NOS

Report and Accounts

1H26

01

MANAGEMENT REPORT

Governing Bodies

At the date of this report the Governing Bodies were made up as follows:

Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board of Directors	Angelo Paupério
Chairman of the Executive Committee	Miguel Almeida
Members of the Executive Committee	Luís Nascimento, CFO Daniel Beato Filipa Santos Carvalho Jorge Graça Manuel Ramalho Eanes
Members	Ana Rodrigues António Lobo Xavier Catarina Van-Dúnem João Dolores Cláudia Azevedo Rosa Soares

Fiscal Board

Chairman of the Fiscal Board	José Pereira Alves
Members	Susana Jesus Paulo Pinto
Alternate Member	Ana Luísa da Fonte

Officials of the General Meeting of Shareholders

In Office	António Agostinho Guedes
Alternate	Daniela Baptista

Statutory Auditor

In Office	KPMG & ASSOCIADOS – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, S.A., inscrita na CMVM sob o número 20161489, representado por Pedro Jorge Quental e Cruz (ROC n.º1765)
Alternate	Luís Miguel Pedrosa Guerra (ROC n.º1769)

Highlights of 1H26 results

- Consolidated revenue of 918.5 million euros (+1.0% vs. 1H25), reflecting strong performance in the IT segment (+13.4%), growth in the Telecom Enterprise business unit (+3.0%) and a positive contribution from the Cinema and Audiovisuals segment (+3.2%), offsetting the slowdown in the Consumer business unit (0.5%) and the decline in the Wholesale & Other business unit (-13.3%).
- EBITDA of 409.3 million euros (+2.3% vs. 1H25), with EBITDA margin expanding 0.6pp to 44.6%, supported by tight control of operating costs and efficiencies generated by the SCAILE transformation programme.
- Total CAPEX excluding leases of 170.1 million euros, a 6.7% decrease vs. 1H25, confirming the structural downward trend in investment levels given the maturity of Telecommunications infrastructures.
- Total Free Cash Flow of 175.1 million euros (+44.4% vs. 1H25), benefiting from operational improvement, lower CAPEX and positive non recurring effects recorded in the semester related to tower disposals and legal proceedings.
- Consolidated Net Income[1] reached 139.5 million euros (+19.2% vs. 1H25).

[1] Excluding non-controlling interest

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements for the first half of 2026 (“1H26”) were subject to a limited review.

Following the completion of the acquisition of Claranet Portugal, 1Q25 Results and CAPEX were restated to include Claranet Portugal, to reflect the effects of the acquisition and ensure comparability with 1Q26.

In the beginning of the year, the “Telecommunications” and “IT” segments were subject to a reclassification of revenue and costs to ensure greater alignment with the current segment view. In particular, Claranet connectivity revenue and costs are now reported within the Telecommunications segment.

Within the Telecommunications segment, two changes were also implemented in 2026 to provide greater alignment and clarity regarding the dynamics of each business unit: a new segmentation into three business units (“Consumer”, “Business” and “Wholesale & Other”), and an adjustment of the perimeter between the Business and Consumer business units.

Table 1.

Profit and Loss Statement [1] (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Operating Revenue	909.8	918.5	1.0%
Operating costs excluding D&A	(509.6)	(509.2)	(0.1%)
EBITDA	400.1	409.3	2.3%
EBITDA margin	44.0%	44.6%	0.6pp
Operating costs excluding D&A AL	(575.7)	(575.6)	(0.0%)
EBITDA AL [2]	334.0	342.9	2.7%
EBITDA AL margin	36.7%	37.3%	0.6pp
Leasings	(66.1)	(66.4)	0.4%
Depreciation and Amortization	(249.2)	(241.8)	(3.0%)
(Other Expenses) / Income	(5.3)	14.8	(378.5%)
Operating Profit (EBIT) [3]	145.6	182.3	25.2%
Share of profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures	11.7	8.5	(27.5%)
(Financial Expenses) / Income	(32.9)	(30.3)	(8.1%)
Leases Financial Expenses	(16.6)	(15.5)	(7.0%)
Funding & Other Financial Expenses	(16.3)	(14.8)	(9.2%)
Income Before Income Taxes	124.4	160.5	29.1%
Income Taxes	(7.1)	(21.4)	200.6%
Non-Controlling Interests	(0.3)	0.3	(218.1%)
Net income	117.0	139.5	19.2%
Net income excluding non-recurring effects [4]	112.7	128.1	13.7%

(1) The values presented from Q1 2025 have been restated to ensure comparability with the 2026 data, reflecting the effects of the acquisition of Claranet Portugal from April 2025 onwards

(2) EBITDA AL = Operating Result + Depreciation, Amortization, and Impairment Losses + Integration Costs + Losses / (Gains) on Asset Disposals + Other Non-Recurrent Costs / (Gains) after Leases

(3) EBIT = Net profit before financial results and taxes.

(4) Excludes non-recurring effects resulting from tower sale and non-recurring gains related to legal proceedings.

Table 2.

Profit and Loss Statement - Telco (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Revenue	787.4	782.2	(0.7%)
Consumer Revenue	574.4	571.5	(0.5%)
Business Revenue	159.7	164.4	3.0%
Wholesale & Other Revenue	53.3	46.2	(13.3%)
Operating costs excluding D&A	(421.3)	(409.5)	(2.8%)
EBITDA	366.1	372.7	1.8%
EBITDA margin	46.5%	47.6%	1.2pp
Operating costs excluding D&A AL	(478.7)	(467.0)	(2.5%)
EBITDA AL	308.7	315.2	2.1%
EBITDA AL margin	39.2%	40.3%	1.1pp

Table 3.

Profit and Loss Statement - IT (1) (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Revenue (2)	91.3	103.5	13.4%
Service revenue	61.0	64.6	5.8%
Equipment & licences revenue	30.2	38.9	28.7%
Operating costs excluding D&A	(79.8)	(90.7)	13.6%
EBITDA	11.5	12.8	11.7%
EBITDA margin	12.5%	12.4%	(0.2pp)
Operating costs excluding D&A AL	(83.0)	(93.9)	13.2%
EBITDA AL	8.3	9.5	15.4%
EBITDA AL margin	9.1%	9.2%	0.2pp

(1) The values presented from Q1 2025 have been restated to ensure comparability with the 2026 data, reflecting the effects of the acquisition of Claranet Portugal from April 2025 onwards

(2) In accordance with IFRS 15, the revenue from contracts where NOS and Claranet act as an Agent (and not as a Principal) should be recognized on a net basis in the consolidated financial statements

Table 4.

Profit and Loss Statement - Audiovisuals & Cinema (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Revenue	48.9	50.5	3.2%
Operating costs excluding D&A	(26.3)	(26.6)	1.3%
EBITDA	22.6	23.8	5.4%
EBITDA margin	46.2%	47.2%	1.0pp
Operating costs excluding D&A AL	(31.8)	(32.3)	1.5%
EBITDA AL	17.1	18.2	6.3%
EBITDA AL margin	35.0%	36.0%	1.1pp

Consolidated revenue increased 1.0% to 918.5 million euros

Consolidated revenue in 1H26 reached 918.5 million euros, supported by strong momentum in the IT segment, growth in the Enterprise business unit, and a positive contribution from the Cinema and Audiovisuals segment, offsetting pressure in the Consumer business unit and the structural decline in the Wholesale & Other business unit.

In the Telecommunications segment, revenue totalled 782.2 million euros, a 0.7% decrease vs. the same period last year. The Enterprise business unit maintained good performance, with 3.0% revenue growth, while the Consumer business unit, despite improving trend in 2Q26 vs. 1Q26, still recorded an accumulated 0.5% decline in the 1H26 (vs. -0.7% in 1Q26). These effects, together with a more pronounced reduction in Wholesale & Other (-13.3%), explain the decrease in segment revenues.

The customer base in Telecommunications continued to grow in 1H26. During this period, NOS' total RGUs increased by 229.1

thousand vs. the same period last year, to 10,967.8 thousand RGUs, with the Consumer business unit recording 176 thousand net additions and the Enterprise business unit 53 thousand. Operational performance remained supported by fixed services, where the Unique Access base grew by 29 thousand customers, and by postpaid mobile services, with 346 thousand net additions, mitigating the decline in prepaid mobile services. The results achieved in 1H26 highlight a clear improvement compared with the same period last year, which was more significantly affected by the new competitive dynamics following the entry of a new operator into the market.

The Consumer business unit recorded a 0.5% revenue decrease vs. 1H25, with revenue of 571.5 million euros. Despite solid operational performance, the 0.3% decline in residential fixed ARPU penalized revenue progression in the segment.

The Enterprise business unit maintained a positive trajectory, with revenues increasing 3.0% to 164.4 million euros, contributing positively to the segment's overall performance.

Revenue in the Wholesale & Other business unit decreased to 46.2 million euros, a 13.3% decline vs. the same period last year, reflecting the impact of changes in wholesale models, which reduced revenues but also the associated costs.

IT segment revenues reached 103.5 million euros in 1H26, an increase of 13.4% vs. the same period last year, with growth in both business areas. The Services business unit, with higher value-added and higher margins, maintained strong performance, with revenue up 5.8% to 64.6 million euros (+3.6 million euros), reinforcing NOS' positioning in integrated solutions with high value-added. The more volatile, lower-margin Equipment & Licences business unit recorded an increase of 28.7% in revenue to 38.9 million euros (+8.7 million euros).

Cinema and Audiovisuals segment revenues totalled 50.5 million euros, up 3.2% vs. the same period last year. Tickets sold increased by 4.7%, benefiting from box office hits released throughout the semester, particularly in 1Q26. NOS Audiovisuais maintained a relevant role in content distribution in Portugal, reinforcing NOS' position in the cinema and entertainment market, with one film in the semester's top 3.

Table 5.

Operating Indicators	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Cinema			
Revenue per Ticket - box office (Euros)	6.3	6.8	7.6%
Tickets Sold - NOS ('000)	3,552.2	3,718.3	4.7%
Tickets Sold - Total Portuguese Market (1) ('000)	5,557.5	5,450.3	(1.9%)
Screens (units)	213	196	(8.0%)

(1) Source: ICA – Instituto do Cinema e do Audiovisual

EBITDA up 2.3%, driven by revenue growth and cost reduction

In 1H26, consolidated operating costs excluding amortization decreased 0.1% vs. the same period last year, to 509.2 million euros. This evolution reflects the continued effort to simplify processes and control the cost base, as well as lower costs associated with resale revenues and Wholesale & Other.

The ongoing transformation, supported by Artificial Intelligence under the SCAILE programme, continued to deliver tangible efficiency gains. Initiatives implemented, particularly in customer service and operations, have automated tasks and improved service quality, directly contributing to lower operating costs and to improve customer satisfaction.

In this context, consolidated EBITDA increased 2.3% to 409.3 million euros, and EBITDA margin expanded 0.6 percentage points to 44.6%, reflecting efficient cost management.

In the Telecommunications segment, EBITDA reached 372.7 million euros in 1H26, up 1.8% vs. 1H25, with EBITDA margin expanding 1.2 percentage points to 47.6%. The margin improvement is mainly driven by the focus on cost-based management and efficiencies achieved through the ongoing transformation programme.

In the IT segment, EBITDA amounted to 12.8 million euros, an 11.7% increase vs. the same period last year, with EBITDA margin stable at 12.4%.

The Cinema and Audiovisuals segment generated EBITDA of 23.8 million euros in 1H26, up 5.4% vs. 1H25, benefiting from revenue growth and higher operational efficiency, with EBITDA margin expanding 1.0 percentage point to 47.2%.

Leasing costs totalled 66.4 million euros in 1H26, a 0.4% increase vs. the same period last year. After including these costs, EBITDA AL stood at 342.9 million euros, representing 2.7% growth, with 0.6 percentage points margin expansion to 37.3%.

Consolidated Net Income up 19.2% to 139.5 million euros

In 1H26, consolidated Net Income reached 139.5 million euros, a 19.2% increase vs. the same period last year, benefiting from resilient operational performance and positive non-recurring effects. In particular, the following factors stand out:

- Positive EBITDA evolution, which reached 409.3 million euros in 1H26 (+2.3% vs. 1H25), contributing 9.1 million euros to the change in Net Income vs. the same period last year.
- Depreciation and Amortisation, which totalled 241.8 million euros, down 3.0% vs. the same period last year and contributing a net positive impact of 7.5 million euros to Net Income, supported by the structural downward trend in CAPEX.
- The “Other (Costs) / Income” line, which amounted to 14.8 million euros, with an increased contribution of 20.1 million euros vs. the same period last year. The higher volume of positive non-recurring effects, mainly related to tower disposals and legal proceedings, jointly contributed to the improvement in Net Income vs. 1H25.
- Associates and Joint Ventures, which totalled 8.5 million euros, with a negative impact of 3.2 million euros on Net Income, as 1H25 benefited from a provision reversal at SportTV, which affects the annual comparison despite improved underlying results at ZAP and SportTV in 1H26.
- Net Financial Costs, which totalled 30.3 million euros, delivering a positive impact of 2.7 million euros on Net Income vs. 1H25, in a context of more favourable interest rates and a lower volume of issued debt.
- Income Taxes, which totalled 21.4 million euros, with a negative impact of 14.3 million euros vs. the same period last year, reflecting non-recurring effects recognised in the semester and higher income before taxes.

Excluding non-recurring effects, net of taxes, consolidated Net Income in 1H26 increased 13.7%, reaching 128.1 million euros.

Structural reduction in Telecom CAPEX drives 6.7% decline in total investment

In 1H26, NOS’ total investment, excluding lease contracts, continued its downward trajectory, standing at 170.1 million euros, a 6.7% decrease vs. 1H25. This evolution mainly reflects the maturity of Telecommunications infrastructures.

In the Telecommunications segment, CAPEX totalled 159.5 million euros in 1H26, 6.8% below the level recorded in the same period last year. The reduction was broad-based across both technical investment and customer-related investment, reflecting, on the one hand, the advanced stage of infrastructure development and, on the other, higher efficiency in investment along the customer journey.

In the IT segment, CAPEX totalled 2.3 million euros, a reduction of 0.6 million euros, while in the Cinema and Audiovisuals segment, CAPEX reached 8.3 million euros, recording an increase of 0.1 million euros.

Table 6.

CAPEX [1][2] (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Total CAPEX Excluding Leasing Contracts	182.3	170.1	(6.7%)
Telco	171.2	159.5	(6.8%)
% of Telco Revenues	21.7%	20.4%	(1.3pp)
o.w. Technical CAPEX	100.1	90.1	(10.0%)
% of Telco Revenues	12.7%	11.5%	(1.2pp)
o.w. Customer Related CAPEX	71.1	69.4	(2.3%)
% of Telco Revenues	9.0%	8.9%	(0.2pp)
IT	2.9	2.3	(22.4%)
Audiovisuals & Cinema Exhibition	8.2	8.3	1.8%
Leasing Contracts	47.0	24.7	(47.4%)
Total Group CAPEX	229.3	194.8	(15.0%)

(1) CAPEX = Increase in tangible and intangible fixed assets, contract costs and rights of use

(2) The values presented from Q1 2025 have been restated to ensure comparability with the 2026 data, reflecting the effects of the acquisition of Claranet Portugal from April 2025 onwards

Free Cash Flow generation supported by operational performance and lower investment, reinforced by positive non-recurring effects

In 1H26, the combination of EBITDA AL performance and lower CAPEX levels resulted in a 24.3 million euros increase in EBITDA AL – CAPEX, to 172.8 million euros. This evolution reflects, on the one hand, improved operational profitability and, on the other, the structural downward trajectory in CAPEX, particularly in the Telecommunications segment. Working capital and Non-Cash Items decreased 29.7 million euros to -15.8 million euros. As a result, Operating Cash Flow totalled 156.9 million euros in 1H26, a 3.4% decrease vs. 1H25.

Interest and Other Financial Charges paid totalled 11.6 million euros in 1H26, a 13.7% reduction, benefiting from a more favourable interest rate environment and a lower volume of issued debt.

The "Other Movements" and "Disposals and Financial Investments" lines together amounted to 31.7 million euros in 1H26, compared with 3.3 million euros in 1H25, a net improvement of 28.5 million euros. This evolution mainly reflects non-recurring effects, namely by cash receipts related with tower disposals and legal proceedings.

Considering these factors, Total Free Cash Flow before dividends, financial investments and share buybacks reached 175.1 million euros in 1H26, compared with 121.3 million euros in 1H25. Excluding non-recurring effects from tower disposals and non-recurring gains from legal proceedings, adjusted Free Cash Flow increased 16.0% to 141.9 million euros.

Table 7.

Cash Flow [1] (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
EBITDA AL	330.5	342.9	3.8%
Total CAPEX Excluding Leasings	(182.0)	(170.1)	(6.5%)
EBITDA AL - Total CAPEX Excluding Leasings	148.5	172.8	16.4%
% of Revenues	35.2%	37.5%	2.3pp
Non-Cash Items Included in EBITDA AL - CAPEX and Change in Working Capital	13.9	(15.8)	(214.1%)
Operating Cash Flow	162.4	156.9	(3.4%)
Interest Paid	(13.4)	(11.6)	(13.7%)
Income Taxes Paid	(30.9)	(2.0)	(93.7%)
Disposals	0.3	17.0	5822.5%
Other Cash Movements	3.0	14.7	396.4%
Total Free Cash-Flow Before Dividends, Financial Investments and Own Shares Acquisition	121.3	175.1	44.4%
Total Free Cash Flow Before Dividends, Financial Investments, and Own Shares Acquisition, excluding non-recurring effects [2]	122.3	141.9	16.0%
Financial Investments	(145.5)	0.1	(100.1%)
Acquisition of Own Shares	(2.5)	0.0	(100.0%)
Dividends	(204.9)	(230.6)	12.6%
Free Cash Flow	(231.7)	(55.4)	(76.1%)
Debt Variation Through Financial Leasing, Accruals & Deferrals & Others	0.7	1.1	44.8%
Change in Net Financial Debt	232.4	56.5	(75.7%)

(1) Values presented are not restated with the acquisition of Claranet

(2) Excludes non-recurring effects resulting from tower sale and non-recurring gains related to legal proceedings.

Robust capital structure with Net Financial Debt / EBITDA AL ratio of 1.6x

As of 30 June 2026, NOS' Net Financial Debt amounted to 1,078 million euros, while total Net Debt, including lease contracts (under IFRS 16), totalled 1,700 million euros. The Net Financial Debt / EBITDA AL ratio stood at 1.56x, remaining at a conservative level despite the dividend payment in May.

The all-in average cost of debt in 1H26 was 2.8%.

NOS' liquidity position also remained robust, totalling 222 million euros as at 30th June, of which 217.5 million euros correspond to unissued commercial paper lines and 4.8 million euros to Cash and Equivalents.

At the end of the semester, around 12% of NOS' debt was issued at fixed rates and 58% was covered by interest rate collars. Total average debt maturity at the end of 1H26 was 2.1 years.

Table 8.

Balance Sheet (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Non-current Assets	2,990.3	2,942.6	(1.6%)
Current Assets	535.9	536.4	0.1%
Total Assets	3,526.2	3,479.0	(1.3%)
Total Shareholders' Equity	992.9	1,037.3	4.5%
Non-current Liabilities	1,601.9	1,445.1	(9.8%)
Current Liabilities	931.4	996.7	7.0%
Total Liabilities	2,533.3	2,441.8	(3.6%)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	3,526.2	3,479.0	(1.3%)

Table 9.

Net Financial Debt (Millions of Euros)	1H25	1H26	1H26 / 1H25
Short Term	279.0	352.7	26.4%
Medium and Long Term	873.8	730.5	(16.4%)
Total Debt	1,152.9	1,083.2	(6.0%)
Cash and Short Term Investments	7.9	4.8	(39.8%)
Net Financial Debt (1)	1,144.9	1,078.5	(5.8%)
Net Financial Debt / EBITDA after lease payments (last 4 quarters) (2)	1.71x	1.56x	(0.2pp)
Leasings and Long Term Contracts	635.9	621.8	(2.2%)
Total Net Debt	1,780.8	1,700.2	(4.5%)
Total Net Debt / EBITDA (last 4 quarters)	2.23x	2.05x	(0.17pp)
Net Financial Gearing (3)	64.2%	62.1%	(2.1pp)

(1) Net Financial Debt = Borrowings - Leasings - Cash

(2) EBITDA After Lease Payments = EBITDA - Lease Cash Payments (Capital & Interest)

(3) Net Financial Gearing = Net Debt / (Net Debt + Total Shareholders' Equity).

General Meeting and Shareholder Remuneration

On 22 April 2026, NOS held its Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. All items on the agenda were approved and, as a result, NOS shareholders approved the payment of a total dividend of 0.45 euros per share (0.35 euros per share as an ordinary dividend and 0.10 euros per share as an extraordinary dividend), which was paid on 8 May 2026.

Following this dividend payment, NOS maintained a solid capital structure, remaining below its reference net leverage ratio of 2x NFD / EBITDA AL.

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INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	30-06-2025	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Assets				
Non-current assets:				
Tangible fixed assets	7	1,117,975	1,105,268	1,095,505
Investment property	2.3.23	139	135	139
Intangible assets	8	1,247,927	1,223,739	1,200,105
Contract costs	9	160,181	162,581	164,312
Rights of use	10	332,329	345,001	328,009
Investments in joint ventures and associates	11	46,126	54,274	63,952
Accounts receivable - other	12	3,867	3,843	4,129
Tax receivable	13	149	149	149
Other non-current financial assets	14	9,819	10,882	10,188
Deferred tax assets	15	70,605	73,050	74,817
Derivative financial instruments	16	1,198	1,767	1,293
Total non-current assets		**2,990,315**	**2,980,689**	**2,942,598**
Current assets:				
Inventories	17	34,396	36,045	35,679
Accounts receivable - trade	18	360,603	356,609	359,971
Contract assets	19	27,257	32,230	36,717
Accounts receivable – other	12	46,367	46,460	26,916
Tax receivable	13	3,426	17,868	7,200
Prepaid expenses	20	55,948	64,020	62,750
Derivative financial instruments	16	-	4	2,435
Cash and cash equivalents	21	7,930	14,489	4,772
Total current assets		**535,927**	**567,725**	**536,440**
Total assets		**3,526,242**	**3,548,414**	**3,479,038**

	Notes	30-06-2025	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	22.1	257,581	257,581	257,581
Share premium	22.2	4,202	4,202	4,202
Own shares	22.3	(13,330)	(13,320)	(10,102)
Legal reserve	22.4	14,431	14,431	15,127
Other reserves and retained earnings	22.4	605,584	608,339	623,913
Net income		116,808	245,875	139,456
Equity excluding non-controlling interests		**985,276**	**1,117,108**	**1,030,177**
Non-controlling interests	23	7,665	7,424	7,100
Total equity		**992,941**	**1,124,532**	**1,037,277**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities:				
Borrowings	24	1,426,493	1,357,611	1,263,202
Provisions	25	85,313	94,512	96,017
Accounts payable - other	26	42,109	39,821	38,852
Tax payable	13	35,224	36,047	36,614
Derivative financial instruments	16	362	17	-
Deferred tax liabilities	15	12,351	10,852	10,412
Total non-current liabilities		**1,601,852**	**1,538,860**	**1,445,097**
Current liabilities:				
Borrowings	24	362,235	317,541	441,817
Accounts payable – trade	27	188,221	203,374	148,970
Accounts payable – other	26	29,747	39,266	28,146
Tax payable	13	63,502	43,439	62,117
Accrued expenses	29	243,675	216,648	259,760
Contract Liabilities	30	42,983	64,270	55,835
Derivative financial instruments	16	1,086	484	19
Total current liabilities		**931,449**	**885,022**	**996,664**
Total liabilities		**2,533,301**	**2,423,882**	**2,441,761**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,526,242**	**3,548,414**	**3,479,038**

As a standard practice, only the annual accounts are audited, therefore the semester amounts were not audited autonomously.
The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026.

The Certified Accountant   The Board of Directors

Condensed consolidated income statement by nature

For the quarters and semesters periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Revenues:					
Services rendered		408,945	790,590	404,485	806,547
Sales		39,758	70,427	44,563	93,244
Other income		9,541	18,596	9,300	18,746
	31	**458,244**	**879,613**	**458,348**	**918,537**
Costs, losses and gains:					
Wages and salaries	32	29,773	52,495	31,497	63,374
Direct costs	33	102,194	195,745	100,250	198,834
Cost of products sold	34	32,316	58,151	35,587	76,666
Marketing and advertising		9,947	19,906	9,584	18,199
Support services	35	20,985	42,279	20,779	40,463
Supplies and external services	35	38,425	80,261	45,472	86,775
Other operating expenses / (income)		398	592	388	690
Indirect taxes		7,942	16,057	7,916	13,405
Provisions and adjustments	36	13,342	18,868	855	10,838
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	7,8,9,10 & 37	121,681	245,365	118,212	241,756
Restructuring costs	38	9,101	9,473	302	760
Losses / (gains) on disposal of assets, net	7	(135)	(509)	(6,276)	(6,440)
Other non-recurring losses / (gains), net	39	81	(3,904)	(6,323)	(9,082)
		386,050	**734,779**	**358,243**	**736,238**
Income before losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, financial results and taxes		**72,194**	**144,834**	**100,105**	**182,299**
Losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, net	11 & 40	(2,385)	(11,734)	(3,726)	(8,511)
Financing costs	41	14,814	29,278	14,453	28,178
Foreign exchange losses / (gains), net		487	834	(90)	(115)
Losses / (gains) on financial assets, net		90	392	(5)	326
Other financial expenses / (income), net	41	1,266	2,185	916	1,890
		14,272	**20,955**	**11,548**	**21,768**
Income before tax		**57,922**	**123,879**	**88,557**	**160,531**
Income tax	15	(172)	6,800	11,201	21,396
Net consolidated income		**58,094**	**117,079**	**77,356**	**139,135**
Attributable to:					
NOS Group Shareholders	42	57,802	116,808	77,494	139,456
Non-controlling interests	23	292	271	(138)	(321)
Earnings per share					
Basic - euros	42	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.27
Diluted - euros	42	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.27

As a standard practice, only the annual accounts are audited, therefore the semester amounts were not audited autonomously.
The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of the condensed consolidated income statement by nature for the semester ended 30 June 2026.

The Certified Accountant The Board of Directors

Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the quarters and semesters periods ended 30 June 2025 and 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Net consolidated income		**58,094**	**117,079**	**77,356**	**139,135**
Other income					
Items that may be reclassified to the income statement:					
Changes in the comprehensive income of entities recognised using the equity method	11	(2,376)	(3,558)	428	1,334
Fair value of interest rate derivatives	16	(824)	(1,313)	(2,130)	876
Deferred tax - interest rate derivatives	16	177	282	436	(180)
Fair value of exchange rate derivatives	16	(908)	(1,582)	134	1,251
Deferred tax - exchange rate derivatives	16	197	405	(35)	(329)
Changes in currency translation reserve and other		26	14	(12)	5
Income recognised directly in equity		**(3,708)**	**(5,752)**	**(1,179)**	**2,957**
Total comprehensive income		**54,386**	**111,327**	**76,177**	**142,092**
Attributable to:					
NOS Group Shareholders		54,094	111,056	76,315	142,413
Non-controlling interests	23	292	271	(138)	(321)
		54,386	**111,327**	**76,177**	**142,092**

As a standard practice, only the annual accounts are audited, therefore the semester amounts were not audited autonomously.

The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the semester ended 30 June 2026.

The Certified Accountant

The Board of Directors

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in shareholder's equity

For the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

		Attributable to NOS group shareholders										
						Other reserves						
	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Own shares	Legal reserve	Reserve of own shares	Reserves for medium-term incentive plans	Hedging reserve	Other reserves and retained earnings	Net income	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025		**855,168**	**4,202**	**(15,002)**	**4,692**	**15,002**	**7,304**	**2,220**	**(66,264)**	**272,259**	**7,397**	**1,086,978**
Appropriation of results												
Transfer to reserves		-	-	-	9,739	-	-	-	262,520	(272,259)	-	-
Dividends paid	22.4			-	-	-	-	-	(204,905)	-	-	(204,905)
Share capital reduction	22.1	(597,587)	-	-	-	-	-	-	597,587	-	-	-
Acquisition of own shares	22.3	-	-	(2,517)	-	2,517	-	-	(2,517)	-	-	(2,517)
Distribution of own shares:												
Share incentive scheme	22.3	-	-	4,060	-	(4,060)	(3,892)	-	3,892	-	-	-
Other remunerations	22.3	-	-	129	-	(129)	-	-	129	-	-	129
Share plan - Costs of cash-settled plans	46	-	-	-	-	-	(1,393)	-	-	-	-	(1,393)
Share plan - Costs for the period and other	46	-	-	-	-	-	3,322	-	3	-	(3)	3,322
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,208)	(3,544)	116,808	271	111,327
Balance as at 30 June 2025		**257,581**	**4,202**	**(13,330)**	**14,431**	**13,330**	**5,341**	**12**	**586,901**	**116,808**	**7,665**	**992,941**
Balance as at 1 January 2026		**257,581**	**4,202**	**(13,320)**	**14,431**	**13,320**	**7,199**	**1,123**	**586,697**	**245,875**	**7,424**	**1,124,532**
Appropriation of results												
Transfer to reserves		-	-	-	696	-	-	-	245,179	(245,875)	-	-
Dividends paid	22.4	-	-	-	-	-			(230,643)	-	-	(230,643)
Distribution of own shares:												
Share incentive scheme	22.3	-	-	3,152	-	(3,152)	(3,438)	-	3,438	-	-	-
Other remunerations	22.3	-	-	66	-	(66)	-	-	94	-	-	94
Share plan - Costs of cash-settled plans	46	-	-	-	-	-	(1,753)	-	-	-	-	(1,753)
Share plan - Costs for the period and other	46	-	-	-	-	-	2,955	-	3	-	(3)	2,955
Comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,618	1,339	139,456	(321)	142,092
Balance as at 30 June 2026		**257,581**	**4,202**	**(10,102)**	**15,127**	**10,102**	**4,963**	**2,741**	**606,107**	**139,456**	**7,100**	**1,037,277**

As a standard practice, only the annual accounts are audited, therefore the semesterly amounts were not audited autonomously.
The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of the consolidated statement of changes in shareholder's equity for the semester ended 30 June 2026.

The Certified Accountant

The Board of Directors

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

For the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros)

	Notes	6M 25	6M 26
Operating activities			
Receipts from customers		1,048,041	1,076,148
Payments to suppliers		(523,236)	(535,132)
Payments to employees		(78,822)	(76,837)
Receipts / (payments) related to income taxes		(30,939)	(1,523)
Other receipts / (payments) relating to operating activities		(7,003)	(40,772)
Cash flows from operating activities (1)		**408,041**	**421,884**
Investing activities			
Receipts from			
Financial investments	11	849	167
Tangible fixed assets		287	16,994
Interest and similar income		4,064	2,152
		5,200	**19,313**
Payments relating to			
Financial investments	4 & 14	(146,203)	(39)
Tangible fixed assets		(95,932)	(71,261)
Intangible assets and contract assets		(113,827)	(115,621)
		(355,962)	**(186,921)**
Cash flows from investing activities (2)		**(350,762)**	**(167,608)**
Financing activities			
Receipts from			
Borrowings	24	460,000	378,500
		460,000	**378,500**
Payments relating to			
Borrowings	24	(231,000)	(346,000)
Amortisation of lease contracts	24	(49,351)	(50,866)
Interest and similar expense	24	(32,023)	(28,338)
Dividends	22.4	(204,905)	(230,643)
Acquisition of own shares	22.3	(2,517)	-
Cash flows from financing activities (3)		**(519,796)**	**(655,847)**
		(59,796)	**(277,347)**
Change in cash and cash equivalents (4)=(1)+(2)+(3)		(2,518)	(23,071)
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at the beginning of the period		8,724	10,267
Cash and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts at the end of the period	**21**	**6,206**	**(12,804)**

As a standard practice, only the annual accounts are audited, therefore the semesterly amounts were not audited autonomously.
The Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of the consolidated statement of cash flows for the semester ended 30 June 2026.

The Certified Accountant

The Board of Directors

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

As at 30 June 2026
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euros, unless otherwise stated)

1. Introductory Note

NOS, SGPS, S.A. ("NOS", "NOS SGPS" or the "Company"), whose name has not changed during the year, was formerly known as ZON OPTIMUS, SGPS, S.A. ("ZON OPTIMUS") and until 27 August 2013 as ZON Multimédia - Serviços de Telecomunicações e Multimédia, SGPS, S. A. ("ZON"), currently with registered offices at Rua Actor António Silva, nº 9, Campo Grande, was incorporated by Portugal Telecom, SGPS, S.A. ("Portugal Telecom") on 15 July 1999 with the aim of developing its strategy for the multimedia business.

During 2007, Portugal Telecom carried out the spinoff of ZON, allocating its shareholding in this company to its shareholders, which became totally independent from Portugal Telecom.

During 2013, ZON and Optimus, SGPS, S.A. ("Optimus SGPS") completed a merger by incorporation of Optimus SGPS into ZON, with the Company adopting the name ZON OPTIMUS, SGPS, S.A. on that date.

On 20 June 2014, as a result of the launch of the new "NOS" brand on 16 May 2014, the General Meeting of Shareholders approved a change in the Company's name to NOS, SGPS, S.A.

The businesses operated by NOS and its subsidiaries that comprise its corporate universe ("Group" or "NOS Group") include cable and satellite television services, voice services and Internet access, video production and sale, advertising on pay-TV channels, operating movie theatres, film distribution, the production of pay-TV channels, management of datacentres, licensing and provision of engineering and consultancy services in the field of IT, mainly in the Portuguese market.

The shares representing NOS's capital are listed on the stock exchange Euronext - Lisbon. The Group's shareholder structure on 30 June 2026 is shown in Note 22.1.

The activities of NOS Comunicações ("NOS SA") and its subsidiaries, NOS Technology, NOS Açores, NOS Madeira, NOS Wholesale, NOS Sistemas comprise: a) the distribution of television signals by cable and satellite; b) the operation of a state-of-the-art GSM/UMTS/LTE/5G mobile communications network; c) the operation of electronic communications services, including data communication and multimedia services in general; d) voice over internet protocol ("VOIP") services; e) mobile virtual network operator ("MVNO"); f) the provision of advisory, consultancy and related services, directly or indirectly related to the above activities and services; and g) management of datacentres and the provision of consultancy services in the field of information systems. The activity of these companies is regulated by Law 16/2022 (Electronic Communications Law), which establishes the regime applicable to electronic communications networks and services.

NOS Audio - Sales and Distribution, formerly NOS Lusomundo TV and the result of the merger of NOSPUB into NOS Lusomundo TV in December 2020, is primarily engaged in the negotiation, purchase and distribution of content rights and other multimedia products for television and other distribution platforms, currently producing cinema channels and series through the compilation of acquired content, which are distributed, among other operators, by NOS SA and its subsidiaries. This company also manages the advertising space of pay-TV channels and NOS Cinemas movie theatres.

NOS Audiovisuais and NOS Cinemas, together with their subsidiaries, operate in the audiovisual sector, which includes video production and sale, film distribution, operating movie theatres, and the acquisition/negotiation of pay-TV and VOD (video-on-demand) rights.

NOS Inovação main activities are conducting and stimulating scientific activities of R&D (it owns all the intellectual property developed within the NOS Group, intending to guarantee the return of the initial investment through the commercialisation of patents and concessions for commercial operation, as a result of the creation of new products and services), the demonstration, promotion, transfer or technology and training in the fields of information services and systems and state-of-the-art fixed and mobile TV, internet, voice and data solutions.

On 17 March 2025, NOS acquired the entire share capital of Claranet Portugal Group. The Claranet Group's main activity is the provision of Information Technology services, including Cloud, Workplace, Applications, Data & AI, and Security solutions, as well as cybersecurity and connectivity services (Note 4).

The notes to the financial statements follow the order in which the items are presented in the consolidated financial statements.

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the semester ended 30 June 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 July 2026.

The Board of Directors believes that these financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's operations, financial performance and consolidated cash flows.

2. Accounting policies

The main accounting policies applied in preparing the financial statements are described below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The condensed consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all the information required by IFRS and should therefore be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euros as this is the main currency of the Group's operations and all figures are presented in thousands of Euros, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements of subsidiaries with another main currency have been converted into Euros in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2.3.21.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis from the accounting books and records of the companies included in the consolidation (Appendix A) and under the historical cost convention, modified, where applicable, by the valuation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) at fair value (Note 2.3.24).

In preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, the Board of Directors used estimates, assumptions, and critical judgements with an impact on the value of assets and liabilities and the recognition of income and expenses for each reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the best information available at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, current and future results may differ from these estimates. The areas involving a greater degree of judgement and estimates are presented in Note 3.

The Board of Directors considers that there are no material uncertainties that could jeopardise the going concern assumption, despite current liabilities being higher than current assets. An analysis was carried out and it was concluded that the Group has the necessary resources to continue as a going concern for a period of no less than 12 months from the reporting date.

In the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements, NOS Group declares explicit and unqualified compliance with IAS/IFRS standards and their SIC/IFRIC interpretations, approved by the European Union.

On 17 March 2025, the acquisition of Claranet was completed, with the aim of strengthening the Group's presence in the IT business segment. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 do not include the results of this acquired business for the first quarter of 2025 (Note 4). Excluding the impacts arising from this transaction, these consolidated financial statements are comparable in all materially relevant respects with those of the previous year.

Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions endorsed by the European Union have mandatory application for the first time in the financial year beginning on 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments – The amendments:

    - Clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) linked-features and other similar contingent features, since these features in loans can affect whether they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value. To resolve any potential diversity in practical application, the amendments clarify how the contractual cash flows of loans should be measured.

    - Clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised when it is settled using electronic payment systems. There is an accounting policy option that allows a financial liability to be derecognised before the cash is delivered on the settlement date, if certain criteria are met.

    - Improving the description of "non-recourse", according to the amendments, a financial asset has non-recourse features if the ultimate right to receive cash flows from an entity is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specific assets. Non-recourse features do not necessarily exclude the financial asset from complying with SPPI, but its features need to be carefully analysed.

    - Clarify that a contractually linked instrument must feature a waterfall payment structure that creates a concentration of credit risk by allocating losses disproportionately between different tranches. The underlying pool can include financial instruments not in the scope of IFRS 9 classification and measurement (*e.g.*, lease receivables) but must have cash flows that are equivalent to SPPI.

    The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also introduced additional disclosure requirements relating to equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features, for example features linked to ESG targets. The standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and applies retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Nature-Dependent Electricity: On 18 December 2024, the IASB issued amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs).

  Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. Current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company's performance.

  To allow companies to better reflect these contracts in the financial statements, the IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments include:

    - Clarifying the application of the "own-use" requirements;

    - Permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and

    - Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

  These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier adoption is permitted.

- Annual Improvements - Volume 11 - The amendments impact the following standards:
    - IFRS 1 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter;
    - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the respective Implementation Guidance, in order to clarify:
        - The Implementation Guidance regarding Gain and loss on derecognition;
        - The Implementation Guidance, namely its Introduction, Fair Value paragraph (disclosures regarding the difference between fair value and transaction price) and Credit Risk disclosure.
    - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:
        - Derecognition of lease liabilities;
        - Transaction price;
    - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - Determination of a "De facto agent";
    - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Amendment related to Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

    The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Early application is permitted.

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions, which are mandatory for future financial years, have not, as of the date of approval of these financial statements, been endorsed by the European Union:

- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements. This standard will replace IAS 1 Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements and aims to improve comparability and increase transparency. The main changes introduced by this standard are:
    - Promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, the IFRS 18 introduced a new "operating profit" subtotal (as well as its definition) and the requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities: Operating, Investing and Financing.
    - Requirement for companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement - either by nature, by function or on a mixed basis.
    - Requirement for some of the "non-GAAP" measures to be reported in the financial statements. The standard defines non-GAAP performance measures as a subtotal of income and expenses that:
        - are used in public communications outside the financial statements; and
        - communicate management's view of financial performance

    For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information and how it is calculated, and to reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS.

    - Introduction of enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether material information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. The standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and applies retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. This standard allows eligible subsidiaries to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19, while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other IFRS accounting standards. Application of the standard is optional for eligible subsidiaries. An entity applying IFRS 19 is required to disclose that fact as part of its general IFRS accounting standards compliance statement. A subsidiary may elect to apply the new standard in its consolidated, individual or separate financial statements, provided that, at the reporting date:

    - does not have public accountability;

    - its parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

  A subsidiary that applies IFRS 19 is required to state clearly in its explicit and unconditional statement of compliance with IFRS that IFRS 19 has been adopted.

  The Standard applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and applies retrospectively. Early application is permitted.

- Amendments to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. This amendment aims to align IFRS 19 with the regulatory developments that have occurred since its initial publication.

- Amendments to IAS 21 – Exchange into a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency. These amendments aim to clarify the method for exchanging financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary currency. The amendments are relevant only to entities whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy and whose own functional currency, or that of their foreign operations, is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

- Amendments to IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. These amendments aim to clarify which investments in associates and joint ventures an entity may elect to measure using the fair value measurement option under IAS 28. The amendments extend the fair value measurement option to entities whose main operating activity is to invest in certain types of assets. On the date of initial application of IFRS 18, eligible entities may change the measurement option for an investment in an associate or a joint venture, switching from the equity method to fair value through profit or loss. If an entity makes this change, it shall apply it retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.

- IFRS 20 Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities. On 27 May 2026, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard, IFRS 20 – Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities, a new Accounting Standard applicable to entities subject to a specific type of rate regulation. The Standard will be applicable to entities subject to rate-regulated regimes that determine how much they can charge their customers and when they can do so. When there is a difference between the period in which an entity supplies regulated goods and services and the period in which it charges its customers for those goods and services, the revenue recognised may not fully reflect the entity's performance in a given period. IFRS 20 refers to this situation as a timing difference and requires entities to recognise in their financial statements the effects of those timing differences. IFRS 20 supplements the information provided by entities when applying IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers and replaces IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts. IFRS 20 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2029.

  In general, the amendments require that all amounts (including comparatives) be translated from functional currency that is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy into a presentation currency that is that of a hyperinflationary economy, using the closing rate at the date of the most recent statement of financial position.

  The amendments apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Early application is permitted.

These standards/amendments have not yet been endorsed by the European Union and, as such, were not applied by the Group during the semester ended 30 June 2026. The Group is analysing the possible impacts of applying the new standards/amendments.

2.2. Principles of Consolidation

Controlled companies

Subsidiaries were consolidated using the full consolidation method. Control over an entity is considered to exist when the Group is exposed and/or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When the Company directly or indirectly holds the majority of the voting rights at the General Meeting or has the power to determine financial and operating policies. In situations where the Company has substantial control over other entities created for a specific purpose, even if it does not directly hold shareholdings in those entities, they are consolidated using the full consolidation method. The entities in these situations are listed in Appendix A.

Third parties' shareholdings in the equity and net income of these companies are shown separately in the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated income statement, respectively, under "Non-controlling interests" (Note 23).

The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value on the acquisition date, regardless of the existence of non-controlling interests. The excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill. In cases where the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the net assets identified, the difference is recognised as a gain in the income statement for the year in which the acquisition takes place.

Non-controlling interests are initially recognised at the respective proportion of the fair value of the assets and liabilities identified.

When additional shares are acquired in companies already controlled by the Group, the difference between the percentage of capital acquired and the respective acquisition value is recognised directly in equity.

Whenever an increase in the share capital of an associate results in the acquisition of control, which is then included in the consolidated financial statements using the full consolidation method, the fair values of the percentages previously held are considered as part of the purchase price, and the difference between the book value of the shareholding in the associate and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Directly attributable transaction costs are immediately recognised in the income statement.

When the Group loses control over a controlled entity, the assets and liabilities of that entity are derecognised, along with any non-controlling interests and other components recognised in equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the income statement. Any interest held in the entity is measured at fair value when control is lost.

The results of companies acquired or sold during the year are included in the income statements from the date of obtaining control or until the date of disposal, respectively.

Internal transactions, balances, unrealised gains on transactions and dividends distributed between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Whenever necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries in order to standardise their accounting policies with those of the Group.

Jointly controlled companies

The classification of financial investments in jointly controlled companies is determined on the basis of the existence of shareholders' agreements that demonstrate and regulate joint control. Investments in jointly controlled companies are accounted for using the equity method (Appendix C). In accordance with this method, the financial investments are periodically adjusted by the amount corresponding to the share in the net results of the jointly controlled companies, against the item "Losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, net" in the income statement. Direct changes in equity following the acquisition of jointly controlled companies are recognised in the amount of the investments against "Reserves" in equity.

In addition, financial investments may also be adjusted by recognising impairment losses.

Any excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets and liabilities (goodwill) is recorded as part of the financial investment in jointly controlled companies, and the investment is tested for impairment when there are indicators of loss of value. In cases where the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the net assets identified, the difference is recognised as a gain in the income statement for the year in which the acquisition takes place.

Losses in jointly controlled companies that exceed the investment made in those entities are not recognised, except when the Group has assumed commitments towards that entity.

Dividends received from these companies are recognised as a decrease in the value of financial investments.

Associate companies

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, through participation in decisions relating to its financial and operating policies but does not have control or joint control.

Any excess of the acquisition cost of a financial investment over the fair value of the identifiable net assets is recorded as goodwill and added to the value of the respective financial investment and its recovery is analysed within the scope of the financial investment in the associate whenever there are signs of a possible loss of value. In cases where the acquisition cost is lower than the fair value of the identifiable net assets, the difference is recognised as a gain in the income statement for the period in which the acquisition takes place.

Financial investments in associates (Appendix B) are recorded using the equity method, except for associates held directly or indirectly through a venture capital organisation. In accordance with this method, financial investments are periodically adjusted by the amount corresponding to the share in the net results of associates, against the item "Losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, net" in the income statement. Direct changes in equity following the acquisition of associates are recognised in the value of the shareholding against reserves, in equity. In addition, shareholdings may also be adjusted by recognising impairment losses.

The Group's investments in associates, held directly or indirectly through a venture capital organisation, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These investments are shown under "Other non-current financial assets" in the statement of financial position and changes in fair value are recorded against "Losses / (gains) on financial assets, net" in the income statement.

Losses in associates exceeding the investment made in those entities are not recognised, except when the Group has assumed commitments towards that associate.

Dividends received from these companies are recognised as a decrease in the value of financial investments.

Investments in entities without significant influence

Investments made by the Group in entities where it does not exercise significant influence are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These investments are shown under "Other non-current financial assets" in the statement of financial position and changes in fair value are recognised under "Losses / (gains) on financial assets, net" in the income statement.

Balances and transactions between Group companies

Balances and transactions, as well as unrealised gains, between Group companies and between these and the parent company are eliminated on consolidation.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates or jointly controlled companies are eliminated in consolidation to the extent attributable to the Group. Unrealised losses are likewise eliminated unless they provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

2.3. Accounting Policies

2.3.1. Segment reporting

As recommended by IFRS 8, the Group presents its operating segments based on internally produced management information (Note). In fact, the operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal management information model provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance, as well as making strategic decisions.

2.3.2. Classification of the statement of financial position and income statement

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on their classification as current or non-current.

An asset is classified as current when:

- it is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, within the normal operating cycle of the business;
- it is held primarily for trading purposes;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period;
- it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when:

- it is expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle of the business;
- it is held primarily for trading purposes;
- the settlement of the liability is expected to take place within 12 months after the reporting period;
- it does not have the right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group's other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Realisable assets and liabilities due within one year of the statement of financial position date are classified under current assets and current liabilities, respectively.

In accordance with IAS 1, "Restructuring costs", "Losses / (gains) on disposal of assets, net" and "Other non-recurring costs / (gains), net" reflect unusual costs and revenues that should be reported separately from the usual cost and revenue lines, in order to avoid distorting the financial information of regular operations, and to be consistent with the way in which the group's financial performance is analysed and monitored by management. These unusual costs and revenues may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. When determining whether an event or transaction is unusual, management considers both quantitative and qualitative factors. Examples of unusual costs and revenues are: business restructuring programmes and respective indemnities; regulatory matters and lawsuits; extraordinary impairment of assets due to reduction in their recoverable value; disposal of non-current assets; among others. If costs and revenues consistently meet established criteria throughout reporting periods, they are classified as unusual and presented separately within the financial statements.

2.3.3. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at acquisition cost, less depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, where applicable. The acquisition cost includes, in addition to the purchase price of the asset: (i) the expenses directly attributable to the purchase; and (ii) the estimated costs of dismantling, removing the assets and requalifying the site, which in the Group is mainly applicable to the business of operating movie theatres, telecommunications towers and offices (Note 7).

Estimated losses arising from the replacement of equipment before the end of its useful life, for reasons of technological obsolescence, are recognised as a deduction from the respective asset against profit or loss for the period. Maintenance and repair costs of a current nature are recognised as a cost when incurred. Significant costs incurred in renewing or improving assets are capitalised and depreciated over the corresponding estimated period of recovery of these investments, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Gains and losses on disposals of tangible fixed assets, determined by the difference between the sale price and the respective net book value, are recognised in the income statement under "Losses / (gains) on disposals of assets, net".

Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated from the moment they are ready for use. Depreciation of these assets, less their residual value, is carried out using the straight-line method, in twelfths, from the month in which they are available for use, in accordance with the useful life of the assets, defined according to their expected usefulness.

The depreciation rates applied translate into the following estimated useful lives:

	2025 (Years)	2026 (Years)
Buildings and other constructions	2 to 50	2 to 50
Basic equipment:		
Network equipment	8 to 40	8 to 40
Terminal equipment	1 to 5	1 to 5
Other basic equipment	1 to 16	1 to 16
Transport equipment	3 to 4	3 to 4
Administrative equipment	2 to 10	2 to 10
Other tangible fixed assets	4 to 8	4 to 8

Additionally, during the year ended 31 December 2025, NOS reviewed the depreciation rates of the passive network assets/equipment of the HFC fixed network, reducing their useful life to 20 years. This change did not have a material impact on the item "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses" (Tangible assets).

2.3.4. Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or discontinued operations) are classified as held for sale if their value is realisable through a sale transaction rather than through their continued use.

This situation is considered to occur only when: (i) the sale is highly probable, and the asset is available for immediate sale in its current condition; (ii) the Group has made a commitment to sell; and (iii) the sale is expected to materialise within 12 months. In this case, non-current assets are measured at the lower of book value or fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations are measured at the lower of: i) carrying amount and; ii) fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (or disposal group), excluding financing costs and income tax expenses.

Once certain tangible fixed assets are considered to be "held for sale", the depreciation inherent to these assets ceases and they are classified as non-current assets held for sale.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a separate major line of business or a geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or;
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented separately as a net income after tax arising from discontinued operations in the income statement.

2.3.5. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at acquisition cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, when applicable. They are only recognised when future economic benefits will flow to the Group and when these can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are essentially made up of goodwill, telecommunications licenses, software, rights to use content and other contractual rights.

Group companies periodically carry out an impairment assessment of intangible assets in progress. This impairment assessment is also carried out whenever an event or change in circumstances may indicate that the amount for which the asset is recognised may not be recovered. If such indications exist, the Group determines the asset's recoverable value in order to determine the existence and extent of the impairment loss.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate on the respective acquisition date, in accordance with IFRS 3.

Goodwill is recognised as an asset and included under "Intangible assets" (Note 8), in the case of a controlled company or if the excess cost originates from an acquisition by merger, and under "Investments in joint ventures and associates" (Note 11), in the case of a jointly controlled entity or associate.

Goodwill is not amortised but is subject to impairment tests at least once a year, on a specific date, and whenever there are changes to the assumptions underlying the test carried out at the statement of financial position date, which result in a possible loss of value. Any impairment loss is recorded immediately in the income statement for the period under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses" and cannot be reversed later.

For the purposes of impairment tests, goodwill is attributed to the cash-generating units to which it relates (Note 8), which may correspond to the business segments in which the Group operates or at a lower level.

Internally generated intangible assets

Internally generated intangible assets, namely research expenses, are recognised as costs when incurred. Development costs are recognised only after technical and commercial feasibility of the asset for sale or use have been established.

Industrial property and other rights

The assets classified under this item refer to rights and licenses contractually acquired by the Group from third parties and used in the development of the Group's activities, and include:

- Telecommunications licenses;
- Software licenses;
- Content exploitation rights;
- Other contractual rights.

Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) agreements are service contracts in which NOS has the right to access a particular Cloud application/software for a specified period of time, contracted with the supplier. Costs incurred with configuration, customisation and ongoing access to the Cloud application/software are recognised as operating expenses when the services are received.

Costs incurred with the development, improvement or modification of existing NOS applications/software, even if interconnected with SaaS agreements, and which fulfil the recognition criteria, are recorded as intangible assets.

Content exploitation rights are recognised in the statement of financial position as an intangible asset whenever the following conditions are met: (i) there is control over the content, (ii) the company has the right to choose how to exploit this content and (iii) it is available for exhibition.

The conclusion of contracts related to sports content that is not immediately available gives rise to rights that are initially classified as contractual commitments.

In the specific case of broadcasting rights for sports competitions, and once the conditions to be recognised as intangible assets have been met, they are recognised as assets when the necessary conditions have been met for the organisation of each sports competition, which occurs on the date of approval of the teams participating in the competition to be held in the sports season to be started, by the organising entity, taking into account that it is from this date that the conditions for the recognition of an asset are met, namely the unequivocal obtaining of control of the rights to exploit the matches of that season. In this situation, the depreciation of these rights is recognised in the income statement under "Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses", using the straight-line method, in twelfths, from the start of the month in which they are available for use.

As a result of agreements reached for the transfer of exclusive rights to exploit sports content, and as permitted by IAS 1, since 2017, NOS has presented assets and liabilities net of the amounts transferred to other operators, as it believes that this compensation better reflects the substance of the transactions (Note 43.2).

Whenever the intangible assets recognised involve payments over periods of more than 1 year, the intangible asset corresponds to the present value of these payments.

Amortisation

The useful lives of intangible assets are classified as definite or indefinite.

Intangible assets that have definite useful lives are amortised over their useful life, and an impairment analysis is carried out whenever there are indications that the amount for which the intangible asset is recorded may not be recovered. The amortisation period and amortisation method of an intangible asset with a definite useful life are reviewed periodically. Any changes in the expected useful life or in the expected pattern of consumption in the future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered when modifying the amortisation period or method and, if verified, are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation costs of intangible assets with definite lives are recognised in the income statement.

Assets with a definite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis, in twelfths, from the beginning of the month in which they are available for use.

The amortisation rates used translate into the following estimated useful lives:

	2025 (Years)	2026 (Years)
Telecoms licenses	20 to 33	20 to 33
Software licenses	1 to 8	1 to 8
Rights to use content	Contract period	Contract period
Other contractual rights	1 to 20	1 to 20

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, the amortisation rates remained unchanged.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but impairment tests are carried out annually.

Thus, the useful life of an intangible asset that is not being amortised is reviewed periodically to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for that asset. If this is not the case, the change in the assessment of the useful life from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

An intangible asset is derecognised when it is disposed of, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset (determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of that asset) is recognised in the income statement.

2.3.6. Contract assets

Contract assets correspond to costs incurred in attracting customers and costs associated with fulfilling a contract which are capitalised whenever they meet all the following criteria:

- are related to an existing contract or a specific future contract;
- generate or increase resources that will be used in the future;
- the costs are expected to be recovered; and
- are not already covered by the scope of another standard, such as inventories, tangible or intangible assets.

These costs are recognised over the expected period of service to customers (2 to 4 years).

The costs of customer acquisition are essentially:

- Commissions paid to third parties for new contracts/new customers;
- Commissions paid to third parties for upgraded services;
- Commissions paid to third parties for customer loyalty services and offers; and
- Various revenue-raising commissions.

The costs associated with the fulfilment of contracts are essentially:

- Costs incurred with the portability of mobile/fixed numbers from other operators;
- Variable costs incurred in activating the services contracted by customers.

2.3.7. Impairment of non-current assets, excluding goodwill

Group companies periodically assess the impairment of non-current assets. This impairment assessment is also carried out whenever an event or change in circumstances may indicate that the amount for which the asset is recognised may not be recovered. If such indications exist, the Group determines the asset's recoverable value in order to determine the existence and extent of the impairment loss.

The recoverable amount is estimated for each asset individually or, if this is not possible, the assets are grouped to the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Each of the Group's businesses constitutes a cash-generating unit, except for some of the cinema exhibition assets, which are grouped by regional cash-generating units.

The recoverable amount is determined by the higher of the net selling price and the value in use. The net selling price is the amount that would be obtained from the disposal of the asset in a transaction between independent and knowledgeable entities, less the costs directly attributable to the disposal. Value in use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising from the continued use of the asset or cash-generating unit. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

The reversal of impairment losses recognised in previous years is recorded when there are indications that those losses no longer exist or have decreased. The reversal of impairment losses is recognised in the income statement in the year in which it occurs. However, an impairment loss can only be reversed up to the amount that would have been recognised (net of amortisation or depreciation) if the impairment loss had not been recognised in previous years.

2.3.8. Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position on the trade or contract date, which is the date on which the Group undertakes to acquire or dispose of the asset.

At inception, except for accounts receivable - trade, financial assets are recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for assets at fair value through profit or loss where transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit or loss. Accounts receivable - trade are initially recognised at their transaction price, as defined by IFRS 15.

Financial assets are derecognised when:

- the Group's contractual rights to receive its cash flows expire;
- the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards associated with its ownership; or
- although it retains part, but not substantially all, of the risks and rewards associated with their ownership, the Group has transferred control over the assets.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and presented at net value when, and only when, the Group has the right to offset the recognised amounts and intends to settle on a net basis.

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at amortised cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Their classification depends on the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual characteristics in terms of the financial asset's cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes derivative financial instruments and equity instruments that the Group has not classified as financial assets through other comprehensive income at the time of initial recognition. This category also includes all financial instruments whose contractual cash flows are not exclusively principal and interest.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are presented in the statement of financial position at fair value, with net changes recognised in the income statement. This category of assets includes derivative instruments and investments in listed companies for which the Company has not adopted the classification as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends from investments in listed companies are recognised as income in the income statement when the respective right to receive them is formally established.

Gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the income statement for the year in which they occur under "Losses / (gains) on financial assets, net", which includes the amounts of interest and dividend income.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are those that are part of a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are those that are part of a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and subject to impairment. Income and expenses are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised, updated or impaired. The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost include accounts receivable and loans granted to related parties.

Cash and cash equivalents

The amounts included under "Cash and cash equivalents" correspond to cash, bank deposits, term deposits and other treasury applications with an initial maturity of up to three months from the date of acquisition and which can be mobilised immediately with an insignificant risk of change in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, "Cash and cash equivalents" also includes bank overdrafts included in the statement of financial position under "Borrowings" (if applicable).

2.3.9. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to their contractual substance, regardless of their legal form. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value. Equity instruments are contracts that show a residual interest in the Group's assets after deducting liabilities. Equity instruments issued by Group companies are recognised at the amount received, net of the costs incurred with their issue. Financial liabilities are derecognised only when extinguished, *e.g.*, when the obligation is settled, cancelled or expired.

According to IFRS 9, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, must subsequently be measured at fair value;
- Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not fulfil the conditions for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach is applied;
- Financial guarantee contracts;
- Commitments to grant a loan at a lower interest rate than the market rate;
- The contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies. This contingent consideration must subsequently be measured at fair value, with changes recognised in profit or loss.

The Group's financial liabilities include: borrowings, accounts payable and derivative financial instruments.

2.3.10. Impairment of financial assets

At each statement of financial position date, the Group analyses and recognises expected losses for its debt securities, loans and accounts receivable. Expected losses result from the difference between all the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The objective of this impairment policy is to recognise expected credit losses over the respective duration of financial instruments that have been subject to significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, assessed on an individual or collective basis, considering all reasonable and sustainable information, including forward-looking information. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk associated with a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the provision for losses relating to that financial instrument at an amount equivalent to the credit losses expected within 12 months.

For accounts receivable and contract assets under IFRS 15, the Group adopts the simplified approach when calculating expected credit losses. As such, the Group does not monitor changes in credit risk, recognising instead impairment losses based on the expected credit loss at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix where it presents an impairment loss criterion that is based on the history of credit losses, adjusted for prospective factors specific to customers and the economic environment.

2.3.11. Derivative financial instruments

The Group applies the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9.

Initial and subsequent recognition

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward exchange rate contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its exchange rate and interest rate risks, respectively. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative is contracted and are subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are recognised as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

In terms of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedging when the purpose is to hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised Group commitment;
- Cash flow hedges when the purpose is to hedge exposure to the variability of cash flows arising from a specific risk associated with all or a component of a recorded asset or liability or a forecast transaction that is highly probable to occur or the exchange risk associated with an unrecorded Group commitment;
- Hedging a net investment in a foreign operating unit.

NOS Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge fair value and cash flows.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedging relationship for which it intends to apply hedge accounting as well as the management purpose and strategy of that hedge.

The documentation includes the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk to be hedged and how the Group assesses whether the hedging relationship fulfils the hedge accounting requirements (including its analysis of the sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how it determines the hedge rate). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it fulfils all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from this economic relationship; and
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as those which results from the quantity of the hedged item that an entity effectively hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity effectively uses to hedge that quantity of the hedged item.

Hedging relationships that fulfil the above eligibility criteria are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedging

The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in the income statement. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as part of the carrying amount of the hedged item and is also recognised in the income statement.

For fair value hedges of items measured at amortised cost, any adjustment to the carrying amount is amortised to the income statement over the remaining period of the hedge using the effective interest method. Amortisation using the effective interest method begins when the adjustment is made and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for the changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the fair value to be amortised is recorded immediately in the income statement.

When an unrecorded commitment is designated as a hedged item, subsequent cumulative changes in the fair value of the Group's commitment attributable to the hedged risk are recognised as an asset or liability and the corresponding gain or loss recorded in the income statement.

Cash flow hedging

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in Other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item.

The Group uses forward contracts:

- Exchange rates to hedge exposure to foreign exchange risk on expected transactions and commitments entered into; and
- Interest rates to cover the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

The ineffective portion related to exchange rate contracts is recognised as "Exchange rate losses/(gains), net", and the ineffective portion related to interest rate contracts is recognised as "Financing costs".

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, the Group did not make any changes to the recognition method.

The amounts accumulated in Other Comprehensive Income are accounted for according to the nature of the respective hedging relationship. If the hedging relationship subsequently translates into the recording of a non-financial item, the accumulated amount is removed from the separate equity component and included in the initial cost or book value of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and should not be recognised in Other comprehensive income for the period. This also applies when an expected hedged transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a commitment of the Group subject to hedge accounting.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in Other comprehensive income is reclassified to the income statement as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect the income statement.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount accumulated in Other comprehensive income must remain if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the accumulated amount is reclassified immediately to the income statement as a reclassification adjustment. After interruption, as soon as the hedged cash flows occur, any accumulated amount remaining in Other comprehensive income should be accounted for according to the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

2.3.12. Inventories

Inventories, which essentially include mobile devices and their accessories for sale, equipment for installation in customers' homes, network and infrastructure equipment and products for sale in the cinema bar, are valued at the lower of their cost and net realisable value.

The acquisition cost includes the invoice price, transport and insurance costs, using the "Weighted Average Cost" as the output costing method.

Inventories are adjusted for both technological obsolescence and the difference between acquisition cost and realisable value, if this is lower, and this reduction is recognised directly in the income statement for the period.

The net realisable value corresponds to the normal selling price less the costs of completing production and marketing costs.

Differences between the cost and the respective net realisable value of inventories, if this is lower than the cost, are recorded as operating costs under "Cost of products sold".

As inventories in transit are not available for consumption or sale, they are segregated from other inventories and are valued at their specific acquisition cost.

The conclusion of contracts related to sports content gives rise to rights that are initially classified as contractual commitments.

Content broadcasting rights are recorded in the statement of financial position, under Inventories, in the event that there is no full right over the form of exploitation of the asset, at the respective cost value or net realisable value, whichever is lower, whenever the programme content has been received and is available for exhibition or use, in accordance with contractual conditions, without any production or alteration, it being understood for this purpose that the necessary conditions for the organisation of each sporting competition have been met, which occurs on the date of approval of the teams participating in the competition to be held in the sporting season to be started, by the organising entity. These rights are recognised in the income statement under "Direct costs: Content costs", on a systematic basis taking into account the pattern of economic benefits obtained through their commercial exploitation. No balances of content exploitation rights are recognised under Inventories.

As a result of the agreement reached with the national operators on the reciprocal provision, for several sports seasons (collaborative arrangement), of the sports content (national and international) held by them (Note 43.2), NOS considered recognising the costs and revenues net of the amounts shared by the other operators, on a systematic basis considering the pattern of economic benefits obtained through their commercial exploitation.

2.3.13. Grants

Grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that Group companies will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received.

Operating grants, namely for employee training, are recognised in the income statement against the corresponding costs incurred.

Investment grants are deducted from tangible and intangible fixed assets to the extent of the associated expenses and are recognised in the income statement (depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses) on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset.

2.3.14. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when:

- there is a present obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of internal resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- the amount can be estimated reliably.

When one of the conditions described above is not met, the Group discloses the events as contingent liabilities, unless the possibility of an outflow of funds arising from the contingency is remote, in which case they are not disclosed.

Provisions for ongoing legal proceedings brought against the Group are recognised in accordance with risk assessments made by the Group and its legal advisors, based on success rates.

Provisions for restructuring are only recognised when the Group has a detailed and formalised plan identifying the main features of the programme and after these facts have been communicated to the entities involved.

Provisions for the costs of dismantling, removing assets and restoring the site are recognised when the assets are installed (against Tangible fixed assets) whenever there is a legal or constructive obligation to dismantle an asset, restore the site on which it is located and when a reasonable estimate can be made. The present value is calculated based on discounted values and considering the economic useful life of the assets. The amount of the liability reflects the effects over time, and the corresponding financial update is recognised in the income statement as a financial cost. The effects of changes resulting from revisions to the term or value of the original estimate of the provision are reflected prospectively, adjusting the book value of the tangible fixed asset. However, when there is no asset, or the change implies a nil book value, the effect, or the excess value of the asset reduction, is recognised in the income statement. The discount rate applied on 30 June 2026 was 3.3% (31 December 2025 was 3.4%). The discount rate is reviewed periodically/annually.

Present obligations arising from onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract exists when the Company is an integral part of a contract, the fulfilment of which has costs directly associated with the contract (both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to the contract) that exceed the future economic benefits.

No provisions are recognised for future operating losses.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements, except as provided for in IFRS 3 in the context of business combinations and are disclosed whenever the possibility of an outflow of resources involving economic benefits is not remote. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when it is probable that there will be a future economic inflow of resources.

Provisions are reviewed and updated on the statement of financial position date to reflect the best estimate at that time of the obligation in question.

2.3.15. Rights of use and leases

A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that transfers the right to use an asset (the underlying asset), for a period of time, in exchange for value.

At the beginning of each contract, it is assessed and identified whether it is or contains a lease. This assessment involves making judgements as to whether each contract depends on a specific asset, whether NOS obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset and whether NOS has the right to control the use of the asset.

All contracts that constitute a lease are accounted for using a single on-balance model.

On the lease commencement date, NOS recognises the liability related to the lease payments (*e.g.*, the lease liability) and the asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease period (*e.g.*, the right-of-use or ROU).

The interest cost on the lease liability and the depreciation of the ROU are recognised separately.

The lease liability is remeasured when certain events occur (such as a change in the lease period, a change in future payments resulting from a change in the reference index or the rate used to determine those payments). This remeasurement of the lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the ROU.

The estimated costs of dismantling, removing assets and restoring the site in connection with leases are recognised in tangible fixed assets together with the works carried out (Note 2.3.3).

2.3.15.1. Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises the right to use the assets on the lease commencement date (*e.g.*, the date on which the underlying asset is available for use).

The right to use the assets is recognised at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any new measurements of the lease liability. The cost of the right to use the assets includes the recognised value of the lease liability, any direct costs initially incurred, and payments already made before the initial lease date, less any incentives received.

Unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use assets recognised is depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

Rights of use are subject to impairment.

The right-of-use assets depreciate on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the contractual term and the expected useful life of the asset.

If the lease asset is transferred to the Company at the end of the contract, or the cost reflects the possibility of exercising the purchase option, depreciation is calculated according to the asset's estimated useful life.

2.3.15.2. Lease liabilities

On the lease commencement date, the Group recognises liabilities measured at the present value of future payments to be made until the end of the lease.

Lease payments include fixed payments (including fixed payments in substance), less any incentives receivable, variable payments, dependent on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option, if it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise the option, and penalty payments for the termination of the contract, if it is reasonably certain that the Group will terminate the contract.

Variable payments that do not depend on an index or rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event giving rise to them occurs.

When calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate on the lease start date, if the implicit interest rate is not easily determinable.

The Group does not apply the practical expedient provided for leases of less than one year.

After the start date of the lease, the value of the lease liability increases to reflect the increase in interest and decreases due to the payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there is a change, such as a change in the lease term, in the fixed payments or in the decision to purchase the underlying asset.

2.3.16. Income tax

NOS is covered by the special taxation regime for groups of companies, which covers all companies in which it holds, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of the share capital and which and which, at the same time, meet the requirements set out in Article 69 of the Portuguese Corporate Income Tax Code (IRC).

The remaining subsidiaries, which are not covered by the special taxation regime for groups of companies, are taxed individually, based on their respective tax bases and the applicable tax rates.

Income tax is recognised in accordance with IAS 12. When measuring the cost of income tax for the year, in addition to current tax, the effect of deferred tax is also taken into account, calculated using the liability method, considering temporary differences resulting from the difference between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their values in the consolidated financial statements, as well as tax losses carried forward existing at the date of the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets and liabilities were calculated based on tax legislation currently in force and legislation already published for future application.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset results from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination;
- at the time of the transaction, does not affect accounting profit or taxable profit (tax loss);
- With regard to deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

As established in this standard, deferred tax assets are only recognised when there is reasonable certainty that they will be used to reduce future taxable income, or when there are deferred tax liabilities whose reversal is expected in the same period in which the deferred tax assets are reversed. These deferred tax assets are valued at the end of each period and adjusted according to their expected future use.

The amount of tax to be included in either current or deferred tax, which results from transactions or events recognised under equity items, is recorded directly under these same items and does not affect the result for the year.

In a business combination, the deferred tax benefits acquired are recognised as follows:

- Acquired deferred tax benefits that are recognised in the measurement period (one year after the date of the combination) and that result from new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date are applied to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill related to that acquisition. If the carrying amount of that goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in the income statement.

- All other deferred tax benefits acquired that are realised are recognised in the income statement (or, if applicable, directly in equity).

Estimates to deal with uncertainties regarding the acceptance of a given tax treatment by the tax authorities are recognised as deferred tax liabilities.

Pilar II

Portugal transposed Directive (EU) 2022/2523, of 15 December 2022, into national law by means of Law 41/2024, of 8 November ("the Law"), which introduced a worldwide minimum level of taxation for multinational company groups and large national groups into the Portuguese legal system, commonly known as "Pillar II".

Considering the rules approved in the Law and the best information available at the moment, NOS has carried out an assessment of the possible impacts of Pillar II for the NOS Group, estimating that the group will benefit from the supplementary tax exclusion in the initial phase of international activity, provided for in Article 44 of the Law, under the transitional regime, applicable for a period of 5 years (2024-2028).

2.3.17. Share-based payment

Benefits granted to employees under share incentive plans or share options are recognised in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2 - Share-based payments.

In accordance with IFRS 2, since it is not possible to reliably estimate the fair value of the services received from employees, their value is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments (own shares), according to their price on the date of attribution.

This cost is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period in which the service is provided by the employees, under Wages and salaries in the income statement, together with the corresponding increase in Other reserves in equity.

The accumulated cost recognised on the date of each financial statement until vesting reflects the Group's best estimate of the number of own shares that will be vested, weighted by the proportional time elapsed between the award and vesting. The impact on the income statement for each year represents the change in the accumulated cost between the beginning and the end of the period.

In turn, benefits granted based on shares but settled in cash lead to the recognition of a liability valued at fair value on the statement of financial position date.

2.3.18. Share capital

Share premium

Share premium correspond to premium obtained from the issue or capital increases. In accordance with Portuguese commercial legislation, the amounts included under this item follow the regime established for the "Legal Reserve", this is, the amounts are not distributable, except in the event of liquidation, but can be used to absorb losses, after all other reserves have been exhausted, and for incorporation into capital.

Own shares

Own shares are recognised at their acquisition value as a deduction from equity. Gains or losses inherent in the sale of own shares are recorded under "Other reserves".

Legal reserve

Portuguese commercial legislation establishes that at least 5% of the annual net profit must be used to increase the legal reserve, until it represents at least 20% of the share capital. This reserve is not distributable, except in the event of liquidation, but can be used to absorb losses, after all other reserves have been exhausted, and can also be incorporated into the Company's capital.

Other reserves and retained earnings

Reserves for medium-term incentive plans

In accordance with IFRS 2 - "Share-based payments", the liability for medium-term incentive plans settled through the delivery of own shares is recognised as a credit under "Reserves for medium-term incentive plans", and this reserve cannot be distributed or used to absorb losses.

Hedging reserve

Hedging reserve reflects changes in the fair value of cash-flow hedging derivative financial instruments that are effective and cannot be distributed or used to absorb losses.

Reserve of own shares

Reserve of own shares reflect the value of own shares acquired and follow a legal regime equivalent to that of the legal reserve.

Other reserves and retained earnings

This item includes realised profits available for distribution to shareholders and gains from increases in the fair value of financial instruments, financial investments and investment properties, which, in accordance with Article 32(2) of the CSC, will only be available for distribution when the items or rights that gave rise to them are sold, exercised, extinguished or liquidated.

Under Portuguese law, the amount of distributable reserves is determined in accordance with the company's individual financial statements, presented in accordance with IFRS. In addition, increases resulting from the application of fair value through equity components, including those from their application through net income for the period, can only be distributed when the elements that gave rise to them are sold, exercised, liquidated or when their use ends, in the case of tangible or intangible fixed assets.

Dividends

The company recognises the liability, and the respective impact on equity, associated with the responsibility to distribute dividends when it is approved by the shareholders.

2.3.19. Revenue

The main types of operating revenue of NOS subsidiaries are as follows:

- Revenues from Communications Services:
- Cable/satellite television, fixed broadband and fixed voice: Revenues from services provided over the fibre and cable network result from:
  - subscription to basic channel packages that can be commercialised as a bundle with fixed broadband and/or fixed voice services;
  - subscription to premium channel packages and S-VOD;
  - terminal equipment rental;
  - content consumption (VOD);
  - traffic and voice termination;
  - service activation;
  - sale of equipment, licenses and others; and
  - other additional services (*e.g.*, firewall and antivirus).

- Mobile broadband and voice: Revenues from mobile broadband Internet access services and mobile voice services result mainly from the monthly subscription and/or use of the Internet and voice service, in addition to the traffic associated with the service chosen by the customer.

- Advertising revenue: Advertising revenue essentially includes advertising for pay-TV channels for which the Group holds the operating rights and cinemas. These revenues are recognised in the period in which they are earned, less any discounts granted.

- Distribution and Cinema Exhibition: Distribution revenues refer to the distribution of films to cinematographic exhibitors not owned by the Group, which are recognised in the period in which the films are screened, while revenues from cinema exhibition derive mainly from the sale of cinema tickets and the sale of products in bars, which are recognised as revenue in the period in which the films are screened, tickets sold and the sale of products in bars, respectively.

- Content and Channel Distribution Revenues: distribution revenues basically include the sale of DVDs and content and the distribution of subscription television channels to third parties and are recognised in the period in which they are sold, exhibited and made available for distribution to telecommunications operators, respectively. The activity of distributing pay-TV channels to third parties consists of the transmission and retransmission of information, including the distribution of own and third-party television and radio broadcasting programmes, whether encoded or not, as well as the provision of direct mail and data transmission services. NOS is a principal in this activity to the extent that: it controls the exhibition of channels in its product package, it has the power to set prices, the remuneration corresponds to the price of the service and not a mere commission and it is exposed to the credit risk of its customers.

- Information Technology sales and services (IT), including Cloud, Workplace, Applications, Data & AI, and Security solutions, as well as cybersecurity and connectivity services

- Consultancy and Datacentre Management: consultancy revenues in information systems and datacentre management correspond primarily to services rendered by NOS Sistemas.

- Commissions from insurance mediation: commission income from insurance sales mediation is earned by NOS Mediação de Seguros.

- *Alarme Inteligente*: the revenues obtained from *NOS | Securitas Alarme Inteligente* includes security solutions for people and property, which combine the professional monitoring of the Securitas Alarm Centre with NOS's state-of-the-art technology.

The Group's revenue is based on the five-step model established by IFRS 15:

- Identification of the contract with the customer;
- Identification of performance obligations;
- Determining the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations; and
- Revenue recognition.

Thus, at the beginning of each contract, the NOS Group evaluates the promised goods or services and identifies, as a performance obligation, each promise to transfer to the customer any distinct good or service (or a package of goods or services). These promises in contracts with customers may be explicit or implicit, provided that such promises create a valid expectation in the customer that the entity will transfer a good or service to the customer, based on published policies, specific statements or customary business practices of the entity.

The NOS Group has defined internally that a performance obligation corresponds to the promise to deliver a good or service that can be used in isolation/separately by the customer and for which there is a clear perception by the customer of this good or service among the others available in each contract.

The main performance obligations are sales of mobile phones, telephones, hotspots, DVDs, cinema tickets, licenses and other equipment and the provision of mobile Internet, fixed Internet, mobile telephone, fixed telephone, television, consultancy, cloud/IT services and distribution of audiovisual rights, among others.

The provision of set-top-boxes, routers, modems and other terminal equipment at customers' homes and the respective installation and activation services were considered by the group not to correspond to a performance obligation, as they were necessary actions to fulfil the promised performance obligations.

In determining and allocating the transaction price of each performance obligation, NOS used the stand-alone prices of the promised products and services at the time the contract was entered into with the client to apportion the amount expected to be received on fulfilment of the contract.

Revenue is recognised when each performance obligation is fulfilled.

Revenue from the sale of equipment is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer and the value of the benefits can be reasonably quantified.

Revenue from subscriptions to telecommunications services (subscription to television, internet, mobile and fixed voice packages, alone or together) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the subscription.

Revenue from equipment rental is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the rental agreement, except in the case of instalment sales which are accounted for as credit sales.

The Group awards its customers loyalty points for each call or top-up made, which can be exchanged for a limited period of time for discounts on the purchase of equipment.

In each reporting period, NOS recognises the current liability with the discounts to be attributed in the future. This liability is calculated on the basis of the amount of points awarded and not yet used, deducted from the estimate of points that will not be used (based on the history of use) and valued on the basis of the offer available at any given time for the use of points (specific catalogue).

The recognition of the liability constitutes a deferral of revenue (until the date on which the points are definitively converted into benefits), which is recognised when the discount is used, as an increase in revenue.

Revenue from traffic, roaming, data consumption, audiovisual content and others is recognised in the period in which the service is provided. The Group also offers several customised solutions, particularly to its corporate customers in the management of the telecommunications network, access, voice and data transmission, which are also recognised when the service is provided.

Discounts granted to customers under loyalty programmes are allocated to the entire contract to which the customer is loyal and are recognised as the goods and services are made available to the customer.

Amounts not invoiced are recorded based on estimates. Differences between estimated and actual amounts, which are usually not significant, are recognised in the subsequent period.

Principal or agent

Whenever the Group is involved in transactions in which a good or service is provided to the customer by a third party, an assessment is performed in accordance with IFRS 15 to determine whether the Group is acting as a principal or an agent.

- The Group acts as a principal when it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, being responsible for its delivery and being able to set the applicable prices. In these cases, revenue is recognised at the gross amount of the transaction.

- The Group acts as an agent when its performance obligation is limited to Intermediating the provision of a good or service from a third party, without control over it. In such cases, revenue is recognised at the net amount, corresponding to the margin or commission earned.

This assessment is particularly relevant in the areas of Information Technology (IT) services, Cloud, standard software licensing, invoicing on behalf of third-party operators, insurance brokerage commissions, and content distribution. For example:

- In situations where the Group provides services with integration, technical support, or centralised billing, it is considered to be acting as a principal, recognising revenue at the total amount invoiced.

- When the Group resells standard services or software licences without substantial added value, invoices special services to operators and intermediates insurance or content sales, it acts as an agent, recognising only the contractual margin.

This analysis is carried out on a contract-by-contract basis, using criteria such as risk assumption, control over the goods/services, pricing, and responsibility towards the customer.

Revenue from penalties is recognized under “Other income” upon receipt.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method, if it is probable that economic benefits will be received.

2.3.20. Accruals

The income and expenses of the various Group companies are recognised on an accrual’s basis, whereby they are recognised as they are earned or incurred, regardless of when they are received or paid.

The items " Accounts receivable - trade", "Accounts receivable - other", "Prepaid expenses", "Accrued expenses" and "Contract liabilities" include costs and income attributable to the current financial year and whose expenses and income will only occur in future financial years, as well as expenses and income that have already occurred but relate to future financial years and which will be charged to the results of each of those financial years, for the amount corresponding to them.

Costs attributable to the current financial year and whose expenditure will only be incurred in future financial years are estimated and recorded under "Accrued expenses", whenever it is possible to estimate the amount with great reliability, as well as when the expense will be incurred. If there is uncertainty regarding either the date of the outflow of resources or the amount of the obligation, the value is classified as Provisions (Note **Error! Reference source not found.**).

2.3.21. Assets, liabilities and transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. On each closing date, open balances (monetary items) are restated using the exchange rate in force on that date. Exchange rate differences resulting from this update are recognised in the income statement for the year in which they were determined, under "Foreign exchange losses / (gains), net". Exchange rate variations generated on monetary items that constitute an extension of the investment denominated in the functional currency of the Group or the subsidiary in question are recognised in equity. Exchange differences on non-monetary items are recognised under "Other reserves and retained earnings" in equity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries denominated in foreign currency are translated using the following exchange rates:

- Exchange rate in force on the date of the statement of financial position for the of assets and liabilities;

- Average exchange rate for the period for converting income statement items, except in the case of subsidiaries in a hyperinflationary economy;

- Average exchange rate for the period for the conversion of cash flows (in cases where this exchange rate is close to the real rate, and for the remaining cash flows the exchange rate on the date of the transactions is used), with the exception of subsidiaries in a hyperinflationary economy;

- Historical exchange rate for the translation of equity items.

Exchange differences arising from the translation to Euros of the financial statements of subsidiaries denominated in foreign currency are included in equity under "Other reserves and retained earnings".

In the last semester of 2017, the Angolan economy was considered a hyperinflationary economy in accordance with IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.

This standard requires financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to be expressed in terms of the measurement unit current at the date of preparation of the financial statements.

To summarise, the general aspects to be considered when restating the individual financial statements are as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities remain unchanged as they are already updated to the current unit on the date of the financial statements;

- Non-monetary assets and liabilities (which are not already expressed at the current unit on the date of the financial statements) are restated using an index;

- The effect of inflation on the net monetary position of subsidiaries is reflected in the income statement as a loss on net monetary position.

In addition, according to IAS 21, the restatement of consolidated financial statements is prohibited when the parent company does not operate in a hyperinflationary economy.

The conversion coefficient used in the restatement of the individual financial statements of subsidiaries in Angola was the consumer price index (CPI) published by the National Bank of Angola.

In the last semester of 2019, the Angolan economy ceased to be considered a hyperinflationary economy.

IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies states that "when an economy ceases to be hyperinflationary, the company should treat the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current at the end of the previous reporting period as the basis for the carrying amounts in its subsequent financial statements". Thus, adjustments/revaluations made up to the end of the classification as a hyperinflationary economy are treated as a deemed cost and recognised in the same proportion as the assets that gave rise to them.

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies were translated into Euros based on the following exchange rates of such currencies against the Euro, published by the Bank of Portugal.

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
US Dollar	1.1750	1.1394
Angolan Kwanza	1071.9361	1039.7823
Pound Sterling	0.8726	0.8618
Mozambican Metical	74.3400	72.0700
Canadian Dollar	1.6088	1.6220
Swiss franc	0.9314	0.9224
Brazilian Real	6.4364	5.9003

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the income statements of subsidiaries expressed in foreign currency were translated into Euros based on the average exchange rates of the currencies of the respective countries of origin in relation to the Euro. The average exchange rates used are as follows:

	6M 25	6M 26
Angola Kwanza	1003.9600	1063.9898
Mozambican Metical	69.6500	73.8283

2.3.22. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense on an accrual's basis, except in the case of loans incurred in the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that will take a substantial period of time (more than one year) to be in the desired condition, which are capitalised in the acquisition cost of the asset. Capitalised borrowing costs are determined considering the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation, by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditure relating to that asset. The capitalisation rate (in line with NOS' average financing rate) as well as the costs to be capitalised are calculated monthly, considering the monthly balance of eligible loans and the monthly amount of the qualifying asset in progress.

For the periods ended 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, capitalised borrowing costs were nil.

2.3.23. Investment property

Investment property mainly includes buildings held to generate rents rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business. These are measured initially at cost.

Subsequently, the Group uses the cost model for the valuation of investment property since use of the fair value model would not result in material differences.

An investment property is eliminated from the statement of financial position on disposal or when the investment property is taken permanently out of use and no financial benefit is expected from its disposal.

2.3.24. Fair value measurement

The Group measures part of its financial assets, such as available-for-sale and trading financial assets, and part of its non-financial assets, at fair value on the reference date of the financial statements.

Fair value measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability, at the measurement date, under current market conditions. Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for assets and liabilities, or
- In the absence of a principal market, the transaction is assumed to take place in the most advantageous market. This is the one that maximises the amount that would be received to sell the asset or minimises the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability, after considering transaction costs and transport costs.

Because different entities and different businesses within a single entity may have access to different markets, the principal or most advantageous market for the same asset or liability might be different, or even between businesses within the same entity, but it is assumed that they are accessible to the Group.

Fair value measurement uses assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants would use the asset in such a way as to maximise its value and use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate to the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable data and minimising the use of unobservable data.

All assets and liabilities measured at fair value or for which disclosure is mandatory are classified according to a fair value hierarchy, which categorises the data to be used in fair value measurement into three levels, detailed below:

- Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques that use inputs other than quoted prices that are either directly or indirectly observable;

- Level 3 - Valuation techniques that use inputs not based on observable market data, *e.g.*, based on unobservable data.

Fair value measurement is classified entirely at the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement as a whole.

2.3.25. Offsetting assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are offset and presented at net value when, and only when, the Group has the right to offset the recognised amounts and intends to settle on a net basis.

2.3.26. Employee benefits

Personnel expenses are recognised when the service is provided by employees, regardless of when they are paid. Here are some specifics regarding each of the benefits:

- Termination of employment: Termination benefits are due for payment when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, when an employee voluntarily agrees to leave in exchange for these benefits and when restructuring costs are recognised. If there is an expectation that the benefits will not be settled in full within 12 months of the reporting date, they are discounted. Restructuring costs are recognised separately in the income statement.
    - The Group recognises these benefits when it can be demonstrated that it is committed to terminating the employment of current employees in accordance with a detailed formal plan for termination and there is no realistic possibility of withdrawal or these benefits are granted to encourage voluntary leaving. Whenever termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are discounted to their present value.
- Holidays, holiday pay and bonuses. In accordance with labour law, employees are entitled to 22 working days of annual leave, as well as one month's holiday pay, rights acquired in the year prior to their payment. These Group liabilities are recognised when incurred, regardless of when they are paid, and are reflected under "Accounts payable and other".
- Labour Compensation Fund (FCT) and the Labour Compensation Guarantee Fund (FGCT). With the publication of Law 70/2013 and subsequent regulation by Ministerial Order 294-A/2013, the Labour Compensation Fund (FCT) and the Labour Compensation Guarantee Fund (FGCT) came into force on 1 October 2013. In this context, companies that hire a new employee are obliged to deduct a percentage of their salary from these two new funds (0.925% for the FCT and 0.075% for the FGCT), with the aim of ensuring partial payment of compensation in the event of redundancy in the future. Taking into account the characteristics of each Fund, the following was considered:
    - Monthly contributions to the FGCT made by the employer are recognised as an expense in the period to which they relate;
    - The monthly payments made by the employer to the FCT are recognised as a financial asset under "Other non-current financial assets" of that entity, measured at fair value, with the respective changes recognised in the income statement.

With the publication of Law 13/2023, as of 1 May 2023, it is no longer mandatory to make payments corresponding to 0.925% of each worker's basic salary and seniority to the FCT, which has been converted into a closed accounting fund. According to the same law, the obligations relating to the FGCT corresponding to 0.075% are suspended for the duration of the Medium-Term Agreement to improve incomes, wages and competitiveness, which is expected to run until 2026.

Following the publication of Decree-Law 115/2023, the FCT assumed the nature of a closed fund, and no material impacts on the Group’s financial statements are expected.

2.3.27. Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the direct method. The Group classifies assets with a maturity of less than three months and for which the risk of a change in value is insignificant under cash and cash equivalents. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts, which are included in the statement of financial position under "Borrowings".

The cash flow statement is categorised into operating, investing and financing activities.

Operating activities include receipts from customers and payments to suppliers, employees and other related to operating activities. The item "Other receipts / (payments) relating to operating activities" includes the amounts received and subsequent payments relating to the non-recourse credit transfers coordinated by Banco Comercial Português and Caixa Geral de Depósitos, and these operations did not imply any change in the accounting treatment of the underlying credits or in the relationship with the respective customers.

The cash flows covered by investing activities include, in particular, acquisitions and disposals of investments in subsidiaries and receipts and payments arising from the purchase and sale of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets, among others.

Financing activities include payments and receipts relating to borrowings, interest payments and similar costs, leasing contracts, the purchase and sale of own shares and the payment of dividends.

2.3.28. Subsequent events

Events occurring after the date of the statement of financial position that provide additional information on conditions that existed at that date are taken into account in the preparation of the financial statements for the period.

Events occurring after the date of the statement of financial position that provide information on conditions occurring after that date are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements if they are materially relevant.

3. Judgements and Estimates

3.1. Relevant accounting estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Group's management to make judgements and estimates that affect the statement of financial position and reported results. These estimates are based on the best information and knowledge of past and/or present events and the actions that the company believes it may take in the future. However, on the date operations are realised, their results may differ from these estimates.

Changes to these estimates that occur after the date of approval of the consolidated financial statements will be corrected prospectively in the results, in accordance with IAS 8 - "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors".

The estimates and assumptions that present the greatest risk of giving rise to a material adjustment in assets and liabilities are presented below:

Entities included in the consolidation perimeter

In determining which entities to include in the consolidation perimeter, the Group assesses the extent to which it is exposed, or has rights, to the variability in returns arising from its involvement with that entity and can seize them through the power it holds over that entity (de facto control).

The decision that an entity must be consolidated by the Group requires the use of judgement, assumptions and estimates to determine the extent to which the Group is exposed to the variability of returns and the ability to seize them through its power.

Other assumptions and estimates could lead to the Group's consolidation perimeter being different, with a direct impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Allocation of fair value in the acquisition of companies

In business combinations, the identification and measurement of the assets acquired, and liabilities assumed requires a significant exercise of judgement by management, namely in determining the fair value of these elements on the date of acquisition. This process involves analysing in detail the specific characteristics of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity, as well as the economic and sector context in which it operates.

The allocation of fair value implies the use of valuation techniques which may include, among others, the income method (based on discounted cash flows), the market method (based on comparable transactions) and the replacement cost method. These methodologies require the definition of assumptions and estimates, namely discount rates, growth rates, operating margins, the useful life of identifiable assets, among others.

Given the degree of judgement involved and the sensitivity of the estimates used, small changes in the assumptions adopted can have significant impacts on the amounts recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and on future results.

Impairment of non-current assets, excluding goodwill

The determination of a possible impairment loss may be triggered by the occurrence of various events, such as the future availability of financing, the cost of capital or any other adverse changes in the technological, market, economic and legal environment, many of which are outside the Group's sphere of influence.

The identification and assessment of impairment indicators, the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of the recoverable value of assets involve a high degree of judgement on the part of management.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment tests or whenever there are indications of a possible loss in value, in accordance with the criteria indicated in Note 8. The recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units to which goodwill is attributed are determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates by management.

Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets

The useful life of an asset is the period during which the Group expects an asset to be available for use and this must be reviewed at least at the end of each financial year.

Determining the useful lives of assets, the amortisation/depreciation method to be applied and the estimated losses arising from replacing them before the end of their useful lives, for reasons of technological and/or other obsolescence, is essential for determining the amount of amortisation/depreciation to be recognised in the income statement for each period.

These three parameters are defined according to management's best estimate for the assets and businesses in question, also taking into account the practices adopted by companies in the sectors in which the Group operates.

The capitalised costs associated with distribution rights for audiovisual content acquired for sale in the various exhibition windows are amortised over the maximum operating period set out in the respective contracts. In addition, these assets are subject to impairment tests whenever there are indications of changes in the pattern of future revenue generation underlying each contract.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed periodically by the various Group companies and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Rights of use / Lease liabilities

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

The Group has the option, under some of its lease contracts, to rent out its assets for additional periods. NOS assesses the reasonableness of exercising the option to renew the contract. That is, it considers all the relevant factors that create an economic incentive to exercise the renewal. After the start date, the Group reassesses the end of the contract if there is a significant event or changes in circumstances that are within its control and affect its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the renewal option (for example, a change in business strategy).

Provisions

The Group periodically assesses obligations arising from past events that should be recognised or disclosed. The subjectivity inherent in determining the probability and amount of internal resources needed to pay the obligations could lead to significant adjustments, either due to changes in the assumptions used or the future recognition of provisions previously disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are only recognised when there is strong certainty that future taxable profits will be available to use the temporary differences or when there are deferred tax liabilities whose reversal is expected in the same period in which the deferred tax assets are reversed. Deferred tax assets are valued by management at the end of each period, considering the Group's expected future performance.

Expected credit losses

The credit risk of the accounts receivable balances is assessed on each reporting date using a collection matrix, which is based on the history of past collections adjusted for the expected future evolution of collections, in order to calculate the uncollectability rate. The credit losses expected from accounts receivable are thus adjusted by the assessment made, which may differ from the actual risk that will be incurred in the future.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

When determining the fair value of a financial asset or liability with an active market, the respective market price is applied. If there is no active market, which is the case for some of the Group's financial assets and liabilities, valuation techniques generally accepted in the market are used, based on market assumptions.

The Group applies valuation techniques for unlisted financial instruments, such as derivatives, financial instruments at fair value and instruments measured at amortised cost. The most frequently used valuation models are discounted cash flow models and option models, which incorporate, for example, interest rate curves and market volatility.

For some types of more complex derivatives, more advanced valuation models are used, containing assumptions and data that are not directly observable in the market, for which the Group uses internal estimates and assumptions.

Revenue recognition – Principal vs. Agent

The Company enters contracts with customers in which the nature of its involvement in the transaction requires significant judgement to determine whether it is acting as a principal or as an agent. This determination is critical, as it affects how revenue is presented in the financial statements – net revenue (as an agent) or gross revenue (as a principal).

To determine whether the Company is a principal or an agent, an assessment is made as to whether the Company controls a good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Company is a principal if it controls the good or service before transferring it to the customer. The Company is an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for another party to provide the good or service.

Climate-related matters

In 2025, an assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities aimed at ensuring the resilience of its strategy and business model in light of the current and future impacts of climate change.

This assessment was conducted in strict compliance with the main applicable regulatory requirements, including the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the European Taxonomy and the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The climate-related risks and opportunities assessment had a dual objective: (i) to assess and enhance the resilience of NOS strategy under different scientific climate scenarios and (ii) to capture opportunities and manage threats arising from those scenarios.

The Group incorporated the conclusions of this assessment, namely the potential impacts of climate change on its key accounting judgements and estimates, including those arising from physical and transition risks. These considerations influenced areas such as impairment testing, determination of useful lives and residual values of assets, decommissioning provisions, assessment of contingent liabilities and fair value measurement.

The Group continuously integrates updates on the effects of climate-related risks and opportunities and adjusts its assumptions whenever necessary, disclosing any relevant changes in the financial statements.

3.1.1. Errors, estimates and changes in accounting policies

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026 and the year end 31 December 2025, no material errors, changes in estimates or changes in accounting policies relating to previous years were recognised.

4. Change of perimeter

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, the following changes occurred in the perimeter:

- Lusomundo Moçambique, Lda was formally liquidated in May 2026;
- Ten Twenty One, S.A. was merged into Claranet Portugal, S.A. in May 2026;
- NOS Serviços, S.A. was incorporated in June 2026. Its main activity is the provision of integrated management services for customer operations, technical support, retail network and commercial distribution;
- NOS AI, S.A. was incorporated in June 2026. Its main activity is the provision of consultancy, advisory and specialised support services in the identification, definition and prioritisation of artificial intelligence (AI) use cases.

These changes did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements.

During the semester ended 30 June 2025, the following changes occurred in the perimeter:

- Incorporation of the company NOS Information Technologies SGPS, S.A., in January 2025, whose main activity is the management of shareholdings in other companies;
- Acquisition of the company Claranet Portugal, S.A., on 17 March 2025, for €145.9 million (purchase consideration, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired), whose main activity is the provision of information technology services, focusing mainly on cloud computing solutions.

Following this acquisition, NOS carried out a preliminary assessment of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed through this operation. As permitted by IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, the preliminary fair value assessment of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities was subject to adjustments during the one-year measurement period from the acquisition date, which ended on 17 March 2026. The breakdown of the net assets acquired, and the goodwill recognised as part of this transaction is as follows:

	Book value	Fair value adjustments	Fair value
Acquired assets			
Tangible fixed assets	13,539	1,158	14,697
Intangible assets	9,946	12,498	22,444
Rights of use	12,105	7,812	19,917
Other non-current financial assets	430	-	430
Deferred tax assets	311	141	452
Total non-current assets	**36,331**	**21,609**	**57,940**
Inventories	2,538	-	2,538
Accounts receivable - trade	37,715	-	37,715
Accounts receivable - other	975	-	975
Prepaid expenses	3,041	-	3,041
Cash and cash equivalents	7,305	-	7,305
Total current assets	**51,574**	**-**	**51,574**
Acquired liabilities			
Borrowings	8,442	-	8,442
Provisions	66	1,153	1,219
Deferred tax liabilities	1,938	4,616	6,554
Total non-current liabilities	**10,446**	**5,769**	**16,215**
Borrowings	4,458	-	4,458
Accounts payable - trade	22,427	-	22,427
Accounts payable - other	1,641	-	1,641
Tax payable	5,877	-	5,877
Accrued expenses	10,453	-	10,453
Contract liabilities	9,793	-	9,793
Total current liabilities	**54,649**	**-**	**54,649**
Total net assets acquired	**22,810**	**15,840**	**38,650**
Goodwill			**114,549**
Purchase price			**153,199**
Purchase consideration, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired			**145,894**

The fair value of the net assets acquired was determined using different valuation methodologies for each type of asset or liability, based on the best information available. The main adjustments to fair value made as part of this process were: (i) rights of use with rents below market values (Euro 7.8 million); (ii) portfolio of customer orders (Euro 7.5 million); (iii) right to use intellectual property (Euro 5 million); (iv) buildings/ own offices (Euro 1.2 million); (v) contingent liabilities relating to present obligations (Euro 1.2 million); and (vi) respective deferred taxes.

In the process of identifying the fair value of the assets, NOS used critical estimates, assumptions and judgements, such as: (i) office rental market rents; (ii) estimated margins on customer contracts; (iii) future inflation rates; among others. Various scenarios were considered in the different evaluations, which did not lead to significant changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities

Although these estimates are based on the best information available at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, current and future results may differ from these estimates.

For the remaining assets and liabilities, no significant differences were identified between the fair value and the respective book value.

As is usually the case with business combinations, in this operation it was not possible to attribute part of the acquisition cost to the fair value of the assets identified and liabilities assumed, and this component was recognised as Goodwill and recorded under Intangible Assets. This goodwill is related to various elements which cannot be reliably isolated and quantified and includes, among others, synergies, a qualified workforce and technological capabilities.

The contribution of Claranet (Claranet Portugal S.A. and its subsidiaries) to the results for the period ended 30 June 2025, corresponding to the 3-month period (April to June), is detailed as follows:

	6M 25
Revenues	**33,945**
EBITDA	**4,764**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	3,781
"Non-recurring costs / (gains)	69
Income before losses / (gains) in participated companies, financial results and taxes	**914**
Net losses / (gains) in affiliated companies	-
Financial income / (expense)	279
Income before taxes	**635**
Income tax	206
Net consolidated income	**429**

Had Claranet been consolidated since 1 January 2025, the results for the period ended 30 June 2025 would have been as follows:

	NOS 6M 25	Claranet 1Q 25	Pro forma
Revenues	**879,613**	**30,165**	**909,778**
EBITDA	**395,259**	**4,884**	**400,143**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	245,365	3,882	249,247
"Non-recurring costs / (gains)	5,060	240	5,300
Income before losses / (gains) in participated companies, financial results and taxes	**144,834**	**762**	**145,596**
Net losses / (gains) in affiliated companies	(11,734)	-	(11,734)
Financial income / (expense)	32,689	251	32,940
Income before taxes	**123,879**	**511**	**124,390**
Income tax	6,800	317	7,117
Net consolidated income	**117,079**	**194**	**117,273**

The cash flows related to the acquisition of Claranet Portugal, S.A. resulted in a payment of Euro 145.6 million, included under cash flows from Investment Activities. This corresponds to the acquisition price paid in the first quarter of 2025, in the amount of Euro 153.2 million, net of Claranet's cash and cash equivalents, in the amount of Euro 7.3 million.

5. Segment reporting

The business segments are as follows:

- Telco - TV, Internet (fixed and mobile) and voice (fixed and mobile) services rendered and includes the following companies: NOS Technology, Per-mar, Sontária, NOS SGPS, NOS Açores, NOS Property, NOS Madeira, NOS Comunicações (Telco business), NOS Audio - Sales and Distribution, Teliz Holding, NOS Sistemas (Telco business), NOS Sistemas España, NOS Inovação, NOS Internacional SGPS, NOS Corporate Centre, NOS Wholesale, NOS 5G Fund, NOS Mediação Seguros, Finstar, ZAP Media, Mstar, Upstar, Dualgrid, Ten Twenty One (Telco business), NOS Security Technology, Cyberinspect - Cyber Risk Analysis, BrightCity, Claranet (Telco business), Claranet II (Telco business), Ignít (Telco business), NOS Serviços, S.A. and NOS AI, S.A..

- IT – Services rendered of Information Technology services, including Cloud, Workplace, Applications, Data & AI, and Security solutions, as well as cybersecurity and connectivity services. This segment includes the following entities: NOS Comunicações (IT business), Ten Twenty One (IT business), NOS Information Technologies, Claranet (IT business), Claranet II (IT business) and Ignít (IT business).

- Audiovisuals & Cinema ("Audio") - the supply of video production services and sales, cinema exhibition and distribution and the acquisition/negotiation of Pay TV and VOD (video-on-demand) rights and includes the following companies: NOS Audiovisuais, NOS Cinemas, Lusomundo Moçambique, Lda. ("Lusomundo Moçambique"), Lusomundo Imobiliária 2, S.A. ("Lusomundo Imobiliária 2"), Lusomundo Sociedade de Investimentos Imobiliários, SGPS, S.A. ("Lusomundo SII"), Empracine - Empresa Promotora de Atividades Cinematográficas, Lda. ("Empracine"), NOS Audio SGPS and Dreamia S.L..

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, Telco and IT business segments were revised to reflect the different operational dynamics currently monitored by management.

The results, assets, liabilities, investments in joint ventures and associates and investments in tangible fixed assets, intangible assets, contract assets and rights of use, by segment, for the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, are as follows:

	Telco	IT	Audio	Eliminations	6M 25
Revenues	**786,084**	**62,216**	**48,901**	**(17,588)**	**879,613**
EBITDA	**365,162**	**7,490**	**22,607**	**-**	**395,259**
Inter-segment receivables	1,854	140	(1,994)	-	-
Operating results before depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and non-recurring costs / (gains)	**363,308**	**7,350**	**24,601**	**-**	**395,259**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	226,312	4,244	14,809	-	245,365
Non-recurring costs / (gains)	4,634	69	357	-	5,060
Income before losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, financial results and taxes	**132,362**	**3,037**	**9,435**	**-**	**144,834**
Losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, net	(11,825)	-	91	-	(11,734)
Financial income / (expense)	26,512	977	(6,276)	11,476	32,689
Income before taxes	**117,675**	**2,060**	**15,620**	**(11,476)**	**123,879**
Total assets	3,666,300	403,069	554,136	(1,097,263)	3,526,242
Total liabilities	2,649,089	191,412	400,370	(707,570)	2,533,301
Investments in jointly controlled companies and associates	44,838	-	1,288	-	46,126
CAPEX	**210,141**	**2,610**	**14,931**	**-**	**227,682**
EBITDA - CAPEX	**153,167**	**4,740**	**9,670**	**-**	**167,577**

	Telco	IT	Audio	Eliminations	6M 26
Revenues	**782,154**	**103,485**	**50,453**	**(17,555)**	**918,537**
EBITDA	**372,676**	**12,794**	**23,823**	**-**	**409,293**
Inter-segment receivables	1,462	348	(1,810)	-	-
Operating results before depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and non-recurring costs / (gains)	**371,214**	**12,446**	**25,633**	**-**	**409,293**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	219,437	8,254	14,065	-	241,756
Non-recurring costs / (gains)	(14,821)	6	53	-	(14,762)
Income before losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, financial results and taxes	**166,598**	**4,186**	**11,515**	**-**	**182,299**
Losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, net	(8,927)	-	416	-	(8,511)
Financial income / (expense)	24,576	1,163	(4,996)	9,536	30,279
Income before taxes	**150,949**	**3,023**	**16,095**	**(9,536)**	**160,531**
Total assets	3,402,844	265,214	261,301	(450,321)	3,479,038
Total liabilities	2,387,219	171,284	353,850	(470,592)	2,441,761
Investments in jointly controlled companies and associates	63,088	-	864	-	63,952
CAPEX	**182,893**	**2,428**	**9,512**	**-**	**194,833**
EBITDA - CAPEX	**188,321**	**10,018**	**16,121**	**-**	**214,460**

EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses + Restructuring costs + Losses / (gains) on disposal of assets + Other non-recurring expenses / (income) + management fees between companies / segments.

CAPEX = Increases in tangible fixed assets, intangible assets, contract assets and rights of use

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, the NOS group's revenue came primarily from the domestic market.

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, the NOS group recorded growth in revenues and EBITDA of 4.4% and 3.6%, respectively, partly due to the acquisition and consolidation of Claranet (Note 4). The telco segment decrease by 0.6% and grew 2.1%, the IT segment grew by 66.3% and 70.4%, and the Audio segment increase by 3.2% and 5.4%, respectively.

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, as part of the consolidation process, revenues were eliminated between the Telco and IT segments in the amount of Euro 1.7 million, between the Telco and Audiovisual segments in the amount of Euro 1.4 million, and between the Audiovisual and Telco segments in the amount of Euro 14.5 million.

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, no material impairment losses were recognised on non-financial assets in any of the segments.

Transactions between segments are carried out under market conditions and terms, comparable to transactions with third parties.

As at 30 June 2026, fully consolidated foreign companies represent less than 1% of assets (31 December 2025: less than 1%) and their turnover is less than 0.1% of consolidated turnover.

6. Financial assets and liabilities classified according to IFRS 9 categories - financial instruments

The accounting policies set out in IFRS 9 for financial instruments have been applied to the following items:

	31-12-2025					
	Financial assets	Derivative financial instruments	Financial liabilities	Total financial assets / liabilities	Non-financial assets / liabilities	Total
Assets						
Other non-current financial assets (Note 14)	10,882	-	-	10,882	-	9,819
Derivative financial instruments (Note 16)	-	1,771	-	1,771	-	1,198
Accounts receivable - trade (Note 18)	356,609	-	-	356,609	-	360,603
Accounts receivable - other (Note 12)	40,279	-	-	40,279	10,238	50,234
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 21)	14,489	-	-	14,489	-	7,930
Total financial assets	**422,259**	**1,771**	**-**	**424,030**	**10,238**	**429,784**
Liabilities						
Borrowings (Note 24)	-	-	1,675,152	1,675,152	-	1,675,152
Derivative financial instruments (Note 16)	-	501	-	501	-	501
Accounts payable - trade (Note 27)	-	-	203,374	203,374	-	203,374
Accounts payable - other (Note 26)	-	-	78,907	78,907	180	79,087
Accrued expenses (Note 29)	-	-	216,648	216,648	-	216,648
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**501**	**2,174,081**	**2,174,582**	**180**	**2,174,762**

	30-06-2026					
	Financial assets	Derivative financial instruments	Financial liabilities	Total financial assets / liabilities	Non-financial assets / liabilities	Total
Assets						
Other non-current financial assets (Note 14)	10,188	-	-	10,188	-	10,188
Derivative financial instruments (Note 16)	-	3,728	-	3,728	-	3,728
Accounts receivable - trade (Note 18)	359,971	-	-	359,971	-	359,971
Accounts receivable - other (Note 12)	23,899	-	-	23,899	7,146	31,045
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 21)	4,772	-	-	4,772	-	4,772
Total financial assets	**398,830**	**3,728**	**-**	**402,558**	**7,146**	**409,704**
Liabilities						
Borrowings (Note 24)	-	-	1,705,019	1,705,019	-	1,705,019
Derivative financial instruments (Note 16)	-	19	-	19	-	19
Accounts payable - trade (Note 27)	-	-	148,970	148,970	-	148,970
Accounts payable - other (Note 26)	-	-	66,800	66,800	198	66,998
Accrued expenses (Note 29)	-	-	259,760	259,760	-	259,760
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**19**	**2,180,549**	**2,180,568**	**198**	**2,180,766**

Given their nature, the balances of taxes receivable and taxes payable were financial instruments not covered by IFRS 7. Similarly, the prepaid expenses and contract liabilities items were not considered in this breakdown as they are made up of balances not covered by IFRS 7.

The Group's Board of Directors believes that the fair value of the classes of financial instruments recorded at amortised cost and those recorded at the present value of payments does not differ significantly from their book value, given the contractual conditions of each of these financial instruments.

7. Tangible fixed assets

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements under this item were as follows:

	31-12-2024	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Increases	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers and others	30-06-2025
Cost of acquisition						
Land and natural resources	519	170	-	-	-	689
Buildings and other constructions	293,015	9,041	(637)	(2,272)	5,084	304,231
Basic equipment	3,060,200	21,231	23,364	(6,339)	69,437	3,167,893
Transport equipment	506	570	-	-	-	1,076
Tools and utensils	1,810	-	-	(6)	34	1,838
Administrative equipment	150,250	964	431	(767)	1,012	151,890
Other tangible assets	45,143	56	93	(109)	194	45,377
Tangible assets in progress	45,061	-	70,409	-	(75,761)	39,709
	3,596,504	**32,032**	**93,660**	**(9,493)**	**-**	**3,712,703**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Buildings and other constructions	150,453	1,598	4,679	(2,272)	-	154,458
Basic equipment	2,163,786	14,542	76,647	(6,650)	-	2,248,325
Transport equipment	504	561	4	-	-	1,069
Tools and utensils	1,207	69	117	(6)	-	1,387
Administrative equipment	143,092	565	1,711	(767)	-	144,601
Other tangible fixed assets	44,653	-	344	(109)	-	44,888
	2,503,695	**17,335**	**83,502**	**(9,804)**	**-**	**2,594,728**
	1,092,809	**14,697**	**10,158**	**311**	**-**	**1,117,975**

	31-12-2025	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Increases	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers and others	30-06-2026
Cost of acquisition						
Land and natural resources	689	-	-	-	-	689
Buildings and other constructions	307,763	-	-	(1,976)	2,914	308,701
Basic equipment	3,148,893	-	17,532	(3,473)	42,663	3,205,615
Transport equipment	987	-	-	-	-	987
Tools and utensils	1,865	-	-	5	82	1,952
Administrative equipment	149,180	-	439	(294)	1,230	150,555
Other tangible assets	45,646	-	60	(102)	197	45,801
Tangible assets in progress	37,663	-	57,950	-	(47,086)	48,527
	3,692,686	**-**	**75,981**	**(5,840)**	**-**	**3,762,827**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Buildings and other constructions	157,312	-	5,248	(1,750)	19,963	180,773
Basic equipment	2,240,257	-	76,790	(1,992)	(19,963)	2,295,092
Transport equipment	985	-	-	-	-	985
Tools and utensils	1,507	-	122	5	-	1,634
Administrative equipment	142,235	-	1,597	(275)	-	143,557
Other tangible fixed assets	45,122	-	261	(102)	-	45,281
	2,587,418	**-**	**84,018**	**(4,114)**	**-**	**2,667,322**
	1,105,268	**-**	**(8,037)**	**(1,726)**	**-**	**1,095,505**

Tangible assets in progress essentially correspond to investments in telecommunications network infrastructure (fixed and mobile), realised in the period.

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, the net amount of “Disposals and write-offs” relates predominantly to the sale of a portfolio of 35 mobile sites, for which NOS received 17 million euros, generating a gain of 5.8 million euros. This gain was recognised under “Losses / (gains) on disposal of assets” and reflects a deferral of Euro 9.3 million offset against the new site lease contracts (Notes 10 and 24).

As at 30 June 2026, Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses includes accumulated impairments of Euro 7.7 million (2025: Euro 9.5 million).

The net value of tangible fixed assets as at 30 June 2026 consists mainly of basic equipment, of which the following stand out:

- Telecommunications network and infrastructure (fibre optic network and cabling, network equipment, and other equipment) amounting to Euro 839.7 million (31 December 2025: Euro 831.4 million);

- Network terminal equipment installed in customers, included in the Basic equipment item, the net amount of which amounts to Euro 70.8 million (31 December 2025: Euro 77.2 million).

Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets include interest paid and other financial expenses incurred, directly related to the construction of certain tangible fixed assets or intangible assets in progress. As at 30 June 2026, the total net value of these costs amounts to Euro 6.8 million (31 December 2025: Euro 7.4 million).

The entity holds legal title to all of its tangible fixed assets and there are no restrictions on their use.

There is no tangible fixed assets pledged as collateral to third parties.

8. Intangible assets

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements under this item were as follows:

	31-12-2024	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Increases	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers and others	30-06-2025
Cost of acquisition						
Goodwill	641,400	114,549	-	-	-	755,949
Industrial property and other rights	2,008,555	38,858	1,748	(33)	43,568	2,092,696
Intangible assets in progress	22,522	223	36,475	-	(43,568)	15,652
	2,672,477	**153,630**	**38,223**	**(33)**	**-**	**2,864,297**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses						
Industrial property and other rights	1,524,198	16,637	72,901	(33)	(204)	1,613,499
Intangible assets in progress	2,667	-	-	-	204	2,871
	1,526,865	**16,637**	**72,901**	**(33)**	**-**	**1,616,370**
	1,145,612	**136,993**	**(34,678)**	**-**	**-**	**1,247,927**

	31-12-2025	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Increases	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers and others	30-06-2026
Cost of acquisition						
Goodwill	755,949	-	-	-	-	755,949
Industrial property and other rights	1,685,459	-	1,629	(168)	42,295	1,729,215
Intangible assets in progress	16,473	-	40,445	-	(42,295)	14,623
	2,457,881	**-**	**42,074**	**(168)**	**-**	**2,499,787**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses						
Industrial property and other rights	1,231,323	-	65,707	(168)	-	1,296,862
Intangible assets in progress	2,819	-	1	-	-	2,820
	1,234,142	**-**	**65,708**	**(168)**	**-**	**1,299,682**
	1,223,739	**-**	**(23,634)**	**-**	**-**	**1,200,105**

As at 30 June 2026, Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses includes accumulated impairment of Euro 23.1 million (2025: Euro 23.2 million).

As at 30 June 2026, the item "Industrial property and other rights" essentially:

- A net amount of Euro 116.7 million (31 December 2025: Euro 120.5 million) corresponding to the acquisition of the rights to use frequencies in the 5G bands and other relevant bands (100MHz in the 3.6GHz band and 2x10MHz in the 700MHz band, also acquiring 2x5MHz in the 2100MHz band and 2x2MHz in the 900MHz band);

- A net amount of Euro 56.9 million (31 December 2025: Euro 61.1 million), corresponding mainly to the investment, net of amortisation, made in the development of the UMTS network, which include:

    - Euro 18 million (31 December 2025: Euro 19.3 million) relating to the license;

    - Euro 6 million (31 December 2025: Euro 6.5 million) relating to the contract signed in 2002 between Oni Way and the other three mobile telecommunications operators operating in Portugal;

    - Euro 1.9 million (31 December 2025: Euro 2 million) relating to the contribution, established in 2007, to the Share Capital of the Foundation for Mobile Communications under the agreement signed between the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications and the three telecommunications operators operating in Portugal;

    - Euro 26.4 million (31 December 2025: Euro 28.3 million) relating to the Initiatives E programme; and

    - Euro 3.1 million (31 December 2024: Euro 3.3 million) corresponding to the valuation of the license within the scope of the fair value allocation resulting from the merger operation);

- A net amount of Euro 58.3 million (31 December 2025: Euro 60.2 million) corresponding to the acquisition of the rights to use frequencies (spectrum) in the 800 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands, used for the development of 4th generation services (LTE - Long Term Evolution) and a net amount of Euro 2.1 million (31 December 2025: Euro 2.1 million) corresponding to the valuation of the license under the fair value allocation resulting from the merger operation;

- A net amount of Euro 85.4 million relating to software (31 December 2025: Euro 92 million);

- A net amount of Euro 15.2 million (31 December 2025: Euro 16.3 million) corresponding to future rights to use films and series.

The increases in the semester ended 30 June 2026 correspond primarily to the acquisition of rights to use films and series, in the amount of Euro 6.8 million, software development of Euro 29.3 million and development of set up boxes and applications of Euro 4.6 million.

Goodwill impairment test

Goodwill was allocated to the cash flow generating units of each reportable segment, as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Telco	564,799	564,799
IT	114,549	114,549
Audio	76,601	76,601
	755,949	**755,949**

During the year ended 31 December 2025, NOS acquired the Claranet group, resulted in goodwill of Euro 114.5 million (Note 4).

In 2025, impairment tests were carried out based on valuations using the discounted cash flow method, which support the recoverability of the carrying amount of goodwill. International accounting standards state that an asset cannot be recognised at an amount greater than its recoverable amount through use (present value of future cash flows) or sale. An asset is impaired when its book value exceeds its recoverable amount. This analysis should be carried out by cash-generating unit. The values of these evaluations are supported by historical performance and expectations of the development of the business and the respective markets, embodied in approved medium/long-term plans.

The following assumptions were made in these estimates:

	Telco Segment	IT Segment	Audio segment NOS Audiovisuals	Audio segment NOS Cinemas
Discount rate (before tax)	6.7%	9.1%	7.7%	8.2%
Evaluation period	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years
EBITDA growth (2025-30)*	-4.2%	15.1%	-2.4%	1.5%
Perpetuity growth rate	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%

* EBITDA = Operating Income + Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment Losses + Restructuring Costs + Losses/(Gains) on asset disposals + Other Non-Recurring Costs/(Gains) (CAGR – average)

In the Telco segment, the assumptions used are based on past performance, the evolution of the number of customers, expected development of regulated tariffs, current market conditions and expectations of future development.

In the IT segment, the assumptions used are based on past performance, as well as on the growth ambition in a segment whose market is significant and highly fragmented.

In the cinema segment, the assumptions used are based on historical performance, projections of audience growth, and expectations for future growth and development of the cinema business.

The number of years specified in the impairment tests depends on the degree of maturity of the respective businesses and market and has been determined based on what is considered most appropriate for the valuation of each cash-generating unit.

Sensitivity analyses were carried out to changes in the discount rate and perpetuity growth rate of the various segments reported, of 1 percentage point and 0.4 percentage points, respectively.

In the telecommunications segment, sensitivity analyses were also carried out on variations in the operating variables RGU (Revenue Generating Unit), ARPU (Average Revenue Per User), EBITDA and CAPEX, in perpetuity, of approximately 5%.

In the cinema segment, sensitivity analyses were carried out to changes in the projected number of tickets sold, average revenue per ticket, EBITDA and CAPEX, in perpetuity, of approximately 5%.

These simulations did not reveal the need to increase impairment.

As at 30 June 2026, it was concluded that the assumptions used in the impairment tests performed in 2025 had not changed materially and, therefore, there were no indications of any impairment.

9. Contract Costs

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements under this item were as follows:

	31-12-2024	Increases	30-06-2025
Cost of acquisition			
Cost of customer acquisition	334,481	35,023	369,504
Costs of fulfilling contracts with customers	186,268	15,087	201,355
	520,749	**50,110**	**570,859**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Cost of customer acquisition	230,165	34,584	264,749
Costs of fulfilling contracts with customers	130,913	15,016	145,929
	361,078	**49,600**	**410,678**
	159,671	**510**	**160,181**

	31-12-2025	Increases	30-06-2026
Cost of acquisition			
Cost of customer acquisition	342,880	36,630	379,510
Costs of fulfilling contracts with customers	185,010	15,427	200,437
	527,890	**52,057**	**579,947**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Cost of customer acquisition	236,414	35,367	271,781
Costs of fulfilling contracts with customers	128,895	14,959	143,854
	365,309	**50,326**	**415,635**
	162,581	**1,731**	**164,312**

The item Contract costs refers to commissions paid to third parties and other costs related to attracting and retaining customer contracts, including portability costs. These costs are amortised, systematically and consistently, with the transfer to customers of the goods or services to which the asset relates (between 2 and 4 years).

As at 30 June 2025 and 2026, no impairment losses have been recognised.

10. Rights of use

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements under this item were as follows:

	31-12-2024	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Increases/ (Decreases)	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers and other	30-06-2025
Cost of acquisition						
Sites	276,763	-	8,246	(505)	-	284,504
Cinemas	150,790	-	6,695	-	-	157,485
Transponders	94,317	-	-	-	-	94,317
Equipment	203,429	7,259	9,660	(45)	-	220,303
Buildings	98,369	8,787	2,657	-	-	109,813
Shops	34,562	-	3,067	-	-	37,629
Other	99,148	13,838	15,364	-	-	128,350
	957,378	**29,884**	**45,689**	**(550)**	**-**	**1,032,401**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses						
Sites	107,188	-	10,063	-	-	117,251
Cinemas	113,949	-	4,874	-	-	118,823
Transponders	87,691	-	3,313	-	-	91,004
Equipment	152,646	2,606	9,359	-	-	164,611
Buildings	83,027	316	3,783	-	-	87,126
Shops	27,399	-	1,978	-	-	29,377
Other	78,847	7,045	5,988	-	-	91,880
	650,747	**9,967**	**39,358**	**-**	**-**	**700,072**
	306,631	**19,917**	**6,331**	**(550)**	**-**	**332,329**

	31-12-2025	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Increases/ (Decreases)	Disposals and write-offs	Transfers and other	30-06-2026
Cost of acquisition						
Sites	280,785	-	18,389	(264)	-	298,910
Cinemas	159,150	-	1,132	(1,041)	-	159,241
Transponders	121,027	-	502	-	-	121,529
Equipment	235,935	-	3,482	(208)	-	239,209
Buildings	111,860	-	(3,648)	-	-	108,212
Shops	39,815	-	2,173	-	-	41,988
Other	134,737	-	2,691	-	-	137,428
	1,083,309	**-**	**24,721**	**(1,513)**	**-**	**1,106,517**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses						
Sites	126,441	-	12,669	(251)	-	138,859
Cinemas	121,786	-	5,172	(1,041)	-	125,917
Transponders	94,862	-	3,325	-	-	98,187
Equipment	175,285	-	11,054	(208)	-	186,131
Buildings	91,228	-	3,243	-	-	94,471
Shops	31,422	-	1,941	-	-	33,363
Other	97,284	-	4,296	-	-	101,580
	738,308	**-**	**41,700**	**(1,500)**	**-**	**778,508**
	345,001	**-**	**(16,979)**	**(13)**	**-**	**328,009**

Rights of Use refers to assets associated with lease contracts which are amortised over the duration of the respective contract, except for equipment leases with a purchase option which are amortised over the estimated period of use. As at 30 June 2025 and 2026, no impairment losses have been recognised.

The net amount of "Increases" corresponds to new contracts and renegotiation of the contractual terms of leases.

11. Investments in joint ventures and associates

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Capital shares - equity method		
Finstar*	37,596	45,502
Mstar	7,030	8,321
Sport TV	4,574	4,722
Upstar	1,823	2,193
Bright City	1,900	2,275
Dreamia	1,281	864
Other	70	75
	54,274	**63,952**

* Consolidated from Finstar and ZAP Media

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, Investments in joint ventures and associates had the following changes:

	6M 25	6M 26
Balance as at 1 January	**37,650**	**54,274**
Profit/(loss) for the year (Note 400)	11,734	8,511
Additional capital contributions - BrightCity	300	(167)
Changes in equity	(3,558)	1,334
Balance as at 30 June	**46,126**	**63,952**

Changes in equity correspond to changes in the equity of companies recognised using the equity method, which mainly correspond to the exchange rate impacts of investments in currencies other than the euro.

The assets, liabilities and results of jointly controlled and associates for the years ended 31 December 2025 and semester ended 30 June 2026 are as follows:

31-12-2025

Entity	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	Revenue	Net profit/(loss)	% held
Sport TV*	83,468	91,937	138	143,199	32,068	215,443	3,508	25.00%
Dreamia	1,022	12,387	8,018	3,777	1,614	16,585	(665)	50.00%
Finstar	31,845	154,447	34,865	44,882	106,545	133,437	34,385	30.00%
Mstar	388	41,711	-	30,049	12,050	32,293	8,307	30.00%
Upstar	2,113	8,040	-	4,076	6,077	15,083	1,250	30.00%
Dualgrid	7	295	-	164	138	616	34	50.00%
Dreamia S.L.	16,061	1,146	7,319	2,343	7,545	1,998	44	50.00%
BrightCity S.A.	2,474	10,223	41	8,274	4,382	5,285	1,751	50.00%
	137,378	**320,186**	**50,381**	**236,764**	**170,419**	**420,740**	**48,614**	

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the consolidated financial statements of Finstar present: Cash and Cash Equivalents amounting to Euro 139.2 million; Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of Euro 1.9 million; positive financial results of Euro 16.6 million; and Income tax amounting to Euro 11.6 million.

30-06-2026

Entity	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	Revenue	Net profit/(loss)	% held
Sport TV*	11,627	48,305	105	30,771	29,056	104,123	592	25.00%
Dreamia	449	12,355	8,292	3,703	809	7,828	146	50.00%
Finstar	32,423	191,204	35,707	60,015	127,905	68,614	20,804	30.00%
Mstar	1,243	47,898	225	32,525	16,391	13,889	3,188	30.00%
Upstar	1,891	10,964	-	5,270	7,585	4,835	502	30.00%
Dualgrid	5	309	-	166	148	316	22	50.00%
Dreamia S.L.	16,335	965	7,559	2,195	7,546	945	-	50.00%
BrightCity S.A.	3,341	32,044	5,060	25,032	5,293	18,047	1,367	50.00%
	67,314	**344,044**	**56,948**	**159,677**	**194,733**	**218,597**	**26,621**	

*Sport TV's annual reporting period is from 1 July to 30 June (in line with the football season). Accordingly, the accounts presented in the tables above, revenue and net income correspond to the figures for the reported period of 12 months in 2025 and 6 months in 2026, respectively.

The indicators in the tables above do not include consolidation adjustments, which were considered when determining the Group's interest in profit or loss, assets and liabilities of jointly controlled and associate companies.

For the semester ended 30 June 2026, the consolidated financial statements of Finstar present: Cash and Cash Equivalents amounting to Euro 154.5 million; Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of Euro 1.0 million; positive financial results of Euro 9.7 million; and Income tax amounting to Euro 6.0 million.

In the year ended 31 December 2025 and semester ended 30 June 2026, the assets, liabilities and results of the company ZAP Media (100% held by Finstar) are:

							31-12-2025
Entity	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Net income
ZAP Media	21,782	10,517	988	12,530	18,781	35,118	5,919
							30-06-2026
Entity	Non-current assets	Current assets	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities	Equity	Revenues	Net income
ZAP Media	23,769	16,895	318	16,571	23,775	18,418	3,649

The differences between the individual accounts (prepared in accordance with Angolan regulations) and the Finstar consolidated accounts (Finstar + ZAP Media) correspond predominantly to the annulment of balances and transactions between the companies and the adjustments resulting from the companies being in a hyperinflationary economy from 2017 until September 2019 (IAS 29) and using accounting plans different from IAS/IFRS.

The Group has several controls over the reporting process of its jointly controlled and associates. The amounts included in the reported financial statements are audited when legally required. In all other cases and where the audit has not been finalised, specific review procedures are performed by the Group.

12. Accounts receivable - other

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025		30-06-2026	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Accounts receivable	37,031	3,899	20,327	4,136
Advances to suppliers	10,024	-	7,146	-
	47,055	**3,899**	**27,473**	**4,136**
Expected credit losses	(595)	(56)	(557)	(7)
	46,460	**3,843**	**26,916**	**4,129**

As at 30 June 2026, Accounts receivable corresponds mostly to:

- amounts receivable, arising from favourable decisions in lawsuits brought by the company and the declaration of unconstitutionality with general binding force by the Constitutional Court related to assessments of the Activity Tax, in the amount of Euro 18.9 million (31 December 2025: Euro 25.5 million); and
- short-term loans, medium and long-term loans and interest receivable from associates.

In addition, as at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, Advances to suppliers mainly correspond to amounts paid under football rights contracts and other operating costs.

The summary of movements in expected credit losses on other receivables is as follows:

	6M 25	6M 26
Balances as at 1 January	**494**	**651**
Increases/(decreases) (Note 36)	234	(50)
Uses, transfers and other	(138)	(37)
Balances as at 30 June	**590**	**564**

13. Tax receivable and payable

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025		30-06-2026	
	Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable
Non-current				
Tax proceedings	-	36,047	-	36,614
Debt settlement	149	-	149	-
	149	**36,047**	**149**	**36,614**
Current				
Value Added Tax (VAT)	10,781	39,223	7,186	40,535
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	7,073	-	-	14,184
Personal Income Tax (PIT)	-	1,642	-	2,854
Social Security	-	2,457	-	4,451
Other	14	117	14	93
	17,868	**43,439**	**7,200**	**62,117**
	18,017	**79,486**	**7,349**	**98,731**

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, the item "Tax proceedings" includes liabilities relating to ongoing tax proceedings, of which the following stand out:

- Transfer of future receivables: in the year ended 31 December 2010, NOS SA was notified of the Tax Inspection Report for the 2008 period, which considered that the addition of Euro 100 million, relating to the initial price of future receivables assigned for securitisation, was undue in the calculation of taxable profit for the year. In this regard, considering the principle of accrual of taxable profit, NOS SA was subsequently notified of the undue deduction of the amount of Euro 20 million in the calculation of taxable profit for the years 2009 to 2013. The basis for this correction is the understanding that the increase made in 2008 was not accepted because it did not comply with the provisions of Article 18 of the IRC Code. Therefore, also in the following years, the deduction corresponding to the revenues generated in those years, to comply with the annual amortisation contracted under the operation (20 million per year for 5 years) will have to be eliminated in the calculation of taxable profit. NOS SA challenged the decisions relating to the financial years 2008 to 2013. Regarding 2008, the Administrative and Fiscal Court of Oporto ruled unfavourably in March 2014, and the company has lodged an appeal.

  In March 2021, NOS SA was notified of the judgement handed down by the Court of Appeal, which in turn dismissed it. NOS did not agree with the decision and filed an appeal with the Supreme Administrative Court.

  In May 2022, NOS was notified of the decision rejecting the review appeal, against which an appeal was lodged with the Constitutional Court, with suspensive effect on the proceedings. Alongside this appeal, an application was submitted to recognise the nullity of the decision, due to a lack of reasoning. Both applications were rejected and the means of reaction in the case relating to 2008 have been exhausted.

  Regarding the 2009, the company was notified in April 2025 of an unfavourable decision issued by the Lisbon Tax Court, and an appeal was subsequently filed with the Supreme Administrative Court.

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the amounts receivable and payable relating to corporate income tax are as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Estimated current income tax	(32,130)	(16,915)
Payments on account	36,415	940
Withholdings made to/by third parties	1,428	430
Other	1,360	1,361
	7,073	**(14,184)**

14. Other non-current financial assets

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
DareData	2,000	2,000
Seems Possible	1,784	1,784
Fundo TechTransfer	1,719	1,731
Reckon.ai	1,652	1,652
Didimo	1,277	1,288
Coreflux	600	600
MindProber	890	576
Other	960	557
	10,882	**10,188**

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the investments of the Claranet Group acquired were Incorporated, In the amount of Euro 430 thousand (Note 4), as well as the acquisition of an interest in Coreflux in the amount of Euro 600 thousand and an increase in the TechTransfer Fund In the amount of Euro 32 thousand. The remaining changes during the year correspond to fair value adjustments of the investments.

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, NOS increased its investment in the TechTransfer Fund by Euro 39 thousand. The remaining changes during the period correspond to fair value adjustments of the investments.

15. Taxes and levies

NOS and its subsidiaries (with the exception of the entity domiciled in the Autonomous Region of Madeira) are subject to Corporate Income Tax (IRC – Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Coletivas) at a rate of 19% on taxable income (taxable profit less any deductible tax losses carried forward), plus Municipal Surtax (Derrama Municipal) of up to 1.5% on taxable profit, resulting in an overall aggregate tax rate of approximately 20.5%. In addition, under the austerity measures established by Law no. 66-B/2012 of 31 December, as amended by Law 114/2017 of 29 December, State Surtax (Derrama Estadual) is levied on taxable profit at a rate of 3% on the portion of taxable profit exceeding Euro 1.5 million up to Euro 7.5 million, 5% on the portion exceeding Euro 7.5 million up to Euro 35 million, and 9% on the portion exceeding Euro 35 million.

Law 64/2025, published in the Official Gazette (*Diário da República*) on 7 November 2025, amended the Portuguese Corporate Income Tax Code (*Código do Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Coletivas* – CIRC). This Law establishes a transitional regime providing for a progressive reduction of the general Corporate Income Tax (IRC) rate. Accordingly, the general IRC rate is set at 19% for tax periods beginning during 2026, 18% for tax periods beginning during 2027 and 17% for tax periods beginning on or after 1 January 2028. In accordance with the Law and the applicable accounting standards, deferred tax assets and liabilities were measured based on the IRC rates expected to be in force at the time the underlying temporary differences are anticipated to reverse or be used.

When calculating taxable profit, amounts not accepted (or which should be considered) for tax purposes are added to (or subtracted from) the accounting results. These differences between the accounting and tax results can be temporary or permanent.

NOS is taxed in accordance with the special regime for the taxation of groups of companies (RETGS), which includes companies in which it holds, directly or indirectly, at least 75% of the capital and which meet the requirements set out in Article 69 of the IRC Code.

The companies that are part of the RETGS in 2026 are as follows:

- NOS SGPS (parent company)
- Empracine
- Lusomundo Imobiliária
- Lusomundo SII
- NOS Açores
- NOS Audiovisuais
- NOS Audiovisuais SGPS
- NOS Cinemas
- NOS Comunicações
- NOS Inovação
- NOS Internacional SGPS
- NOS Audio - Sales and Distribution
- NOS Mediação de Seguros
- NOS Sistemas
- NOS Technology
- NOS Wholesale
- NOS Corporate Centre
- NOS Property
- Per-mar
- Sontaria
- Teliz
- NOS Information Technologies
- Cyberinspect - Cyber Risk Analysis

However, the following companies are not included in this tax regime in 2026:

- NOS Madeira, as it benefits from the tax rates applicable to the Autonomous Region of Madeira;
- Entities acquired in 2025, specifically Claranet Portugal, Claranet Solutions, and Ignit; and
- Entities constituted in 2026, namely, NOS Serviços, S.A. and NOS AI, S.A..

According to the legislation in force, tax returns are subject to review and correction by the tax authorities for a period of four years, except for cases in which tax losses or other revenues have been assessed, namely tax benefits, the deadline for which coincides with the time limit for their utilisation. It should be noted that these deadlines may be suspended if inspections, claims or appeals are in progress.

The Board of Directors of NOS, supported by information from its tax advisors, believes that any revisions and corrections to these tax returns, as well as other tax contingencies, will not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2026.

A) Deferred taxes

NOS and its subsidiaries recognised deferred taxes related to temporary differences between the tax and accounting bases of assets and liabilities, as well as tax losses carried forward existing at the date of the statement of financial position.

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities was as follows:

	31-12-2024	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Profit/(Loss) (Note B)	Equity	30-06-2025
Deferred tax assets					
Expected credit losses	7,368	-	5,127	-	12,495
Inventories	4,119	-	(713)	-	3,406
Other provisions and adjustments	34,900	311	(469)	-	34,742
Intra-group capital gains and other transactions	19,829	-	(946)	-	18,883
Assets recognised under IFRS 16	-	141	-	-	141
Derivatives	39	-	(83)	405	361
Tax losses carried forward	-	-	577	-	577
	66,255	**452**	**3,493**	**405**	**70,605**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Revaluations of assets as part of the fair value allocation of assets acquired in merger and acquisition operations	1,987	6,554	(527)	-	8,014
Liabilities recognised under IFRS 16	2,542	-	87	-	2,629
Derivatives	745	-	(205)	(282)	258
Other	1,529	-	(79)	-	1,450
	6,803	**6,554**	**(724)**	**(282)**	**12,351**
Net deferred taxes	**59,452**	**(6,102)**	**4,217**	**687**	**58,254**

	31-12-2025	Change of perimeter	Profit/(Loss) (Note B)	Equity	30-06-2026
Deferred tax assets					
Expected credit losses	13,840	-	912	-	14,752
Inventories	2,319	-	186	-	2,505
Other provisions and adjustments	37,338	-	(204)	-	37,134
Intra-group capital gains and other transactions	18,952	-	976	-	19,928
Assets recognised under the fair value allocation to liabilities acquired in the acquisition operation	134	-	-	-	134
Derivatives	125	-	-	(120)	5
Tax losses carried forward	342	-	17	-	359
	73,050	**-**	**1,887**	**(120)**	**74,817**
Deferred tax liabilities					
Revaluations of assets as part of the fair value allocation of assets acquired in merger and acquisition operations	6,090	-	(665)	-	5,425
Liabilities recognised under IFRS 16	2,970	-	(110)	-	2,860
Derivatives	363	-	82	389	834
Other	1,429	-	(136)	-	1,293
	10,852	**-**	**(829)**	**389**	**10,412**
Net deferred taxes	**62,198**	**-**	**2,716**	**(509)**	**64,405**

As at 30 June 2026, deferred tax assets relating to other provisions and adjustments refer mainly to:

- impairment, accelerated depreciation beyond the depreciation accepted for tax purposes and other adjustments to tangible fixed assets and intangible assets in the amount of Euro 21.8 million (31 December 2025: Euro 20.8 million); and

- miscellaneous provisions and share plan amounting to Euro 15.3 million (31 December 2025: Euro 16.5 million).

Asset revaluations refer to the valuation of telecommunications licenses and other assets when Group companies merged.

Deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will arise in the future that can be used to recover tax losses or deductible tax differences. This assessment was based on the business plans of the Group companies, which are periodically reviewed and updated.

As at 30 June 2026, the tax rate used to calculate deferred tax assets related to tax losses was 17% (2025: 17%). With the State Budget for 2023, tax losses no longer have a time limit for carryforward, but there is a limitation on their deduction to 65% of the taxable income generated.

In the case of temporary differences, the tax rates applied range between 14.5% (applicable in Madeira) and 27.7% (2025: between 14.5% and 27.7%), considering the expected timing of taxation of the temporary differences and the respective anticipated tax rate. Tax benefits, as they are deductions from taxable income, are considered at 100%, and in some cases their full acceptance is dependent on the approval of the authorities granting such tax benefits.

According to Article 88 of the CIRC, the Company is additionally subject to autonomous taxation on a series of charges at the rates set out in the article.

B) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the reconciliation between the nominal and effective tax rates is as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Income before tax	57,922	123,879	88,557	160,531
Nominal tax rate	21.5%	21.5%	20.5%	20.5%
Expected tax	**12,453**	**26,634**	**18,154**	**32,909**
Permanent differences	(290)	(2,299)	(2,298)	(3,114)
Tax benefits	(5,862)	(12,623)	(8,035)	(13,944)
State surcharge	1,213	3,261	4,325	7,014
Autonomous taxation	140	282	134	289
Other	(7,826)	(8,455)	(1,079)	(1,758)
Income tax	**(172)**	**6,800**	**11,201**	**21,396**
Effective tax rate	-0.3%	5.5%	12.6%	13.3%
Current tax	21,326	11,017	12,125	24,112
Deferred tax	(21,498)	(4,217)	(924)	(2,716)
	(172)	**6,800**	**11,201**	**21,396**

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, permanent differences are broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Losses/(gains) in subsidiaries (Note 40)	(2,385)	(11,734)	(3,726)	(8,511)
Reinvestment of capital gains (i)	-	-	(7,556)	(7,556)
Other	1,036	1,041	75	878
	(1,349)	**(10,693)**	**(11,207)**	**(15,189)**
	21.5%	21.5%	20.5%	20.5%
	(290)	**(2,299)**	**(2,297)**	**(3,114)**

i) During the semester ended 30 June 2026, the “Reinvestment of capital gains” caption relates predominantly to capital gains arising from the sale of mobile sites, which are taxed at 50%, as a result of the intention to reinvest the proceeds from the disposal of assets held for more than one year.

Tax Benefits corresponds to the recording of deferred taxes and the use of tax benefits for which no deferred taxes had been recorded by the Group: tax benefit - SIFIDE (System of Tax Incentives for Research and Business Development); tax benefit - RFAI (Tax Regime for Investment Support); tax benefit - ICE (Incentive for the Capitalisation of Companies); and provisions for tax incentives used.

16. Derivative financial instruments

Interest rate derivatives

As at 30 June 2026, NOS contracted 2 interest rate swaps in the amount of Euro 130 million (31 December 2025: Euro 180 million) and 16 zero cost collars amounting a total of Euro 615 million (31 December 2025: Euro 530 million).

Exchange rate derivatives

On the closing date of the statement of financial position, there were outstanding currency forwards in the amount of USD 31,393 thousand (31 December 2025: USD 19,825 thousand).

	31-12-2025				
	Notional	Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Interest rate derivatives	710,000	-	1,767	-	-
Exchange rate derivatives	19,825	4	-	484	17
	729,825	**4**	**1,767**	**484**	**17**

	30-06-2026				
	Notional	Assets		Liabilities	
		Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Interest rate derivatives	745,000	1,350	1,293	-	-
Exchange rate derivatives	31,393	1,085	-	19	-
	776,393	**2,435**	**1,293**	**19**	**-**

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements are as follows:

	31-12-2024	Profit/(loss)	Capital	30-06-2025
Fair value of interest rate derivatives	2,273	-	(1,313)	960
Fair value of exchange rate derivatives	838	(466)	(1,582)	(1,210)
Derivatives	**3,111**	**(466)**	**(2,895)**	**(250)**
Deferred tax liabilities	(745)	205	282	(258)
Deferred tax assets	39	(83)	405	361
Deferred tax	**(706)**	**122**	**687**	**103**
	2,405	**(344)**	**(2,208)**	**(147)**

	31-12-2025	Profit/(loss)	Capital	30-06-2026
Fair value of interest rate derivatives	1,767	-	876	2,643
Fair value of exchange rate derivatives	(497)	312	1,251	1,066
Derivatives	**1,270**	**312**	**2,127**	**3,709**
Deferred tax liabilities	(363)	(82)	(389)	(834)
Deferred tax assets	125	-	(120)	5
Deferred tax	**(238)**	**(82)**	**(509)**	**(829)**
	1,032	**230**	**1,618**	**2,880**

The change in the fair value of interest rate derivatives mainly results from the increase in projected interest rates (Euribor) for the covered periods.

17. Inventories

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Inventories		
Telco	39,013	39,953
IT	5,017	4,180
Audio	890	1,124
	44,920	**45,257**
Impairment of inventories		
Telco	(8,766)	(9,469)
IT	(109)	(109)
	(8,875)	**(9,578)**
	36,045	**35,679**

Inventories are essentially made up of:

- Telco: mobile devices and their accessories for sale, such as mobile phones and tablets, equipment for installation in customers' homes, such as set-top-boxes, routers and alarms, and network and infrastructure equipment;
- IT: servers and computers; and
- Audio: Products for sale in the cinema bar, such as ingredients for making popcorn and drinks, sweets, packaging, among others.

The movements in impairment of inventories were summarised as follows:

	6M 25	6M 26
Balance as at 1 January	**15,922**	**8,875**
Increases /(decreases) - Cost of products sold (Note 34)	(247)	801
Write-off / Other	(2,301)	(98)
Balance as at 30 June	**13,374**	**9,578**

18. Accounts receivable - trade

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Accounts receivable	420,168	428,813
Amounts to be invoiced	65,660	61,195
	485,828	**490,008**
Expected credit losses	(129,219)	(130,037)
	356,609	**359,971**

The amounts to be invoiced correspond mainly to the value of contractual obligations that have already been met or partially met, and which will be invoiced subsequently.

The movements in adjustments for expected credit losses were summarised as follows:

	6M 25	6M 26
Balance as at 1 January	**115,167**	**129,219**
Increases and decreases (Note 36)	10,802	9,521
Change of perimeter (Note 4)	761	-
Write-off / Other	(4,299)	(8,703)
Balance as at 30 June	**122,431**	**130,037**

"Write-off/ Other" correspond predominantly to the derecognition of accounts receivable, after all the collection measures considered appropriate to recover the credit have been exhausted.

19. Contract assets

As at 30 June 2026, contract assets, amounting to Euro 36.7 million (31 December 2025: Euro 32.2 million), correspond to the discounts granted to customers at the time of sale of equipment (included in telecommunications packages) and which are allocated to monthly fees/service provision, as part of the allocation of revenue to the different performance obligations, in line with the provisions of IFRS 15. These assets are deferred when the equipment is sold and recognised over the term of the contract (service rendered).

20. Prepaid expenses

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Expenses related to specific projects for corporate customers	20,687	17,811
Programming costs i)	17,004	9,831
Maintenance and repair	1,073	3,451
Insurance	1,661	3,280
Advertising	710	1,635
Taxes	-	1,452
Other ii)	22,885	25,290
	64,020	**62,750**

i) Programming costs correspond to the costs inherent in making channels available, namely fixed fees billed in advance. This cost is recognised in the period in which the channel is made available and broadcast and recognised as a programming cost in the Consolidated Income Statement.

ii) "Other" includes prepaid expenses relating mainly to costs to be recognised for various supplies and external services, such as specialised work, maintenance and repair work and other, invoiced in advance by suppliers (semesterly or annual invoicing), with the respective cost being recognised in the income statement as the service is provided. The increase in this item is predominantly the result of expenses paid in advance at the beginning of each year for the current financial year.

21. Cash and cash equivalents

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Cash	664	476
Term deposits	8,551	3,366
Demand deposits	5,274	930
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,489**	**4,772**
Bank overdrafts (Note 24)	4,222	17,576
Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows	**10,267**	**(12,804)**

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, "Term deposits" have a maturity of less than 10 days and bear interest at market rates.

22. Equity

22.1. Share Capital

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the share capital of NOS was Euro 257,580,690.00.

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the share capital is represented by 515,161,380 shares registered book-entry shares, with a nominal value of Euro 0.50 each.

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the main shareholders are:

	31-12-2025		30-06-2026	
	Number of shares	% Share capital	Number of shares	% Share capital
Sonaecom, SGPS, S.A.	192,527,188	37.37%	192,527,188	37.37%
ZOPT, SGPS, S.A.	134,322,269	26.07%	134,322,269	26.07%
Total	**326,849,457**	**63.45%**	**326,849,457**	**63.45%**

According to Article 20(1)(b) and (c) and Article 21 of the Portuguese Securities Code, a qualified shareholding of the share capital and voting rights of NOS, SGPS, S.A. as calculated in the terms of Article 20 of the Portuguese Securities Code, is attributable to the following companies:

- Sonaecom and, consequently, to all entities in a control relationship with Sonaecom, SGPS, S.A., namely Sontel, BV and Sonae, SGPS, S.A., directly or indirectly controlled by Efanor Investimentos, SGPS, S.A. As of 29 November 2017, Efanor Investimentos SGPS, S.A. ceased to be a controlling shareholder under the terms and for the purposes of Articles 20 and 21 of the Portuguese Securities Code.

- Shareholding attributable to ZOPT and, therefore, to the companies Kento Holding Limited and Unitel International Holdings, BV, as well as to Mrs Isabel dos Santos, being (i) Kento Holding Limited and Unitel International Holdings, BV, companies directly and indirectly controlled by Mrs Isabel dos Santos, and (ii) ZOPT, a company controlled by its shareholders Kento Holding Limited and Unitel International Holdings, BV.

Note: the calculation of the percentage of voting rights does not consider own shares held by the Company.

22.2. Share premium

On 27 August 2013, following the completion of the merger between ZON and Optimus SGPS, the Company's share capital was increased by Euro 856,404,278, corresponding to the total number of shares issued (206,064,552 shares), based on the closing stock market price on 27 August 2013. The capital increase is detailed as follows:

- share capital of Euro 2,060,646;

- premium for issue of shares in the amount of Euro 854,343,632.

Additionally, the premium for issue of shares was deducted for an amount of Euro 125 thousand related to costs with the respective capital increase.

On 21 April 2022, the Annual General Meeting of NOS SGPS shareholders, approved an increase of share capital, by incorporation of share premium, in the amount of Euro 850,016,277.00.

As at 30 June 2026, the amount of the share premium is Euro 4,202,356 (31 December 2025: Euro 4,202,356).

The share premium is subject to the regime applicable to legal reserves and can only be used:

- To cover part of the losses on the balance of the year that cannot be covered by other reserves;

- To cover part of the losses carried forward from the previous year that cannot be covered by the net income of the year or by other reserves;

- To increase the share capital.

22.3. Own shares

Commercial legislation relating to own shares requires the existence of a non-distributable reserve equal to the purchase price of these shares, which becomes unavailable if these shares remain in the company's possession. In addition, the applicable accounting rules stipulate that gains or losses on the sale of own shares must be recorded in reserves.

As at 30 June 2026, there were 2,621,984 own shares, representing 0.5090% of the share capital (31 December 2025: 3,457,339 own shares, representing 0.6711% of the share capital). Movements during the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026 were as follows:

	Quantity	Value
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**3,845,224**	**15,002**
Acquisition of own shares	690,000	2,517
Distribution of own shares - share incentive scheme	(1,042,418)	(4,060)
Distribution of own shares - other remunerations	(32,976)	(129)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**3,459,830**	**13,330**
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**3,457,339**	**13,320**
Distribution of own shares - share incentive scheme	(818,097)	(3,152)
Distribution of own shares - other remunerations	(17,258)	(66)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**2,621,984**	**10,102**

22.4. Reserves

Legal reserve

Commercial legislation and the NOS articles of association establish that at least 5% of the annual net profit must be allocated to the legal reserve, until it represents 20% of the share capital. This reserve is not distributable except in the event of the liquidation of the Company, but can be used to absorb losses, after all other reserves have been exhausted, or to be incorporated into the share capital.

Other reserves

According to Portuguese law, the amount of distributable reserves is determined in accordance with the company's individual financial statements, presented in accordance with IAS/IFRS. Therefore, as at 30 June 2026, NOS had reserves that, by their nature, are considered distributable in the amount of approximately Euro 443.6 million (2025: Euro 657.7 million), not including net income for the year.

Dividends

The General Meeting held on 11 April 2025 approved the Board of Directors' proposal to pay a total dividend of Euro 0.40 per share (Euro 0.35 per share as an ordinary dividend and Euro 0.05 per share as an extraordinary dividend), in the amount of Euro 206,065 thousand. The dividend attributable to own shares totalled approximately Euro 1,159 thousand. The dividends were paid on 24 April 2025.

The General Meeting held on 22 April 2026 approved the Board of Directors' proposal to pay a total dividend of Euro 0.45 per share (Euro 0.35 per share as an ordinary dividend and Euro 0.10 per share as an extraordinary dividend), in the amount of Euro 231,823 thousand. The dividend attributable to own shares totalled approximately Euro 1,180 thousand. The dividends were paid on 8 May 2026.

23. Non-controlling interests

The movements in non-controlling interests that occurred and the results attributable to non-controlling interests in the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026 are as follows:

	31-12-2024	Attributable profits	Others	30-06-2025
NOS Madeira	7,072	366	(2)	7,436
NOS Açores	325	(95)	(1)	229
	7,397	**271**	**(3)**	**7,665**

	31-12-2025	Attributable profits	Others	30-06-2026
NOS Madeira	7,410	(55)	(2)	7,353
NOS Açores	14	(266)	(1)	(253)
	7,424	**(321)**	**(3)**	**7,100**

24. Borrowings

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the breakdown of borrowings is as follows:

	31-12-2025		30-06-2026	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Loans - nominal value	**226,722**	**807,500**	**348,576**	**731,500**
Bond loans	65,000	340,000	156,000	254,000
Commercial paper	157,500	467,500	175,000	477,500
Bank overdrafts	4,222	-	17,576	-
Loans - accruals and deferrals	**3,302**	**(1,036)**	**4,122**	**(973)**
Loans - amortised cost	**230,024**	**806,464**	**352,698**	**730,527**
Leases	**87,517**	**551,147**	**89,119**	**532,675**
	317,541	**1,357,611**	**441,817**	**1,263,202**

The average financing cost of the drawn facilities during the semester ended 30 June 2026 was approximately 2.8% (2025: 2.8%).

The average cost of global financing (drawn and undrawn facilities) during the semester ended 30 June 2026 was approximately 2.9% (2024: 2.9%).

As at 30 June 2026, there are no defaults in terms of principal, interest, conditions for redemption on loans payable or other commitments.

At the end of the first semester of 2026, approximately 83% of borrowings were linked to KPIs under NOS' Sustainability Linked Financing Framework, published in 2026.

Financing arrangements contracted under the Sustainability Linked Financing Framework are linked to the target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions from own operations (Scope 1 and 2 emissions) by at least 2% per year. The goal is to achieve a minimum reduction of 90% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels.

The monitoring and verification of this indicator will be carried out annually, as of 31 December of each year, until 2030 (inclusive).

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements in Borrowings are detailed as follows:

	Bank overdrafts	Bond loans	Commercial Paper	Leases	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**360**	**401,359**	**519,878**	**626,633**	**1,548,230**
Loan receivables	-	65,000	395,000	-	460,000
Loan repayments	-	(60,000)	(171,000)	(49,351)	(280,351)
Change in Bank Overdrafts	1,364	-	-	-	1,364
Interest and commissions paid	(53)	(7,341)	(8,107)	(16,522)	(32,023)
Loan Commissions	-	223	1,144	-	1,367
Interest expense (Note 41)	53	6,707	8,270	16,522	31,552
Leases (Note 10)	-	-	-	45,689	45,689
Changes of perimeter (Note 4)	-	-	-	12,900	12,900
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**1,724**	**405,948**	**745,185**	**635,871**	**1,788,728**

	Bank overdrafts	Bond loans	Commercial Paper	Leases	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2026	**4,222**	**406,101**	**626,165**	**638,664**	**1,675,152**
Loan receivables	-	70,000	308,500	-	378,500
Loan repayments	-	(65,000)	(281,000)	(50,866)	(396,866)
Change in Bank Overdrafts	13,354	-	-	-	13,354
Interest and commissions paid	(26)	(5,827)	(7,479)	(15,493)	(28,825)
Loan Commissions	-	280	1,090	-	1,370
Interest expense (Note 41)	26	5,808	7,011	15,493	28,338
Leases (Note 10)	-	-	-	24,721	24,721
Deferred gain allocated to leases (Note 7)	-	-	-	9,275	9,275
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**17,576**	**411,362**	**654,287**	**621,794**	**1,705,019**

24.1. Bond loans

As at 30 June 2026, NOS has a total of Euro 410 million in bonds issued:

- Bond loan of Euro 75 million issued in March 2022 by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and maturing in March 2027. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid every six months.
- Bond loan of Euro 75 million issued in July 2022 by BPI and maturing in March 2027. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid quarterly.
- Bond loan of Euro 50 million issued in April 2023 by BPI and maturing in January 2028. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid quarterly.
- Bond loan of Euro 75 million issued in April 2023 by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and maturing in April 2028. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid every six months.
- Bond loan of Euro 65 million issued in June 2025 by BPI and maturing in June 2029. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid every six months.
- Bond loan of Euro 40 million issued in January 2026 by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and maturing in January 2031. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid every six months.
- Bond loan of Euro 30 million issued in January 2026 by Banco Montepio and maturing in January 2031, with partial amortizations of €6 million starting from 2027. The loan bears interest at a variable rate, indexed to Euribor and paid every six months.

As at 30 June 2026, the net amount of these loans was increased by Euro 1,362 million, corresponding to the respective interest and commissions, recorded under Loans - accruals and deferrals.

24.2. Commercial paper

As at 30 June 2026, the company has a debt of Euro 652.5 million, in the form of commercial paper, of which Euro 90.0 million issued under programmes without underwriting. The total amount contracted under underwriting programmes is Euro 780 million, corresponding to 18 programmes with 7 banks, which bear interest at market rates. Commercial paper programmes with a maturity of more than 1 year in the amount of Euro 550 million are classified as non-current (of which Euro 387.5 million have been used as at 30 June 2026), since the company has the capacity to unilaterally renew current issues until the programmes mature and they are underwritten by the organiser. As such, the amount in question, despite having a current maturity, has been classified as non-current for the purposes of presentation in the statement of financial position.

As at 30 June 2026, the net amount of Euro 1,787 million was deducted from the value of these loans, corresponding to the respective interest and commissions, recorded under Loans - accruals and deferrals.

24.3. Leases

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, leases refer predominantly to lease contracts for telecommunications towers, cinemas, equipment, shops and vehicles, exclusive acquisition of satellite capacity and rights to use distribution network capacity.

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements in lease liabilities are as follows:

	31-12-2024	Right of use (Note 10)	Interest (Note 41)	Payments	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	30-06-2025
Sites	495,244	8,246	14,309	(19,456)	-	498,343
Cinemas	38,328	6,695	326	(5,034)	-	40,315
Transponders	9,878	-	-	(5,163)	-	4,715
Equipment	35,294	9,660	898	(481)	4,702	50,073
Buildings	25,622	2,657	597	(15,097)	679	14,458
Shops	8,491	3,067	175	(2,307)	-	9,426
Others	13,776	15,364	217	(18,335)	7,519	18,541
	626,633	**45,689**	**16,522**	**(65,873)**	**12,900**	**635,871**

As at 30 June 2026, the “Change of perimeter” relates to the leases of the Claranet Group (Note 4).

	31-12-2025	Right of use (Note 10)	Interest (Note 41)	Payments	Other (Note 7)	30-06-2026
Sites	477,318	18,389	13,202	(35,404)	9,275	482,780
Cinemas	38,738	1,132	516	(5,525)	-	34,861
Transponders	26,519	502	353	(3,594)	-	23,780
Equipment	55,422	3,482	838	(12,639)	-	47,103
Buildings	12,563	(3,648)	140	(2,814)	-	6,241
Shops	9,287	2,173	145	(2,233)	-	9,372
Others	18,817	2,691	299	(4,150)	-	17,657
	638,664	**24,721**	**15,493**	**(66,359)**	**9,275**	**621,794**

Leases - payments	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Up to 1 year	116,627	118,445
Between 1 and 5 years	357,647	346,899
More than 5 years	319,580	299,714
	793,854	**765,058**
Future financial costs (lease)	(155,190)	(143,264)
Current lease value	**638,664**	**621,794**

Leases - current value

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Up to 1 year	87,517	89,119
Between 1 and 5 years	273,012	267,375
More than 5 years	278,135	265,300
	638,664	**621,794**

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the maturity of the loans is as follows:

	31-12-2025			30-06-2026		
	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Bond loans	66,880	339,221	-	158,115	253,247	-
Commercial paper	158,922	467,243	-	177,007	477,280	-
Bank overdrafts	4,222	-	-	17,576	-	-
Leases	87,517	273,012	278,135	89,119	267,375	265,300
	317,541	**1,079,476**	**278,135**	**441,817**	**997,902**	**265,300**

25. Provisions

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the breakdown of provisions is as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Ongoing legal proceedings and other - i)	39,878	41,101
Dismantling and removal of assets - ii)	29,546	30,176
Contingent liabilities - iii)	23,426	23,426
Miscellaneous contingencies – iv)	1,296	1,079
Transformation and restructuring plan (Note 38)	366	235
	94,512	**96,017**

i) As at 30 June 2026, the amount shown under "Ongoing legal proceedings and other" corresponds to provisions to cover various legal and other proceedings in progress;

ii) The amount shown under "Dismantling and removal of assets" essentially refers to estimated future costs, discounted to present value, according to the end of use of the spaces where the telecommunications towers and cinemas are located;

iii) The amount shown under "Contingent liabilities" refers to various provisions created for present non-probable obligations, within the scope of the merger process by incorporation of Optimus SGPS (business combination), of which the following stand out the extraordinary contribution to the compensation fund for the net costs of the universal electronic communications service (CLSU) is provided for in Articles 17 to 22 of Law 35/2012 of 23 August. From 1995 until June 2014, MEO, S.A. (formerly PTC) provided the universal electronic communications service on an exclusive basis, having been appointed administratively by the government (*e.g.*, it was chosen to provide this service without a tendering procedure). This is an illegal act recognised by the Court of Justice of the European Union, which in its decision of June 2014 ordered the Portuguese state to pay a fine of Euro 3 million. According to Article 18 of Law 35/2012, of 23 August, the net costs incurred by the operator responsible for the universal service approved by ANACOM must be shared by the other companies offering public communications networks and electronic communications services accessible to the public in Portugal. NOS is covered by this extraordinary contribution, and MEO has requested payment of the CLSU to the compensation fund for the various periods in which it was responsible for the service. In fact, according to the law, the compensation fund can be called upon to compensate for the net costs of the universal electronic communications service, including, as in this case, those relating to the period prior to the designation of the respective provider by tender, whenever, cumulatively, (i) there are net costs, that are considered excessive, the amount of which is approved by ANACOM, following an audit of the preliminary calculation and respective supporting documents, which are transmitted by the universal service provider and (ii) the universal service provider requests the Government to compensate the net costs that have been approved under the terms of the previous paragraph. Accordingly:

- In 2013, ANACOM decided to approve the final results of the audit of the CLSU submitted by MEO for the 2007-2009 financial year, amounting to approximately Euro 66.8 million, a decision that was contested by NOS; In January 2015, settlement notes were issued to NOS, S.A., NOS Madeira and NOS Açores for that period, totalling Euro 18.6 million, which where, in turn, challenged in court and for which guarantees were presented by NOS SGPS (Note 45), in order to avoid the respective tax enforcement proceedings. The guarantees were accepted by ANACOM.

- In 2014, ANACOM decided to approve the final results of the audit of the CLSU submitted by MEO for the financial years 2010 to 2011, totalling around Euro 47.1 million, a decision that was also contested by NOS. In February 2016, the liquidation notes relating to NOS, S.A., NOS Madeira and NOS Açores were issued for that period, totalling Euro 13 million, which were also contested and for which guarantees were again presented by NOS SGPS, in order to avoid the promotion of the respective tax enforcement proceedings. The guarantees were also accepted by ANACOM.

- In 2015, ANACOM decided to approve the final results of the audit of the CLSU submitted by MEO for the financial years 2012 and 2013, totalling around Euro 26 million and Euro 20 million, respectively, a decision which, like the previous ones, was contested by NOS. In December 2016, the liquidation notes relating to NOS, S.A., NOS Madeira and NOS Açores were issued for that period, totalling Euro 13.6 million, which were contested by NOS and for which guarantees have also been presented by NOS SGPS in order to avoid the promotion of the respective tax enforcement proceedings. The guarantees have also been accepted by ANACOM.

- In 2016, ANACOM approved the results of the audit into the net costs of providing the universal service for the period from January to June 2014, provided by MEO, totalling Euro 7.7 million, which NOS contested under the usual terms.

- In 2017, NOS, S.A., NOS Madeira and NOS Açores were notified of ANACOM's decision on the entities required to contribute to the compensation fund and to set the amounts of the contributions relating to the CLSU to be compensated for the months of 2014 in which MEO was still the Universal Service provider, which provides for a contribution totalling around Euro 2.4 million for all these companies. In December 2017, the liquidation notes for NOS, S.A., NOS Madeira and NOS Açores were issued for that period, totalling approximately Euro 2.4 million, which have been contested by NOS and for which guarantees have also been presented by NOS SGPS in order to avoid the promotion of the respective tax enforcement proceedings. The guarantees have also been accepted by ANACOM.

It is the opinion of the Board of Directors of NOS that these extraordinary contributions to the Universal Service required of it, which relate to the period prior to the designation of the universal service provider by tender, violate the Universal Service Directive. Furthermore, considering the legal framework and the law in force since NOS began its activity, the requirement to pay the extraordinary contribution violates the principle of protection of trust, recognised at a legal and constitutional level in the Portuguese legal system. For these reasons, NOS has challenged in court both the approval of the results of the audit of the net costs of the universal service for the pre-tender period and the settlement of each and every one of the extraordinary contributions demanded of it.

In September 2021 and October 2025, the Lisbon Administrative Court dismissed the actions relating to NOS SA's administrative challenge of the results of the audit of CLSU 2007-2009, 2010-2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, as unfounded, which NOS appealed in October 2021 and December 2025. The appeals filed by NOS in relation to all of these decisions are currently pending.

The Lisbon Tax Court dismissed two appeals regarding the extraordinary CLSU contributions of NOS, S.A., three of NOS Madeira, and one of NOS Açores. These companies have appealed those decisions to the South-Central Administrative Court, where the cases remain pending. The remaining appeals concerning the extraordinary CLSU contributions—namely, two from NOS, S.A., one from NOS Madeira, and three from NOS Açores—remain pending before the court of first instance.

The Board of Directors, supported by the lawyers following the cases, is convinced that both the challenges and the appeals will be successful.

iv) The amount shown under "Miscellaneous contingencies" refers to provisions to cover risks related to events/differences of a different nature which may result in cash outflows when resolved, and other probable liabilities resulting from different transactions carried out in previous years and for which the outflow of funds is probable, namely costs charged to the current period or to past periods, for which it is not possible to estimate with great reliability when the expense will be realised.

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the movements in provisions were as follows:

	31-12-2024	Increase	Decrease	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Other	30-06-2025
Ongoing legal proceedings and other	25,542	8,569	(372)	-	(422)	33,317
Dismantling and removal of assets	24,241	482	-	-	1,241	25,964
Contingent liabilities	22,908	-	(635)	1,153	-	23,426
Contingencies - other	2,559	649	-	66	(2,407)	867
Transformation and restructuring plan (Note 38)	8,617	8,885	(75)	-	(15,688)	1,739
	83,867	**18,585**	**(1,082)**	**1,219**	**(17,276)**	**85,313**

	31-12-2025	Increase	Decrease	Change of perimeter (Note 4)	Other	30-06-2026
Ongoing legal proceedings and other	39,878	5,669	(3,860)	-	(586)	41,101
Dismantling and removal of assets	29,546	466	-	-	164	30,176
Contingent liabilities	23,426	-	-	-	-	23,426
Contingencies - other	1,296	686	-	-	(903)	1,079
Transformation and restructuring plan (Note 38)	366	58	-	-	(189)	235
	94,512	**6,879**	**(3,860)**	**-**	**(1,514)**	**96,017**

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, increase refers mainly to compensation to employees, provisions for legal proceedings and other with interest and charges, and Decrease refers primarily to the revaluation, prescription and favourable decisions of various contingencies.

The movements recorded under "Other" correspond mainly to compensation payments to employees (under "Contingencies – other") and unfavourable decisions in legal proceedings (under “Ongoing legal proceedings and other”).

The net movements in increases and decreases for the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, reflected in the income statement under Provisions, are broken down as follows:

	6M 25	6M 26
Provisions and adjustments (Note 36)	7,827	1,364
Restructuring costs (Note 38)	9,459	744
Interest - Dismantling of assets	482	466
Other	(265)	445
Increases and decreases in provisions	**17,503**	**3,019**

26. Accounts payable - other

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Non-current		
Contractual rights	39,821	38,852
	39,821	**38,852**
Current		
Suppliers of fixed and intangible assets	23,925	12,324
Advances on investment grants	2,548	3,577
Contractual rights	2,934	2,990
Advances from customers	180	198
Others	9,679	9,057
	39,266	**28,146**
	79,087	**66,998**

The caption "Contractual rights" refers to the liability to be settled over 20 years, related with the contractual right acquired with the agreement celebrated between NOS Comunicações, S.A., NOS Technology S.A., and Vodafone Portugal, Comunicações Pessoais, S.A with the aim of sharing mobile support network infrastructures (passive infrastructure such as towers and masts) and active mobile network (active radio equipment such as antennas, amplifiers and other equipment), as disclosed to the market on 22 October 2020.

27. Accounts payable - trade

As at 30 June 2026, accounts payable to suppliers and other entities, amounting to Euro 149 million (31 December 2025: Euro 203 million), correspond to amounts payable arising from the company's operating activity.

28. Supplier finance arrangements

NOS has agreed supplier finance arrangements with four banks. In these arrangements, NOS delivers to the banks the amounts payable to its suppliers, instructing the banks to pay on the respective due date. Suppliers, on their own initiative, can bring forward the receipt of these revenues. The participation of our suppliers in these finance arrangements has no impact on our payment terms and conditions, nor are any guarantees provided by NOS.

Our current payment terms with most of our suppliers vary between 30 and 90 days.

Consequently, the amounts owed to our suppliers under these arrangements are shown under Accounts payable - trade and Accounts payable - other in the consolidated statement of financial position. Likewise, the amounts paid under these arrangements are shown under Payments to suppliers in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the amount of outstanding obligations that the Company has delivered to banks is as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Accounts payable (Notes 26 and 27)	63,186	44,014
Advanced by suppliers	39,801	24,359

In addition, in the year ended 31 December 2025 and semester ended 30 June 2026, there were no business combinations or material exchange differences, nor transfers between Accounts payable and Borrowings.

29. Accrued expenses

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Current		
Investment in tangible and intangible assets	24,781	45,812
Invoices to be issued by operators i)	41,946	42,080
Advertising	22,538	25,158
Holidays, holiday pay and other personnel costs	27,373	24,320
Costs related to specific corporate customers projects	24,610	21,845
Professional services	16,702	18,220
Content and film rights	12,793	14,593
Programming services	15,142	13,530
Regulatory fees (Anacom + Cinema Law)	-	12,816
Energy and water	6,941	8,253
Commissions	6,847	6,652
Maintenance and repair	3,075	4,624
Collection actions	3,213	2,734
Other accruals	10,687	19,523
	216,648	**259,760**

i) Invoices to be issued by operators corresponds predominantly to interconnection costs for international traffic and the use of roaming services not yet invoiced.

30. Contract Liabilities

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, this item is broken down as follows:

	31-12-2025		30-06-2026	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Advance invoicing	64,270	-	55,835	-
	64,270	**-**	**55,835**	**-**

This item essentially relates to the invoicing of television services for the month following the reporting period and the amounts received from customers by NOS Comunicações S.A. associated with mobile phone top-ups and the purchase of telecommunications minutes not yet consumed.

31. Operating revenues

Consolidated operating revenue for the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026 break down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Services rendered:				
Revenue from communications and services (i)	340,143	677,150	333,079	668,107
Information Technology (IT) (ii)	37,383	52,251	38,235	72,612
Revenue from cinema distribution and exhibition (iii)	11,890	22,122	12,196	24,090
Advertising revenue (iv)	5,672	11,462	5,759	10,559
Distribution of content and channels (v)	5,671	11,835	5,737	11,731
Other	8,186	15,770	9,479	19,448
	408,945	**790,590**	**404,485**	**806,547**
Sales:				
Telco (vi)	24,285	49,220	29,038	53,338
IT (vii)	11,195	13,436	10,802	30,806
Audiovisuals and cinema exhibition (viii)	4,278	7,771	4,723	9,100
	39,758	**70,427**	**44,563**	**93,244**
Other revenue:				
Telco	8,890	17,679	8,881	17,950
IT	263	263	56	67
Audiovisuals and cinema exhibition	388	654	363	729
	9,541	**18,596**	**9,300**	**18,746**
	458,244	**879,613**	**458,348**	**918,537**

These operating revenues are net of eliminations between Group companies.

i. This item essentially includes revenues relating to: (a) subscription to basic channel packages that can be commercialised as a bundle with fixed broadband and/or fixed voice services; (b) subscription to premium channel packages and S-VOD; (c) rental of terminal equipment; (d) consumption of content (VOD); (e) mobile and fixed voice traffic and termination; (f) service activation; (g) mobile broadband Internet access; and (h) other additional services (*e.g.*, firewall and antivirus) and provision of *datacentre* management and information systems/technology consultancy services.

ii. This item mainly includes revenue from Cloud, Workplace, Applications, Data & AI, and Security solutions, as well as cybersecurity and connectivity services.

iii. This item essentially includes: box office revenue at NOS cinemas and revenue from the distribution of films to other cinema exhibitors in Portugal.

iv. This item includes advertising revenue from television channels and NOS cinemas.

v. This item includes revenue related to the production of audiovisual content, through the compilation of acquired content, and the distribution of channels, essentially TVCines.

vi. This item essentially includes revenue from the sale of terminal equipment, telephones and mobile phones.

vii. This item mainly includes revenue from the sale of software licences, servers, and computers, as well as other IT equipment.

viii. This item essentially includes the sale of NOS Cinemas bar products.

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, consolidated revenues totalled Euro 918.5 million (30 June 2025: Euro 879.6 million), recording year-on-year growth of 4.4%, driven by the acquisition of Claranet (Note 4).

Telco segment

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, revenues of Telco segment decreased by 0.7% to Euro 782.2 million, supported by strong momentum in the corporate segment, which partially offset the pressure experienced in the consumer segment.

- In the consumer business unit, comprising services provided to households and individuals, revenues decreased 0.5% compared to the same period of the previous year;
- In the corporate business unit, revenues grew by 3.0%, with notable growth in the large corporate client segment.

IT Segment

In the Information Technology segment, which combines the IT results of NOS and Claranet (Note 4), there was significant growth driven by the acquisition and consolidation of Claranet. In addition, business activities in this segment continue to show strong growth.

Audio Segment

In the cinema exhibition and audiovisuals segment, revenues increased by 3.2%:

- In the cinema exhibition business, the number of tickets sold increased by 4.7% compared to the same period of the previous year;
- In the audiovisuals segment, revenues decreased by 13.7% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Other revenue includes income from contractual defaults and penalties, as well as other supplementary income of various kinds.

32. Wages and salaries

During the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, this item was broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Remuneration	21,181	38,329	22,807	46,676
Social taxes	5,619	10,397	6,100	12,214
Social benefits	1,875	2,507	1,542	3,025
Other	1,098	1,262	1,048	1,459
	29,773	**52,495**	**31,497**	**63,374**

The increase in “Wages and salaries” mainly results from the acquisition and consolidation of Claranet (Note 4).

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, the average number of employees of the companies included in the consolidation was 2,927 and 3,076, respectively. As at 30 June 2025 and 2026, the number of employees of the companies included in the consolidation was 3,026 and 3,097, respectively.

The costs of indemnities paid to employees, which fall within the definition of non-recurring costs of the company's operating activity, are recorded under Restructuring costs (Note 38).

33. Direct costs

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, this item was broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Exhibition costs	48,215	96,089	49,270	97,477
Costs related to services to large corporate customers	28,129	47,579	26,736	53,972
Telecommunications costs - traffic	15,747	32,057	14,946	27,009
Telecoms costs - capacity	6,486	12,648	5,274	12,825
Shared advertising revenues	3,617	7,372	4,024	7,551
	102,194	**195,745**	**100,250**	**198,834**

The increase in costs related to services to large Corporate customers is mainly due to the acquisition and consolidation of Claranet (Note 4).

34. Cost of products sold

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, this item was broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Cost of products sold	32,755	58,398	35,346	75,865
Increases / (decreases) in impairment of inventories (Note 17)	(439)	(247)	241	801
	32,316	**58,151**	**35,587**	**76,666**

The increase in the cost of products sold kept pace with the increase in sales over the same period.

35. Support services and supplies and external services

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, these items were broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Support services:				
Administrative and other support	10,266	22,012	10,429	19,678
Call centres and customer support	6,373	13,532	5,805	12,373
Information systems	4,346	6,735	4,545	8,412
	20,985	**42,279**	**20,779**	**40,463**
Supplies and external services:				
Maintenance and repair	11,036	24,480	13,358	25,363
Electricity	7,119	15,783	10,479	19,179
Leasing of ducts and poles	5,772	12,592	5,898	11,712
Professional services	2,946	4,829	3,657	6,846
Travel and accommodation	1,262	2,017	1,244	2,398
Installation, assembly and equipment rental	1,184	2,403	905	2,035
Communication	606	1,144	631	1,241
Other supplies and external services	8,500	17,013	9,300	18,001
	38,425	**80,261**	**45,472**	**86,775**

36. Provisions and adjustments

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, this item was broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Provisions (Note 25)	7,522	7,827	(2,936)	1,364
Expected credit losses - customers (Note 18)	5,584	10,802	3,844	9,521
Expected credit losses - others (Note 12)	234	234	(50)	(50)
Other	2	5	(3)	3
	13,342	**18,868**	**855**	**10,838**

37. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, this item was broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Tangible fixed assets				
Buildings and other constructions	2,353	4,679	2,778	5,248
Basic equipment	36,904	76,647	36,689	76,790
Transportation equipment	4	4	-	-
Tools and utensils	59	117	64	122
Administrative equipment	851	1,711	783	1,597
Other tangible fixed assets	211	344	133	261
	40,382	**83,502**	**40,447**	**84,018**
Intangible assets				
Industrial property and other rights	36,643	72,901	32,160	65,708
	36,643	**72,901**	**32,160**	**65,708**
Contract assets				
Contract assets	24,801	49,600	25,216	50,326
	24,801	**49,600**	**25,216**	**50,326**
Rights of use				
Rights of use	19,854	39,358	20,387	41,700
	19,854	**39,358**	**20,387**	**41,700**
Investment property				
Investment property	1	4	2	4
	1	**4**	**2**	**4**
	121,681	**245,365**	**118,212**	**241,756**

During the semester ended 30 June 2025, NOS revised the depreciation rates applicable to certain Alarm business equipment installed in customers' homes, reducing its estimated useful life from 5 years to the current period. This change resulted in an increase of approximately Euro 5 million (Note 2.3.3) in the amount of Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses (Tangible assets).

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, losses of approximately €3.4 million were recognised in connection with damage to mobile and fixed telecommunications infrastructure resulting from the severe storms that affected Portugal.

38. Restructuring costs

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, restructuring costs are broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Termination benefits (Notes 25 and 32)	531	649	304	686
Transformation and restructuring plan (Note 25)	8,568	8,810	(6)	58
Other	2	14	4	16
	9,101	**9,473**	**302**	**760**

39. Other non-recurring losses / (gains), net

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, Other non-recurring losses / (gains) are broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Income				
Legal proceedings	589	6,085	6,539	9,581
	589	**6,085**	**6,539**	**9,581**
Costs				
Other	670	2,181	216	499
	670	**2,181**	**216**	**499**
Total	**81**	**(3,904)**	**(6,323)**	**(9,082)**

In the semester ended 30 June 2026, an income of Euro 9.6 million was recognised (30 June 2025: Euro 6.1 million), as a result of favourable decisions in lawsuits brought by the company and the declaration of unconstitutionality with general binding force by the Constitutional Court relating to assessments of the Activity Tax (Note 45.1).

40. Losses / (gains) in subsidiaries, net

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, this item was broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Equity method (Note 11)				
Finstar	(2,180)	(5,607)	(2,963)	(6,798)
Mstar	(980)	(1,606)	(310)	(1,065)
Bright City	(8)	(91)	(684)	(460)
Upstar	17	(19)	(76)	(452)
Sport TV	701	(4,438)	(81)	(148)
Dreamia	129	91	393	416
Other	(64)	(64)	(6)	(5)
	(2,385)	**(11,734)**	**(3,726)**	**(8,511)**

In the semester ended 30 June 2025, as a result of the positive and sustainable impacts seen in recent years, the impairment for Sport TV's financial investment, in the amount of Euro 4.6 million, was derecognised.

41. Financing costs and other financial expenses / (income), net

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, Financing costs and other net financial expenses / (income) are broken down as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Financing costs:				
Interest expense:				
Borrowings	7,972	15,030	6,713	12,845
Finance leases	8,352	16,522	7,654	15,493
Other	742	1,683	945	1,999
	17,066	**33,235**	**15,312**	**30,337**
Interest income:				
Interest on late payments	(776)	(1,652)	(564)	(1,304)
Derivatives	(382)	(991)	(287)	(574)
Other	(1,094)	(1,314)	(8)	(281)
	(2,252)	**(3,957)**	**(859)**	**(2,159)**
Total	**14,814**	**29,278**	**14,453**	**28,178**
Other net financial expenses / (income):				
Commissions and guarantees	657	1,367	664	1,370
Other	609	818	252	520
	1,266	**2,185**	**916**	**1,890**

42. Earnings per share

In the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, Earnings per share were calculated as follows:

	2Q 25	6M 25	2Q 26	6M 26
Consolidated net income from continuing operations attributable to shareholders	57,802	116,808	77,494	139,456
No. of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (weighted average)	511,887,145	511,766,552	512,539,396	512,277,676
Basic earnings per share - Euros	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.27
Diluted earnings per share - Euros	0.11	0.23	0.15	0.27

In the semesters presented, there were no dilutive effects with an impact on earnings per share, which means that they are equal to basic earnings per share.

43. Guarantees and financial commitments assumed

43.1. Guarantees

As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026, the Group has guarantees in favour of third parties corresponding to the following situations:

	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Tax authorities i.	32,773	32,773
Universal Service Compensation Fund ii.	60,746	60,746
Other iii.	31,966	30,708
	125,485	**124,227**

i. As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2025, this amount relates to guarantees demanded by the tax authorities in connection with tax proceedings contested by the Company and its subsidiaries (Note 45).

ii. In 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018, following the tax assessments related to the Net Cost of Universal Service ("CLSU") for the periods 2007–2009, 2010–2011, 2012–2013, and 2014 respectively, NOS issued surety bonds in favour of the Universal Service Compensation Fund, that, during the year ended 31 December 2025, these surety bonds were replaced by bank guarantees, in order to prevent the initiation of enforcement proceedings for the compulsory collection of the assessed amounts.

iii. As at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2025, this amount mainly relates to guarantees provided in connection with Municipal Wayleave Tax proceedings and guarantees provided to cinema owners, and bank guarantees given to providers of satellite capacity renting services.

In addition to the guarantees required by the Tax Authorities, sureties were set up for ongoing tax proceedings in which NOS was a guarantor for NOS SA for an amount of Euro 14.1 million (2025: Euro 14.1 million).

Additionally, as at 30 June 2026, NOS had issued twelve comfort letters in favour of BPI bank to enable its subsidiary Bright City to provide bank guarantees to municipalities and other public entities that have awarded it public contracts, with a total amount of Euro 22.9 million.

43.2. Other commitments

Covenants

Of the loans obtained (excluding finance leases), in addition to being subject to the Group's compliance with its obligations (operational, legal, and tax), 100% of them are subject to Cross Default and Pari Passu clauses, 96% are subject to Negative Pledge clauses, and 74% are subject to Ownership clauses.

In addition, approximately 4% of total loans obtained require that consolidated net financial debt not exceed 3 times consolidated EBITDA after leases, approximately 24% require that consolidated net financial debt not exceed up to 4 times EBITDA after consolidated lease payments, and approximately 16% require that consolidated net financial debt not exceed up to 4.5 times EBITDA after consolidated lease payments.

Net Financial Debt = Loans - Leases - Cash and Cash Equivalents

EBITDA = Operating income + Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses + Restructuring costs + Losses / (gains) on disposal of assets + Other non-recurring losses / (gains)

EBITDA after leases = EBITDA - leases (principal and interest)

Football broadcasting rights contracts

In December 2015, NOS signed a contract with Sport Lisboa e Benfica - Futebol SAD and Benfica TV, S.A. for the television broadcasting rights for the home matches of Benfica SAD's senior football Team A for the Primeira Liga NOS, as well as the broadcasting and distribution rights for the Benfica TV Channel. The contract began in the 2016/2017 sporting season and has an initial duration of 3 years, which can be renewed by decision of either party up to a total of 10 sporting seasons, with the overall financial consideration in the amount of Euro 400 million, broken down into progressive annual amounts. On 26 January 2026, a new agreement was signed, which will be effective for the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 sports seasons, with a total financial consideration amounting to €104.6 million.

Also in December 2015, NOS signed a contract with Sporting Clube de Portugal - Futebol SAD and Sporting Comunicação e Plataformas, S.A. that includes the following rights:

1) TV and multimedia broadcasting rights for the home matches of Sporting SAD's senior football team;

2) The right to exploit static and virtual advertising at the José Alvalade stadium;

3) Right to broadcast and distribute the Sporting TV Channel; and,

4) The right to be their Main Sponsor.

The contract will have a duration of 10 seasons with regard to the rights indicated in 1) and 2), commencing in July 2018, 12 seasons for the rights mentioned in 3) commencing in July 2017, and 12 and a half seasons for the rights mentioned in 4) commencing in January 2016, with the total financial consideration amounting to Euro 446 million, divided into progressive annual amounts.

Also in December 2015, NOS entered into an agreement with Sporting Clube de Braga – Futebol, SAD for the television broadcasting rights of the home matches of the senior football team (agreement still in force as at the reporting date), with a term of nine sporting seasons.

In May 2016, NOS and Vodafone agreed to make available to each other, for several sports seasons, sports content (national and international) held by the companies, directly by the transferring party or indirectly through the transfer to third-party content distribution channels or models, with the aim of ensuring that both companies have the rights to broadcast the clubs' home matches, as well as the rights to broadcast and distribute sports channels and club channels, the rights to which are held by each of the parties at any given time. The agreement took effect as of the 16/17 sports season, guaranteeing that NOS and Vodafone customers can access the Benfica channel and Benfica's home matches, regardless of the channel on which these matches are broadcast.

Taking into account the possibility of extending the agreement to other operators, in July 2016 MEO and Cabovisão signed up to it, putting an end to the lack of availability of the Porto Canal on the NOS grid and guaranteeing that all pay-TV customers in Portugal can have access to all relevant sports content, regardless of the telecoms operator they use.

As part of the agreement with the other operators, which is being made in some cases directly and in others through the transfer to third-party channels in return for the reciprocal provision of rights, the overall costs are shared out according to telecoms retail revenues and pay-TV market shares.

The estimated cash flows are summarised as follows:

Seasons	2026/27	Next
Estimated cash-flows with the contract signed by NOS with the sports entities*	113.2	122.5
NOS estimated cash-flows for the contracts signed by NOS (net amounts charged to the operators) and for the contracts signed by the remaining operators	54.6	60.6
* Includes rights to broadcast matches and channels, advertising and others.		

Considering that, within the framework of the agreement signed with the other operators, the risks and rewards associated with the contracts with the clubs are shared between the operators, the agreement was considered a collaborative arrangement, which is why the revenue (with the operators) is offset against the expenses with the clubs.

Network sharing agreement with Vodafone

NOS and Vodafone Portugal signed a nationwide infrastructure development and sharing agreement on 29 September 2017. This partnership allows the two operators to make their commercial offers available under the shared network from the beginning of 2018.

The agreement covers the reciprocal sharing of dark fibre in approximately 2.6 million homes, in which each of the entities shares with the other an equivalent value of investment, *e.g.*, they share similar assets, assuming that the two companies maintain total autonomy, independence and confidentiality in the design of commercial offers and management of the customer database and in the choice of technological solutions that they decide to implement, with no impact on the Group's financial statements (in accordance with IAS 16, this exchange of similar non-monetary assets will be presented on a net basis).

The partnership has also been extended to the sharing of mobile infrastructure, where a minimum of 200 mobile towers has been agreed.

Celebrated agreements regarding the sharing of mobile network support infrastructure

On 22 October 2020, NOS Comunicações S.A. and NOS Technology, on the one hand, and Vodafone Portugal, Comunicações Pessoais, S.A., on the other hand, celebrated a set of agreements regarding the sharing of mobile network support infrastructure (passive infrastructures such as towers and poles) and active mobile network elements (active radio equipment such as antennas, amplifiers and remaining equipment).

These agreements have the following characteristics:

a) they are nationwide in scope, with differences in application depending on whether the areas are more or less densely populated: in the first areas, typically larger conurbations, the parties will exploit increased synergies in the sharing of support infrastructure and in the second areas, typically rural areas and in the interior of the country, the parties will, in addition to the common use of support infrastructure, share their active mobile network.

b) they cover assets currently owned or that will be owned by the parties in the future and the existing 2G, 3G and 4G technologies, and the accommodation of 5G in these agreements will depend on the autonomous decision of each operator to implement this technology or not.

c) the sharing of spectrum between operators does not matter, with the parties retaining exclusive strategic control of their networks, thus guaranteeing full competition, strategic and commercial freedom and the ability to differentiate in the definition and services rendered to their respective customers.

Each party will be able to decide to develop its mobile communications network with total freedom and autonomy.

These agreements aim to make NOS' investments more efficient, to capture value by exploiting synergies and to develop the country's mobile network more quickly and in a more environmentally responsible way, providing greater benefits for its customers and other stakeholders.

Sharing mobile infrastructures is also an important contribution to increasing territorial cohesion and digital inclusion, essential factors for sustainable development throughout the country.

44. Related parties

44.1. Balances and transactions between related entities

Transactions and balances between NOS and NOS Group companies were eliminated in the consolidation process and are not disclosed in this Note.

The balances as at 31 December 2025 and 30 June 2026 and the transactions that took place in the semesters ended 30 June 2025 and 2026 between the NOS Group and associate companies, joint ventures and other related parties are as follows:

	Balances as at 31 December 2025			
	Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	Accounts payable and contract liabilities	Borrowings	Loans receivable
Associate companies	**34,688**	**9,710**	**-**	**-**
Sport TV Portugal, S.A.	24,344	9,531	-	-
Finstar - Socied. Investim. Part. S.A.	10,044	(40)	-	-
ZAP Media, S.A.	300	-	-	-
Daredata, S.A.	-	219	-	-
Jointly controlled companies	**1,855**	**775**	**3,433**	**171**
Dreamia, Serv. de Televisão, S.A.	1,450	441	-	-
Dreamia Servicios de Televisión, S.L.	235	-	3,433	-
Upstar Comunicações, S.A.	35	12	-	-
BrightCity, S.A.	135	322	-	171
Other related parties	**9,045**	**1,488**	**-**	**-**
Centro Colombo Centro Comercial, S.A.	162	9	-	-
Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	113	2	-	-
Modelo Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	1,277	17	-	-
Norteshopping Centro Comercial, S.A.	149	8	-	-
Universo, IME, S.A.	459	-	-	-
Sierra Portugal, S.A.	365	7	-	-
Solinca Classic, S.A.	100	-	-	-
Sonae Arauco Portugal, S.A.	122	-	-	-
MC Shared Services, S.A.	2,479	133	-	-
Worten - Equipamento para o Lar, S.A.	2,203	506	-	-
Irmãos Vila Nova III, S.A.	113	-	-	-
Havas Design Portugal, Lda	1	537	-	-
Havas Worldwide Portugal, Lda	6	133	-	-
Other related parties	1,496	136	-	-
	45,588	**11,973**	**3,433**	**171**

Transactions during the semester ended 30 June 2025

	30-06-2025		
	Sales and services rendered	Supplies and external services	Interest income
Associate companies	**32,782**	**39,105**	**-**
Sport TV[1]	27,539	39,105	-
Finstar - Socied. Investim. Part. S.A.	5,243	-	-
Jointly controlled companies	**2,062**	**32**	**118**
Dreamia, Serv. de Televisão, S.A.	2,036	(156)	-
Dreamia Servicios de Televisión, S.L.	-	-	115
Upstar Comunicações, S.A.	23	59	-
Dualgrid – Gestão de redes partilhadas, S.A.	1	128	-
BrightCity, S.A.	2	-	3
Other related parties	**13,916**	**4,510**	**-**
BrightCity - NOS ACE	110	-	-
Cascaishopping Centro Comercial, S.A.	6	369	-
Capwatt, S.A.	241	-	-
Capwatt Services, S.A.	103	-	-
Centro Colombo Centro Comercial, S.A.	36	953	-
Centro Vasco da Gama Centro Comercial, S.A.	7	466	-
Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	244	20	-
Gaiashopping I Centro Comercial, S.A.	5	314	-
Insco Insular de Hipermercados, S.A.	131	26	-
Modalfa - Comércio e Serviços, S.A.	245	-	-
Modelo Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	2,889	105	-
Norteshopping Centro Comercial, S.A.	9	632	-
Pharmacontinente - Saúde e Higiene, S.A.	181	-	-
Universo, IME, S.A.	395	-	-
SFS, Gestão e Consultoria, S.A.	3	164	-
Sierra Portugal, S.A.	818	18	-
Sohi Meat Solutions -Dist. de Carnes, S.A.	259	-	-
Solinca Classic, S.A.	214	-	-
Sonae Arauco Portugal, S.A.	353	-	-
MC Shared Services, S.A.	1,757	-	-
The Editory Collections Hotel, S.A.	259	-	-
Worten - Equipamento para o Lar, S.A.	4,407	966	-
Other related parties	1,244	477	-
	48,760	**43,647**	**118**

(1) The amount relating to Sales and Services Rendered includes, in the semester ended 30 June 2025, around Euro 26.3 million (30 June 2024: Euro 23 million), which is not recorded in the consolidated accounts under Sales and Services Rendered, as it is related to the agreement signed with the operators, which represents a sharing of costs and benefits, with the related revenue being offset against costs incurred with the clubs (Note 43.2)

	Balances as at 30 June 2026			
	Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	Borrowings	Loans receivable
Associate companies	**19,095**	**3,261**	**-**	**-**
Sport TV Portugal, S.A.	3,772	2,801	-	-
Finstar - Socied. Investim. Part. S.A.	15,274	73	-	-
Daredata, S.A.	49	387	-	-
Jointly controlled companies	**1,513**	**842**	**3,668**	**-**
Dreamia, Serv. de Televisão, S.A.	1,371	679	-	-
Dreamia Servicios de Televisión, S.L.	122	-	3,668	-
Upstar Comunicações, S.A.	7	10	-	-
BrightCity, S.A.	13	153	-	-
Other related parties	**10,312**	**3,147**	**-**	**-**
Adira - Metal Forming Solutions, S.A.	210	-	-	-
Centro Colombo Centro Comercial, S.A.	162	(201)	-	-
Centro Vasco da Gama Centro Comercial, S.A.	20	(265)	-	-
Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	129	3	-	-
Gaiashopping I Centro Comercial, S.A.	201	2	-	-
Modelo Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	2,103	2,156	-	-
Norteshopping Centro Comercial, S.A.	142	5	-	-
Sierra Portugal, S.A.	372	10	-	-
Sonae Arauco Portugal, S.A.	351	-	-	-
MC Shared Services, S.A.	1,467	13	-	-
Worten - Equipamento para o Lar, S.A.	3,150	1,225	-	-
Irmãos Vila Nova III, S.A.	147	-	-	-
Universo, IME, S.A.	484	-	-	-
Other related parties	1,374	199	-	-
	30,920	**7,250**	**3,668**	**-**

Transactions during the semester ended 30 June 2026

	30-06-2026			
	Sales and services rendered	Supplies and external services	Interest income	Interest expense
Associate companies	**34,326**	**38,858**	**-**	**-**
Sport TV Portugal, S.A. (1)	29,118	37,864	-	-
Finstar - Socied. Investim. Part. S.A.	5,208	-	-	-
Daredata, S.A	-	994	-	-
Jointly controlled companies	**2,395**	**509**	**121**	**1**
Dreamia, Serv. de Televisão, S.A.	2,359	148	-	-
Dreamia Servicios de Televisión, S.L.	-	-	122	-
Upstar Comunicações, S.A.	18	59	-	-
Dualgrid – Gestão de redes partilhadas, S.A.	1	105	-	-
BrightCity, S.A.	17	197	(1)	1
Other related parties	**22,187**	**8,387**	**-**	**-**
Adira - Metal Forming Solutions, S.A.	176	-	-	-
Cascaishopping Centro Comercial, S.A.	6	531	-	-
Centro Colombo Centro Comercial, S.A.	10	1,127	-	-
Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	236	26	-	-
Gaiashopping I Centro Comercial, S.A.	6	349	-	-
Insco Insular de Hipermercados, S.A.	120	37	-	-
Modelo Continente Hipermercados, S.A.	4,807	2,038	-	-
Norteshopping Centro Comercial, S.A.	33	851	-	-
Parque Atlântico Shopping-C.Comerc., S.A.	5	116	-	-
Pharmacontinente - Saúde e Higiene, S.A.	226	-	-	-
The Editory Collections Hotel, S.A.	247	-	-	-
Universo, IME, S.A.	1,139	-	-	-
SFS, Gestão e Consultoria, S.A.	4	332	-	-
Sonae Arauco Portugal, S.A.	551	27	-	-
Sierra Portugal, S.A.	1,281	24	-	-
Solinca Classic, S.A.	212	-	-	-
MC Shared Services, S.A.	4,985	(2)	-	-
Centro Vasco da Gama Centro Comercial, S.A.	8	445	-	-
Worten - Equipamento para o Lar, S.A.	6,190	855	-	-
Capwatt, S.A.	130	-	-	-
Grupo Habit Analytics	-	125	-	-
Havas Design Portugal, Lda	3	549	-	-
Havas Worldwide Portugal, Lda	16	540	-	-
Fuel Publicidade, Lda	6	111	-	-
Irmãos Vila Nova III, S.A.	288	-	-	-
Sonae Arauco, S.A.	(108)	-	-	-
Other related parties	1,610	306	-	-
	58,908	**47,754**	**121**	**1**

(1) The amount relating to Sales and Services Rendered includes, in the semester ended 30 June 2026, around Euro 28 million (30 June 2025: Euro 26.3 million), which is not recorded in the consolidated accounts under Sales and Services Rendered, as it is related to the agreement signed with the operators, which represents a sharing of costs and benefits, with the related revenue being offset against costs incurred with the clubs (Note 43.2)

The Company regularly enters transactions and contracts with various entities within the NOS Group. These transactions were carried out under normal market terms for similar transactions and are part of the day-to-day business of the contracting companies.

As a result of the large number of related entities with low-value balances and transactions, the amounts relating to balances and transactions with entities whose amounts are less than Euro 100 thousand have been grouped under "Other related parties".

45. Legal proceedings and contingent assets and liabilities

45.1. Sectoral Regulatory Proceedings and the Portuguese Competition Authority (AdC)

i. NOS SA, NOS Açores and NOS Madeira have been challenging in court ANACOM's decisions to settle the Annual Activity Fee (corresponding to the years 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 , 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) as an Electronic Communications Services Network Provider, requesting the refund of the amounts paid as part of the enforcement of the aforementioned tax assessments. For 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, NOS Wholesale also challenged the assessment of the Activity Fee in court. The amounts of the assessments are as follows, respectively: NOS SA: 2009: Euro 1,861 thousand, 2010: Euro 3,808 thousand, 2011: Euro 6,049 thousand, 2012: Euro 6,283 thousand, 2013: Euro 7,270 thousand, 2014: Euro 7,426 thousand, 2015: Euro 7,253 thousand, 2016: Euro 8,242 thousand, 2017: Euro 9,099 thousand, 2018: Euro 10,303 thousand, 2019: Euro 10,169 thousand, 2020: Euro 10,184 thousand, 2021: Euro 9,653 thousand, 2022: Euro 9,850 thousand and 2023: Euro 10,486 thousand: NOS Açores: 2009: Euro 29 thousand, 2010: Euro 60 thousand, 2011: Euro 95 thousand, 2012: Euro 95 thousand, 2013: Euro 104 thousand, 2014: Euro 107 thousand, 2015: Euro 98 thousand, 2016: Euro 105 thousand, 2017: Euro 104 thousand, 2018: Euro 111 thousand, 2019: Euro 107 thousand, 2020: Euro 120 thousand, 2021: Euro 123 thousand, 2022: Euro 123 thousand and 2023: Euro 120 thousand. NOS Madeira: 2009: Euro 40 thousand, 2010: Euro 83 thousand, 2011: Euro 130 thousand, 2012: Euro 132 thousand, 2013: Euro 149 thousand, 2014: Euro 165 thousand, 2015: Euro 161 thousand, 2016: Euro 177 thousand, 2017: Euro 187 thousand, 2018: Euro 205 thousand, 2019: Euro 195 thousand, 2020: Euro 202 thousand, 2021: Euro 223 thousand, 2022: Euro 235 thousand and 2023: Euro 247 thousand. NOS Wholesale: 2020: Euro 36 thousand, 2021: Euro 110 thousand, 2022: Euro 90 thousand and 2023: Euro 106 thousand. The levy corresponds to a percentage set annually by ANACOM (in 2009 it was 0.5826%) on operators' electronic communications revenues. The challenges allege i) vices of unconstitutionality and illegality related to the fee itself and to the inclusion, in the accounting of ANACOM's costs, of the provisions set up by the regulator with legal proceedings brought against it (including these same challenges to the activity fee) and ii) that only revenues relating to the electronic communications activity itself can be considered for the purposes of applying the percentage and calculating the fee payable, and that revenues from television content should not be taken into account. Judgements have been handed down in more than three dozen cases on the matter, which ANACOM has appealed to the Central Administrative Court, the Supreme Administrative Court and/or the Constitutional Court. Between 2023 and the first semester of 2024, the Constitutional Court ruled, in several dozen separate cases that have since become final, that Ordinance 1473-B/2008 of 17 December, which regulates the determination of fees payable for the exercise of the activity of provider of electronic communications networks and services, was unconstitutional, and also ordered ANACOM to refund the amount unduly charged. The remaining proceedings are pending judgment and/or decision. In certain cases, ANACOM has raised the issue of NOS's entitlement to interest.By judgment dated 29 October 2024, the Tribunal Constitucional, following a request from the Public Prosecutor's Office, declared the unconstitutionality, with general binding effect, of the provisions of Ordinance No. 1473-B/2008 of 17 December, as amended by Ordinance No. 296-A/2013 of 2 October, insofar as they establish the basis of assessment and the applicable rate for providers of electronic communications networks and services classified under tier 2, on the grounds that such matters fall within the constitutional reserve of parliamentary legislation.

   Following constitutional case law, the Government reinforced the legislative framework of the Activity Fee regime through Decree-Law 114/2024 of 20 December, which specified its essential elements, with effect for the 2024 fee, by amending the Electronic Communications Law. Considering that, in the 2024 administrative costs, ANACOM included compensatory interest it had incurred, NOS filed a claim regarding the special payment on account of the Activity Fee for that year. Subsequently, following the declaration of unconstitutionality, Decree-Law 5/2026 of 14 January 2026 clarified that provisions, indemnities, and related interest are not included in the administrative costs relevant for the calculation of the financial contribution due to ANACOM, and also established a maximum limit on the contributory percentage, with effect from 2024 and for subsequent years.

   During the years ended 31 December 2023, 2024, 2025 and first semester 2026 NOS recognised income of Euro 38.5 million, Euro 78.1 million, Euro 6.3 million and Euro 3.0 million respectively (Note 39), corresponding to the amount relating to the pending impugnation processes whose assessments were issued under the rules deemed unconstitutional.

ii. During the first semester of 2017, NOS was notified by ANACOM of the initiation of administrative offence proceedings related to price update communications made at the end of 2016 and beginning of 2017. At the end of the last semester of 2020, ANACOM notified NOS of the accusation, charging it with 4 very serious administrative offences and 1 serious administrative offence relating respectively to (i) the failure to inform customers of the right to terminate their contract free of charge as a result of price changes, with (ii and iii) the alleged failure to give adequate notice of price updates and (iv) adequate notice, and also with (v) failure to provide information requested by ANACOM, at which point ANACOM did not impose any fine, except for the serious administrative offence. In the case of the latter, ANACOM gave NOS the possibility of settling the fine at the minimum, in the amount of Euro 13 thousand, which NOS proceeded to do. NOS submitted a Written Defence on 29 January 2021 and, in November 2022, was notified of ANACOM's decision ordering it to pay a fine of Euro 5.2 million. NOS challenged the decision in court, and, in September 2023, the court reduced the amount of the fine imposed on NOS to Euro 4.2 million.

NOS appealed this decision to the Court of Appeal, which reduced the fine to Euro 3.5 million. In May 2024, NOS appealed the judgment of the Court of Appeal to the Constitutional Court, and the case is currently pending a decision by that Court.

iii. On 17 July 2020, NOS was notified by the AdC of an infringement notice (indictment) relating to digital marketing on the Google search engine, accusing the operators MEO, NOS, NOWO and Vodafone of collusion, for the period between 2010 and 2018, but without identifying a potential fine. It is not possible currently to estimate the amount of any fine. NOS challenged the nullity of the evidence taken, which in July 2022, the Lisbon Court of Appeal confirmed, a decision that has become final. NOS requested the AdC to delete the seized emails, which the AdC refused on the grounds of an appeal. In July 2023, the Supreme Court of Justice rejected the appeal lodged by the AdC and, in the same month, NOS informed the Competition, Regulation and Supervision Court of this decision. NOS opposed the conclusion of supervening uselessness of the dispute, but the Court came to the same conclusion, and the NOS appealed the decision. In January 2024, NOS was notified by the AdC that the emails affected by the declaration of prohibition of evidence had already been deleted from the case file and, in February 2024, NOS requested that additional documentary evidence be removed from the case file and, in September 2025, it was notified of the court's decision regarding the composition of the file. NOS appealed this decision, requesting the removal of several documentary elements that it had previously sought to exclude, awaiting the further procedural developments in the context of this case. In view of the information available to the Board of Directors, it is the Board's conviction that it will be able to demonstrate the various arguments in favour of its defence.

iv. On 15 December 2021, NOS was notified by the AdC of a statement of objections (accusation) concerning practices related to the advertising service in automatic recordings, in which it accuses NOS, other operators and a consultant of collusion in the advertising market for television recordings. NOS submitted its written defence and subsequently challenged the nullity of the evidence taken. By decision of August 2023, a set of evidence that had been seized was dismissed, which led to the declaration of the supervening uselessness of the dispute as regards the request for the cancellation of emails submitted by the NOS. In January 2024, NOS was notified by the AdC that the emails affected by the declaration of prohibition of evidence had already been deleted from the case file. In September 2024, the AdC notified the NOS of the final decision on the elements that make up the case, a decision that resumes the investigation phase of the case and which includes a request for new elements from NOS. In December 2024, the AdC notified NOS of a new unlawful act notice (accusation) repeating the previous accusation, to which NOS presented its defence in 2025. In June 2026, the AdC issued a final decision finding NOS in breach and imposing a fine of €4.06 million, plus court costs. The case is currently at the stage of judicial appeal against the adverse decision issued by the AdC. In view of the information available to the Board of Directors, it is the Board's conviction that it will be able to present several arguments in its defence. However, it is believed that the outcome of the process should not result in any significant additional impacts beyond those already reflected in the Group's financial statements.

45.2. Tax administration

Following the successive inspections, NOS SGPS, as the parent company of the Tax Group, as well as the companies that were not part of the Tax Group, were notified of the corrections made by the Tax Inspection Services in terms of Corporate Income Tax, VAT and Stamp Duty and of the corresponding additional payments. The total amount of the outstanding notices, plus interest and charges, amounts to Euro 41 million. These tax assessment notices, relating to the financial years from 2002 to 2020, were challenged and the respective legal proceedings are currently ongoing.

Based on the opinions received from the attorneys representing the cases and tax consultants, the Board of Directors remains confident of a favourable outcome, which is why these cases are still before the court. Nevertheless, in accordance with the principle of prudence, the Group's level of exposure to these lawsuits is periodically assessed in the light of developments in case law, and the provisions set up for this purpose are adjusted accordingly. The Group has provided bank guarantees required by the Tax Authorities as part of these processes, as mentioned in Note 43.

45.3. Proceedings by MEO against NOS SA, NOS Madeira and NOS Açores and by NOS SA against MEO

i. In 2011, MEO brought a claim for Euro 10.3 million against NOS SA in the Lisbon Judicial Court, as compensation for alleged undue portability by NOS SA between March 2009 and July 2011. NOS SA contested the claim and the court initially ordered an expert's report, which has since been cancelled. The hearing for discussion and judgement took place in the first half of 2016, and in September of the same year a judgement was handed down, partially upholding the action, on the grounds that it was not possible to prove the existence of undue portability, which the Court ruled should be restricted to those that did not correspond to the holder's wishes. To this end, it ordered NOS to pay MEO approximately Euro 5.3 million, a decision which NOS appealed to the Lisbon Court of Appeal. MEO, for its part, complied with the judgement and did not appeal against the part of the judgement that acquitted NOS. In the first semester of 2018, the Lisbon Court of Appeal confirmed the decision handed down by the Court of First Instance, except with regard to interest, in which it upheld NOS's claim that interest should be calculated from the date of service of the lawsuit and not from the due date of the invoices. NOS filed an exceptional appeal with the Supreme Court of Justice (STJ), which found the facts proved to be insufficient to resolve the merits of the case. As a result, the STJ ordered the court under appeal to broaden the facts. The case was referred to the Court of First Instance and, in November 2019, the Court granted the parties the opportunity to request additional evidence on the matter of broadening the facts, with NOS requesting an expert report and the repetition of witness evidence. As early as February 2020, the Court determined the need to obtain new evidence, which required analysing the information contained in all the portabilities on which the case was based and ordered expert evidence to be carried out for this purpose. The expert was appointed in October 2021. In December 2022, the expert requested to be relieved of his duties on the grounds that qualified non-judicial verification was unfeasible in view of the volume of documentation to be analysed. In April 2023, the court ruled that, in view of the expert's request, the trial should be limited to the presentation of written arguments. The parties submitted their written arguments in June and NOS, in addition, filed an autonomous appeal against this order, believing that the court's decision violated the STJ judgement. In July 2023, despite the fact that no additional evidence had been presented as determined by the STJ, the Court issued a new decision ordering NOS to pay Euro 5.3 million. In October 2023, NOS appealed this decision to the Lisbon Court of Appeal and, in April 2024, this Court revoked the order oof the Court of First Instance and ordered the examination of witnesses to the factual matter added following the judgement handed down by the Supreme Court of Justice in March 2019.

The trial hearing took place in early April 2026, NOS submitted written pleadings in May 2026 and, as at the reporting date, is awaiting the delivery of the judgment.

ii. In 2011, NOS SA brought a claim against MEO in the Lisbon Judicial Court for compensation for damages suffered by NOS SA as a result of MEO's violation of the Portability Regulation, specifically the large number of unwarranted refusals of portability requests by MEO between February 2008 and February 2011. The court ordered technical and economic-financial expert evidence to be carried out, and the expert reports were completed in February 2016 and June 2018, respectively. MEO argued that the economic and financial expert report was invalid, which was rejected. After the trial, in May 2022, the court ruled partially in favour of NOS, condemning MEO to pay Euro 7.9 million, a decision challenged by MEO and NOS through appeals in October 2022. At the end of March 2023, the Lisbon Court of Appeal overturned the initial decision and ordered that the facts of the case be broadened, which will require new trial sessions. This decision also recognised that the other issues raised by both NOS and MEO should not be considered as they were deemed to be prejudiced. Following the judgement of the Lisbon Court of Appeal, MEO appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice regarding the request to waive (or reduce) the remaining court fee. The Supreme Court of Justice upheld the judgment of the Lisbon Court of Appeal, which had dismissed the aforementioned request by MEO, thereby confirming the Court of Appeal’s decision to refuse the request for waiver or reduction of the remaining court fee. A decision is currently awaited regarding the subsequent procedural steps in the case and the holding of a new trial. The hearing for discussion and trial is currently awaiting scheduling. It is the opinion of the Board of Directors, supported by the lawyers following the case, that there is a good chance, both formally and substantively that NOS SA will be prevail in the proceedings.

45.4. Proceedings by DECO

In March 2018, NOS was notified of legal proceedings brought by DECO against NOS, MEO, and NOWO, in which a declaration of nullity is requested regarding the obligation to pay the price increases imposed on customers at the end of 2016. In April and May 2018, the operators, including NOS, submitted their statements of defence. The value of the claim was set at Euro 60,000. Hearings and trial sessions were held in 2022, and NOS appealed the court’s decision to waive the production of witness evidence. The appeal was upheld by the Lisbon Court of Appeal. Trial sessions took place in June and September 2024, followed by the stage of final arguments. The proceedings were subsequently suspended at the request of the parties. However, the suspension period expired without an agreement being reached The case then proceeded, and in September 2025 a final judgment was rendered, ruling in favour of the claimant. The court determined, among other matters, that the operators must reimburse consumers for the amounts unduly charged, corresponding to the difference between the prices applied following the increases and those previously charged, for the period between the implementation of the increase and 30 days after the dispatch of the corrected price increase communications required by ANACOM, sent from August 2017 onwards, plus statutory interest from the date of service until reimbursement. NOS has appealed this decision, and the appeal is currently pending before the Lisbon Court of Appeal. The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the outcome of this proceeding, even if unfavorable, should not give rise to any significant additional impacts beyond those already reflected in the Group’s financial statements.

45.5. Proceedings by Citizens Voice

In November 2022, NOS was served with a legal proceeding filed by Citizens Voice - Consumer Advocacy Association ("Citizens Voice"), which alleges a number of claims related to the automatic activation of pre-defined volumes of mobile data once the volume of data included in the monthly fee contracted by customers has been used up. Citizens Voice is specifically requests (i) a judicial declaration of the illegality of this practice, as it believes that it violates a set of national and European rules, (ii) recognition of the right of customers to refuse to contract these services, (iii) the refund of sums paid in this regard over the last few years by NOS customers, as well as (iv) the payment of compensation in the amount of Euro 100 to each customer for alleged moral damage resulting from this practice. In December 2022, NOS filed its defence, arguing that Citizens Voice's lacked standing to bring the action, namely due to the existence of a profit motive, and further arguing that the practice was lawful and transparent and clear to its customers. In July 2025, the court issued an interlocutory decision and judgment declaring itself incompetent to rule on certain claims and, as regards the remaining ones, upholding the objection of Citizens Voice’s lack of standing to pursue them, thereby dismissing the proceedings against NOS in respect of those claims. Citizens Voice appealed this order and, in March 2026, the Lisbon Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, upholding the contested decision. Citizens Voice has lodged an appeal against this decision and the further course of the proceedings is awaited. The Board of Directors is of the view that the arguments put forward by the claimant are unfounded and therefore believes that the outcome of the proceedings should not have a significant impact on the Group’s financial statements.

46. Share incentive scheme

The General Meeting of 23 April 2014 approved the Regulation on Short- and Medium-Term Variable Remuneration, which establishes the terms of the Share Award Plan ("NOS Plan"). This plan is aimed at employees working above a certain level, and the rights are exercised three years after they are awarded, provided that the employee remains with the company during this period.

As at 30 June 2026, the open share allocation plans are as follows:

	Number of shares
NOS Plan	
2024 Plan	1,374,266
2025 Plan	971,931
2026 Plan	786,605

During the semester ended 30 June 2026, the movements under the Plans are detailed as follows:

	Plan NOS 2023	Plan NOS 2024	Plan NOS 2025	Plan NOS 2026	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**1,145,123**	**1,294,395**	**913,556**	**-**	**3,353,074**
Movements in the period:					
Granted	-	-	-	727,316	727,316
Vested	(787,607)	(19,338)	(11,152)	-	(818,097)
Cancelled/Extinguished/Corrected (1)	(357,516)	99,209	69,527	59,289	(129,491)
Balance as at 30 June 2026	**-**	**1,374,266**	**971,931**	**786,605**	**3,132,802**

(1) Includes, predominantly, corrections made to the dividend paid, shares relating to exceptionally cash-settled plans and shares relating to employees leaving without the right to receive shares.

The costs of share plans are recognised over the period between the grant and the exercise of the shares. The liability for the plans is calculated using the share price on the grant date of each plan, for plans settled in shares, or on the closing date, for plans settled in cash, and the liability is recognised under Reserves and Accrued expenses, respectively.

As at 30 June 2026, the outstanding liability relating to these plans is Euro 3,132 thousand and is fully recorded under Reserves.

The costs recognised over the previous years and in semester ended 30 June 2025 and 2026, and the respective liability, are as follows:

	6M 25	6M 26
Costs recognised in previous years for plans open as at 31 December	7,304	7,199
Costs of plans in the period (vested)	(3,892)	(3,438)
Costs of cash-settled plans	(1,393)	(1,753)
Costs recognised in the period and other	3,322	2,956
Total plan costs as at 30 June	**5,341**	**4,963**

47. Other matters

47.1. Preventive seizure of 26.075% of the share capital of NOS, SGPS, S.A.

On 4 April 2020, SONAECOM, SGPS, S.A. ("Sonaecom"), owner of 50% of the share capital of ZOPT, SGPS, S.A. (hereinafter "ZOPT"), was informed by its subsidiary of the communication received from the Central Criminal Investigation Court of Lisbon (hereinafter "Court") to proceed with the preventive seizure of 26.075% of the share capital of NOS, SGPS, S.A., corresponding to half of the shareholding in NOS held by ZOPT and, indirectly, by the companies Unitel International Holdings, BV and Kento Holding Limited, controlled by Mrs. Isabel dos Santos. Under the terms of this decision, the seized shares are deprived of voting rights and the right to receive dividends, the latter of which must be deposited with Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. at the order of the Court. The other half of ZOPT's stake in NOS' share capital, corresponding to the same percentage of 26.075% - and which, at least in line with the criteria used by the Court, embodies the 50% held in ZOPT by SONAECOM - was not seized, nor were the rights inherent to it subject to any limitation. On 12 June 2020, ZOPT was authorised by the Central Criminal Investigation Court of Lisbon to exercise the voting rights corresponding to the 26.075% of NOS' share capital that had been preventively seized by order of that Court. Following the communication of 4 April 2020, ZOPT filed third-party motions, which the investigating judge rejected in June 2020 on the grounds that the Portuguese courts had no jurisdiction to hear and decide them, a decision which, having been appealed by ZOPT, was revoked by the Lisbon Court of Appeal (TRL) in February 2021. In November 2021, the Investigating Judge, hearing the merits of the case, dismissed the third-party objections filed by ZOPT, a decision which, according to ZOPT, was appealed to the Court of Appeal. After being admitted in February 2022, in June 2022, ZOPT was notified of the decision to dismiss the appeal. In September 2022, Sonaecom informed that at the ZOPT General Meeting it was decided to amortise Sonaecom's shareholding in that company and to repay the additional capital contributions made by Sonaecom, for a consideration that includes the delivery of shares representing 26.075% of the share capital of NOS. As a result of this amortisation, which was subject to the applicable legal procedures, Sonaecom ceased to be a shareholder in ZOPT, which is now wholly owned by Unitel International Holdings, BV and Kento Holding Limited, companies controlled by Mrs. Isabel do Santos. In December 2022, Sonaecom, upon completion of the legal procedures, informed that it directly held 134,322,269 ordinary shares in NOS, corresponding to 26.07% of the share capital. It also informed that this shareholding is also attributable to the entities that are in a control relationship with it, namely SONTEL, BV, Sonae Investments, BV, SONAE, SGPS, S.A. and EFANOR INVESTIMENTOS, SGPS, S.A.

The Board of Directors of NOS is not aware of any developments in the preventive seizure process referred to above.

To date, Sonaecom holds 192,527,188 ordinary shares corresponding to 37.37% of NOS' share capital.

47.2. Impact of storms in Portugal

During the first semester of 2026, NOS’ activity was affected by severe storms and adverse weather events, with impacts observed both on revenues and operating costs, namely through service disruptions and a temporary increase in operating expenses (maintenance and repairs, customer service, and others).

Nevertheless, the main financial impact of these events is reflected in the recognition of impairment losses on tangible fixed assets resulting from damage to infrastructure and equipment, amounting to Euro 3.4 million (Note 37).

48. Subsequent events

Up to the date of approval of this document, no material subsequent events had occurred that required disclosure in this report.

49. Note added for translation

These financial statements are a translation of financial statements originally issued in Portuguese in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IAS/IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and the format and disclosures required by those Standards, some of which may not conform to or be required by generally accepted accounting principles in other countries. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails.

50. Appendix

A. Companies included in the consolidation using the full consolidation method

Name	Head Office	Main activity	Capital holder	Percentage of capital held		
				Effective 30-06-2025	Direct 30-06-2026	Effective 30-06-2026
NOS, SGPS, S.A. (Parent company)	Lisbon	Management of shareholdings	-	-	-	-
N5G Venture Capital Fund (a)	Lisbon	Investing in and supporting the development of companies aimed at commercialising technologies and products resulting from scientific and technological research	NOS	100%	100%	100%
Empracine - Empresa Promotora de Atividades Cinematográficas, Lda.	Lisbon	Film screening	Lusomundo SII	100%	100%	100%
Lusomundo - Sociedade de investimentos imobiliários SGPS, S.A.	Lisbon	Operation of real estate assets	NOS	100%	100%	100%
Lusomundo Imobiliária 2, S.A.	Lisbon	Operation of real estate assets	Lusomundo SII	100%	100%	100%
Lusomundo Moçambique, Lda. (b)	Maputo	Cinema exhibition, organisation and operation of public shows	NOS + NOS Cinemas	100%	0%	0%
NOS Sistemas, S.A.	Lisbon	Provision of consultancy services in the area of information systems	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
NOS Sistemas España, S.L.	Madrid	Provision of consultancy services in the area of information systems	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
NOS Açores Comunicações, S.A.	Ponta Delgada	Distribution of cable and satellite television signals, operation and provision of telecommunications services in the Autonomous Region of the Açores	NOS Comunicações	84%	84%	84%
NOS Audiovisuais, SGPS, S.A.	Lisbon	Management of shareholdings in other companies, as an indirect way of carrying out economic activities	NOS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Property, S.A.	Lisbon	Ownership, management and operation of intellectual property	NOS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Comunicações, S.A.	Lisbon	Implementation, operation, exploitation and supply of networks and provision of electronic communications services and related services, as well as the supply and marketing of electronic communications products and equipment; distribution of television and radio programme services	NOS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Corporate Centre, S.A.	Lisbon	Provision of business support services and management and administration consultancy, including accounting, logistical, administrative, financial, tax, human resources and any other services that are subsequent or related to the above activities.	NOS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Inovação, S.A.	Matosinhos	Carrying out and boosting scientific and research and development activities, as well as demonstration, dissemination, technology transfer and training, in the fields of information services and systems and state-of-the-art fixed and mobile television, internet, voice and data solutions, licensing and the provision of engineering and consultancy services.	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
NOS Internacional, SGPS, S.A.	Lisbon	Management of shareholdings in other companies, as an indirect way of carrying out economic activities	NOS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Lusomundo Audiovisuais, S.A.	Lisbon	Import, distribution, exploitation, commercialisation and production of audiovisual products	NOS Audiovisuais SGPS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Lusomundo Cinemas, S.A.	Lisbon	Cinema exhibition, organization and operation of public shows	NOS Audiovisuais SGPS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Audio - Sales and Distribution, S.A.	Lisbon	Distribution of cinematographic films, editing, distribution and sale of audiovisual products	NOS Audiovisuais SGPS	100%	100%	100%
NOS Madeira Comunicações, S.A.	Funchal	Distribution of cable and satellite television signals, operation and provision of telecommunications services in the Autonomous Region of Madeira	NOS Comunicações	78%	78%	78%
NOS Mediação de Seguros, S.A.	Lisbon	Insurance distribution and related activities	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
NOS TECHNOLOGY - Concepção, Construção e Gestão de Redes de Comunicações, S.A. ('Artis')	Matosinhos	Design, construction, management and operation of electronic communications networks and the respective equipment and infrastructures, management of own- or third-party technological assets and provision of related services	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
NOS Wholesale, S.A.	Lisbon	Trade, provision and operation of wholesale electronic communications services, national and international, and related services, namely information and communication technology services	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
Per-Mar - Sociedade de Construções, S.A. ('Per-Mar')	Lisbon	Buying and selling, renting and operating property and commercial establishments	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%

Name	Head Office	Main activity	Capital holder	Percentage of capital held		
				Effective 30-06-2025	Direct 30-06-2026	Effective 30-06-2026
Sontária - Empreendimentos Imobiliários, S.A. ('Sontária')	Lisbon	Development and construction of buildings, planning, urban management, studies, construction and property management, purchase and sale of property and resale of property acquired for this purpose	NOS Comunicações	100%	100%	100%
Teliz Holding, S.A.	Lisbon	Management of shareholdings	NOS Internacional SGPS	100%	100%	100%
Ten Twenty One, S.A (c)	Lisbon	Provision of engineering and consultancy services in the area of information, communication and electronic technologies	Claranet Portugal S.A.	100%	0%	0%
NOS Information Technologies, SGPS, S.A. (d)	Lisbon	Management of shareholdings	NOS	100%	100%	100%
Claranet Portugal, S.A	Lisbon	Provision of information technology services, telecommunications services and networks, internet access, hosting and management of technological platforms, hosting and management of computer applications, computer security, sale and integration of equipment and applications, information technology consultancy and other related services.	NOS Information Technologies SGPS	100%	100%	100%
Claranet II Solutions, S.A	Porto	Import and sale of IT, electronic and telecommunications equipment and products, and offices in the IT and organization area	Claranet Portugal S.A.	100%	100%	100%
Ignít People, S.A	Lisbon	Services rendered in the area of information technology: consultancy, training, auditing, technical support, research, software development, resource rental, project management, management of infrastructures or technological applications, recruitment and provision of human resources assigned to projects, on a service provision basis, under outsourcing contracts.	Claranet Portugal S.A.	100%	100%	100%
NOS Security Technology, S.A. (d)	Lisbon	Provision of engineering and technology consulting services in the fields of information, communication and electronics technologies, within the defence and security domains.	NOS	0%	100%	100%
Cyberinspect - Cyber Risk Analysis, S.A. (d)	Lisbon	Development, licensing and marketing of software and tools for cybersecurity monitoring, analysis and compliance. Provision of consulting and auditing services in the field of cybersecurity. Execution and promotion of scientific and research & development (R&D) activities, as well as demonstration, dissemination, technology transfer and training, in the field of cybersecurity.	NOS	0%	100%	100%
NOS Serviços, S.A. (e)	Lisboa	Provision of management and operation services for contact centres (call centres), including customer care, technical and commercial support; provision of support services in the management and resolution of customer complaints; management, coordination and supervision of installation, activation, maintenance and technical assistance services for electronic communications and security and alarm systems for residential customers and small businesses, as well as the performance of other administrative, technical, logistical and commercial support activities related thereto.	NOS Comunicações	0%	100%	100%
NOS AI, S.A. (e)	Lisboa	Provision of consulting, advisory and specialised support services in the identification, definition and prioritisation of artificial intelligence (AI) and other advanced data analytics use cases; assessment of technological and business alternatives; and the design, development, implementation, integration and monitoring of such use cases within the existing information systems and processes of client companies.	NOS Comunicações	0%	100%	100%

(a) NOS SGPS: 27.50%; NOS Sistemas: 20.00%; NOS Internacional SGPS: 20.00%; NOS Audiovisuais SGPS: 22.50%; NOS Cinemas: 10.00%

(b) NOS SGPS: 90%; NOS Lusomundo Cinemas: 10%; Liquidation of the company in May 2026

(c) Merged into Claranet Portugal, S.A. in May 2026

(d) Incorporated in December 2025

(e) Incorporated in June 2026

B. Associate companies

Name	Head Office	Main activity	Capital holder	Percentage of capital held		
				Effective 30-06-2025	Direct 30-06-2026	Effecrive 30-06-2026
Sport TV Portugal, S.A.	Lisbon	Design, production, direction and marketing of sports programmes for television broadcasting, acquisition and resale of television broadcasting rights for sports programmes, and advertising operation	NOS	25%	25%	25%
DAREDATA (a)	Lisbon	Provision of consultancy services, development, monitoring, maintenance and training of systems in the area of information technology, computer applications, internet and electronics and complementary products or services. Auditing, consultancy and training in the areas of technology and business management and associated areas and complementary products or services, representation of brands and organization of events, management and promotion of real estate assets and income from own property and on behalf of others.	NOS 5G Fund	20%	20%	20%
FINSTAR - Sociedade de Investimentos e Participações, S.A.	Luanda	Distribution of satellite television signals, operation and provision of telecommunications services	Teliz Holding S.A.	30%	30%	30%
ZAP Media S.A.	Luanda	Development of projects and activities in the areas of entertainment, telecommunications and related technologies, the production and distribution of the respective contents and the design, execution and operation of related and facilities.	FINSTAR	30%	100%	30%

(a) Acquisition by the NOS 5G Fund of 20% of the share capital of DareData for Euro 2 million. This investment is recognised at fair value.

C. Jointly controlled companies

Name	Head Office	Main activity	Capital holder	Percentage of capital held		
				Effective 30-06-2025	Direct 30-06-2026	Effective 30-06-2026
Dreamia Servicios de Televisión, S.L.	Madrid	Management of shareholdings	NOS Audiovisuais	50%	50%	50%
Dreamia - Serviços de Televisão, S.A.	Lisbon	Design, production, direction and commercialisation of audiovisual content, advertising operation, provision of accessory services	Dreamia Holding BV	50%	100%	50%
Upstar Comunicações S.A.	Vendas Novas	Electronic communications services, production, commercialisation, transmission and distribution of audiovisual content and consultancy.	NOS Internacional SGPS	30%	30%	30%
MSTAR, S.A.	Maputo	Distribution of satellite television signals, operation and provision of telecommunications services	NOS Internacional SGPS	30%	30%	30%
Dualgrid - Gestão de Redes Partilhas, S.A.	Lisbon	Provision of technical, administrative and financial consultancy services to telecommunications companies, planning and management of telecommunications networks and any other activities that are complementary, subsidiary or accessory to those referred to in the previous paragraphs.	NOS Comunicações	50%	50%	50%
BrightCity S.A.	Maia	Creation and development of technologies to improve electrical, lighting, communications, information systems management or other infrastructures; trade and services rendered for the better management of available resources with an environmental, economic and social impact, including, but not limited to, the supply, installation and maintenance of electrical equipment and electricity distribution networks, the assembly, installation and maintenance of lighting and signalling systems and equipment, the optimised management of parking spaces and road traffic, the management of water consumption, the supply, installation and management of communications networks, data processing, technical support, maintenance and other information technology services, as well as any other ancillary or complementary activities.	NOS Comunicações	50%	50%	50%
BrightCity - NOS ACE	Maia	Execution of the design-and-build contract for the actions included in investment project no. 87 – “Redevelopment of the Penso Industrial Zone”, promoted by the Municipality of Melgaço. The project includes the supply and installation of renewable energy generation and storage systems for self-consumption and renewable energy communities, sustainable mobility solutions (electric and hydrogen), 5G communication coverage solutions, and fire protection systems. The consortium may also engage in any complementary or ancillary activities that may be required or related to the scope of the project.	BrightCity S.A. (50%) NOS Comunicações (50%)	75%	50%	75%

Financial investments in which the shareholding is less than 50% have been considered joint ventures due to shareholders' agreements that give them shared control.

D. Companies in which NOS does not have significant influence

Name	Head Office	Main activity	Capital holder	Percentage of capital held		
				Effective 30-06-2025	Direct 30-06-2026	Effective 30-06-2026
Digital Transformation Collaborative Laboratory Association - DTX	Guimarães	Applied research in the different areas associated with digital transformation to encourage cooperation between R&D units, educational institutions and the productive sector	NOS Inovação	4.92%	4.92%	4.92%
CEiiA (a)	Porto	It designs and develops technology and produces new products and services for a more sustainable society.	NOS Inovação	16.20%	16.20%	16.20%
Didimo Inc. (b)	Dover	DIDIMO has developed a platform that makes it possible to generate 3D digital avatars based on photographs in around 60 seconds.	NOS 5G Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Didimo, S.A. (b)	Porto	DIDIMO has developed a platform that makes it possible to generate 3D digital avatars based on photographs in around 60 seconds.	NOS 5G Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TechTransfer Fund	Lisbon	Investing in and supporting the development of companies aimed at commercialising technologies and products resulting from scientific and technological research	NOS Inovação	3.90%	3.90%	3.90%
Lusitânia Vida - Companhia de Seguros, S.A ("Lusitânia Vida")	Lisbon	Insurance business	NOS	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Lusitânia - Companhia de Seguros, S.A ("Lusitânia Seguros")	Lisbon	Insurance business	NOS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
MindProber	Braga	The company aims to measure the emotional impact that multimedia content has on consumers through wearables that monitor biometric data such as sweat or heart rate.	NOS 5G Fund	2.09%	2.09%	2.09%
RK. AI - Serviços de Processamento de Imagens e Análise de Dados, S.A. (Reckon.ai)	Porto	Activities related to information and computer technologies, image and data processing and analysis, information domiciliation and related activities and computer consultancy.	NOS 5G Fund	11.76%	11.76%	11.76%
Seems Possible, Lda. (Knock Healthcare) (c)	Porto	Data processing activities, information domiciliation and related activities, particularly in the health area.	NOS 5G Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SkillAugment, Lda (KIT-AR) (c)	Aveiro	Conception, design, development of methodologies, programming, editing, testing, assistance and maintenance of computer programmes, online web platforms and virtual and augmented reality systems, with machine learning and artificial intelligence capabilities, in industrial and business environments.	NOS 5G Fund + TechTransfer Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Colab4Ageing (d)	Coimbra	Promoting and carrying out innovation and advanced training initiatives and activities geared towards the area of ageing, fostering new forms of collaboration between the public and private sectors that at the same time create value and qualified employment, as well as pursuing research and development activities with a view to innovation and the transfer of knowledge and technologies to accelerate the transformation of the Portuguese health system in the area of ageing.	NOS Comunicações	11.97%	11.97%	11.97%
Coreflux (e)	Porto	Consulting, creation, development, marketing and maintenance of software, computer applications and information systems; data and information domiciliation, processing and management; consulting and training in management systems; computer programming activities; creation, development, implementation and marketing of automation systems and related technical support.	Fundo NOS 5G	0.00%	13.33%	13.33%

(a) NOS SGPS subscribed to 150 units of CEiiA - Centro de Engenharia e Desenvolvimento, giving it a 16.2% stake.
(b) The NOS 5G Fund only holds 1 share in each of the entities, representing 0.0% of the capital.
(c) The investment in the entity was in convertible debt, so the holding was 0%.
(d) NOS Comunicações subscribed to 42.5 Shares in the Colab4Ageing Association for a unit value of Euro 100, totalling a payment of Euro 4,250 and giving it a 12% stake.
(e) Acquisition by the Fundo NOS 5G of 13.33% of the share capital of Coreflux for Euro 600,000. This investment is measured at Fair Value.

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LIMITED REVIEW REPORT ON CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(This report is a free translation to English from the original Portuguese version. In case of doubt or misinterpretation the Portuguese version will prevail.)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of **NOS, SGPS, S.A.** (the Group), which comprise the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as of 30 June 2026 (that presents a total of 3,479,038 thousand euros and total equity excluding non-controlling interests of 1,030,177 thousand euros, including a consolidated net profit excluding non-controlling interests of 139,456 thousand euros), the condensed consolidated statements of income by nature, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Management's responsibilities

Management is responsible for the preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union, and for the implementation and maintenance of an appropriate internal control system to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. Our work was performed in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" and further technical and ethical standards and guidelines issued by the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors ("Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas"). These standards require that we conduct the review in order to conclude whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union.

A limited review of condensed consolidated financial statements is a limited assurance engagement. The procedures that we have performed consist mainly of making inquiries and applying analytical procedures and subsequent assessment of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in a limited review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on the work performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of **NOS, SGPS, S.A.** on 30 June 2026, are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting as adopted by the European Union.

23 July 2026

SIGNED ON THE ORIGINAL

KPMG & Associados
Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, S.A.
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