refer to long-term benefits and are described in note 5.2.

25. Group subsidiaries

Group control is ensured by the parent Company, Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A..

The tables below list the subsidiaries of Jerónimo Martins Group, fully consolidated.

Company	Business area		% Owned
Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A.	Business portfolio management	Lisbon	-
Jerónimo Martins - Serviços, S.A.	Human resources top management	Lisbon	100.00
New World Investments B.V.	Business portfolio management and financial services	Amsterdam (The Netherlands)	100.00
Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V.	Business portfolio management and financial services	Amsterdam (The Netherlands)	100.00
Tagus - Retail & Services Investments B.V.	Business portfolio management and financial services	Amsterdam (The Netherlands)	100.00
Warta - Retail & Services Investments B.V.	Business portfolio management and financial services	Amsterdam (The Netherlands)	100.00
Desimo, Lda.	Real estate management and administration and trademarks	Lisbon	100.00
Jerónimo Martins Inovação, S.A.	Other business and management consultancy activities	Lisbon	100.00
Larantigo - Sociedade de Construções, S.A.	Real estate purchase and sale	Lisbon	100.00
Santa Maria Manuela Turismo, S.A.	Sea passenger water transport	Lisbon	100.00
Trade Wings, S.A.	Renting of air transport equipment	Lisbon	100.00
Jerónimo Martins - Restauração e Serviços, S.A.	Coffee shops	Lisbon	100.00
Hussel Ibéria - Chocolates e Confeitaria, S.A.	Retail sale of chocolates, confectionery and similar products	Lisbon	100.00
Jerónimo Martins Colombia S.A.S.	Trading and distribution of consumer goods	Bogotá (Colombia)	100.00
Jerónimo Martins – Agro-Alimentar, S.A.	Other business support service activities	Lisbon	100.00
Best-Farmer – Actividades Agro-Pecuárias, S.A.	Growing of crops and animal farming	Lisbon	100.00
Terra Alegre Lactícínios, S.A.	Manufacture of milk and dairy products	Portalegre	100.00
Seaculture - Aquicultura, S.A.	Saline brackish waters aquaculture	Lisbon	100.00
Outro Chão - Agricultura Biológica, Lda.	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	Lisbon	100.00
Mediterranean Aquafarm S.A.	Saline brackish waters aquaculture	Saïdia (Morocco)	66.68
Ovinos da Tapada - Agropecuária, Lda	Animal farming	Fundão	100.00
Supreme Fruits, Lda.	Growing of citrus fruits	Beja	100.00
Tastyfruits, Lda.	Farming of crops	Lisboa	100.00
JMR - Gestão de Empresas de Retalho, SGPS, S.A.	Business portfolio management in the area of retail distribution	Lisbon	51.00
JMR - Prestação de Serviços para a Distribuição, S.A.	Retail management, consultancy and logistics	Lisbon	51.00
Pingo Doce - Distribuição Alimentar, S.A.	Retail sales in supermarkets	Lisbon	51.00
Imoretalho - Gestão de Imóveis, S.A.	Real estate management and administration	Lisbon	51.00
Escola de Formação Jerónimo Martins, S.A.	Training	Lisbon	51.00
Lido Sol II - Distribuição de Produtos Alimentares, S.A.	Retail sales in supermarkets	Funchal	51.00
Lidinvest - Gestão de Imóveis, S.A.	Real estate management and administration	Funchal	51.00
Recheio, SGPS, S.A.	Business portfolio management in wholesale and retail distribution	Lisbon	100.00
Recheio - Cash & Carry, S.A.	Wholesale of food and consumer goods	Lisbon	100.00
Imocash - Imobiliário de Distribuição, S.A.	Real estate management and administration	Lisbon	100.00
Recheio Masterchef, Lda.	Wholesale of other food products	Lisbon	100.00
João Gomes Camacho, S.A.	Wholesale of food and consumer goods	Funchal	100.00

Company	Business area		% Owned
Jerónimo Martins Polska S.A.	Retail and wholesale of food and consumer goods	Kostrzyn (Poland)	100.00
JM Nieruchomości Bis sp. z o.o.	Real estate management and administration	Kostrzyn (Poland)	100.00
Jerónimo Martins Slovensko, s. r. o.	Retail sale of food and consumer goods	Bratislava (Slovakia)	100.00
Jerónimo Martins Drogerie i Farmacja Sp. z o.o.	Retail sale of health and beauty products	Kostrzyn (Poland)	100.00
Hebe Česko s.r.o.	Retail sale of health and beauty products	Prague (Czechia)	100.00
Hebe Slovensko, s. r. o.	Retail sale of health and beauty products	Bratislava (Slovakia)	100.00

In June 2025, through its subsidiary JMA, 50% of the share capital of the company Tastyfruits, Lda. (Tastyfruits) was acquired, the Group now owns 100% of the company. As a result, Tastyfruits is now fully consolidated in the Group's Financial Statements (previously classified as a joint venture and consolidated using the equity method), without materially relevant impacts.

In December 2025, through its subsidiary JMA, 20% of the share capital of the company Supreme Fruits, Lda. (Supreme Fruits), was acquired, the Group now owns 100% of the company.

26. Financial information on subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests

As at 31 December 2025, the non-controlling interests were €238 million (2024: €247 million), relating almost entirely to JMR Group (Portugal Retail segment – see note 3), where Ahold Delhaize Group holds a stake c. 49%.

The Financial Statements of this business unit, fully consolidated, include the following amounts related to assets, liabilities and earnings:

	2025	2024
Non-current assets	2,271	2,220
Current assets	504	487
Non-current liabilities	(597)	(545)
Current liabilities	(1,693)	(1,664)
Total shareholders equity	485	497
Sales and services rendered	5,995	5,712
Net profit	23	16
Other comprehensive income	(0)	(0)
Total comprehensive income	23	15

27. Interests in joint ventures and associates

Set out below are the joint ventures and associates of the Group, consolidated by the equity method

Company	Business area		% Owned
Andfjord Salmon Group, AS ⁽¹⁾	Sustainable salmon aquaculture production	Andoya (Norway)	35.11
Norcod AS ⁽²⁾	Sustainable cod aquaculture production	Trondheim (Norway)	18.06
Marismar - Aquicultura Marinha, Lda.	Saline brackish waters aquaculture	Funchal	50.00
Finançor Distribuição Alimentar, Lda.	Retail sale in supermarkets	Ponta Delgada	20.00
Finançor Cash & Carry, Lda.	Wholesale of food and consumer goods	Ponta Delgada	20.00
Pure Planet, S.A.	Wholesale of food and consumer goods	Ponta Delgada	33.00

⁽¹⁾ Andfjord Salmon Group AS additionally holds 100% of the share capital of the following entities: Andfjord Salmon Midco AS and Andfjord Salmon AS

⁽²⁾ Norcod AS additionally holds 100% of the share capital of the following entities: Norcod Equipment AS, Kråkøy Slakteri AS, Kråkøy Norcod Eiendom AS, and Norway Royal Cod AS

In August 2025, the company Pure Planet, S.A. was incorporated, with the corporate purpose of collecting and processing urban and industrial waste, in which the Group holds 33.33% of the share capital. This entity is included in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method.

During the 2025 financial year, the associate Andfjord Salmon Group AS ("Andfjord") completed two capital increases, in which the Group, through its subsidiary JMA, acquired a total of 14.6 million shares for a total amount of €45 million.

As of 31 December 2025, the Group's interest in Andfjord amounted to 35.11%. Additionally, as mentioned in note 11, in December 2025, Andfjord launched a new capital increase, for which JMA made an advance payment of €20 million. This capital increase was only completed in January 2026, with JMA receiving an additional 9 million shares, thereby increasing its total ownership to 39.72% (note 30).

In December 2025, the Group, through its subsidiary JMA, acquired 12.7 million shares of the Norwegian company Norcod AS, corresponding to an 18.06% interest, for an amount of €13 million. Norcod produces cod through aquaculture and is considered an associate in the Group's accounts, being included in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements using the equity method. The Group's assessment supporting the classification of Norcod as an associate is disclosed in Note 2.6.

Andfjord and Norcod are listed on Euronext Growth Oslo, and at the date of preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the financial information of these two groups for December 2025 had not yet been published, therefore, when updating the investment value, it was used the most recent published information, related to the previous quarter (September 2025).

27.1. Financial statements and reconciliations to the consolidated financial statements

The financial statements of joint ventures and associates integrated into the consolidated by the equivalence method, present the following values, which were adjusted for the accounting policies adopted by the Group:

	Joint Ventures		Associates	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-current assets	2	18	428	215
Current assets	5	5	103	35
Non-current liabilities	(3)	(16)	(146)	(52)
Current liabilities	(2)	(2)	(143)	(56)
Net assets	2	5	243	142
Sales and services rendered	7	6	140	117
Net result	-	(1)	(5)	(2)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	(1)	(5)	(2)

The table below presents the reconciliation of the financial position of the joint ventures and associated companies with the value presented in Jerónimo Martins' financial statements:

	Joint Ventures		Associates	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net assets as at 1 January	5	19	142	115
Net result	-	(1)	(5)	(2)
Dividends	-	-	(1)	(1)
Other Increases/(reductions)	(3)	(12)	109	34
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(2)	(4)
Net assets as at 31 December	2	5	243	142
Interest in Joint ventures and associates (%)	50%	50%	18 - 35%	20 - 28%
	1	2	76	37
Loans (Supplementary share capital)	1	15	-	-
Goodwill	-	-	47	30
Carrying value	2	17	123	67

The table below presents the reconciliation of the application of the equity method to the joint ventures and associates with the amounts reported in the Jerónimo Martins financial statements:

	Joint ventures		Associates		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	17	23	67	57	84	80
Application of the equity method:						
Net results	-	-	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Dividends and other income received	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(1)	(3)	(1)	(3)
Other Increases/(reductions)	-	2	45	14	45	15
Transfers from Other investments	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	-
Change in consolidation method	(12)	(7)	-	-	(12)	(7)
Business acquisition	-	-	14	-	14	-
Closing balance	2	17	123	67	125	84

28. Financial risk

The Group is exposed to several financial risks, namely: i. price risk, which includes interest, exchange rate and energy price risks; ii. transactional risk, which includes credit and liquidity risk; and iii. the risk arising from the Group's investments portfolio, which covers various economic and financial risks such as interest rate, credit, foreign exchange or inflation, as well as political and fiscal.

The management of these risks is focused on the unpredictable nature of the financial markets and aims to minimize its adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

At this level, certain types of exposure are managed using financial derivative instruments.

The activity in this area is carried out by the Financial Operations Department. It is responsible, with the cooperation of the financial areas of the Group's companies, for identifying and assessing risks and for executing the hedging of financial risks, following guidelines set out in the Financial Risk Management Policy.

Every quarter, reports on compliance with the Financial Risk Management Policy are presented to and discussed with the Audit Committee.

28.1. Pricing risk

28.1.1. Foreign exchange risk

The main source of exposure to foreign exchange risk comes from the Group operations in Poland and in Colombia.

In addition to this exposure, within the scope of the commercial activities of its subsidiaries, the Group acquires merchandise in foreign currency, mainly euros and US dollars for the Polish and Colombian operations and in US dollars for the Portuguese operations. In general, these transactions are very short dated. Exchange rate risks associated with imports are covered by forward purchases of the currency of payment.

The Management of the operational Companies' exchange rate risk is centralised in the Group's Financial Operations Department. Whenever possible, exposure is managed through natural hedges, namely through loans denominated in local currency. When this is not possible, hedging structures are contracted using instruments such as swaps, forwards or options.

The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk in financial instruments recognised as at 31 December 2025, was as follows:

As at 31 December 2025	Euro	Zloty	Colombian peso	Total
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	382	1,784	103	2,268
Loans to joint ventures and associates	3			3
Other financial investments	23	-	-	23
Trade debtors and deferred costs	131	680	41	852
Derivative financial instruments	2	0	-	2
Total financial assets	541	2,463	144	3,148
Liabilities				
Borrowings	110	310	830	1,250
Lease liabilities	640	2,955	727	4,322
Derivative financial instruments	0	3	-	4
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income	1,340	5,081	585	7,006
Total financial liabilities	2,091	8,350	2,141	12,582
Net financial position in the balance sheet	(1,550)	(5,886)	(1,997)	(9,434)
As at 31 December 2024				
Total financial assets	626	1,901	162	2,688
Total financial liabilities	1,965	7,450	1,772	11,188
Net financial position in the balance sheet	(1,339)	(5,550)	(1,611)	(8,499)

Considering the net position of the financial assets and liabilities on the balance sheet at 31 December 2025, a depreciation of the zloty against the euro of around 10% would have a positive impact of €535 million on the equity's currency translation reserves (on 31 December 2024: a positive impact of €504 million). Regarding the colombian peso, a depreciation against the euro of 10% would have a positive impact on the equity's currency translation reserves of €182 million (on 31 December 2024: a positive impact of €146 million).

Considering the net financial assets related with operating activities that some Group subsidiaries hold in currencies other than their functional currency, a 10% depreciation of the exchange rate would have a negative impact on the results of €50 million (2024: €52 million).

Considering the total net assets (financial and non-financial) to which the Group is exposed to in zloty and colombian peso, the effect of a 10% depreciation of these currencies would have a negative impact of €195 million in total equity (on 31 December 2024: a negative impact of €145 million).

28.1.2. Interest rate risk (cash flow and fair value)

All financial liabilities are directly or indirectly indexed to a reference interest rate, which exposes the Group to cash flow risk. A given portion of this risk is hedged through interest rate swaps, thus the Group is also exposed to fair value risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk is monitored continuously. In addition, to evaluate future interest costs based on forward rates, sensitivity tests to variations in the interest rate level are performed. The Group is essentially exposed to interest rate curves of the euro, the zloty, and to the colombian peso.

The sensitivity analysis is based on the following assumptions:

- Changes in market interest rates affect interest gains and losses on financial instruments, traded at variable interest rates;
- Changes in market interest rates only affect gains and losses in interest on financial instruments with fixed interest rates if these are recognised at fair value;
- Changes in market interest rates affect the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities;
- Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities are estimated by discounting future cash flows from current net values, using the market rates at the valuation date.

For each analysis, whatever the currency, the same changes to the yield curves are used. The analyses are carried out for the net debt, meaning deposits and short-term investments with financial institutions and derivative financial instruments are deducted. Simulations are performed based on net debt values and the fair value of derivative financial instruments as of the reference dates, and the respective change in the interest rate curves.

Based on the simulations performed at 31 December 2025, and excluding the effect of interest rate derivatives, a rise of 50 b.p. in interest rates, with everything else remaining constant, would have a positive impact of €4 million (2024:

positive in €4 million). These simulations are carried out once a quarter, but are reviewed whenever there are relevant changes, such as debt issuance, debt repayment or restructuring, significant variations in reference rates and in the slope of the interest rate curve.

28.1.3. Energy price risk

Within the scope of its activity, the Group is exposed to energy prices fluctuation, since its electricity supply contracts are indexed to spot market prices, exposing the Group to the risk of variability in cash flows. Regularly the Group analyses the evolution of the energy price, in all the geographies where it operates, and when market conditions allow it, tries to fix, for more or less long periods, the energy price with its suppliers, as a way to mitigate the respective risk. This is the case of companies in Portugal, for which it was possible to fix the price per Mwh with the electricity operator, until 2027.

Additionally, as described in note 12, it was signed a financial settlement agreement on the energy price covering part of the Group needs. As at 31 December 2025, the fair value of the contract was €1.6 million (negative €12.8 million at 31 December 2024).

Based on the simulations carried out on 31 December 2025, a 5% increase/decrease (parallel shift of the price curve) in the electricity price would have a positive/negative impact, keeping everything else constant, of about €3.2 million.

For more information on how we manage the Group's energy consumption, our actions to reduce carbon emissions, as well as our climate transition plan, see Chapter 5 - "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 3. "Environmental information", section 3.2. "Managing environmental topics", subsection 3.2.1. "Climate change".

28.2. Transactional risk

28.2.1. Credit risk

The Group manages centrally its exposure to credit risk on bank deposits, short-term investments and derivatives contracted with financial institutions. The Financial Departments of the business units are responsible for the management of credit risk on its customers and other debtors.

The financial institutions that the Group chooses to do business with are selected based on the ratings they receive from one of the independent benchmark rating agencies. Apart from the existence of a minimum accepted rating, there is also a maximum exposure value to each of these financial institutions.

In each Company the bank that collects the deposits from stores may have a lower rating than the one defined in the general policy, although the maximum exposure does not exceed two days of sales of the operating company.

The following table shows a summary of the credit quality on bank deposits and short-term investments and derivative financial instruments with positive fair value, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Financial institutions	Rating	Balance	
		2025	2024
Standard & Poor's	[A+ : AA]	283	42
Standard & Poor's	[BBB+ : A]	489	312
Standard & Poor's	[BB+ : BBB]	-	25
Moody's	[A2 : A1]	367	248
Moody's	[A3]	100	92
Moody's	[Baa3:Ba1]	1	90
Fitch	[A- : A+]	922	536
Fitch	[BBB- : BBB+]	0	458
Fitch	[B- : BB+]	15	1
	Not available	84	73
Total		2,261	1,878

The ratings presented correspond to those assigned by international rating agencies, framed within the financial risk management policy of the Group.

With regard to customers, the risk is mainly limited to Cash & Carry business, since the other businesses operate based on sales paid with cash or bank cards (debit and credit). This risk is managed based on experience and individual customer knowledge, as well as through credit insurance and by imposing credit limits which are monitored on a monthly basis and reviewed annually by Internal Audit. In addition, the Company uses credit insurance to mitigate the associated risk.

The following table shows an analysis of the credit quality of the amounts receivable from customers and other debtors without non-payment or impairment:

Credit quality of the financial assets		
	2025	2024
New customer balances (less than six months)	1	3
Balances of customers without a history of non-payment	72	66
Balances of customers with a history of non-payment	7	6
Balances of other debtors with the provision of guarantees	38	18
Balances of other debtors without the provision of guarantees	208	200
Total	325	293

The following table shows an analysis of the concentration of credit risk from amounts receivable from customers and other debtors, taking into account its exposure for the Group:

Concentration of the credit risk from the financial assets				
	2025		2024	
	No.	Balance	No.	Balance
Customers with a balance above €1,000 thousand	3	11	13	10
Customers with a balance between €250 thousand and €1,000 thousand	28	17	29	14
Customers with a balance below €250 thousand	8,915	53	9,062	50
Other debtors with a balance above €250 thousand	19	200	77	169
Other debtors with a balance below €250 thousand	355	45	2,659	50
	9,320	325	11,840	293

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is the financial assets carrying value.

28.2.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining an adequate level of cash or cash equivalents, as well as by negotiating credit lines and limits that not only ensure the regular development of the Group's activities, but that also ensure some flexibility to be able to absorb shocks unrelated to Group activities.

Treasury needs are managed based on short-term planning, executed on a daily basis, which derives from the annual plans that are reviewed regularly throughout the year.

The following table shows the Group's liabilities by intervals of contractual residual maturity. The amounts shown in the table are the non-discounted contractual cash flow. In addition, it should be noted that all the derivative financial instruments that the Group contracts are settled/paid at net value.

Exposure to liquidity risk				
	2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Creditors	6,550	-	-	
Lease liabilities	703	2,430	3,551	
Total	8,033	2,946	3,637	
	2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Derivative financial instruments	(1)	0	18	
Creditors	5,830	-	-	
Lease liabilities	670	2,248	3,372	
Total	7,044	2,744	3,507	

The Group has foreseen in its contracts for the medium and long-term debt in place some covenants that are usual in loan agreements.

These covenants include:

- Limitation on the disposal and pledge of assets above a certain amount;
- Limitation on mergers and/or demergers when these imply the reduction of assets above a certain limit of the consolidation perimeter;

- Change of control clause;
- Limit on the ratios of Net Debt/EBITDA, without the effect of adopting the IFRS 16 standard;
- Fulfilment of social and environmental standards.

In some cases, the breach of these covenants may trigger the early redemption of the associated debt. At the end of December 2025, the Group was in full compliance with the covenants assumed on the debt loans in place.

Throughout the year the Group maintains liquidity reserves in the form of credit lines contracted with the financial institutions with which it relates, in order to ensure the ability to meet its commitments, without having to finance itself under disadvantages and unfavourable conditions. Thus, on 31 December 2025, the Group has contracted credit lines that were not being used in the total amount of €1,357 million.

In addition, the Group had, at 31 December 2025, a liquidity reserve consisting of cash and cash equivalents in the amount of €2,268 million.

The Group estimates to satisfy all its treasury needs with the use of operating activity flows and liquidity reserves, and if necessary, using the available credit lines.

Creditors

Creditors essentially comprise trade suppliers' liabilities, which, on December 31, 2025, represented 83% of the total amount. The Group's companies agree different payment terms with their suppliers, which are established in a General Supply Agreement, taking into account the countries' regulations, the usual industry practices, the type and size of suppliers and the category of products supplied.

The table below shows the liabilities towards trade suppliers, segregating the amounts paid under confirming protocols.

	€ million	%	Payment term range
Responsibilities with suppliers, under confirming protocols (who receive their invoices within 7 days)	1,006	18,5%	74% of liabilities were paid within 30 to 60 days
Responsibilities with suppliers, not included in confirming protocols	4,426	81,5%	72% of liabilities were paid within 30 to 60 days
Creditors, accruals and deferrals – Suppliers (note 20)	5,433		

Liabilities paid outside the above ranges relate essentially to perishable food products, for which payment terms of less than 30 days are agreed, or to slow-moving non-food products (e.g. books or toys), for which it is usual to agree longer terms.

Supplier financing agreements (“confirming” or “reverse factoring”)

As mentioned in notes 2.7 and 20, some of the Group's subsidiaries have entered into confirming protocols with financial institutions, with voluntary adherence by suppliers, which allow them to anticipate receipt of their invoices to approximately 7 days, at a cost. According to the conditions of these protocols, the amounts remain booked as to be paid to suppliers, considering that, in substance, the characteristics of commercial debt remain. Suppliers who do not adhere to these protocols receive payment within the contractually agreed period.

As of December 31, 2025, existing liabilities under confirming protocols totalled €1,006 million (2024: €882 million), representing 18.5% of total trade suppliers, with no amounts beyond the payment terms agreed with suppliers.

More information, specifically about sustainability actions, is detailed in Chapter 5 "Sustainability Statement", subchapter 5. "Governance Information", section 5.2. "Business Conduct", subsection 5.2.4. "Supplier payment practices and initiatives".

28.2.3. Capital risk management

The Group seeks to keep its capital structure at appropriate levels so that it not only ensures the continuity and development of its activity, but also to provide adequate returns to its shareholders and to optimise the cost of capital.

Balance of the capital structure is monitored based on the financial leverage ratio (Gearing), calculated according to the following formula: Net debt/Shareholder Funds and by the ratio Net debt/EBITDA. The Board of Directors established a target for the Gearing ratio below 100%, consistent with an investment grade rating, and a ratio Net debt/EBITDA below 3.

The Gearing ratios as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, calculated without the effect of adopting the IFRS 16 standard, as analysed by the Management, were as follows:

	2025	2024
Capital invested	2,948	2,749
Net debt	(866)	(726)
Shareholder's funds	3,814	3,475
Gearing*	n.a.	n.a.
EBITDA	1,811	1,622
Net debt / EBITDA	(0.5)	(0.4)

*At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the net debt was positive.

29. Additional information required by law

In accordance with article 508-F of the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, we hereby inform the following:

- a) In addition to all operations described in the notes above, as well as in the Management's Report, there are no other operations considered relevant that are not already contained either in the balance sheet or its annex;
- b) The total remuneration paid to the External Auditor and Statutory Auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados, SROC, Lda.) in 2025 was €1,269 thousand, of which €1,106 thousand related to statutory audit of the accounts, while the remaining €163 thousand, to human resources support services, access to tax information platform, audit and assurance services within the scope of the legislation applicable in the countries in which the Group operates, agreed-upon procedures related to the submission of expenses under the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR), and limited assurance services on sustainability indicators, all duly approved by the Audit Committee. An amount of €24 thousands was also paid to the former External Auditor (Ernst & Young Audit & Associados, SROC, S.A.) for assurance services provided within the scope of the legislation applicable in the countries in which the Group operates as well as in support in human resources matters.
- c) Note 24 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements includes all the related parties disclosures, in accordance with the International Accounting Standards.

30. Events after the balance sheet date

✓ Accounting policies

Where events occur after the balance sheet date that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of these events is adjusted within the Financial Statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of a material size or nature are disclosed below.

As mentioned in note 27, in December 2025, Andfjord Salmon Group AS initiated a capital increase, for which JMA made an advance payment of €20 million. This capital increase was only concluded in January 2026, with JMA receiving an additional 9 million shares, increasing its total interest to 39.72%.

In October 2025, an Agreement was entered into for the acquisition of the Luís Vicente Group business (a business unit within the Nuvi Group in Portugal dedicated to the production and marketing of fruit and horticultural products) by the subsidiary Supreme Fruits, Lda. (Supreme Fruits). This Agreement also provided for the acquisition of the remaining 20% of the share capital of Supreme Fruits not yet owned by the Group, which was completed in December 2025, after the Competition Authority had notified the Group of its decision of non-opposition. As the Agreement was still subject to certain conditions precedent, the transfer of the Luís Vicente Group's operations to Supreme Fruits was only formalised on 9 January 2026. On 13 January 2026, Supreme Fruits also acquired 100% of the company Plump España, S.L.U. (an international fruit and vegetable trading unit).

On 6 January 2026, the Group publicly announced that it would discontinue the operations of Hussel Ibéria – Chocolates e Confeitaria, S.A. (Hussel), with the progressive closure of the 18 stores expected to take place until 30 April 2026. The estimated costs associated with Hussel's discontinuation have already been recognised in the 2025 financial statements.

Apart from the matters described above, no other significant events occurred up to the date of the completion of this Report that are not reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Lisbon, 17 March 2026

The Certified Accountant

The Board of Directors

2. Statement of Board of Directors

Statement of the Board of Directors

Within the terms of paragraph c), number 1 of article 29-G of the Portuguese Securities Code, the members of the Board of Directors, identified below, declare that to the best of their knowledge:

- i) the information contained in the management report, the annual accounts, the Auditors' Report and all other accounting documentation required by law or regulation, was produced in compliance with the applicable accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the results of Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. and the companies included in the consolidation perimeter; and
- ii) the Management report is a faithful statement of the evolution of the businesses, of the performance and of the position of Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. and the companies included within the consolidation perimeter, and contains a description of the main risks and uncertainties which they face.

Lisbon, 17 March 2026

Pedro Soares dos Santos
(Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO)

Agnieszka Słomka-Gołębiowska
(Member of the Board of Directors)

António Domingues
(Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee)

Elizabeth Ann Bastoni
(Member of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Audit Committee)

Fabio Villegas
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Francisco Sá Carneiro
(Member of the Board of Directors)

João Vale de Almeida
(Member of the Board of Directors)

José Soares dos Santos
(Member of the Board of Directors)

María Ángela Holguín
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Nigyar Makhmudova
(Member of the Board of Directors)

Sérgio Tavares Rebelo
(Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee)



Statutory Audit Report and Auditors' Report

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese)

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Jerónimo Martins, S.G.P.S., S.A. (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2025 (which shows total assets of Euros 17,058 million and total shareholders' equity of Euros 3,529 million including a net profit attributable to Jerónimo Martins S.G.P.S., S.A. shareholders of Euros 646 million), the consolidated income statement by functions, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Jerónimo Martins, S.G.P.S., S.A. as at December 31, 2025, and their consolidated financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section below. In accordance with the law we are independent of the entities that are included in the Group and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.

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Inscrita na lista das Sociedades de Revisores Oficiais de Contas sob o nº 183 e na CMVM sob o nº 2016148

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DocID: NjdiYzYwZmE2ZTJkZmQwYVWQ0NmU0NTg4fDkzMjQ5OTg3MDUxMzQ4MDQ3MDB8Q0xD

Key Audit Matter**Summary of the Audit Approach**

Valuation of owned stores (tangible fixed assets) and leased stores (right-of-use assets) (Disclosures related to the valuation of owned and leased stores are presented in Notes 8 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements)

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets and right-of-use assets, in the amount of Euros 6,146 million and Euros 4,001 million, respectively, includes the operation of a significant number of stores in Portugal, Poland, Slovakia, and Colombia, which are subject to impairment testing whenever indicators are identified.

In accordance with IAS 16 and IAS 36, Management annually assesses the existence of impairment indicators, based on the current performance and projected future performance of cash-generating units (CGUs). The determination of the recoverable amount of said assets is carried out using the discounted cash flow methodology (value in use), whereby the sensitivity of the tests to key assumptions, such as the discount rate and the growth rate, increases the risk of material misstatement.

Given the materiality of the above-mentioned balances, the significant degree of judgment involved in the identification of CGUs and impairment indicators, and the inherent subjectivity in determining the recoverable amount, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

We obtained an understanding of, evaluated and tested the relevant controls over the investment and lease processes.

We assessed the policies and procedures for the identification of impairment indicators and Management's review of the performance of the CGUs.

Where applicable, we obtained the assumptions used and the supporting documentation for the impairment tests prepared by Management.

We evaluated the appropriateness of the critical assumptions underlying the impairment tests based on external and internal sources (identification of CGUs, plans approved by the Board of Directors, operational metrics, market analyses), with the involvement of our internal valuation specialists to assess the discount rate applied to the model.

We recalculated, on a sample basis, the value in use computations and the sensitivity analyses to key assumptions.

We also reviewed the disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements.

Recognition of supplementary gains (Disclosures related to the recognition of supplementary income are presented in Notes 4, 13 and 14 to the consolidated financial statements)

The Group enters into a number of arrangements with suppliers that give rise to significant commercial income ("supplementary gains"). Such income relates to volume rebates

We obtained an understanding of, evaluated and tested the controls over the rebate recognition process.

Key Audit Matter	Summary of the Audit Approach
<p>obtained based on purchases made or the provision of in-store services.</p>	<p>We performed, on a sample basis, substantive tests over the underlying contracts, independently recalculating the amounts recognised in order to verify their accuracy.</p>
<p>In accordance with IAS 2 – Inventories, such income represents a deduction from the purchase price and is accordingly deducted from Cost of Sales or from the carrying amount of Inventories.</p>	<p>We performed detailed analytical procedures, including current and historical monthly trend analysis, variance analysis and rebate ratios.</p>
<p>The existence of manual processes, combined with the materiality of this balance, increases the risk of error in the determination of the amounts, and accordingly we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We obtained external confirmations, on a sample basis, from suppliers.</p> <p>We performed cut-off testing through the inspection of subsequent credit notes.</p> <p>We also reviewed the disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements.</p>

Ongoing legal and tax contingencies
(Disclosures related to ongoing legal and tax contingencies are presented in Note 19 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements)

<p>The Group is exposed to legal, tax and competition-related proceedings and inspections. Management continuously monitors the risk inherent to tax matters and other ongoing disputes.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of and evaluated Management's process for monitoring litigation and contingencies.</p>
<p>Based on the opinions of its legal and tax advisors and Management's judgment, contingencies are either recognised as liabilities or disclosed as contingent liabilities in the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.</p>	<p>We read the minutes of meetings, made inquiries of Management, the Legal and Tax departments, and analysed the supporting documentation for the respective proceedings.</p>
<p>As at December 2025, the Group has a number of outstanding tax contingencies, including a dispute relating to the taxation of prior year gains arising from internal transactions, introduced by the State Budget Laws of 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019, amounting to Euros 152 million. Additionally, there are significant proceedings related to fines issued by the Competition Authorities to Pingo Doce and Jerónimo Martins Polska, in the amounts of</p>	<p>We obtained and analysed the responses to external confirmation requests sent to external legal counsel and tax advisors regarding the existence, likelihood of loss and estimated exposure.</p> <p>Where necessary, we involved our internal tax specialists to independently assess the assumptions and arguments supporting Management's position and the classification of the respective contingencies in relation to the most significant cases.</p> <p>We also reviewed the disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements.</p>

Key Audit Matter**Summary of the Audit Approach**

Euros 190 million and Euros 179 million, respectively.

The technical complexity, the uncertainty of the outcome and the potential financial impact involve a high degree of judgment, which is sensitive to measurement and disclosure error, and accordingly we considered this to be a key audit matter.

Responsibilities of management and supervisory board for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- a) the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, which present fairly the consolidated financial position, the consolidated financial performance and the cash flows of the Group in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union;
- b) the preparation of the Management report, the corporate governance report, the consolidated non-financial statement and the remunerations report in accordance with the applicable law and regulations;
- c) the creation and maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- d) the adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria; and
- e) the assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue its activities.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and disclosure of the Group's financial information.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- a) identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement

resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- b) obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;
- c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- d) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- e) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- f) plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion;
- g) communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit;
- h) of the matters we have communicated to those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, we determine which one's were the most important in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year, these being the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report, except when the law or regulation prohibits their public disclosure; and
- i) confirm to the supervisory board that we comply with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Our responsibility also includes verifying that the information included in the Management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and the verification set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law on corporate governance matters, and verifying that the consolidated non-financial statement and the remunerations report were presented.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Management report

In compliance with paragraph 3 e) of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our opinion that the Management report has been prepared in accordance with applicable requirements of the law and regulation, that the information included in the Management report is consistent with the audited financial statements and, taking into account the knowledge and assessment about the Group, no material misstatements were identified. As set forth in paragraph 7 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, this opinion is not applicable to the consolidated non-financial statement included in the Management report.

Corporate governance report

In compliance with paragraph 4 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our understanding that the corporate governance report includes the information required under article No. 29-H of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, that no material misstatements were identified in the information disclosed in this report and that it complies with paragraphs 1 c), d), f), h), i) and l) of that article.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

The Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended on December 31, 2025 must comply with the applicable requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, of December 17, 2018 (ESEF Regulation).

The management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the annual report in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements included in the annual report are presented in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Our procedures took into account the OROC Technical Application Guide on ESEF reporting and included, among others:

- a) obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process, including the annual report presentation in valid XHTML format; and
- b) the identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement associated with the tagging of information in the consolidated financial statements, in XBRL format using iXBRL technology. This assessment was based on an understanding of the process implemented by the Group to tag the information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements included in the annual report are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Consolidated non-financial statement

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, we hereby inform that the Group included in its Management report the consolidated non-financial statement set forth in article No. 508-G of the Portuguese Company Law.

Remunerations report

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 26-G of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, we hereby inform that the Entity included in a separate section, in its corporate governance report, the information set forth in paragraph 2 of that article.

Additional information required in article No. 10 of the Regulation (EU) 537/2014

In accordance with article No. 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 16, 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters referred to above, we also provide the following information:

- a) We were first appointed auditors of Jerónimo Martins, S.G.P.S., S.A. in the Shareholders' General Meeting of April 24, 2025 for the period from 2025 to 2027.
- b) The management has confirmed to us it has no knowledge of any allegation of fraud or suspicions of fraud with material effect in the financial statements. We have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit and determined overall responses to address the risk of material misstatement due to fraud in the consolidated financial statements. Based on the work performed, we have not identified any material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements due to fraud.
- c) We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that was prepared by us and issued to the Group's supervisory board as of March 26, 2026.
- d) We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in paragraph 1 of article No. 5 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 16, 2014 and that we remain independent of the Group in conducting our audit.

March 26, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

João Rui Fernandes Ramos, ROC No. 1333
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under No. 20160943

4. Report and Opinion of the Audit Committee

Report and Opinion of the Audit Committee

Dear Shareholders,

In accordance with sub-paragraph g) of paragraph 1 of article 423-F of the Commercial Companies Code and with sub-paragraph a) of paragraph 3 of article 3 of Law 148/2015, of September 9th (that approved the Legal Framework on Audit Oversight), we herewith present our report on our supervisory activity and our opinion on the Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. management report, consolidated and individual accounts for the year ending December 31st, 2025, as well as on the proposals presented by the Board of Directors.

Supervisory activity

Throughout the year, this Committee monitored the management and evolution of the Company's businesses, in particular the impacts resulting from the uncertainty and instability originated by the growing geopolitical tensions and macroeconomic challenges. In doing so, it held regular meetings with the Directors and Heads of the functional areas of the corporate centre, with the members of the Managing Committee, the Company Secretary and the Statutory Auditor, who is also responsible for the audits foreseen in the Portuguese Securities Code, namely in its article 29-G, no. 2, paragraph a), having received full collaboration from everyone.

This Committee was given access to all corporate documentation that it considered relevant, to assess the compliance with its regulations and with the applicable laws.

From the Statutory Auditor and those responsible for preparing the Company's individual and consolidated financial information, with whom it met regularly, it obtained sufficient and necessary information to gauge the accuracy of the accounting documents, accounting policies, and valuation criteria adopted by the Company, as well as the accuracy of the process of preparing and disclosing the sustainability report. It thereby ensures that these correctly represent the results and the equity of the Company.

The Committee monitored, in particular, the development of legal and tax proceedings and litigation involving the Group's companies, namely the several ongoing processes of the Competition Authorities in Portugal and Poland. The clarifications obtained from the Company's management teams, supported by the opinion of its lawyers and economic consultants, allowed this Committee to assess the contingencies to which the Group is exposed and the adequacy of existing provisions.

In compliance with the Financial Risk Management Policy, the Committee monitored, specifically, the financing operations of the Colombian and Polish subsidiaries, the investment of cash surpluses, and guarantees provided at Group level. Throughout the year, the Committee gave its favourable opinion to the revision of this Policy, which, among other changes, updated some of its benchmark indicators. It monitored the management of interest rate and exchange rate risks, with the co-operation of the Financial Operations Department, and verified that the actions taken by the Company were adequate to comply with the policies issued by its Board of Directors. In particular, the Committee deliberated quarterly about the operations to hedge the exchange rate risk of the dividend flow to be paid by its main subsidiary in Poland.

The Committee continues to monitor the existing Group's internal control procedures for risk mitigation. It has obtained from several departments of the Company, namely those responsible for Finance, Internal Audit, Information Security, and Strategy and Risk Management, as well as from the representatives of the Statutory Auditor, all information and clarifications requested. The information gathered allowed the Audit Committee to verify the continued adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control and risk management systems.

It closely monitored the work carried out by the Internal Audit Department, approving the necessary adjustments to the annual activity plan, according to the areas considered to be a priority. It also verified

the conclusions of the reports on the work carried out, as well as the actions that the Company implemented as a result of the recommendations issued by Internal Audit Department and the Internal Control Committee, as well as those contained in the reports issued by the Statutory Auditor. The Committee reviewed and approved the internal audit plan for 2026 as well as the necessary resource allocation.

The Audit Committee maintained a close monitoring of activities in the Information Security area, namely the work carried out and the initiatives in governance, prevention, detection and recovery, noting that the investments made in human resources and security and monitoring systems, contributed to the reduction of exposure levels across several areas of the organization.

It also followed the plan and procedures of external audit, having obtained the necessary comfort on the effectiveness of the work plans, on the approach to matters subject to audit procedures (including with regard to the limited assurance of the sustainability report) and the respective impact on the conclusions of the Statutory Auditor's work. In the course of its supervisory activities and in the preparation of the closing of the 2025 accounts, the Audit Committee kept in mind the recommendations of several international bodies, as well as the understandings provided by the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM).

It also monitored the evolution of issues raised by the Statutory Auditor, as well as the conclusions of the audit work that it carried out, which allowed the Auditor's Report being issued without any reservations. Within the scope of its responsibilities, the Audit Committee verified the independence and competence of the Company's Statutory Auditor in carrying out their functions.

It verified and approved all non-audit services provided by the Statutory Auditor to the Group's companies, ensuring that these services are not forbidden under its regulation and the applicable law. It also guaranteed that the amounts paid for the services rendered in no way jeopardise the independence of the work carried out by the Statutory Auditor nor do they affect its opinion. The Audit Committee also obtained confirmation that, besides those services that require the issuance of an opinion by the Statutory Auditor, the remaining additional services were provided by employees who do not participate in any audit work for the Group.

The Committee followed the application of Law 50/2020, of August 25th, concerning the rights of shareholders of listed companies regarding their long-term involvement, namely the transactions with related parties' regime, having concluded that all identified transactions were carried out in the ordinary course of business and performed under market conditions.

Following the election of the new Statutory Auditor on April 24, 2025, it monitored the adopted work methodology, particularly the transition process, which was accomplished as planned, without any relevant differences being reported in view of the opinion of the previous Statutory Auditor.

It also verified that, under the terms of paragraph 5 of article 420 of the Commercial Companies Code, the Corporate Governance Report includes all the elements mentioned in article 29-H of the Portuguese Securities Code.

The elements mentioned above have allowed this Commission to contribute decisively to the integrity of the process of preparation and disclosure of the Company's information.

Opinion

Considering the information received from the Board of Directors, the Company's departments and the conclusions outlined in the Statutory and Auditor's Report in respect of the Individual and Consolidated Financial Information, we are of the opinion that:

- i. The Management Report should be approved;
- ii. The Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements should be approved; and
- iii. The Board of Directors' results appropriation proposal should be approved.

Statement of Responsibility

In accordance with sub-paragraph c) of paragraph 1 of article 29-G of the Portuguese Securities Code, the members of the Audit Committee, identified below, declare that to the best of their knowledge:

- i. The information contained in the Management Report, the Annual Accounts, the Auditors' Report and all other accounting documentation required by law or regulation, was produced in compliance with the applicable accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position and the results of Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. and the companies included in the consolidation perimeter.
- ii. The Management Report faithfully presents the evolution of the businesses, the performance and position of Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. and of the companies included within the consolidation perimeter and contains a description of the main risks and uncertainties which they face.

Lisbon, March 27, 2026

Elizabeth Ann Bastoni
(Chair of the Audit Committee)

António Domingues
(Member)

Sérgio Tavares Rebelo
(Member)

Individual Financial Statements

1. Individual Financial Statements

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INDIVIDUAL INCOME STATEMENT BY FUNCTIONS

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

		Euro thousand	
	Notes	2025	2024
Services rendered	27	65,946	45,467
Costs of services rendered	3	(44,696)	(40,211)
Gross profit		21,250	5,256
Administrative costs	3	(32,541)	(37,572)
Other operating profits/losses	3	(101,371)	(71,948)
Operating profit		(112,662)	(104,264)
Net financial costs	5	5,495	5,174
Gains (losses) in subsidiaries	7	723,476	801,381
Gains (losses) in other investments	8	234	225
Profit before taxes		616,543	702,516
Income tax	6.1	3,313	2,699
Net profit (loss)		619,856	705,215
Basic and diluted earnings per share - euros	19	0.9864	1.1222

To be read with the attached notes to the individual financial statements.

INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

		Euro thousand	
	Notes	2025	2024
Net profit		619,856	705,215
Other comprehensive income:			
Actuarial deviations in post-employment benefit obligations	4.2	(444)	(1,127)
Related tax	6.3	(132)	182
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(576)	(945)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		(576)	(945)
Total comprehensive income		619,280	704,270

To be read with the attached notes to the individual financial statements.

INDIVIDUAL BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024

	Notes	2025	Euro thousand 2024
Assets			
Tangible assets	9	1,409	1,571
Intangible assets	10	8,108	10,295
Investment property	12	2,470	2,470
Right-of-use assets	11.1	3,136	2,631
Investments in subsidiaries	13	667,865	667,865
Investments in associates	15.1	50	-
Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries	14	2,500,128	2,275,628
Loans and supplementary capital to associates	15.2	650	-
Other financial investments	25	148	148
Other debtors	16	70	280
Deferred tax assets	6.3	4,316	3,159
Total non-current assets		3,188,350	2,964,047
Income tax receivable	6.4	6,985	3,912
Loans to subsidiaries	14	268,615	341,800
Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs	16	38,701	92,159
Cash and cash equivalents	17	255,952	131,823
Total current assets		570,253	569,694
Total assets		3,758,603	3,533,741
Shareholders' equity and liabilities			
Share capital	18.1	629,293	629,293
Share premium	18.1	22,452	22,452
Own shares	18.2	(6,060)	(6,060)
Retained earnings	18.3	3,051,621	2,803,117
Total shareholders' equity		3,697,306	3,448,802
Lease liabilities	11.2	1,800	1,592
Employee benefits	4.2	10,726	11,410
Provisions for risks and contingencies	21	4,098	3,773
Deferred tax liabilities	6.3	105	454
Total non-current liabilities		16,729	17,229
Borrowings	20	-	-
Lease liabilities	11.2	1,433	1,107
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income	22	43,135	66,603
Income tax payable	6.4	-	-
Total current liabilities		44,568	67,710
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		3,758,603	3,533,741

To be read with the attached notes to the individual financial statements.

INDIVIDUAL STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

Euro thousand

	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity
Balance Sheet as at 1 January 2024		629,293	22,452	(6,060)	2,510,471	3,156,156
Equity changes in 2024						
Actuarial deviations in post-employment benefit obligations						
- Gross amount	4.2	-	-	-	(1,127)	(1,127)
- Deferred tax	6.3	-	-	-	182	182
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(945)	(945)
Net profit of 2024		-	-	-	705,215	705,215
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	704,270	704,270
Dividends	18.4	-	-	-	(411,624)	(411,624)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December of 2024		629,293	22,452	(6,060)	2,803,117	3,448,802
Equity changes in 2025						
Actuarial deviations in post-employment benefit obligations						
- Gross amount	4.2	-	-	-	(444)	(444)
- Deferred tax	6.3	-	-	-	(132)	(132)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	(576)	(576)
Net profit of 2025		-	-	-	619,856	619,856
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	619,280	619,280
Dividends	18.4	-	-	-	(370,776)	(370,776)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December of 2025		629,293	22,452	(6,060)	3,051,621	3,697,306

To be read with the attached notes to the individual financial statements.

INDIVIDUAL CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the years ended 31 December 2025 and 2024

		Euro thousand	
	Notes	2025	2024
Net results		619,856	705,215
Adjustments for:			
Income tax	6.1	(3,313)	(2,699)
Depreciations and amortisations	3	4,789	4,182
Net financial costs	5	(5,495)	(5,174)
Gains/Losses in subsidiaries	7	(723,476)	(801,381)
Gains/Losses in other investments	8	(234)	(225)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		(107,873)	(100,082)
Changes in working capital:			
Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs		35,543	(33,772)
Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income		(4,656)	(3,252)
Provisions and employee benefits		(1,129)	(1,341)
Cash generated from operations		(78,115)	(138,447)
Income tax		(1,691)	992
Cash flow from operating activities		(79,806)	(137,455)
Investment activities			
Interest received	7	13,349	16,787
Dividends received	7 and 8	710,512	800,814
Repayment of loans and capital contributions from subsidiaries	14	154,775	53,390
Loans and capital contributions given to subsidiaries	14	(306,090)	(416,415)
Loans and capital contributions given to associates	15.2	(650)	-
Acquisition of tangible assets	9	(230)	(322)
Acquisition of intangible assets	10	(933)	(1,405)
Acquisition and capital increase in associates	15.1	(50)	-
Acquisition and capital increase in subsidiaries	13	-	(1,750)
Cash flow from investment activities		570,683	451,099
Financing activities			
Interests and similar income received	5	6,992	7,807
Loans interest and similar expenses paid	5	(1,492)	(5,480)
Leases interest paid	5	(179)	(150)
Leases paid	11.2	(1,293)	(1,012)
Dividends paid	18.4	(370,776)	(411,624)
Cash flow from financing activities		(366,748)	(410,459)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		124,129	(96,815)
Cash and cash equivalents changes			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		131,823	228,638
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		124,129	(96,815)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	17	255,952	131,823

To be read with the attached notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1. Activity

Jerónimo Martins, SGPS, S.A. (JM) is the parent Company of Jerónimo Martins Group (Group). Its activity consists mostly of managing its investment portfolio. The activities of the Group and its performance during the year 2025 are detailed in Chapter 2 – Management Report – Creating Value and Growth.

Head Office: Rua Actor António Silva, n.º 7, 1649-033 Lisboa.

Share Capital: 629,293,220 euros.

Registered at the Commercial Registry Office and Tax Number: 500 100 144.

JM has been listed on the Euronext Lisbon since 1989.

The Board of Directors approved these Individual Financial Statements on 17 March 2026 and are subject to General Assembly approval.

2. Accounting policies

The recognition and measurement principles applied in these individual financial statements are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements (see accounting policies related to financial statements captions included in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements and note 2 of the consolidated financial statements).

The accounting policies are applied across the preparation of the Financial Statements and were consistently applied in comparative periods, except where otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis for preparation

All amounts are shown in thousand euros (€ thousand) unless otherwise stated.

The Individual Financial Statements of JM were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed and applicable in the European Union (EU), as at 31 December 2025.

2.2. Investments and loans to subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which JM has control. JM controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and when it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investments and loans to subsidiaries are stated at cost. When so justified, adjustments for impairment losses are set up, namely when the financial shareholdings register significant deterioration in their financial position and the impairment tests performed by JM conclude that it is necessary to recognise impairment losses in respect of investments and other net assets (note 2.3).

2.3. Impairment

2.3.1. Impairment of non-financial assets

Except for Investment property (note 12) and Deferred tax assets (note 6.3), all other JM assets, essentially Investments in subsidiaries, are analysed at each balance sheet date in order to assess for indicators of possible impairment losses. If such indicators exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

In the impairment tests for Investments in subsidiaries, the inputs of these valuations for calculation of the value in use are determined by past performance and the expectation of market development for each company. Based on future cash flow projections, for a five-year period, and on medium and long-term plans approved by the Board of Directors.

The recoverable amount of assets with indicators of potential impairment loss is determined annually. Whenever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, its value is reduced to the recoverable amount, and the impairment is recognised in the income statement of the year.

Determining the recoverable amount of assets

The recoverable amount of non-financial assets corresponds to the higher amount of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Value in use of an asset is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset in question.

The recoverable amount of assets that do not generate independent cash flows is determined together with the cash-generating unit to which these assets belong.

Reversal of impairment losses

Impairment losses are reversed whenever there are changes in the estimates used to determine the respective recoverable amount, to the extent of the amount, net of amortisation or depreciation, which would have been determined for the asset if no impairment loss was recognised.

2.3.2. Impairment of financial assets

Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries

The impairment test for Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries is held simultaneously with the impairment test to Investments in subsidiaries. The investment considered for comparison with the calculated value in use considers the historical cost of the subsidiary and the loans or supplementary capital. An impairment loss on Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries will only be recognised after the total investment in the subsidiary is fully covered by an impairment loss.

2.4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments made in preparation of Financial Statements

Impairment in investments and loans to subsidiaries

As a rule, according to IFRS an investment is recorded as impaired when the carrying amount of the investment exceeds the present value of future cash flows. Calculating the present value of estimated cash flows and the decision to consider an asset as impaired involves judgment and substantially relies on Management analysis of the future development of its subsidiaries. When measuring impairment, market prices are used if they are available, or other valuation parameters are used, based on the information available from the subsidiaries.

JMH considers the capacity and intention to retain the investment for a reasonable period of time that is sufficient to predict recovery of the fair value up to (or above) the carrying amount, including an analysis of factors such as the expected results of the subsidiary, the economic environment, and the status of the sector.

Deferred taxes

Recognising deferred taxes assumes the existence of results and future taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities were determined based on tax legislation currently effective or on legislation already published for future application. Changes in the tax legislation may influence the value of deferred taxes.

Pensions and other long-term benefits granted to employees

Considering the information available from Bloomberg and some necessary estimation to derive the yield curve, JMH defined the following ranges for determining the appropriate discount rate:

- Narrow range [3.55% - 3.95%]
- Extended range [3.35% - 4.15%]

Based on these results, JMH, following the recommendation of external actuaries, has decided to increase its discount rate from 3.25% to 3.75%.

The table below shows the impacts on the obligations with defined benefit plans of JMH, resulting from changes in the following assumptions:

	Impact on defined benefit liabilities			
	Assumption used	Change in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	3.75%	0.50%	(277)	290
Salary growth rate	3.00%	0.50%	56	(53)
Pension growth rate	3.00%	0.50%	235	(224)
Life expectancy	TV 88/90	1 year	626	(590)

A positive amount means an increase in liabilities. A negative amount means a decrease in liabilities.

Provisions

JMH exercises considerable judgment in measuring and recognising provisions and its exposure to contingent liabilities related to legal proceedings. This judgment is necessary to determine the probability that a lawsuit may be successful or to record a liability. Provisions are recognised when JMH expects that proceedings under way will result in cash outflows, the loss is considered probable and may be reasonably estimated. Due to the uncertainties inherent in the evaluation process, real losses may be different from those originally estimated. These estimates are subject to changes as new information becomes available, mainly with the support of internal specialists, if available, or through the support of external consultants, such as actuaries or legal advisers. Changes to estimates of potential losses on proceedings under way may affect future results.

2.5. Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows JMH's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 2024, according to hierarchy levels as defined in the consolidated financial statements:

	2025	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment property		2,470	-	-	2,470
Total assets		2,470	-	-	2,470
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Total liabilities		-	-	-	-

	2024	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment property		2,470	-	-	2,470
Total assets		2,470	-	-	2,470
Liabilities measured at fair value					
Total liabilities		-	-	-	-

2.6. Financial instruments by category

	Financial assets at fair-value through results	Financial assets or liabilities at amortized cost	Other financial assets	Financial assets or liabilities out of IFRS 9 scope	Total financial assets and liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total assets and liabilities
2025							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	255,952	-	-	255,952	-	255,952
Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries	-	2,768,743	-	-	2,768,743	-	2,768,743
Loans and supplementary capital to associates	-	650	-	-	650	-	650
Other financial investments	-	-	148	-	148	-	148
Debtors, accruals and deferrals	70	36,425	-	-	36,495	2,276	38,771
Other non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	694,339	694,339
Total assets	70	3,061,770	148	-	3,061,988	696,615	3,758,603
Liabilities							
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	3,233	3,233	-	3,233
Creditors, accruals and deferrals	-	18,666	-	-	18,666	24,469	43,135
Other non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	14,929	14,929
Total liabilities	-	18,666	-	3,233	21,899	39,398	61,297

	Financial assets at fair-value through results	Financial assets or liabilities at amortized cost	Other financial assets	Financial assets or liabilities out of IFRS 9 scope	Total financial assets and liabilities	Non-financial assets and liabilities	Total assets and liabilities
2024							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	131,823	-	-	131,823	-	131,823
Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries	-	2,617,428	-	-	2,617,428	-	2,617,428
Other financial investments	-	-	148	-	148	-	148
Debtors, accruals and deferrals	280	89,392	-	-	89,672	2,767	92,439
Other non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	691,903	691,903
Total assets	280	2,838,643	148	-	2,839,071	694,670	3,533,741
Liabilities							
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	2,699	2,699	-	2,699
Creditors, accruals and deferrals	-	46,252	-	-	46,252	20,351	66,603
Other non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	15,637	15,637
Total liabilities	-	46,252	-	2,699	48,951	35,988	84,939

3. Operating costs

✓ Accounting policies

Costs of services rendered

The costs of services rendered correspond to the costs incurred by each one of JMH departments in rendering technical and specialised services to its subsidiaries.

Administrative costs

The administrative costs shown in the income statement include, among others, the costs incurred by each of the departments of JMH not corresponding to services rendered, as well as the non-deductible VAT arising from the application of the effective allocation method.

Other operating profits/losses

Other operating profits/losses include the costs not related with the services rendered to its subsidiaries and the costs not directly related with the role as Holding of the Group.

3.1. Operational costs by nature

	2025	2024
Supplies and services	46,633	29,721
Rents (11.3)	2,098	1,787
Staff costs (note 4.1)	80,880	69,780
Depreciation and amortisation of tangibles and intangibles assets	3,466	3,118
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (11.3)	1,323	1,064
Other natures of profit/loss	44,208	44,261
Total	178,608	149,731

As of 31 December 2025, caption of other natures of profit/loss include donations in the amount of €2,703 thousand (2024: €3,213 thousand) and €40,000 thousand related to a dotation given, from 2024's results, to Jerónimo Martins Foundation (2024: €40,000 thousand), as established in the Company Articles of Association. This Foundation, created in 2024, aims to expand the scale and increase the coverage of the Group's social and solidarity initiatives.

4. Employees

4.1. Staff costs

	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	32,657	29,388
Social security	5,851	5,132
Employee benefits	32,260	27,216
Other staff costs	10,112	8,044
Total	80,880	69,780

Other staff costs include labour accident insurance, social responsibility costs, training costs, indemnities, among others.

The number of employees at the end of 2025 was 451 (402 in 2024). The average number of employees during the year was 424 (382 in 2024).

4.2. Employees benefits

Amounts of employee benefits in the balance sheet:

	2025	2024
Retirement benefits - Defined benefit plan paid by the Company	9,356	10,204
Seniority awards - Defined benefit plan	1,370	1,206
Total	10,726	11,410

Amounts recognised in the income statement in staff costs and remeasurements reflected in other comprehensive income:

	Income statement		Other comprehensive income	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Retirement benefits - Defined contribution plan	1,723	1,744	-	-
Retirement benefits - Defined benefit plan paid by the Company	305	364	444	1,127
Seniority awards - Defined benefit plan	282	191	-	-
Post-employment compensation - Defined contribution plan	29,950	24,917	-	-
Total	32,260	27,216	444	1,127

The changes in each plan are detailed below:

	Defined contribution plans for active employees		Defined benefit plans paid by the Company		Other long term benefits - seniority awards	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balance as at 1 January	-	-	10,204	10,357	1,206	1,082
Interest costs	-	-	305	364	42	45
Current service cost	31,673	26,661	-	-	114	117
Actuarial (gains) losses						
Changes in financial assumptions	-	-	(273)	(248)	(43)	41
Changes in experience	-	-	717	1,375	169	(12)
Contributions or retirement pensions paid	(31,673)	(26,661)	(1,597)	(1,644)	(118)	(67)
Balance as at 31 December	-	-	9,356	10,204	1,370	1,206

Actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the responsibilities for defined benefit plans and other long-term benefits:

	2025	2024
Mortality table	TV 88/90	TV 88/90
Discount rate	3.75%	3.25%
Pension growth rate	3.00%	3.00%
Salaries growth rate		
short term	3.00%	2.00%
long term	3.00%	3.00%

The mortality assumptions used are those most commonly adopted in Portugal and are based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics. The sensitivity analyses made to the assumptions is stated in note 2.4..

4.3. Expected future payments

The expected maturity for the liabilities associated with defined benefit plans for the next ten years is as follows:

	1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years
Retirement benefits - Defined benefit plan paid by the Company	1,411	4,006	2,426
Seniority awards - Defined benefit plan	152	415	897
Total	1,563	4,421	3,323

5. Net financial costs

	2025	2024
Loans interest expense	(10)	(325)
Leases interest expense	(179)	(150)
Interest received	6,624	7,557
Other financial gains and losses	(940)	(1,908)
Net financial costs	5,495	5,174

Interest expenses include the interest related with loans and leasings measured at amortised cost.

Other financial gains and losses includes, among others, stamp tax on credit lines opening, issuing and maintaining bank guarantees and deferred costs related to the issuance of medium and long term debt , amortized over the term of the respective loan.

Caption interest received includes interests on treasury investments carried out throughout the year.

6. Taxes

6.1. Income tax

	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Current tax of the year	3,236	1,740
Adjustment to prior year estimation	(1,571)	(471)
	1,665	1,269
Deferred tax		
Temporary differences created and reversed in current year	(188)	(263)
Tax rate reduction	(146)	(69)
Temporary differences from previous years	1,972	(78)
	1,638	(410)
Other gains/losses related to tax		
Impact of changes in estimates for tax litigations	10	1,840
	10	1,840
Total income tax	3,313	2,699

6.2. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	616,543	702,516
Income tax using the Portuguese corporation tax rate (21.5%) (2024: 22.5%)	(132,557)	(158,066)
Fiscal effect due to:		
Non-taxable or non-recoverable results	151,671	179,957
Changes in estimates for tax litigations	10	1,840
Non-deductible expenses and fiscal benefits	(15,257)	(19,743)
Impact of tax rate reduction on deferred taxes	(146)	(69)
Adjustment to prior years estimation	(1,571)	(471)
Temporary differences of prior years	1,972	(78)
Results subject to autonomous taxation and other forms of taxation	(809)	(671)
Income tax	3,313	2,699
Effective tax rate	(0.54)%	(0.38)%

In 2025 the Corporate Income Tax rate (CIT) applied to companies operating in Portugal was 20% (2024: 21%). For companies with a positive tax result, there is a surcharge of 1.5% regarding municipal tax, and an additional state tax that varies between 3%, 5% and 9%, for taxable profits higher than €1,500 thousand, €7,500 thousand and €35,000 thousand respectively.

JMH's effective tax rate is significantly influenced by the fiscal effect of the dividend income received from subsidiaries. This income is not subject to taxation according with the current tax legislation, as it has already been considered for Income Tax purposes in the companies which generated them.

6.3. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

2025	Opening balance	Impact on results	Impact on equity	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions and adjustments behind tax limits	459	(14)	-	445
Liabilities with employee benefits granted	2,453	(337)	(132)	1,984
Effects of the application of leases standard	5	-	-	5
Other temporary differences	242	1,640	-	1,882
	3,159	1,289	(132)	4,316
Deferred tax liabilities				
Update of assets to fair value	(122)	17	-	(105)
Other temporary differences	(332)	332	-	-
	(454)	349	-	(105)
Net change in deferred tax	2,705	1,638	(132)	4,211

Deferred taxes were updated considering that the CIT base rate in Portugal will gradually decrease by one percentage point per year to 17% in 2028.

2024	Opening balance	Impact on results	Impact on equity	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets				
Provisions and adjustments behind tax limits	476	(17)	-	459
Liabilities with employee benefits granted	2,574	(303)	182	2,453
Effects of the application of leases standard	11	(6)	-	5
Other temporary differences	-	242	-	242
	3,061	(84)	182	3,159
Deferred tax liabilities				
Update of assets to fair value	(128)	6	-	(122)
Other temporary differences	-	(332)	-	(332)
	(128)	(326)	-	(454)
Net change in deferred tax	2,933	(410)	182	2,705

JMH did not recognised any amounts in deferred taxes regarding uncertain tax positions.

6.4. Receivable or payable income tax

Income tax reflected on the balance sheet is as follows:

	2025	2024
Income tax payable	-	-
Income tax receivable	6,985	3,912
Total	6,985	3,912

Since 1 January 2014, JMH integrates a group of companies taxed according with the Special Group Taxation Regime (RETGS), as the dominant Company of the group. In addition to JMH, the taxation group is currently composed of the following companies:

- Recheio, SGPS, S.A.
- Recheio - Cash & Carry, S.A.
- Imocash – Imobiliário de Distribuição, S.A.
- Larantigo – Sociedade de Construções, S.A.
- Trade Wings, S.A.
- Recheio Masterchef, Lda.
- Jerónimo Martins – Serviços, S.A.
- Desimo, Lda.
- Jerónimo Martins – Agro-Alimentar, S.A.
- Terra Alegre Lacticínios, S.A.
- Best-Farmer – Actividades Agro-pecuárias, S.A.
- Seaculture – Aquicultura, S.A.
- Ovinos da Tapada – Agropecuária, Lda.
- Outro Chão – Agricultura Biológica, Lda.
- João Gomes Camacho, S.A.
- Jerónimo Martins – Restauração e Serviços, S.A.
- Jerónimo Martins Inovação, S.A.
- Santa Maria Manuela Turismo, S.A.

Between 2017 and 2024, the RETGS tax group controlled by JMH generated unused tax losses of €158,709 thousand, with the estimated tax loss for 2025 being €11,872 thousand. The tax losses generated by the various companies before joining the RETGS regime amount to €5,131 thousand.

6.5. Unrecognised deferred taxes on tax losses

JMH did not recognise deferred tax assets related to tax losses in respect of which, with reasonable accuracy, no sufficient future taxable profits are expected to guarantee the recovery of deferred tax assets in the short and/or medium-term. According with the legislation in force in Portugal, there is not a limit period of time for carrying forward tax losses.

Between 2017 and 2024, JMH generated tax losses not yet used by the RETGS tax group, amounting to €91,037 thousand, with the estimated unused tax loss in 2025 being €11,872 thousand.

Total unrecognised deferred tax asset as of 31 December 2025 amounts to €17,495 thousand (2024: €17,395 thousand).

6.6. International Tax Reform – Pillar 2

Under Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of December 14, which introduced the rules of the so-called Pillar 2 in the EU, JMH is considered as “constituent entities” covered by the new rules, being part of a Group in which the ultimate parent entity is Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos Holding NV (SFMS).

JMH expects that no additional tax will be due in Portugal, with reference to the period of 2025 due to the application of the transitional safe harbours provisions based on financial and tax information of the Country-by-Country Report (“Transitional CbCR Safe Harbours”) for the fiscal year 2024 and based on additional financial information regarding to the fiscal year 2025.

At this date it is not anticipated that these new taxation rules will have a significant impact on the Financial Statements, with no amount recognized in taxes in the income statement, related to Pillar 2, on 31 December 2025.

7. Gains (losses) in subsidiaries

	2025	2024
Dividends received	710,500	800,800
Interest from loans granted	12,976	17,056
Adjustments for impairment losses (21.2)	-	(16,475)
Total	723,476	801,381

As mentioned in note 21.2, as a result of the impairment tests on investments in subsidiaries (including loans granted to subsidiaries), adjustments for impairment losses were recorded in 2024 in the subsidiary Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V., amounting to €16,475 thousand.

8. Gains (losses) in other investments

✓ Accounting policies

Rents received for the lease of investment property are recognised as gains in other investments in the income statement in the period to which they relate.

	2025	2024
Rents from investment property	222	211
Dividends	12	14
Total	234	225

9. Tangible assets

9.1. Changes occurred during the year

2025	Buildings and other constructions	Equipments and others	Assets in progress	Total
Gross amount				
Opening balance	1,223	5,241	47	6,511
Increases	2	41	187	230
Transfers and reclassifications	15	5	(19)	1
Closing balance	1,240	5,287	215	6,742
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Opening balance	688	4,252	-	4,940
Increases	102	291	-	393
Closing balance	790	4,543	-	5,333
Net value				
As at 1 January 2025	535	989	47	1,571
As at 31 December 2025	450	744	215	1,408

2024	Buildings and other constructions	Equipments and others	Assets in progress	Total
Gross amount				
Opening balance	1,140	4,898	93	6,131
Increases	70	215	37	322
Disposals and write offs	-	(3)	-	(3)
Transfers and reclassifications	13	131	(83)	61
Closing balance	1,223	5,241	47	6,511
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Opening balance	588	3,949	-	4,537
Increases	100	306	-	406
Disposals and write offs	-	(3)	-	(3)
Closing balance	688	4,252	-	4,940
Net value				
As at 1 January 2024	552	949	93	1,594
As at 31 December 2024	535	989	47	1,571

9.2. Guarantees

No assets have been pledged as security for the fulfilment of bank or other obligations.

10. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are made up of development expenses and include expenses incurred with the implementation of information system platforms.

10.1. Changes occurred during the year

	2025	Development expenses	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Gross amount				
Opening balance		21,762	479	22,241
Increases		418	470	887
Transfers and reclassifications		77	(78)	(1)
Closing balance		22,257	870	23,127
Amortisation and impairment losses				
Opening balance		11,946	-	11,946
Increases		3,073	-	3,073
Closing balance		15,019	-	15,019
Net value				
As at 1 January 2025		9,816	479	10,295
As at 31 December 2025		7,238	870	8,108

	2024	Development expenses	Intangible assets in progress	Total
Gross amount				
Opening balance		10,029	11,237	21,266
Increases		556	479	1,035
Transfers and reclassifications		11,177	(11,237)	(60)
Closing balance		21,762	479	22,241
Amortisation and impairment losses				
Opening balance		9,234	-	9,234
Increases		2,712	-	2,712
Closing balance		11,946	-	11,946
Net value				
As at 1 January 2024		795	11,237	12,032
As at 31 December 2024		9,816	479	10,295

11. Leases

JMH's leases relate mostly to head office and vehicles rent contracts, with initial terms between 3 and 4 years. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants. Regarding the incremental borrowing rate used to measure lease liabilities, the weighted-average rate applied by JMH, as of 31 December 2025, was 6.03% (5.47% as of 31 December 2024).

11.1. Right-of-use assets

	2025	Buildings and other constructions	Transport equipment and others	Total
Gross amount				
Opening balance		1,794	2,957	4,752
New contracts		-	1,833	1,833
Contracts update		22	-	22
Contracts cancellation		-	(571)	(571)
Closing balance		1,817	4,220	6,037
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Opening balance		789	1,332	2,121
Increases		373	950	1,323
Contracts cancellation		-	(544)	(544)
Closing balance		1,162	1,739	2,901
Net value				
As at 1 January 2025		1,006	1,625	2,631
As at 31 December 2025		655	2,481	3,136

2024	Buildings and other constructions	Transport equipment and others	Total
Gross amount			
Opening balance	1,794	2,075	3,870
New contracts	-	1,319	1,319
Contracts update	-	(5)	(5)
Contracts cancellation	-	(432)	(432)
Closing balance	1,794	2,957	4,752
Depreciation and impairment losses			
Opening balance	424	1,044	1,468
Increases	365	699	1,064
Contracts cancellation	-	(411)	(411)
Closing balance	789	1,332	2,121
Net value			
As at 1 January 2024	1,371	1,031	2,402
As at 31 December 2024	1,006	1,625	2,631

11.2. Lease liabilities

2025	Current	Non current	Total
Opening balance	1,107	1,592	2,699
Increases (new contracts)	498	1,335	1,833
Payments	(1,293)	-	(1,293)
Transfers	1,120	(1,120)	-
Contracts change/ cancel	1	(7)	(6)
Closing balance	1,433	1,800	3,233

2024	Current	Non current	Total
Opening balance	877	1,540	2,417
Increases (new contracts)	354	965	1,319
Payments	(1,012)	-	(1,012)
Transfers	901	(901)	-
Contracts change/ cancel	(15)	(11)	(26)
Closing balance	1,107	1,592	2,699

11.3. Expenses recognised in the income statement

The income statement includes the below expenses related with leases:

	2025	2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets		
Buildings and other constructions	373	365
Transport equipment	950	699
Subtotal	1,323	1,064
Lease liabilities interests	179	150
Gains/losses with contract cancellation	-	-
Rents (note 3)		
Expense related with short term leases	1,344	1,152
Expense related with low value assets leases	28	22
Expenses related with non-lease component included in payments	726	613
Subtotal	2,098	1,787
Total	3,600	3,001

The total cash outflow for leases in 2025 was €3,570 thousand (2024: €2,948 thousand).

12. Investment properties

JMH owns a property, which was partially rented to a Group company, with profits generated during the year in the amount of €222 thousand (2024: €211 thousand). This property is valued at its market value, according to an independent valuation entity, which is regularly confirmed through the application of income method and is recorded at €2,470 thousand (2024: €2,470 thousand).

In 2025, JMH incurred in expenses regarding this property in the amount of €4 thousand (2024: €4 thousand), recognised in results in other operating costs.

13. Investments in subsidiaries

The equity holdings in subsidiaries corresponds to investments in the acquisition of shareholdings in the companies listed in note 25.

	2025	2024
Net value as at 1 January	667,865	666,133
Increases	-	1,750
Adjustments for impairment losses (21.2)	-	(18)
Net value as at 31 December	667,865	667,865

During 2024 JMH acquired 70% of the capital of Larantigo – Sociedade de Construções, S.A. paying the amount of €1,750 thousand.

As mentioned in note 21.2, JMH conducted impairment tests on its investments in subsidiaries (including loans to subsidiaries). As a result of those tests, JMH recognized in 2024 an adjustment for impairment losses on financial investments in the subsidiary Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V. in the amount of €18 thousand.

14. Loans and supplementary capital to subsidiaries

Non-current loans / Supplementary capital	2025	2024
Net value as at 1 January	2,275,628	2,086,825
Increases	299,500	240,260
Decreases	(75,000)	(35,000)
Adjustments for impairment losses (21.2)	-	(16,457)
Net value as at 31 December	2,500,128	2,275,628

As mentioned in note 21.2, as a result of the impairment tests on investments in subsidiaries (including loans to subsidiaries), an adjustment for impairment losses on loans granted to the subsidiary Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V. was recorded in 2024, in the amount of €16,457 thousand.

Non-current loans are granted as supplementary capital contributions (which do not bear interest).

Current loans	2025	2024
Net value as at 1 January	341,800	184,035
Increases	6,590	176,155
Decreases	(79,775)	(18,390)
Net value as at 31 December	268,615	341,800

Current loans are granted as treasury operations (remunerated at normal market rates).

15. Associates

15.1. Investments in associates

	2025	2024
Net value as at 1 January	-	-
Increases	50	-
Net value as at 31 December	50	-

In October 2025 JMH acquired a 33.33% of the capital of Pure Planet, S.A. This company is engaged in the collection and treatment of urban and industrial waste, recycling, and energy production from waste.

15.2. Loans and supplementary capital to associates

	2025	2024
Non-current loans / Supplementary capital		
Net value as at 1 January	-	-
Increases	650	-
Net value as at 31 December	650	-

Non-current loans are granted as supplementary capital contributions (which do not bear interest).

16. Trade debtors, accrued income and deferred costs

	2025	2024
Non-current		
Other debtors (work compensation fund - FCT)	70	280
Total	70	280
Current		
Subsidiaries	25,998	64,492
Other debtors	1,573	359
Other taxes receivable	16	961
Accrued income	8,667	24,347
Deferred costs	2,447	2,000
Total	38,701	92,159

Amounts recognised in subsidiaries mainly refers to invoices issued to Group companies related to various services provided, in the amount of €15,515 thousand (2024: €53,467 thousand), as well as the allocation of Corporate Income Tax (CIT) between JMH Group companies, which is taxed by the Special Group Taxation Regime (RETGS), in the amount of €9,630 thousand (2024: €9,799 thousand).

Accrued income mainly includes €8,177 thousand (2024: €24,248 thousand) related to the provision of technical services not yet invoiced.

Deferred costs mainly include €174 thousand (2024: €177 thousand) with bank guarantees issuance costs, and €2,260 thousand (2024: €1,806 thousand) of other costs related to future periods, paid in 2025, or when not paid, already charged by the competent entities.

17. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
Bank deposits	62,029	36,600
Short-term investments	193,900	95,200
Cash	23	23
Total	255,952	131,823

Short-term investments correspond to short-term deposits in financial institutions.

Ratings of bank deposits and short-term investments are detailed in note 28.1.

18. Capital and reserves

18.1. Share capital and share premium account

The authorised share capital is represented by 629,293,220 ordinary shares (2024: 629,293,220), each with a nominal value of one euro.

The owners of ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends in accordance with the deliberations of the General Shareholder's Meeting and have the right to one vote for each share owned. There are no preferential shares. Rights relating to own shares are suspended until they are placed on the market.

During the year 2025, no changes occurred in the amount of €22,452 thousand showed in share premium in 2024.

18.2. Own shares

At 31 December 2025 JMH held 859 thousand own shares, acquired in 1999 at an average price of €7.06 per share. There were no transactions in 2025.

18.3. Retained earnings

As at 31 December 2025, the total amount of retained earnings was €3,051,621 thousand (2024: 2,803,117 thousand), resulting from profit generated in the financial year, in the amount of €619,856 thousand (2024: €705,215 thousand) and the remaining in the previous years.

Of this amount €314.432 thousand (2024: €315,008 thousand) are not able to be distributed, as provided in articles 32.º, 218.º, 295.º, 296.º and 324.º of the Commercial Companies Code.

18.4. Dividends

According with the decision made at the 24 April 2025 General Shareholders Meeting, the amount of €370,776 thousand was distributed to JMH shareholders in May 2025, corresponding to a dividend per share of 0.59 euros (excluding own shares in the portfolio). It was also decided to allocate €40,000 thousand from the 2024 results as a subsequent endowment for the Jerónimo Martins Foundation.

Following the decision made at the 18 April 2024 General Shareholders Meeting, the amount of €411,624 thousand was distributed to JMH shareholders in May 2024, corresponding to a dividend per share of 0.655 euros (excluding own shares in the portfolio).

In the proposal for the appropriation of results described in point 7 included in the Management Report chapter, which is integrated in the consolidated annual report, the Board of Directors proposes to the shareholders the distribution of the amount €408,482 thousand, which corresponds to a dividend per share of €0.65 (excluding own shares in the portfolio). In accordance with the wording of article 31, paragraph 3 of JMH Articles of Association, the Board of Directors also proposes the allocation of €40,000 thousand to the Jerónimo Martins Foundation.

19. Earnings per share

19.1. Basic and diluted earnings per share

	2025	2024
Ordinary shares issued at the beginning of the year	629,293,220	629,293,220
Own shares at the beginning of the year	(859,000)	(859,000)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	628,434,220	628,434,220
Diluted net results of the year attributable to ordinary shares	619,856	705,215
Basic and diluted earnings per share – euros	0.9864	1.1222

20. Borrowings

This note provides information on the terms of loan contracts and other forms of financing.

20.1. Current and non-current loans

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024 JMH did not hold any bank loans or loans from Group companies.

20.2. Loan terms and maturities

JMH uses, with other Group companies, grouped credit lines, which means that the maximum amount approved by a financial entity can be used simultaneously by more than one company. The amount of credit lines granted to JMH which are not being used amounts to €116,890 thousand (2024: €143,500 thousand).

20.3. Bank loans: commercial paper

There are several issued bank loans in the form of a commercial paper program, in the global amount of €175,000 thousand (2024: €160,000 thousand), with variable interest rates. At the end of 2025 no amount of these credit lines was being used (in 2024 €45,000 thousand was being used by another Group company).

20.4. Financial net debt

	2025	2024
Financial lease liabilities - non-current (note 11.2)	1,800	1,592
Financial lease liabilities - current (note 11.2)	1,433	1,107
Interest on accruals and deferrals	(501)	(102)
Bank deposits (note 17)	(62,029)	(36,600)
Short-term investments (note 17)	(193,900)	(95,200)
Total	(253,197)	(129,203)

21. Provisions and adjustments for impairment losses

21.1. Provisions for other risks and contingencies

2025	Opening balance	Set up and reinforced	Used and reversed	Closing balance
Other risks and contingencies	3,773	326	(1)	4,098
Total	3,773	326	(1)	4,098

2024	Opening balance	Set up and reinforced	Used and reversed	Closing balance
Other risks and contingencies	5,077	259	(1,563)	3,773
Total	5,077	259	(1,563)	3,773

The heading other risks and contingencies consists of provisions for possible compensation to be paid by JMH regarding guarantees provided in business sales agreements entered over the last few years and provisions for litigation processes where there are no prospects for resolution in less than one year.

21.2. Adjustments for impairment losses

2025	Opening balance	Set up and reinforced	Used and reversed	Closing balance
Investments in subsidiaries	18	-	-	18
Subsidiaries loans	16,457	-	-	16,457
Total	16,475	-	-	16,475

2024	Opening balance	Set up and reinforced	Used and reversed	Closing balance
Investments in subsidiaries	-	18	-	18
Subsidiaries loans	-	16,457	-	16,457
Total	-	16,475	-	16,475

In 2024, JMH conducted impairment tests on its investments in subsidiaries (including loans to subsidiaries). As a result of those tests, JMH recognized impairment losses on financial investments in the subsidiary Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V., in the amount of €16,475 thousand.

In performing these impairment tests, JMH calculated the value in use according with the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method. Value in use is supported by past performance and market development expectations, with five-year projections of future cash flows for each of the assets or cash-generating units, based on medium/long-term plans approved by the Board of Directors.

22. Trade creditors, accrued costs and deferred income

	2025	2024
Current		
Subsidiaries	5,799	9,233
Commercial creditors	2,841	2,231
Non-commercial creditors	85	117
Other taxes payables	1,992	4,950
Accrued costs	32,399	50,054
Deferred income	19	18
Total	43,135	66,603

The heading accrued costs includes salaries and wages payable in the amount of €22,458 thousand (2024 €15,383 thousand), and €9,941 thousand (2024: €34,671 thousand) related to various costs (utilities, insurances, consultants, rents, among others), relating to 2025 and not yet invoiced by the respective entities prior to the end of the year.

23. Guarantees

The bank guarantees are as follows:

	2025	2024
Guarantees for Tax Authorities	38,785	44,965
Financing guarantees	377,770	374,258
Other guarantees provided	1,795	1,788
Total	418,350	421,011

The financing guarantees relates to financial loans obtained by the subsidiary Jerónimo Martins Colombia, S.A.S.. These guarantees will be released following the respective loans' reimbursement.

JMH also guarantees the fulfilment of some financial obligations of Group's subsidiaries, with this commitment amounting to €631,839 thousand as of 31 December 2025 (2024: €548,178 thousand), related to liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet of the respective subsidiaries.

24. Contingencies, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities

There are several relevant disputes pending resolution, for which the Board of Directors, supported by the opinion of its lawyers and tax advisors considers that there is enough ground for its appeal in court, assesses the outcome of each

proceedings, and for those where the Board estimates that a future cash outflow may occur a provision is taken (note 21). The material cases are detailed below:

- The PTA assessed, regarding 2016 to 2019, JMH (as the head of the Tax Group in which Recheio SGPS is included), in the amount of €30,026 thousand, related to the taxation in CIT of ¼ of the results generated in internal operations of the Tax Group, in each of these years. As explained in the 2018 Group Consolidated Annual Report (and previous years), this assessment results from the application of the transitional rule included in the Portuguese State Budget of 2016 (and then in the next three Budgets). The Management, based on the assessment of their lawyers and tax advisors, believes that there are grounds for their position and has therefore contested these processes. Regarding the case related to 2018, the Lisbon Tax Court issued an unfavourable decision to JMH, which was subsequently appealed. As for the case related to 2017, after the Tax Court ruled against JMH, JMH appealed to the Supreme Administrative Court, which upheld JMH's position and declared unconstitutional the respective tax law of 2017's State Budget. On the other hand, PTA appealed to the Constitutional Court, and although that appeal was denied, the Public Prosecutor's Office, as required, also appealed to the same Court, which appeal was admitted, and therefore JMH continues to pursue its defence;
- The PTA assessed JMH, regarding 2020 and 2021, the amount of €65 thousand and corrected tax losses in the amount of €5,400 thousand. PTA considered that the amortization of brands and some donations granted would not be accepted for tax purposes. The Management, based on the assessment of our lawyers and tax advisors, believe that there are sufficient grounds to oppose the said rules.

25. Subsidiaries

The direct investments owned by JMH, as at 31 December 2025, are as follows:

Company	Notes	Head office	% Owned	Stake held directly	Total assets	Shareholder's equity	Net profit/loss
<u>INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES</u>							
Desimo, Lda.	a)	Lisbon	100.00	50	863	862	(3)
Jerónimo Martins - Serviços, S.A.	a)	Lisbon	100.00	50	23,717	2,903	287
Jerónimo Martins Inovação, S.A.	a)	Lisbon	100.00	50	50	49	0
Trade Wings, S.A.	a)	Lisbon	100.00	1,000	66,857	24,375	(6,448)
Larantigo - Sociedade de Construções, S.A.	a)	Lisbon	70.00	1,750	23,794	23,645	(30)
Warta - Retail & Services Investments B.V.	a)	Amsterdam	100.00	18	1,552,201	1,548,700	606,740
Tagus - Retail & Services Investments B.V.	a)	Amsterdam	100.00	18	684,854	684,835	39,452
New World Investments B.V.	a)	Amsterdam	100.00	18	1,173,823	1,173,804	(467)
Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V.	a)	Amsterdam	100.00	18	562,815	562,808	(27)
Jerónimo Martins Slovensko, s. r. o.	a)	Bratislava	10.00	100	87,044	71,544	(27,857)
<u>INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES</u>							
Pure Planet, S.A.	b)	Viseu	33.33	50	b)	b)	b)
<u>OTHER FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS</u>							
Epic Partners, S.A.	b)	Geneve	5.33	160	b)	b)	b)

a) For the purposes of the article 486, paragraph 3, of the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, we declare that we hold the control of the companies indicated.

b) Information not available.

In October 2025 JMH acquired a financial investment of 33.33% in company Pure Planet, S.A..

26. Subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates – interests held directly and indirectly

The companies held directly and indirectly by JMH, as at 31 December 2025, are those mentioned in notes 24 and 26 of the Group Consolidated Annual Report.

27. Related parties

Transactions with related parties are always carried out at market prices.

27.1. Transactions with related parties (shareholders)

JMH is owned 56.136% by Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos B.V., being Sociedade Francisco Manuel dos Santos, N.V. the ultimate parent company of the Group. There were no direct transactions between these companies and JMH in 2025, nor are there any open amounts between them as at 31 December 2025.

27.2. Transactions with other related parties

27.2.1. Technical and administrative services provided

As the Group's Holding Company and Corporate Center, JMH co-ordinates and provides consultancy services to its subsidiaries. The Functional Divisions of support to the Group are described in Point 21 of Chapter 4, related with Corporate Governance. The turnover from these services in 2025 was €65,946 thousand (2024: €45,467 thousand).

27.2.2. Lease of property

JMH develops part of its activity in premises rented from related parties, which represented in 2025 costs of €1,160 thousand (2024: €1,056 thousand).

As mentioned in note 12, JMH owns a property which is partially rented out to a Group company, and generated profits in 2025 in the amount of €222 thousand (2024: €211 thousand).

27.2.3. Treasury operations (current loans)

JMH granted treasury operations to subsidiaries, which generated interest in 2025 in the amount of €12,976 thousand (2024: €17,056 thousand). The decrease in interest obtained results from the decrease in loan capital amounts.

27.2.4. Staff related costs

As a Group, Jerónimo Martins takes advantage of the synergies existing between various companies, and frequently transfers staff from one company to another according to the needs of the various businesses. In 2025 total costs incurred with services rendered by personnel from other companies amounted to €27,457 thousand (2024: €19,775 thousand).

27.2.5. Open balances as at 31 December 2025

Company	Current loans granted	Non-current loans granted	Accounts receivable and accrued income	Accounts payable, deferred income and accrued costs
Subsidiary companies				
Best-Farmer - Actividades Agro-Pecuárias, S.A. Desimo, Lda.	7,690	-	65	452
Escola de Formação Jerónimo Martins, S.A.	-	650	-	1
Hussel Ibéria – Chocolates e Confeitaria, S.A.	-	-	8	1
Imocash – Imobiliário de Distribuição, S.A.	-	-	1	5
Imoretalho – Gestão de Imóveis, S.A.	-	-	635	-
João Gomes Camacho, S.A.	-	-	-	110
Jerónimo Martins - Agro-Alimentar, S.A.	-	-	805	3
Jeronimo Martins Colombia, S.A.S.	5,810	-	446	9
Jeronimo Martins Drogerie i Farmacja Sp. z. o.o.	-	-	1,134	-
Jeronimo Martins Polska S.A.	-	-	288	-
Jeronimo Martins Slovensko s.r.o.	-	-	7,077	189
Jerónimo Martins – Restauração e Serviços, S.A.	-	11,500	10	-
Jerónimo Martins Inovação, S.A.	5,345	-	120	116
Jerónimo Martins Serviços, S.A.	-	-	-	1
JMR – Gestão Empresas Retalho, SGPS, S.A.	-	-	6	11,423
JMR - Prestação Serviços para a Distribuição, S.A.	247,300	-	595	-
Larantigo - Sociedade de Construções, S.A.	-	-	5,395	257
Lido Sol II – Distrib. Produtos Alimentares, S.A.	-	21,210	-	17
New World Investments B.V.	-	-	2	8
Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V.	-	1,177,850	-	-
Ovinos da Tapada - Agropecuária, Lda.	-	579,295	-	-
Outro Chão - Agricultura Biológica, Lda.	1,320	-	5	391
Pingo Doce – Distribuição Alimentar, S.A.	-	-	-	487
Recheio - Cash & Carry, S.A.	-	-	36	69
Recheio Masterchef, Lda.	-	-	8,086	55
Recheio, SGPS, S.A.	-	-	288	8
Santa Maria Manuela Turismo, S.A.	-	-	966	-
Seaculture - Aquicultura, S.A.	-	-	-	430
Terra Alegre - Lacticínios, S.A.	200	-	26	973
Trade Wings, S.A.	950	-	5	226
Warta - Retail & Services Investments B.V.	-	51,500	-	1,631
	-	674,580	-	-
Subtotal	268,615	2,516,585	25,998	16,861
Other related parties				
JMDB - Repr. e Distribuição Marcas, Lda.	-	-	1	-
Pure Planet, S.A:	-	650	-	-
Marismar Aquicultura Marinha S.A.	-	-	8	-
Unilever Fima, Lda	-	-	-	11
Subtotal	-	650	9	11
Total	268,615	2,517,235	26,007	16,872

27.2.6. Open balances as at 31 December 2024

Company	Current loans granted	Non-current loans granted	Accounts receivable and accrued income	Accounts payable, deferred income and accrued costs
Subsidiary companies				
Best-Farmer - Actividades Agro-Pecuárias, S.A.	17,600	-	143	1,279
Desimo, Lda.	-	650	2	-
Escola de Formação Jerónimo Martins, S.A.	-	-	2	-
Hebe Slovensko s.r.o.	-	-	-	-
Hussel Ibéria – Chocolates e Confeitaria, S.A.	-	-	-	10
Imocash – Imobiliário de Distribuição, S.A.	-	-	124	-
Imoretalho – Gestão de Imóveis, S.A.	-	-	7	91
João Gomes Camacho, S.A.	-	-	802	-
Jerónimo Martins - Agro-Alimentar, S.A.	-	-	372	65
Jeronimo Martins Colombia, S.A.S.	-	-	785	-
Jeronimo Martins Drogerie i Farmacia Sp. z. o.o.	-	-	216	-
Jeronimo Martins Polska S.A.	-	-	21,179	205
JM Nieruchomości Bis Sp. z o.o.	-	-	1	-
Jeronimo Martins Slovensko s.r.o.	-	5,500	-	-
Jerónimo Martins – Restauração e Serviços, S.A.	9,010	-	418	288
Jerónimo Martins Inovação, S.A.	-	-	-	1
Jerónimo Martins Serviços, S.A.	-	-	2	8,283
JMR – Gestão Empresas Retalho, SGPS, S.A.	290,800	-	826	645
JMR - Prestação Serviços para a Distribuição, S.A.	-	-	22,689	388
Larantigo - Sociedade de Construções, S.A.	-	21,210	-	15
Lidinvest - Gestão de Imóveis, S.A.	-	-	1	-
Lido Sol II – Distrib. Produtos Alimentares, S.A.	-	-	114	8
New World Investments B.V.	-	1,047,350	-	-
Origins - Agro Business Investments B.V.	-	442,795	-	-
Ovinos da Tapada - Agropecuária, Lda.	740	-	13	326
Outro Chão - Agricultura Biológica, Lda.	-	-	4	224
Pingo Doce – Distribuição Alimentar, S.A.	-	-	2,639	68
Recheio - Cash & Carry, S.A.	-	-	11,840	27
Recheio Masterchef, Lda.	-	-	250	-
Recheio, SGPS, S.A.	9,030	-	1,918	24
Santa Maria Manuela Turismo, S.A.	-	-	-	503
Seaculture - Aquicultura, S.A.	-	-	28	315
Terra Alegre - Lactícínios, S.A.	6,630	-	96	1,021
Trade Wings, S.A.	7,990	25,000	24	2,113
Warta - Retail & Services Investments B.V.	-	749,580	-	-
Subtotal	341,800	2,292,085	64,495	15,899
Other related parties				
JMDB - Repr. e Distribuição Marcas, Lda.	-	-	1	-
Soc. Francisco Manuel Santos SGPS, S.A.	-	-	44	-
Unilever Fima, Lda	-	-	-	125
Subtotal	-	-	45	125
Total	341,800	2,292,085	64,540	16,024

27.2.7. Remuneration paid to Directors

	2024	2023
Salaries and cash awards	2,495	2,397
Retirement benefits	1,050	980
Total	3,545	3,377

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of 11 Members (2024: 11 Members). The remuneration shown includes also the amounts paid to the members which, being part of the Board of Directors, work on the Audit Committee, that in the year was €90 thousand (2024: €75 thousand).

The remuneration policy of the Members of the Board of Directors and of the Supervisory Board is stated in the Consolidated Annual Report, under the Corporate Governance Chapter.

The retirement benefits granted to the Directors correspond to post-employment benefits and are part of the plans described in note 5.2 from the Consolidated Financial Statements.

28. Financial risks

JMH is exposed to various financial risks, namely market risk (which includes interest rate risk), liquidity risk and credit risk.

The management of these risks is focused on the unpredictable nature of the financial markets and aims to minimize its adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Certain types of exposure are managed using financial derivative instruments.

The activity in this area is carried out by the Financial Operations Department, being responsible, with the cooperation of the financial areas of the Group's companies, for identifying and assessing risks and for executing the hedging of financial risks, by following the guidelines set out in the Financial Risk Management Policy.

28.1. Credit risk

Credit risk is managed centrally. The main sources of credit risk are bank deposits, short-term investments and derivatives contracted with financial institutions.

The financial institutions that JMH chooses to do business with are selected based on the ratings they receive from one of the independent benchmark rating agencies. Apart from the existence of a minimum accepted rating there is also a maximum amount to each of these financial institutions.

The following table shows a summary of credit quality of bank deposits and short-term investments, as at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Rating company	Rating	2025	2024
Standard & Poor's	[A+ : AA]	44,130	40,426
Standard & Poor's	[BBB+ : A]	151,191	55,341
Standard & Poor's	[BB+ : BBB]	-	751
Moody's	[A2 : A1]	60,296	633
Moody's	[Caa2 : Baa1]	-	33,969
Fitch	[A- : A+]	221	254
Fitch	[BBB- : BBB+]	91	282
Fitch	[BB+ : BBB]	-	144
Total		255,929	131,800

The ratings presented correspond to those assigned by international rating agencies, framed within the financial risk management policy of the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is the financial assets carrying value.

28.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by maintaining an adequate level of cash or equivalents, as well as by negotiating credit facilities that not only allow the regular development of JMH activities, but also ensuring some flexibility to be able to absorb shocks unrelated to its activities.

Treasury needs are managed based on short-term planning, executed on a daily basis, which derives from the annual financial plans, reviewed at least twice a year.

The following table shows JMH's liabilities by ranges of contractual residual maturity. The amounts shown in the table are the non-discounted contractual cash flow.

	Exposure to liquidity risk			
	2025	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings		-	-	-
Creditors		8,725	-	-
Lease liabilities		1,480	2,138	-
Total		10,205	2,138	-
	Exposure to liquidity risk			
	2024	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Borrowings		-	-	-
Commercial paper		-	-	-
Creditors		11,581	-	-
Lease liabilities		1,137	1,858	-
Total		12,718	1,858	-

The cash flows presented for commercial paper programs include fixed expenses incurred with these programs, whether they are being used or not.

29. Additional information requested by law

In accordance with article 66-A of the Portuguese Commercial Companies Code, we hereby inform of the following:

- a) In addition to all operations described in the notes above, as well as in the Management's Report, there are no other operations considered relevant which are not already contained either in the balance sheet or in these notes;
- b) The total remuneration paid to the External Auditor and the Statutory Auditor in 2025 was €381 thousand, from which €245 thousand related to the statutory audit of the accounts and services related to the limited review of the interim consolidated financial statements, the remaining in the amount of €136 thousand, being related to limited assurance services on sustainability indicators and access to the tax information platform;
- c) Note 27 of the Notes to the Financial Statements include all the related parties' disclosures, in accordance with the International Accounting Standards;
- d) During the years of 2023 and 2024, JMH incurred in expenses with Research and Development (R&D) activities, which are, in your understanding, likely to be eligible for the purposes of Entrepreneurial R&D Tax Incentives System ("Sistema de Incentivos Fiscais em I&D Empresarial II – SIFIDE II").

Hence, regarding the year of 2023, JMH received the final decision from the Technical Committee with power delegated by the Agência Nacional de Inovação, S.A., granting a tax credit of €1,639 thousand as a result of investments related with R&D activities in the total amount of €2,875 thousand, consisting of human resources expenses amounting to €2,113 thousand and operating expenses amounting to €761 thousand.

Regarding the year of 2024, JMH is still waiting for the decision from the Technical Committee with power delegated by the Agência Nacional de Inovação, S.A.. JMH has requested a tax credit of €635 thousand as a result of investments related with R&D activities in the total amount of €1,954 thousand, consisting of human resources expenses amounting to €1,752 thousand and operating expenses amounting to €203 thousand.

Lastly, taking into consideration the investments made in 2025 in this particular area, JMH is also preparing an application to this Tax Incentive (SIFIDE II), within the legally stipulated deadline.

30. Events after the balance sheet date

At the conclusion of this Report there were no relevant events to highlight that are not disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Lisbon, 17 March 2026

The Certified Accountant

The Board of Directors



Statutory Audit Report and Auditors' Report

(Free translation from the original in Portuguese) Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jerónimo Martins, S.G.P.S., S.A. (the Entity), which comprise the individual balance sheet as at December 31, 2025 (which shows total assets of Euros 3,758,603 thousand and total shareholders' equity of Euros 3,697,306 thousand including a net profit of Euros 619,856 thousand), the individual income statement by functions, the individual statement of comprehensive income, the individual statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the individual statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Jerónimo Martins, S.G.P.S., S.A. as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section below. In accordance with the law we are independent of the Entity and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.

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Inscrita na lista das Sociedades de Revisores Oficiais de Contas sob o nº 183 e na CMVM sob o nº 20161485

Key Audit Matter**Summary of the Audit Approach**

Investments in subsidiaries

(Disclosures related to the financial investments presented in Notes 13 to the financial statements)

Jerónimo Martins S.G.P.S., S.A. holds equity interests in subsidiaries amounting to Euros 667,865 thousand, measured at acquisition cost.

We obtained an understanding of, evaluated and tested the controls over the process relating to equity investments in subsidiaries.

In accordance with IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, equity interests are assessed at each balance sheet date to identify indicators of impairment loss; where such indicators exist, the recoverable amount is determined.

We assessed the existence of potential impairment indicators.

Where applicable, we obtained the impairment tests prepared by Management.

In the impairment tests, value in use is estimated based on projected cash flows, discount rates and terminal growth rates, supported by past performance and market expectations for each business segment.

We evaluated whether the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount recognised in the financial statements.

We reviewed the assumptions and methodology adopted by Management, namely with regard to projected cash flows, discount rates, contingent liabilities and terminal growth rates.

This matter involves a high degree of judgment and complexity and, accordingly, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

We also reviewed the disclosures included in the financial statements.

Responsibilities of management and supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- a) the preparation of the financial statements, which present fairly the financial position, the financial performance and the cash flows of the Entity in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union;
- b) the preparation of the Management report, the corporate governance report, the non-financial statement and the remunerations report in accordance with the applicable law and regulations;
- c) the creation and maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- d) the adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria; and
- e) the assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue its activities.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and disclosure of the Entity's financial information.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- a) identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- b) obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- d) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern;
- e) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- f) communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit;
- g) of the matters we have communicated to those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, we determine which one's were the most important in the audit of the financial statements of the current year, these being the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report, except when the law or regulation prohibits their public disclosure; and

h) confirm to the supervisory board that we comply with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Our responsibility also includes verifying that the information included in the Management report is consistent with the financial statements and the verification set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law on corporate governance matters, and verifying that the non-financial statement and the remunerations report were presented.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Management report

In compliance with paragraph 3 e) of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our opinion that the Management report has been prepared in accordance with applicable requirements of the law and regulation, that the information included in the Management report is consistent with the audited financial statements and, taking into account the knowledge and assessment about the Entity, no material misstatements were identified. As set forth in paragraph 7 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, this opinion is not applicable to the non-financial statement included in the Management report.

Corporate governance report

In compliance with paragraph 4 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our understanding that the corporate governance report includes the information required under article No. 29-H of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, that no material misstatements were identified in the information disclosed in this report and that it complies with paragraphs 1 c), d), f), h), i) and l) of that article.

European Single Electronic Format (ESEF)

The Entity's financial statements for the year ended on December 31, 2025 must comply with the applicable requirements established in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815, of December 17, 2018 (ESEF Regulation).

The management is responsible for the preparation and disclosure of the annual report in accordance with the ESEF Regulation.

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements included in the annual report are presented in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Our procedures took into account the OROC Technical Application Guide on ESEF reporting and included, among others, obtaining an understanding of the financial reporting process, including the annual report presentation in valid XHTML format.

In our opinion, the financial statements included in the annual report are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the ESEF Regulation.

Non-financial statement

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, we hereby inform that the Entity included in its Management report the non-financial statement set forth in article No. 66-B of the Portuguese Company Law.

Remunerations report

In compliance with paragraph 6 of article No. 26-G of the Portuguese Securities Market Code, we hereby inform that the Entity included in a separate section, in its corporate governance report, the information set forth in paragraph 2 of that article.

Additional information required in article No. 10 of the Regulation (EU) 537/2014

In accordance with article No. 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 16, 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters referred to above, we also provide the following information:

- a) We were first appointed auditors of the Entity in the Shareholders' General Meeting of April 24, 2025 for the period from 2025 to 2027.
- b) The management has confirmed to us it has no knowledge of any allegation of fraud or suspicions of fraud with material effect in the financial statements. We have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit and determined overall responses to address the risk of material misstatement due to fraud in the financial statements. Based on the work performed, we have not identified any material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud.
- c) We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that was prepared by us and issued to the Entity's supervisory board as of March 26, 2026.
- d) We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in paragraph 1 of article No. 5 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 16, 2014 and that we remain independent of the Entity in conducting our audit.

March 26, 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

João Rui Fernandes Ramos, ROC No. 1333
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under No. 20160943