Sun Investment Group, UAB

THE COMPANY'S 2025
(1 January 2025 – 31 December 2025)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Sun Investment Group, UAB
Company registration number: 302662621
Address: Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius
Company details are maintained in the Register of Legal Entities of the State Enterprise Centre of Registers

Confirmation by the company's responsible persons on 31 July 2026
Vilnius

Sun Investment Group, UAB, company code 302662621, registered office at Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius, is a private limited company (hereinafter – the Company), all of whose shares are held by Sun Investment Group S.a.r.l., a company incorporated in Luxembourg, with company registration number B273924. The Company's business is management consultancy. The Sun Investment Group comprises the Company and the companies it controls directly or indirectly, most of which operate in the renewable energy sector (hereinafter referred to as the 'Group').

Deividas Varabauskas, the Company's director, is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the Company's separate annual financial statements. This letter confirms that the financial statements for the twelve-month period ending 31 December as at 31 December 2025, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and give a true and fair view of the financial performance, assets, liabilities and cash flows of the Company.

Sun Investment Group, UAB Director

Deividas Varabauskas

MOORE Mackonis

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the shareholder of Sun Investment Group, UAB

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Sun Investment Group, UAB (hereinafter referred to as the 'Company'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

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

Material uncertainty relating to going concern
We draw attention to Note 34 to the financial statements, which states that as at 31 December 2025, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by EUR 4.9 million. This indicates that there are significant uncertainties that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. In this regard, our opinion is unqualified.

Other information
The other information comprises the information presented in the Company's Management Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the presentation of the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as specified below.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

In addition, our responsibility is to consider whether information included in the Company's Management Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and whether annual report has been prepared in compliance with applicable legal requirements. Based on the work carried out in the course of audit of financial statements, in our opinion, in all material respects:

- the information given in the Company's Management Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- The company's management report, excluding the requirements for the information on sustainability matters, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law on Reporting by Undertakings and Groups of Undertakings of the Republic of Lithuania.

Responsibility of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the process of preparing the Company's financial statements.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Moore Mackonis UAB
Company Audit Certificate No. 001539
Dangutė Pranckėnienė, certified auditor Auditor's
Certificate No. 000345
Kauno g. 22, Vilnius

Only the independent auditor's report is signed with an electronic auditor's signature. The date of
the audit report is the date shown in the electronic signature

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	2025 31 December	2024 31 December (restated)
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**173,738**	**136,773**
Intangible assets	3	-	-
Tangible assets	4	12	22
Assets held under a right of use	5	61	143
Long-term loans granted and long-term fixed-term deposits	6	57,158	44,869
Other investments	7	116,507	91,739
CURRENT ASSETS		**7,477**	**6,663**
Inventories	8	-	18
Loans granted and short-term fixed-term deposits		-	-
Trade and other receivables	9	6,231	6,493
Cash and cash equivalents	10	6	3
Prepayments, deferred expenses and accrued income	11	1,240	149
TOTAL ASSETS		**181,215**	**143,436**

The explanatory notes set out below form an integral part of these financial statements.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)

	Notes	2025 31 December	2024 31 December (adjusted)
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY		**123,431**	**98,152**
Authorised capital	12	101	101
Share premiums		-	-
Statutory reserve	13	20	20
Reserves		-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7	115,602	90,715
Retained earnings (losses)	14	7,708	7,316
Non-current liabilities		**45,358**	**41,633**
Bank loans and lease liabilities	15	-	63
Other financial liabilities	16	45,358	33,570
Bonds issued	16	-	8,000
AMOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES		**12,426**	**3,651**
Bank loans and lease liabilities	15	63	81
Bonds issued	16	8,000	-
Other financial liabilities	16	836	406
Advances received, accrued expenses and deferred income	17	2,767	2,585
Liabilities arising from employment relationships	18	4	4
Trade and other payables and current liabilities	19	756	575
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**181,215**	**143,436**

The explanatory notes set out below form an integral part of these financial statements.

These statements have been signed with an electronic signature by:

Director — Deividas Varabauskas
Representative of the accounting firm — Virginija Skirmantė

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of profit (loss) and other comprehensive income

	Notes	2025	2024 (restated)
Revenue from sales	20	2,401	2,428
Cost of sales	21	(1,077)	(2,223)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		**1,324**	**205**
Cost of sales	22	(1)	-
General and administrative expenses	23	(400)	(177)
Results from other activities	24	108	110
Profit (loss) from core operations		**1,031**	**138**
Profit (loss) from investments in subsidiaries disposed of	25	**4**	**-**
Financial income	26	2,499	6,066
Financial expenses	26	(3,142)	(2,326)
Net financial income		**(643)**	**3,740**
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**392**	**3,878**
Income tax	27	-	-
NET PROFIT (LOSS)		**392**	**3,878**
Other comprehensive income (expense)			
Change in fair value		24,887	4,141
Total comprehensive income (expense):		**25,279**	**8,019**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in euros per share)		0.0390	0.3853
Depreciation and amortisation		92	88
EBITDA		**1,123**	**226**
% Gross profit margin		*55.14%*	*8.44%*
% EBITDA		*46.77%*	*9.31%*

The explanatory notes set out below form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been signed with an electronic signature by:

Director	Deividas Varabauskas
Representative of the accounting firm	Virginija Skirmantė

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Paid-up authorised capital	Share premiums	Own shares (–)	Statement of changes in financial assets, measured at fair value through other other comprehensive income, change in value	Statutory or reserve capital capital	For the purchase of own shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings (losses)	Total
1. Balance at the end of the previous (financial) period	**101**	**-**	**-**	**86,574**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**3,438**	**90,133**
2. Result of the change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Result of the correction of material errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Recalculated balance for the period before last reporting (annual) period at the end of the	**101**	**-**	**-**	**86,574**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**3,438**	**90,133**
5. Increase (decrease) in the value of tangible fixed assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Increase (decrease) in the value of effective hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Purchase (sale) of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Profit (loss) not recognised in the profit and loss account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Net profit for the reporting period (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,878	**3,878**
10. Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Other benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Provisions made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Reserves utilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Increase (reduction) in authorised capital or shareholders' contributions (redemption of shares)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Change in fair value	-	-	-	4,141	-	-	-	-	**4,141**
16. Contributions to cover losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Balance at the end of the previous reporting (annual) period	**101**	**-**	**-**	**90,715**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**7,316**	**98,152**

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

	Paid-up authorised capital	Share premiums	Own shares (–)	Financial assets, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, change in value	Statutory or reserve capital capital	For the purchase of own shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings (losses)	Total
17. Balance at the end of the previous reporting (annual) period	**101**	**-**	**-**	**90,715**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**7,316**	**98,152**
18. Increase (decrease) in the value of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
19. Increase (decrease) in the value of effective hedging instruments increase (decrease) in value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
20. Purchase (sale) of own shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
21. Profit (loss) not recognised in the profit and loss account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
22. Net profit for the reporting period (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	392	**392**
23. Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
24. Other benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
25. Provisions made	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
26. Reserves utilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
27. Increase (reduction) in authorised capital or shareholders' contributions (redemption of shares)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
28. Change in fair value	-	-	-	24,887	-	-	-	-	**24,887**
29. Contributions to cover losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
30. Balance at the end of the reporting period at the end of the reporting period	**101**	**-**	**-**	**115,602**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**7,708**	**123,431**

These reports have been signed with an electronic signature by:
Director
Representative of the accounting firm

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Cash flow statement

		Notes	2025	2024
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
Net profit (loss)			**25,279**	**8,019**
Elimination of non-cash transactions:				
1.1.	Depreciation expense	4.5	92	88
1.2.	Depreciation costs	3	-	-
1.3.	Impairment (reversal) of trade and other receivables		-	-
1.4.	Impairment (reversal) of loans granted		-	-
1.5.	Change in the value of investments	25	120	(129)
1.6.	Financial expenses (income)	26	695	-
1.7.	Change in fair value	7	(24,887)	(4,141)
1.8.	Effect of exchange rate translation	6	(61)	-
1.9.	Elimination of results from other non-cash transactions		(884)	(2,225)
Impact of changes in working capital:				
1.10.	Decrease (increase) in inventories		18	13
1.11.	Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables		184	(3,233)
1.12.	Decrease (increase) in contract assets		-	12
1.13.	Decrease (increase) in prepayments, deferred income and accrued income decrease (increase)	11	(1,091)	(91)
1.14.	Trade payables, other payables and current liabilities (decrease)	19	181	280
1.15.	Advances received, accrued liabilities and deferred income (decrease)		122	(2,417)
1.16.	Increase (decrease) in contractual liabilities		-	-
1.17.	Increase (decrease)		6	4
	Net cash flows from operating activities		**(226)**	**(3,820)**
2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**			
2.1	Acquisition of non-current assets, excluding investments		-	-
2.2.	Disposal of non-current assets, excluding investments		-	-
2.3.	Acquisition of long-term investments	7	(2)	-
2.4.	Disposal of long-term investments	25	124	-
2.5.	Granting of loans	6	(22,602)	(25,661)
2.6.	Loan recoveries	6	14,208	12,467
2.7.	Dividends and interest received	6	2,474	1,934
2.8.	Other increase (decrease) in cash flows from investing activities		-	-
	Net cash flows from investing activities		**(5,798)**	**(11,260)**

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Cash Flow Statement (continued)

		Notes	2025	2024
3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**			
3.1.	Proceeds from loans	16	18,787	26,477
3.2.	Loan repayments	16	(9,189)	(15,941)
3.3.	Issue of bonds	16	-	8,000
3.4.	Redemption of bonds	16	-	(5,000)
3.5.	Interest paid and transaction costs	16	(3,571)	(2,699)
3.6.	Lease payments	15	-	(37)
3.7.	Other increase (decrease) in cash flows from financing activities	26	-	3,868
	Net cash flows from financing activities		**6,027**	**14,668**
4.	**Effect of exchange rate movements on the balance of cash and cash equivalents balance**		**-**	**256**
5.	**Net increase (decrease) in cash flows**		**3**	**(156)**
6.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period**		**3**	**159**
7.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period**		**6**	**3**

These statements have been signed with an electronic signature by:

Director	Deividas Varabauskas
A representative of the company responsible for the accounts	Virginija Skirmantė

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

Explanatory notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Sun Investment Group, UAB (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Company’) is a private limited company registered in the Republic of Lithuania. Its registered office is at:

44A-501 Gedimino Avenue,
Vilnius, Lithuania

The Company was incorporated on 1 September 2011.

The Company’s principal activity is the provision of business and management

consultancy services in the energy sector. As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December

2024, the Company’s shareholders were:

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares held			
	Number	Shareholding	Number of shares held	Ownership stake
Sun Investment Group S.a.r.l.	10,063,600	100%	10,063,600	100%
Total	**10,063,600**	**100%**	**10,063,600**	**100%**

All of the Company’s shares, with a nominal value of EUR 0.01, are ordinary registered shares and were fully paid up as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024. The Company had not acquired any of its own shares.

The Company has 105 subsidiaries (100% owned) (107 companies in 2024).

The Company prepares separately consolidated financial statements, which include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), applying uniform accounting policies to all Group companies. The financial results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition of control, and are no longer consolidated once control is lost. All intra-Group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company’s average number of employees was 1 (31 December 2024: 1).

The Company’s shareholders have the statutory right to approve or reject these financial statements and to require management to prepare new financial statements.

The Company’s financial year coincides with the calendar year.

2 Accounting principles

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU), including International Accounting Standards (IAS). The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the European Union, requires certain accounting judgements to be made. Taking all material aspects into account, the same accounting principles have been applied as in the preparation of the 2024 financial statements.

The Company's key accounting policies are as follows:

Presentation of financial statements

General-purpose financial statements are intended to meet the needs of users who, by virtue of their position, cannot require the preparation of statements containing information tailored to their specific needs. The objective of the financial statements is to provide information that assists a wide range of users of financial statement information in making economic decisions regarding the entity's financial position, the financial performance of its operations and its cash flows. The financial statements also demonstrate the results of the management's stewardship of the resources entrusted to it.

Going concern principle

When preparing the financial statements, management must assess the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements must be prepared on a going concern basis, unless the entity's management intends to liquidate the entity, cease operations, or is compelled to do so with no realistic alternative. If, in making this assessment, management is aware of material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, it must disclose these uncertainties. If the financial statements are prepared on a basis other than the going concern principle, this fact must be disclosed, stating the basis on which the financial statements are prepared and the reason why the going concern principle does not apply to the entity. In assessing whether the going concern assumption applies to the entity, management must take into account any information available regarding the future covering a period of at least (but not limited to) twelve months from the balance sheet date.

Application of the accrual basis of accounting

An entity's financial statements (other than cash flow statements) must be prepared on an accrual basis. When the accrual basis is applied in accounting, items are recognised as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses (elements of the financial statements) when they meet the definitions and recognition criteria for these elements set out in the standards.

Consistency of presentation

The presentation and recognition of items in the financial statements must remain consistent across all reporting periods, except in the following cases: (a) where, following a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations or a review of its financial statements, it is evident that a different presentation or recognition would be more appropriate, having regard to the criteria for the selection and application of accounting policies set out in IAS 8; or (b) when a standard or an interpretation requires a change in the presentation. A significant acquisition, disposal or review of the presentation of the financial statements may suggest that the financial statements should be presented differently. An entity shall change the presentation of its financial statements only if the revised presentation provides reliable and more relevant information to users of the financial statements, and the revised presentation format can be used on a going-forward basis so as not to impair comparability.

Materiality and aggregation

In the financial statements, each material group of similar items must be presented separately. Items of a dissimilar nature or purpose must be presented separately, unless they are immaterial. Financial statements are prepared by processing a large number of transactions or other events which, by their nature or purpose, are aggregated into groups. The final stage of consolidation and grouping is the presentation of the condensed and grouped data comprising the line items in the balance sheet, profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements. If an item, when presented separately, is not material, it is combined with other items in these statements or in the notes to the financial statements. However, an item that is not material enough to require separate presentation in those statements may be material enough to warrant separate presentation in the notes. The application of the concept of materiality means that it is not necessary to apply a specific standard or interpretation regarding the disclosure of information if such information is immaterial.

2 Accounting principles (continued)

Offsetting

Assets and liabilities, or income and expenses, shall not be offset against each other, unless required (or permitted) by a standard or an interpretation. It is important that assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenses, are presented separately. Offsetting in the profit and loss account or balance sheet reduces users' ability both to understand the transactions that have taken place, other events and conditions, and to assess the entity's future cash flows, unless the offsetting conveys the substance of the transaction or other event.

Revenue is required to be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the amounts of any trade discounts and similar concessions applicable to that entity. In the course of its ordinary activities, the Company also enters into transactions that do not generate revenue but are closely linked to its main revenue-generating activities. The results of such transactions, representing revenue less the related costs of the same transaction, are presented where such presentation reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Gains or losses on the disposal of non-current assets, including investments and assets used in operations, are presented as the proceeds from disposal less the carrying amount of the asset and related selling costs; and Expenses relating to provisions recognised in accordance with IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' and reimbursed under a contractual arrangement with a third party.

In addition, gains or losses arising from a group of similar transactions are presented as net gains or net losses, for example, foreign exchange gains or losses, and gains or losses arising from financial instruments held for sale. However, such gains or losses are presented separately if they are material.

Comparative information

Comparative information must be disclosed for all amounts in the financial statements for the previous reporting period, unless a standard or interpretation permits (or requires) otherwise. Comparative information shall be presented in the form of figures and descriptive information that is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements for the current reporting period.

Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes set out below, the Company has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note II to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards.

<u>New standards, amendments to standards and their interpretations applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025</u>

Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' – 'Currency Inconvertibility'

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. The amendments specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is convertible and how the spot exchange rate should be determined when a currency is not convertible into another currency. A currency is considered to be convertible into another currency when an entity can obtain that other currency within a period that takes into account normal administrative delays, on the market or through a currency exchange mechanism, where a currency exchange transaction would give rise to enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not convertible into another currency, the entity must determine an estimate of the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. In determining the estimate of the spot exchange rate, the entity seeks to reflect the rate at which, under the prevailing economic conditions at the measurement date, an exchange transaction would be concluded between market participants on an arm's-length basis. The amendments note that an entity may use an observed exchange rate without adjustment or another method of estimating the exchange rate.

The Company has assessed that the amendments to the standards and interpretations applicable from 1 January 2025 do not have a material impact on the Company's separate financial statements.

The Company does not have any significant transactions in foreign currencies.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that the Company is required to apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

The Company has assessed the new and amended standards and interpretations that are mandatory for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and has determined that they will not have a material impact on the Company's separate financial statements. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards, amendments or interpretations.

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' – 'Financial

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments relating to the classification of financial assets and related disclosures may be applied early, whilst the other amendments may be applied at a later date. The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' when the liability is settled, cancelled, expires or in other cases where it meets the criteria for derecognition. They set out an alternative accounting policy whereby liabilities settled through electronic payment systems are derecognised prior to the settlement date, subject to specified conditions. They also provide guidance on assessing the cash flow characteristics of financial assets with contractual environmental, social and governance (ESG) or other similar unspecified elements. Furthermore, the amendments clarify the accounting for unhedged financial assets and contractually linked instruments and require, in accordance with IFRS 7, the disclosure of additional information on financial assets and financial liabilities, including an indication of the uncertain event (including US elements), and on equity instruments classified as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs. Volume 11

The IASB's annual improvements process involves non-urgent but necessary refinements and amendments to IFRSs. In July 2024, the IASB published 'Annual Improvements to IFRSs. Volume 11'. An entity must apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. 'Annual Improvements to IFRSs – Volume 11' comprises amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7. These amendments are intended to clarify wording, correct minor unintended deficiencies, omissions or inconsistencies between the requirements of the standards.

Standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the European Union or due to come into force on or after 1 January 2027

The Company has assessed the standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which have not yet been adopted by the European Union or which are applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards or interpretations.

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

IFRS 18 sets out new requirements regarding presentation in the profit and loss account. The standard requires an entity to classify all income and expenses in its profit and loss account into one of five categories: operating activities, investing activities, financing activities, income tax and discontinued operations. In addition to the requirement to classify items into these categories, the standard also requires the presentation of the intermediate and total amounts for 'operating profit (loss)', 'profit (loss) before financial results and income tax' and 'profit (loss)'. The standard sets out requirements to disclose information on performance measures established by management and new requirements regarding the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the defined 'roles' of the primary financial statements and the notes. In addition, related amendments to other accounting standards are specified. IFRS 18 applies to reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted. The standard must be applied retrospectively when preparing both annual and interim financial statements. The EU has not yet endorsed this standard. In subsequent reporting periods, Management will analyse the requirements of this newly published standard and assess its impact.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

2 Accounting principles (continued)

IFRS 19 ‘Non-publicly Reported Subsidiaries – Disclosure’ (including amendments)

Under IFRS 19, unlisted subsidiaries are permitted to apply reduced disclosure requirements if their parent company (whether a parent or an intermediate parent) prepares publicly disclosed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards. However, these subsidiaries must still apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of other IFRSs. Unless otherwise stated, qualifying entities that elect to apply IFRS 19 will not be required to apply the disclosure requirements set out in other IFRSs. The amendments published in August 2025 reduce the disclosure requirements set out in the new IFRSs, all of which were required upon the initial publication of IFRS 19. IFRS 19 (including its amendments) is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. Earlier application is permitted. The EU has not yet endorsed this standard (including its amendments). In subsequent reporting periods, management will analyse the requirements of this newly issued standard and assess its impact.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the Company will derive future economic benefits from the asset and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 3–5 years.

Software

The cost of acquiring new software is capitalised and recognised as an intangible asset, provided that such costs do not form part of the cost of computer hardware. Software is amortised over a period of three years. The useful life, residual value and amortisation method are reviewed annually to ensure that they are consistent with the expected pattern of use of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever there are indications that the asset may be impaired.

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised impairment losses. When an asset is sold or written off, its cost and accumulated depreciation are derecognised in the accounts, and the gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The initial value of a fixed asset comprises the acquisition cost, including non-refundable acquisition taxes and all directly attributable costs associated with preparing the asset for use or transporting it to its location of use. Expenditure, such as repair and maintenance costs, incurred after a fixed asset has been brought into use is generally recognised in the profit and loss account for the period in which it was incurred. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that these costs will increase the economic benefits derived from the use of the fixed tangible asset and/or extend its expected useful life, the costs are capitalised by adding them to the acquisition cost of the fixed tangible asset. The company classifies as fixed assets those assets with an expected useful life of more than one year and a minimum value of: for the vehicle group – 1,000 euros.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and structures	10–50 years
Machinery and other equipment	8–50 years
Vehicles	5–10 years
Other equipment, appliances, tools and fixtures	5–15 years
Other tangible assets	3–15 years

Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted where necessary.

Construction in progress is carried at cost. This comprises the cost of construction, buildings and plant, as well as other directly attributable

2 Accounting principles (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value, less any recognised impairment of obsolete and slow-moving stock. Net realisable value is the selling price under normal business conditions, less the costs of completion, marketing and distribution. Cost is calculated using the FIFO method. Inventories that can no longer be realised are written off.

Financial assets

The Company classifies and measures financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’. On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at:

- amortised cost;
- at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification depends on the Company’s business model for managing financial assets and the characteristics of the contractual cash flows.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held under a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and if the contractual cash flows consist solely of principal and interest payments.
The Company classifies loans granted, accrued interest receivable, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents within this category. Following initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income in the Company’s separate financial statements. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated within equity. Upon disposal of the investment, the accumulated change in fair value is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment of financial assets using the expected credit loss (ECL) model. Impairment allowances are recognised for loans granted, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets measured at amortised cost.
For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach and assesses expected credit losses over the entire lifetime of the receivables. When assessing the recoverability of loans and other receivables, the Company takes into account historical payment experience, the financial position of borrowers, anticipated future economic factors and other available information. Impairment losses and reversals are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from that asset expire, or when those rights are transferred to another party and, at the same time, substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the asset are transferred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and in bank accounts, and cash in transit. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. Such investments have a maturity of no more than three months, and the risk of changes in value is very low.

For the purposes of preparing the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in bank accounts, as well as other short-term liquid investments with a maturity not exceeding three months.

2 Accounting principles (continued)

Equity

The Company's equity comprises: paid-up share capital, share premiums, revaluation reserve, statutory reserve, other reserves, and retained earnings (losses).

The Company's share capital is equal to the sum of the nominal values of all ordinary registered shares subscribed by the Company.
If the company revalues its long-term tangible assets, the increase in the value of the assets is recorded in the asset and equity accounts. Within equity, this amount is recorded in the revaluation reserve (results) account. If a reduction in the revaluation reserve (results) is recorded in the accounts due to the impairment of previously revalued assets, the revaluation reserve (results) is reduced by the amount by which the assets have been impaired. If the amount of the asset's impairment exceeds the amount of the revaluation reserve (results) for that asset, a reduction in the revaluation reserve (results) and an impairment loss are recognised in the accounts. If a reduction in the revaluation reserve (results) is recorded in the accounts due to the write-off, disposal or other transfer of a revalued asset, the revaluation reserve (results) is reduced only by the amount attributable to that specific asset. The amount by which the revaluation reserve (results) is reduced is added to retained earnings (or deducted from losses). When a revalued asset is depreciated, a reduction in the revaluation reserve (results) is recorded in the accounts. This reserve (results) is reduced by the amount by which depreciation charges have increased as a result of the revaluation of that asset. The amount by which the revaluation reserve (results) is reduced is added to retained earnings (or deducted from losses).

The company's statutory reserve is formed from deductions from net profit and is used to cover losses. If the amount of the statutory reserve is less than 1/10 of the authorised capital, deductions to the statutory reserve are mandatory and may not be less than 1/20 of net profit or such an amount as would enable the statutory reserve to reach 1/10 of the authorised capital. When the reserve is used to reduce losses, a decrease in both the losses and the statutory reserve is recorded in the accounts.

Where shareholders resolve to establish or reduce a reserve, an increase or decrease in the reserve is recorded in the accounts, with retained earnings being reduced or increased by the same amount.

The 'Retained earnings (losses)' account shows the profit earned or losses incurred during the reporting period and previous periods, but not yet distributed or covered.

An entity shall provide qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including:

- a description of the implementation of its capital management objectives;
- a summary of quantitative data on capital under management. Some entities treat certain financial liabilities (e.g. certain types of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities exclude certain equity components from capital;
- all changes in information compared with previous reporting periods;
- information on whether the entity has complied with all applicable external capital requirements during the reporting period.

Earnings per share

The company must calculate the amount of profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent company, the diluted earnings per share, and (if presented) the profit or loss attributable to those equity holders from continuing operations.

When calculating diluted earnings per share, the number of ordinary shares must be the weighted average number of ordinary shares, plus the weighted average number of those ordinary shares that would be issued upon the conversion of all potential ordinary shares that dilute earnings per share into ordinary shares.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities that are long-term and will not be repaid within 12 months of the balance sheet date are classified as non-current liabilities. Loans are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, the financial liability is carried at amortised cost – the amount at which the financial liability was measured on initial recognition, less principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the initial and final amounts using the effective interest rate method, and minus any impairment or bad debt losses.

2 Accounting principles (continued)

Current liabilities, such as trade payables or other accruals to employees and other liabilities, which are incurred in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Such operating liabilities are classified as current liabilities if they are expected to be

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, unless they are capitalised as part of the cost of an asset. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset must be capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. The portion of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation must be determined in accordance with IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs'.

Lease accounting

Operating lease payments are allocated on a straight-line basis over the lease term and recognised in profit or loss. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease costs over the lease term.
Minimum finance lease payments are allocated to finance costs and to the reduction of the outstanding liability. Finance costs are allocated to each period over the lease term so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the carrying amount of the liability for each period.
Contingent lease payments are recognised by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining lease term when a lease adjustment is confirmed.

Where the company is the lessee under a finance lease and substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the asset are transferred, the leased asset is initially recognised as a non-current asset at the lower of its fair value or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments under the lease agreement. The minimum lease payments under the lease agreement must be presented, respectively, as finance charges and a reduction in the remaining liability. Finance charges must be allocated over the lease terms so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the outstanding balance for each period. Contingent lease payments must be recognised as expenses in the period in which they arise. The depreciation charge on the leased asset is allocated systematically, in accordance with the depreciation policy applied to the lessee's own depreciable assets, over each reporting period of the expected lease term. If it is reasonably certain that the lessee will acquire ownership by the end of the lease term, the estimated useful life is the entire useful life of the asset; otherwise, the asset is depreciated and recognised over the lease term or its useful life (whichever is shorter).

Long-term employee benefits

In accordance with the requirements of the Labour Code of the Republic of Lithuania, every employee leaving the Company upon reaching retirement age is entitled to a one-off payment equivalent to two months' salary.

The current-year cost of employee benefits, the cost of past service, and any gains or losses arising from changes in benefit terms (reductions or increases) are recognised immediately in the profit (loss) statement.

The liability for employee benefits is calculated on the basis of actuarial valuations, using the projected unit credit method. The liability is recognised in the statement of financial position and reflects the present value of those benefits at the statement of financial position date. The present value of the employee benefit liability is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate of 7 per cent.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects to be reimbursed for some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The expense relating to the provision may be presented in the profit and loss account net of the amount expected to be reimbursed.

2 Accounting principles (continued)

Income tax

The calculation of income tax is based on the annual profit, taking into account deferred income tax. Income tax is calculated in accordance with the requirements of the tax laws of the Republic of Lithuania. The income tax rate applicable to companies in the Republic of Lithuania is 15 per cent. From 1 January 2025, the income tax rate applicable to companies in the Republic of Lithuania is 16 per cent. From 1 January 2026, the income tax rate applicable to companies in the Republic of Lithuania is 17 per cent.

Deferred income tax is accounted for using the liability method, taking into account future tax differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate expected to apply in the period in which the asset is realised or the liability is settled, taking into account the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position to the extent that the Company's management expects it to be realised in the foreseeable future, based on forecasts of taxable profit. If it is probable that part of the deferred tax will not be realised, that part of the deferred tax is not recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue in accordance with IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Revenue is recognised when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer and to the extent that the Company expects to receive consideration for the goods or services provided.
When recognising revenue, the Company applies a five-step model:

- identifies the contract with the customer;
- identifies the performance obligations under the contract;
- determines the transaction price;
- allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- recognises revenue upon fulfilment of the performance obligation.

The company provides management and other consultancy services to the group and to third parties. These services are of a continuing nature; therefore, the client receives and utilises the benefits they provide as the services are rendered. Accordingly, revenue is recognised over the period in proportion to the extent of the services rendered.

Revenue is generally recognised in the reporting period in which the services were rendered. Invoices issued to clients are generally settled in accordance with the terms set out in the contracts.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method in accordance with IFRS 9 and is accounted for on an accrual basis.

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognition of expenses

Expenses are recognised in the accounts in accordance with the accrual and matching principles in the reporting period in which the related revenue is earned, regardless of when the cash is paid out. In cases where it is not possible to directly link expenses incurred during the reporting period to the generation of specific revenue, and where such expenses will not generate revenue in future periods, these expenses

The amount of the expense is generally measured at the amount of cash paid or payable, excluding VAT. Where a long settlement period is anticipated and interest is not separate, the amount of the expense is measured by discounting the settlement amount at the market interest rate.

Operating expenses reflect the costs incurred during the reporting period in connection with the company's ordinary activities. The Company classifies all operating expenses as general and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses are the portion of operating expenses for the reporting period relating to the company's ordinary activities, which enable the company to generate revenue for the reporting period. General and administrative expenses are recognised, recorded in the accounts and presented in the financial statements in the same reporting period in which they were incurred.

Financial risk management policy

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk relates primarily to trade receivables. Trade receivables are presented in the balance sheet net of doubtful receivables, which are assessed by the Company's management based on past experience and the current economic environment.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company did not hold any financial instruments intended to manage the risk of interest rate fluctuations.

Impairment of assets

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at each statement of financial position date. Where it becomes apparent that the Company will not recover all loans granted and amounts receivable in accordance with the agreed payment terms, impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortised cost or bad debt losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. A reversal of impairment losses recognised in prior periods is accounted for when the reduction in these losses can be objectively justified by events occurring after the impairment was recognised. Such a reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account. However, the increased carrying amount is increased only to the extent that it does not exceed the depreciated value that would have been recognised had the impairment not been recognised.

Other assets

Impairment of other assets is assessed when events or circumstances indicate that the asset may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount, the impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. A reversal of an impairment loss recognised in prior periods is recognised when there are indications that the impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or has been significantly reduced. The reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account under the same heading as the impairment loss.

2 Accounting principles (continued)

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects realistic market assumptions regarding the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset that have not been taken into account in the calculation of the cash flows.
When determining impairment of an asset, the asset is grouped into the smallest groups for which separate cash flows can be identified (cash-generating units).

Use of estimates in the preparation of financial statements

When preparing financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, management is required to make certain assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, as well as the disclosure of uncertainties. Significant areas of these financial statements where estimates are used include the determination of the fair value of property, plant and equipment, depreciation, impairment assessments of property, plant and equipment and receivables, and the assessment of revenue recognition for long-term employee benefit plans. Future events may alter the assumptions used in making these estimates. The result of any changes to these estimates will be recognised in the financial statements when determined.

In order to assess and accurately reflect the values of projects under development, management primarily relies on assumptions regarding the market value of completed projects, the likelihood that projects will be successfully developed, and takes into account the current stage of the project portfolio. When valuing projects, priority is given to the principle of conservatism. Efforts are made to utilise information and statistical indicators available on the market.

2 Accounting principles (continued)

Uncertainties

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed in the notes, except where the probability that economic benefits will be lost is very low.

Events after the reporting date

Events after the balance sheet date that provide additional information about the Company's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the balance sheet date that are not adjusting events are described in the notes, if material.

Offsetting and comparative figures

In preparing the financial statements, assets and liabilities, as well as income and expenses, are not offset against each other, except where a specific standard requires such offsetting.

Related parties

Parties are regarded as related if one party is able to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and other decisions. Parties recognised as related to the Company include shareholders, employees, members of the Board, their close relatives and companies which, directly or indirectly through an intermediary, control the Company or are controlled, either separately or jointly with another party that is also recognised as a related party. A related-party transaction is a transfer of assets and liabilities, or the provision of services, between related parties, whether for consideration or not.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

The Company's directly controlled subsidiaries, in which it holds a 100 per cent stake (equity and net profit (loss) from the consolidated financial statements:

Subsidiary	Address	Company code	Country	31 December 2025 Investment book value	31 December 2025 Amount of equity	31 December 2025 Net profit (loss)	31 December 2024 Investment carrying amount	31 December 2024 Amount of equity	31 December 2024 Net profit (loss)	Brief description of operations
SIG Development Italy S.r.l.	Largo degli Obizzi 19/5 – 35020 Albignasego (PD)	PD - 461562	Italy	2,240	58	33	447	25	7	Consultancy in business and other management activities
Sun Investment Services, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305780258	Lithuania	0.001	(64)	(48)	0.001	(16)	35	Consultancy and other management activities
Eternia Services, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305010827	Lithuania	3	154	(12)	3	166	38	Installation of Installation
UAB "Astroinvesticijos PL"	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305307508	Lithuania	0.001	2,354	(240)	0.001	2,595	(63)	Consultancy and other management activities
UAB "SIG Poland 3"	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305515402	Lithuania	1,321	143	(29)	4,503	172	423	Consultancy and other management activities
SIG AssetCo, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305925508	Lithuania	19,030	6,972	9	23,396	6,963	(1,131)	Consultancy and other management activities
SIG Poland 4, UAB	Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius	305863711	Lithuania	10,311	3,488	4,785	24,833	(1,297)	(1,039)	Holding company
SIG AssetCo 1, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305697531	Lithuania	14 311	(97)	(13)	21,927	(84)	(59)	Consultancy on business and other management activities
Eternia Solar, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305697524	Lithuania	664	13,957	745	664	13,275	2,353	Installation of Installation
SIG Poland 5, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	307076893	Lithuania	26,490	8	8	-	-	-	Consultancy, business and other management activities (Established in 2025)
SIG Poland 6, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	307077447	Lithuania	1	(16)	(17)	-	-	-	Business and other management activities (established in 2025)
UAB "SIG Italy 1"	Gedimino Avenue 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius	305510031	Lithuania	0.001	568	7	0.001	561	23	Business and other management consultancy activities
PROJECTS DEVELOPMENT EU S.L.U.	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-10672376	Spain	0.001	(370)	3	0.001	(373)	202	Business and Other management activities
Sun Investment ES Financial Services 1, SA	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 - Madrid	A-56525942	Spain	16,783	(74)	(119)	1,039	45	(15)	Business consultancy and other management activities
Sun Investment ES Financial Services 2, SA	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	A-56526213	Spain	18,240	53	(7)	10,424	60	-	Consultancy and other management activities
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 4, SA	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	A-75351676	Spain	7,086	28	(32)	4,355	60	0.4	Business and other management activities

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 3, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-56752322	Spain	3	(0.1)	(2)	3	2	(1)	Solar energy project company (2023 (established in)
SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 4, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-56752330	Spain	3	(4)	(6)	3	2	(1)	Solar energy project company (2023 (established in)
SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 5, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-56752348	Spain	3	(0.1)	(2)	3	2	(1)	Solar energy project company (2023 (established in)
SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 6, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-19740992	Spain	3	2	(0.4)	3	2	(1)	Solar energy project company (2024 (established in)
SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 7, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-19741016	Spain	3	2	(0.4)	3	2	(1)	Solar energy project company (2024 (established in)
SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 8, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-19741024	Spain	3	2	(0.4)	3	2	(1)	Solar energy project company (2024 (founded in)
Sun Investment Group B.V.	Keizersgracht 241 Amsterdam, 1016EA Netherlands	80506577	Netherlands	0.001	3,584	(29)	0.001	3,613	3,517	Consultancy for business and Other management activities
SIG PV 10 sp. z o.o.	11A Zygmunta Starego Street, 44-100 Gliwice	837194	Poland	0.00021	(11)	(1)	0.00021	(6)	1	Solar energy project company
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 5, SA (sold in 2025)	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	A-75622753	Spain	-	-	-	60	60	0.4	Business and other management activities (sold in 2025)
SUN Investment Germany PO GmbH & Co. KG	Oedgarten 11, 94574 Wallerfing	HRA 3494	Germany	10	10	-	10	10	-	Non-operating company
				116,508	30,747	5,032	91,679	25,841	4,287	

Subsidiaries directly controlled by the company, in which the company holds a stake of 50 per cent or more:

Subsidiary	Address	Company code	Country	31 December 2025 Investment book value	31 December 2025 Amount of equity	31 December 2025 Net profit (loss)	31 December 2024 Book carrying amount	31 December 2024 Amount of equity	31 December 2024 Net profit (loss)	Brief description of operations
UAB “Solinvesticijos PL”	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305300403	Lithuania	0.001	705	49	0.001	656	636	Consultancy in business and other management activities
				0	705	49	0	656	636	

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

The Company's indirectly controlled subsidiaries, in which it holds a 100 per cent stake:

				31 December 2025			31 December 2024			
Subsidiary	**Address**	**Company code**	**Country**	**Investment book value**	**Amount of equity**	**Net profit (loss)**	**Book carrying amount**	**Amount of equity**	**Net profit (loss)**	**Brief description of operations**
Sun Investment Development PL sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	646954	Poland	Indirect investment	189	1,187	indirect investment	(935)	(133)	Consultancy in business and other management activities
Eternia Solar LT, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	304521263	Lithuania	indirect investment	4,811	915	indirect investment	3,896	(1,470)	Installation of installation, B2B segment
Sun Investment Development DE GmbH	Oedgarten 11, 94574 Wallerfing	HRB5782	Germany	indirect investment	(793)	(49)	indirect investment	(744)	(82)	Solar power plants installation
Eternia Services LT, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305925789	Lithuania	indirect investment	(360)	9	indirect investment	(370)	(147)	Repair of electrical equipment repair
Eternia Solar PL sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	907851	Poland	indirect investment	(80)	155	indirect investment	(233)	(23)	Installation of installation
Sun Investment Services PL sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	909604	Poland	indirect investment	(17)	(1)	indirect investment	(15)	(2)	Electrical equipment repair
Eternia Services PL sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	907846	Poland	indirect investment	19	20	indirect investment	15	(35)	Consultancy in business and other management activities
UAB "Siginvesticijos PL"	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305300428	Lithuania	indirect investment	1,401	43	indirect investment	1,357	867	Consultancy in business and other management activities
Sun Investment ES Financial Services 3, SA	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	A-56777493	Spain	indirect investment	(580)	(641)	indirect investment	60	2	Business and other management consultancy activities
SIG PL Holding 6, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305979897	Lithuania	indirect investment	(44)	(19)	indirect investment	(25)	(11)	Consultancy in business and other management activities
SIG PL Holding 7, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305979872	Lithuania	indirect investment	(47)	(21)	indirect investment	(26)	(13)	Consultancy in business and other management activities
SUN Investment Germany PO GmbH & Co. KG	Oedgarten 11, 94574 Wallerfing	HRA 3494	Germany	indirect investment	10	-	indirect investment	10	-	Solar energy project company
SUN INVESTMENT ES ASSETCO 1, SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	B-56526056	Spain	indirect investment	(5)	(12)	indirect investment	7	4	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 1 S.r.l.	BOLOGNA (BO) VIA SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	11503980960	Italy	indirect investment	(52)	(17)	indirect investment	(35)	(67)	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 2 S.r.l.	BOLOGNA (BO) VIA SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5396770280	Italy	indirect investment	(1)	(3)	indirect investment	-	-	Solar energy project company

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

SIG Project Italy 3 S.r.l.	SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5555130284	Italy	Indirect investment	4	(6)	indirect investment	10	(10)	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 4 S.r.l.	SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5555140283	Italy	indirect investment	4	(6)	indirect investment	10	(10)	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 5 S.r.l.	SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5555230282	Italy	indirect investment	3	(7)	indirect investment	10	(10)	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 6 S.r.l.	SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5656510285	Italy	indirect investment	5	(5)	indirect investment	10	(0.4)	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 7 S.r.l.	SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5656530283	Italy	indirect investment	5	(5)	indirect investment	10	(0.4)	Solar energy project company
SIG Project Italy 8 S.r.l.	SANTO STEFANO 11 CAP 40125	5656520284	Italy	indirect investment	5	(5)	indirect investment	10	(0.4)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 1 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	798072	Poland	indirect investment	(27)	(2)	indirect investment	(25)	(2)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 2 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	745534	Poland	indirect investment	(163)	(54)	indirect investment	(108)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 3 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	745531	Poland	indirect investment	(36)	(7)	indirect investment	(28)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 4 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	745258	Poland	indirect investment	(348)	(248)	indirect investment	(98)	(2)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 5 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	798073	Poland	indirect investment	(572)	(512)	indirect investment	(28)	(1)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 6 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	812474	Poland	indirect investment	9	(5)	indirect investment	14	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 7 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	812492	Poland	indirect investment	(30)	(10)	indirect investment	(18)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG POLSKA PORTFOLIO 8 sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	812514	Poland	indirect investment	(86)	(16)	indirect investment	(69)	(32)	Solar energy project company
ELEKTROWNIA PV ROGOŹNIK sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	812594	Poland	indirect investment	(16)	(2)	indirect investment	(14)	(4)	Solar energy project company
ELEKTROWNIA PV NIEGOSŁAWICE sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	798074	Poland	indirect investment	10	(11)	indirect investment	22	(9)	Solar energy project company
ELEKTROWNIA PV MŁODZIKOWO sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	798075	Poland	indirect investment	(68)	(39)	indirect investment	(18)	(10)	Solar energy project company
ELEKTROWNIA PV KŁODZKO sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	812752	Poland	indirect investment	68	(13)	indirect investment	85	(7)	Solar energy project company
ELEKTROWNIA PV BOBROWNIKI sp. z o.o.	ulica Zygmunta Starego 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	826862	Poland	indirect investment	(15)	(2)	indirect investment	(12)	(3)	Solar energy project company
ELEKTROWNIA SŁONECZNA PV KOZODRZA sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	826715	Poland	indirect investment	(14)	(2)	indirect investment	(11)	(3)	Solar Energy project company

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

POWER STATIONS

SŁONECZNE PV POŁUDNIE sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	826761	Poland	indirect investment	(129)	(126)	indirect investment	(2)	(3)	Solar Energy project company
PV Pławnica Power Station sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	833171	Poland	indirect investment	(14)	(2)	indirect investment	(12)	(3)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 32 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	913314	Poland	indirect investment	(11)	(2)	indirect investment	(13)	(8)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV Centrum sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	832932	Poland	indirect investment	(6)	(2)	indirect investment	(4)	5	Solar energy project company
SIG PV 41 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	950357	Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(2)	indirect investment	(7)	(3)	Solar Energy project company
SIG Fotowoltaika 1 sp. z Ltd.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	832944	Poland	indirect investment	(41)	(6)	indirect investment	(35)	(5)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 40 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	949394	Poland	indirect investment	(11)	(2)	indirect investment	(9)	(4)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 6 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854316	Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1)	indirect investment	(8)	(2)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 44 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	950003	Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(2)	indirect investment	(7)	(3)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 45 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	948954	Poland	indirect investment	(5)	(2)	indirect investment	(3)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG PV 46 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	948966	Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(2)	indirect investment	(7)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG PV 42 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	948962	Poland	indirect investment	(7)	(1)	indirect investment	(6)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG PV 43 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	952728	Poland	indirect investment	(6)	(1)	indirect investment	(5)	(2)	Solar energy project company
SIG PV 47 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	950005	Poland	indirect investment	(11)	(2)	indirect investment	(8)	(4)	Solar energy project company
SIG PV 48 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	949105	Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(2)	indirect investment	(8)	(3)	Solar energy project company
SIG Fotowoltaika 2 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	832937	Poland	indirect investment	(12)	(2)	indirect investment	(11)	(2)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 1 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837210	Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1)	indirect investment	(9)	(2)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 2 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837146	Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1)	indirect investment	(9)	(2)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 3 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837122	Poland	indirect investment	(12)	(2)	indirect investment	(10)	(3)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 4 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837193	Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1)	indirect investment	(9)	(2)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 5 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837215	Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1)	indirect investment	(9)	(2)	Solar Energy project company

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

SIG PV 8 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837127 Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1) indirect investment	(9)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 11 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	837200 Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 12 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854221 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) the project company
SIG PV 13 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854154 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 14 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854321 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 15 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854440 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 16 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854274 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(7)	Solar energy (1) project company
SIG PV 17 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854157 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 19 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854319 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 20 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854887 Poland	indirect investment	(9)	(1) indirect investment	(8)	Solar energy (2) project company
SIG PV 21 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854093 Poland	indirect investment	(10)	(2) indirect investment	(7)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 23 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	854268 Poland	indirect investment	(13)	(5) indirect investment	(8)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 25 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	870880 Poland	indirect investment	(7)	(1) indirect investment	(6)	Solar energy (2) project company
SIG PV 27 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	870924 Poland	indirect investment	(7)	(1) indirect investment	(6)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 28 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	870328 Poland	indirect investment	(7)	(2) indirect investment	(6)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 30 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	905173 Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(1) indirect investment	(6)	Solar energy (2) project company
SIG PV 31 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	905683 Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(1) indirect investment	(7)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 33 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	905187 Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(1) indirect investment	(6)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 34 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	909508 Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(1) indirect investment	(6)	Solar Energy (2) project company
SIG PV 35 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	908404 Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(1) indirect investment	(6)	Solar energy (2) the project company
SIG PV 37 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	911492 Poland	indirect investment	(8)	(2) indirect investment	(7)	Solar Energy (3) project company

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

SIG PV 29 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	870892	Poland	indirect investment	(7)	(1)	indirect investment	(5)	(2)	Solar Energy project company
SIG PV 24 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Starego Street 11A, 44-100 Gliwice	870874	Poland	indirect investment	(7)	(1)	indirect investment	(6)	(2)	Solar energy project company
UAB “Solinvesticijos PL”	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305300403	Lithuania	indirect investment	705	49	indirect investment	676	656	Business consultancy and other management activities
				-	3,346	462	-	3,037	(673)	

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

3 Intangible assets

	Software	Other intangible assets	Total
Acquisition cost:			
Balance as at 1 January 2024	7	-	**7**
Acquisitions of assets (+)	-	-	**-**
Disposals and write-offs (-)	-	-	**-**
Reclassifications to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	**-**
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	7	-	**7**
Acquisitions of assets (+)	-	-	-
Disposals and write-offs (-)	-	-	-
Reclassifications to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	7	-	7
Accumulated depreciation:			
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**7**	**-**	**7**
Depreciation for the period (+)	-	-	-
Disposals and write-offs (-)	-	-	-
Reclassifications to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**7**	**-**	**7**
Depreciation for the period (+)	-	-	-
Disposals and write-offs (-)	-	-	-
Reclassifications to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	7	-	7
Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**

The acquisition cost of the company's long-term intangible assets, which have been fully amortised but are still in use, amounted to EUR 7,000 as at 31 December 2025 (EUR 7,000 as at 31 December 2024). The net book value of the long-term intangible asset is EUR 1.

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Other plant, equipment and tools	Advances paid and construction in progress	Total
Acquisition value:						
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85**	**-**	**85**
Acquisitions of assets (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and write-offs (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85**	**-**	**85**
Acquisitions of assets (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and write-offs (-)	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Transfers to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**79**	**-**	**79**
Accumulated depreciation:						
Balance at 1 January 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49**	**-**	**49**
Depreciation for the period (+)	-	-	-	15	-	15
Transfers and write-offs (-)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Transfers to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63**	**-**	**63**
Depreciation for the period (+)	-	-	-	10	-	10
Transfers and write-offs (-)	-	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Transfers to assets held for sale (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications (+ / -)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**67**	**-**	**67**

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Net book value as at 31 December 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**12**
Net book value as at 31 December 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22**	**-**	**22**

Depreciation of the Company's fixed assets is included in general and administrative expenses in the Company's profit (loss) statement. Depreciation expense recognised in general and administrative expenses amounted to €10,000 in 2025 (2024: €15,000). The acquisition cost of the Company's fixed tangible assets that have been fully depreciated but are still in use amounted to EUR 30,000 as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: EUR 22,000). As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company had not pledged any fixed tangible assets.

5 Assets held under a right of use

	Office premises	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2024	**181**	**181**
Acquisitions during the year (+)	35	35
Depreciation for the year (-)	(73)	(73)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**143**	**143**
Acquisitions during the year (+)	-	-
Depreciation for the year (-)	(82)	(82)
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**61**	**61**

6 Long-term loans granted and long-term term deposits

	31 31 December	31 December 31 December (restated)
Loans to related parties	55,160	42,498
Accrued interest receivable from related parties	1,998	2,371
	57,158	**44,869**

During the preparation of the 2025 financial statements, a prior-period classification error was identified relating to the presentation of loans granted and accrued interest.

In the 2024 financial statements, the loan to a related party and the related accrued interest were classified as current assets. However, in 2024, an amendment to the loan agreement was signed, extending the loan repayment term to a period of more than one year from the reporting date.

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', an asset is classified as a non-current asset when its realisation or settlement is not expected to occur within twelve months of the end of the reporting period. In view of the amended contractual terms, the loans granted and accrued interest as at 31 December 2024 were required to be reclassified as non-current assets.

Accordingly, the comparative figures for 2024 have been restated by reclassifying the balances of loans granted and accrued interest from current assets to non-current assets. This adjustment is of a presentation nature and has no impact on the Company's financial results, equity or cash flows. The effect of the adjustment on the comparative figures for 2024 is presented in the table in Note 32.

	31 December 2025 31 December	31 December 31 December (restated)
Balance of loans granted and term deposits at the beginning of the period	**44,869**	**31,675**
Loans granted	34,029	25,343
Loans repaid	(21,416)	(13,109)
Interest accrued on loans	2,434	1,934
Interest received	(2,819)	(1,164)
Effect of exchange rate translation	61	190
Balance of loans granted and term deposits at the end of the period	**57,158**	**44,869**

When preparing the 2025 financial statements, the Company reviewed the presentation of movements in loans granted and term deposits and determined that the 2024 figures had been incorrectly classified. In accordance with IAS 8, the presentation has been restated retrospectively, providing a breakdown of the components of changes in loans. The restatement affected only the presentation of information and had no impact on the profit (loss) or financial position for 2024. As at 31 December 2024, the balance of loans granted and term deposits remained unchanged at EUR 44,869 thousand.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

6 Long-term loans granted and long-term term deposits (continued)

Loans granted by repayment date:

	2025 31 December	31 December 2024 31 December
Up to 1 year	-	-
Up to 2 years	-	19,182
Up to 3 years	57,158	25,687
	57,158	**44,869**

7 Other investments

Subsidiary	Address	Company Code	Country	Value of investment Acquisition cost	Fair value of investment 2025 31 December	Fair value of investment 2024 31 December
SIG Development Italy S.r.l.	Largo degli Obizzi 19/5 – 35020 Albignasego	PD-461562	Italy	10	2,240	447
Sun Investment Services, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305780258	Lithuania	0.001	0.001	0.001
Eternia Solar, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305697524	Lithuania	664	664	664
Eternia Services, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305010827	Lithuania	3	3	3
SIG AssetCo 1, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305697531	Lithuania	3	14,311	21,927
UAB "Astroinvesticijos PL"	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305307508	Lithuania	0.001	0.001	0.001
UAB "SIG Italy 1"	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305510031	Lithuania	0.001	0.001	0.001
UAB "SIG Poland 3"	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305515402	Lithuania	3	1,321	4,504
SIG Poland 4, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305863711	Lithuania	6	10,311	24,833
SIG AssetCo, UAB	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	305925508	Lithuania	6	19,030	23,396
SIG Poland 5, UAB (established in 2025)	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	307076893	Lithuania	1	26,490	-
SIG Poland 6, UAB (established in 2025)	44A-501 Gedimino Avenue, LT-01110 Vilnius	307077447	Lithuania	1	1	-
Sun Investment Group B.V.	Keizersgracht 241 Amsterdam, 1016EA	80506577	Netherlands	0.001	0.001	0.001
SIG PV 10 sp. z o.o.	Zygmunta Street 11A, 44-100	949394	Poland	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
SUN INVESTMENT PV PROJECTS DEVELOPMENT ES S.L.U.	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 - Madrid	B-10672376	Spain	0.001	0.001	0.001
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 1	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	A-56525942	Spain	60	16,783	1,039
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 2	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	A-56526213	Spain	60	18,239	10,424
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 3 SA (sold in 2025)	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 – Madrid	A-75622753	Spain	-	-	60
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 4	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	A-75351676	Spain	60	7,086	4,355
SUN INVESTMENT ES FINANCIAL SERVICES 5 SA (sold in 2025)	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 - Madrid	A75622753	Spain	-	-	60
SUN Investment ES AssetCo 3 SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	B-56752322	Spain	3	3	3
SUN Investment ES AssetCo 4 SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	B-56752330	Spain	3	3	3

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other investments (continued)

Subsidiary	Address	Company Code	Country	Value of investment Acquisition cost	Fair value of investment 2025 31 December	2024 31 December
SUN Investment ES AssetCo 5 SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	B-56752348	Spain	3	3	3
SUN Investment ES AssetCo 6 SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	B-19740992	Spain	3	3	3
SUN Investment ES AssetCo 7 SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	B-19741016	Spain	3	3	3
SUN Investment ES AssetCo 8 SL	Paseo de la Castellana 182, 9th floor, 28046 -	B-19741024	Spain	3	3	3
SUN Investment Germany PO GmbH & Co. KG	Oedgarten 11, 94574 Wallerfing	HRA 3494	Germany	10	10	10
				905	**116,507**	**91,739**

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Cost of shares in associates	905	1,024
Accumulated fair value adjustment	115,602	90,715
Fair value measurement of associates	**116,507**	**91,739**

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had recognised an unrealised fair value gain on investments of EUR 115,602. No deferred income tax liability was recognised in respect of this gain, as management does not plan to realise the investments in the near future and expects to meet the conditions set out in the Income Tax Act of the Republic of Lithuania, under which gains from the disposal of qualifying shares would be exempt from income tax. Taking into account the anticipated method of realising the investments and the provisions of current tax legislation, the Company believes that this temporary difference will not give rise to any additional income tax liabilities; therefore, no deferred income tax liability has been recognised

8 Inventories

	31 December 31 December	31 December 31 December
Goods purchased for resale	-	18
	-	**18**

The acquisition cost (cost) of the company's inventories, carried at net realisable value, amounted to 0 thousand euros as at 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: 18 thousand euros). No impairment of inventories was recognised. During 2025, no inventories unsuitable for use were sold or written off.

9 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 31 December	31 December 31 December (restated)
Amounts due from related parties	5,691	5,953
Dividends receivable	518	518
Trade receivables	22	9
	6,231	6,480
Less: impairment of trade receivables	-	-
Less: impairment of receivables from related parties	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	**6,231**	**6,480**
VAT receivable	-	8
Overpayments of other taxes and taxes paid in advance	-	5
	-	13
Less: other long-term receivables	-	-
Less: impairment of other receivables	-	-
Other receivables (at net value)	**-**	**13**
Total	**6,231**	**6,493**

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

9 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Whilst preparing the 2025 set of financial statements, an error was identified in the notes for the previous period relating to the disclosure of VAT receivables and other tax overpayments. The note for 2024 stated that VAT receivables amounted to EUR 9,000 and other tax overpayments amounted to EUR 4,000. The comparative figures for 2024 in the note to the financial statements were restated to ensure the accuracy and comparability of the data.
The ageing of the Group's trade receivables and receivables from third parties, before impairment, was as follows:

	2025 31 December	31 December 31 December
Amounts not past due	1,066	1,514
Overdue up to 1 month	-	102
Overdue from 1 to 3 months	-	208
Overdue by 3 to 6 months	-	321
Overdue for 6 to 12 months	211	847
Over 12 months past due	4,954	3,488
	6,231	**6,480**

The company has assessed the expected credit losses on receivables from related parties in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. Although some of the receivables were more than 12 months past due at the end of the reporting period, management determined that this delay was primarily related to the Group's internal cash flow management and is not an indicator of increased credit risk or financial difficulties on the part of the debtors.
The assessment took into account the financial position of the related parties, their operating results, the financial support provided by the Group, historical payment records and projected future cash flows. There are no indications that the related parties would be unable to meet their obligations to the Company, nor have any restructuring, insolvency or other solvency proceedings been initiated.
Based on the information available, management assesses that the probability of incurring credit losses is immaterial; therefore, the provision for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025 is immaterial and, in the financial statements,

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Cash at bank	6	3
	6	**3**

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all of the Company's cash at banks is held in euros.

11 Prepayments, expenses for future periods and accrued income

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Accrued income	1,185	-
Prepaid expenses	39	39
Prepayments	16	110
	1,240	**149**

12 Authorised capital

There were no changes to the authorised capital in 2025.
As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, the Company's authorised capital comprised 10,063,600 ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of EUR 0.01. All shares are fully paid up.

In 2025 and 2024, the Company did not acquire or dispose of any of its own shares.

13 Statutory and other distributable reserves

The statutory reserve is mandatory under the laws of the Republic of Lithuania. At least 5
% of net profit, calculated in accordance with Lithuanian accounting principles, must be transferred to it each year until the reserve reaches 10% of the authorised capital. The portion of the statutory reserve exceeding the specified amount may be reallocated when distributing the Company's profit. The statutory reserve is used solely to cover the Company's losses. Once losses have been covered, the level of the statutory reserve must be restored in accordance with the procedure set out in this section. As at 31 December 2025, the statutory reserve amounted to EUR 20,000 (2024: EUR 20,000) and was fully established.

Other reserves are formed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Articles of Association from the Company's distributable profit, are used for the purposes specified in the Company's Articles of Association
and are cancelled in accordance with the procedure set out in the Company's Articles of Association.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

14 Proposed profit distribution

As at the date of signing these financial statements, no profit distribution proposal had been prepared.

15 Bank loans and lease liabilities

The Company has entered into one operating lease agreement.

The Company leases an office under a premises lease agreement and its current amendments. The lease term was extended in September 2023 until September 2026. The transaction is subject to an annual interest rate of 5.475%. During 2025, office rental costs amounted to €81,000 (€72,000 in 2024). As at 31 December 2025, future operating lease payments for the period in 2026 amount to €63,000.

Lease liabilities

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Current portion	63	81
Long-term portion	-	63
	63	**144**

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Balance of lease liabilities at the beginning of the period	**144**	**181**
Increase in lease liabilities	-	43
Lease payments	(81)	(80)
Interest accrued	5	8
Interest paid	(5)	(8)
Balance of lease liabilities at the end of the period	**63**	**144**

16 Financial liabilities

At the end of 2025, the company had loans received from group companies and bonds issued:

Non-current liabilities

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Long-term loans and accrued interest payable to related parties	45,358	32,705
Long-term loans and interest payable to third parties	-	864
Bonds issued	-	8,000
	45,358	**41,570**

Current liabilities

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Bonds issued	8,000	-
Short-term loans and accrued interest payable to third parties	836	406
	8,836	**406**

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Balance of other financial liabilities at the beginning of the period	**41,976**	**27,271**
Bonds issued	-	8,000
Bonds redeemed	-	(5,000)
Loans received	29,269	26,477
Loans repaid	(16,341)	(15,941)
Interest accrued	3,129	3,868
Interest paid	(3,839)	(2,699)
Balance of other financial liabilities at the end of the period	**54,194**	**41,976**

The repayment terms for loans and interest are set out in the table.

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Up to 1 year	8,836	406
Up to 2 years	-	21,427
Up to 3 years	45,358	20,143
	54,194	**41,976**

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

16 Financial liabilities (continued)

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the interest rates on the loans were variable and were determined based on the relevant-term EURIBOR rate, to which a margin reflecting market conditions was added.
In November 2023, the Company issued a one-year bond issue worth EUR 5 million with an annual interest rate of 12 per cent. In December 2024, the bonds were redeemed and a new two-year issue worth EUR 8 million was issued with an interest rate of 11.5 per cent. Interest on the bonds is paid twice a year: on 29 May and 29 November. To secure the bond issue, shares in the following subsidiaries operating in Italy were pledged, conferring control over 100 per cent of the paid-up authorised capital and voting rights: SIG Project Italy 3 S r l, company registration number 05555130284, registered address: Largo degli Obizzi n.19/5, sotto, Albignasego, Italy; SIG Project Italy 4 S r l, company registration number 05555140283, registered address: Largo degli Obizzi n.19/5, sotto, Albignasego, Italy; SIG Project Italy 5 S.r.l., company registration number 05555230282, registered address: Largo degli Obizzi No. 19/5, sotto, Albignasego, Italy SIG Project Italy 6 S.r.l., company registration number 05656510285, registered address: Largo degli Obizzi No. 19/5, sotto, Albignasego, Italy

17 Advances received, accrued expenses and deferred income

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Advances received from related parties	2,617	2,529
Accrued expenses	148	56
Advances received from third parties	2	-
	2,767	**2,585**

18 Liabilities relating to employment

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Accumulated unused holiday entitlement	3	2
Salaries payable	1	1
Payroll taxes payable	-	1
	4	**4**

19 Trade and other payables and current liabilities

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Trade payables to related parties	450	113
Trade payables to third parties	142	225
VAT payable	164	237
	756	**575**

20 Sales revenue

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Management fee income	1,475	2,428
Revenue from resold services	926	-
	2,401	**2,428**

Revenue recognition period

	2025 31 December	31 December 31 December (adjusted)
Control is transferred to the customer over a period of	2,401	2,428
	2,401	**2,428**

Whilst preparing the 2025 set of financial statements, an error was identified in a note from the previous period relating to the timing of the recognition of revenue from management services. The note to the 2024 financial statements stated that control (benefit) over the provision of these services is transferred to the customer at a specific point in time.

The note is amended in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’, under which revenue is recognised in the period in which control is transferred to the customer. Having assessed the nature of the management services, it has been determined that they are of a continuing nature and that the client receives and consumes the benefits during the provision of the services; therefore, revenue must be recognised over the period.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

20 Sales revenue (continued)

The adjustment had no impact on the Company's financial position, operating results or cash flows for 2024. Only the allocation of revenue according to the timing of revenue recognition was adjusted – EUR 2,428 thousand of revenue was reclassified from 'recognised at a specific point in time' to 'recognised over a period'.

Primary geographical markets

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Lithuania	2,182	1,167
Poland	181	901
Italy	6	294
Germany	-	26
Other countries	32	40
	2,401	**2,428**

Operating liabilities and revenue recognition policy
Revenue is measured at the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of the goods or services to the customer.

The table below provides information on the nature and timing of the fulfilment of performance obligations under contracts with customers, including significant payment terms and the revenue recognition policy.

Type of revenue	Nature and timing of the fulfilment of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition in accordance with IFRS 15
Other revenue	The Company provides other services (management, etc.) and sells other goods (raw materials, etc.). Invoices are issued in accordance with contractual terms and are generally payable immediately or within 30 days	Revenue is recognised upon the actual provision of the service or, in the case of the sale of goods, when the customer assumes all risks and rewards.

21 Cost of sales

	31 December 31 December	31 December 31 December (restated)
Costs of providing services	1,077	2,223
	1,077	**2,223**

Whilst preparing the 2025 set of financial statements, an error relating to the presentation of the cost of sales was identified in the previous period. In the 2024 financial statements, a portion of the costs incurred in providing management services to related parties was incorrectly classified as selling, general and administrative expenses.

Having assessed the nature of these costs, it was determined that they are directly related to the generation of revenue and form the basis of service provision costs under the cost-plus pricing method. Accordingly, these costs were reclassified to cost of sales. Wage costs of EUR 12,000 were transferred from general and administrative expenses to cost of sales.

This adjustment is of a presentation nature and has no impact on the company's overall operating result or equity. The detailed impact of the adjustment on the comparative figures for 2024 is set out in Note 33.

22 Cost of sales

	2025 31 December	31 December 31 December (restated)
Advertising costs	1	-
	1	**-**

Whilst preparing the 2025 set of financial statements, an error relating to the presentation of cost of sales was identified in the previous period. In the 2024 financial statements, a portion of the costs incurred in providing management services to related parties was incorrectly classified as selling expenses.

Having assessed the nature of these costs, it was determined that they are directly related to the generation of revenue and form the basis of service provision costs under the cost-plus pricing method. Accordingly, these costs have been reclassified to cost of sales.

This adjustment is of a presentational nature and has no impact on the company's overall operating result or equity.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

23 General and administrative expenses

	2025 31 December	31 December 31 December (adjusted)
Accounting and audit costs	133	55
Management and consultancy service costs	118	-
Depreciation of assets held under a right-of-use arrangement	82	74
Training and other staff-related costs	20	-
Legal and consultancy costs	19	-
Wages and related costs	14	-
Depreciation and amortisation	10	-
Banking services	2	-
Costs of leasing and maintaining information systems	-	25
Communications services	-	13
Other administrative expenses	2	10
	400	**177**

Whilst preparing the 2025 set of financial statements, a prior-period error was identified relating to the presentation of general and administrative expenses. In the 2024 financial statements, a portion of the costs incurred in providing management services to related parties was incorrectly classified as general and administrative expenses.

Having assessed the nature of these costs, it was determined that they are directly related to the generation of revenue and form the basis of service provision costs under the cost-plus pricing method. Accordingly, these costs were reclassified to cost of sales.

This adjustment is of a presentation nature and has no impact on the company's overall operating result or equity. The detailed impact of the adjustment on the comparative figures for 2024 is set out in Note 33.

The increase in management fee expenses in 2025 was due to the fact that, during the reporting period, management fee expenses attributable not only to 2025 (EUR 43,000) but also to 2024 (EUR 75,000) were recognised. As these expenses were not accrued and recognised in the accounts in 2024, they were recorded in the 2025 financial statements.

24 Result from other operations

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Income from subletting of non-residential premises	108	110
	108	**110**

25 Profit from investment activities

Income from investment activities

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Revenue from the sale of investee companies	124	10
	124	**10**

Investment activity expenses

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Cost of sales of associates	(120)	(10)
	(120)	**(10)**

Profit (loss) on investment activities	**4**	**-**

26 Net financial income

Income from financial activities

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Interest and other related income	2,434	1,934
Positive impact of exchange rates	65	256
Dividend income	-	3,876
	2,499	**6,066**

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

26 Result from financial activities (continued)

Financial expenses

	2025 31 December	31 December 31 December
Interest and other related expenses	(3,129)	(2,317)
Other financial and investment expenses	(13)	(9)
	(3,142)	**(2,326)**
Profit (loss) on financial activities	**(643)**	**3,740**

Whilst preparing the 2025 set of financial statements, an error relating to the presentation of financial expenses was identified in the previous period. In the 2024 financial statements, a portion of the expenses incurred in providing management services to related parties was incorrectly classified as financial expenses.

Having assessed the nature of these expenses, it was determined that they are directly related to the generation of revenue and form the basis of service provision costs under the cost-plus pricing method. Accordingly, these expenses have been reclassified to cost of sales.

This adjustment is of a presentation nature and has no impact on the company's overall operating result or equity. The detailed impact of the adjustment on the comparative figures for 2024 is set out in Note 33.

27 Income tax

	31 December 31 December	31 December 31 December
Profit before tax	**392**	**3,878**
Income tax expense, calculated at a rate of 16%	-	-
Non-taxable income (-) and expenses not reducing taxable profit (+)	243	(3,753)
Income tax relief	-	-
Other	-	-
Taxable profit (tax losses)	635	125
Utilisation of tax losses carried forward from previous years	-	-
Utilisation of tax losses taken over from the group of companies	(635)	(125)
Taxable profit (tax losses) after utilising losses	-	-
Income tax for the reporting period	**-**	**-**

Income tax expense for the period comprises current income tax and deferred income tax for the reporting period. In 2025, profit is taxed at a rate of 16 per cent (2024: 15 per cent) in accordance with the tax laws of the Republic of Lithuania.
In 2025, the company utilised a tax loss of EUR 635 thousand from Group companies (2024: EUR 125 thousand); consequently, the income tax expense recognised in the accounts is EUR 0.

28 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.
In 2025 and 2024, the Company's authorised capital comprised 10,063,600 ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of 0.01 euros. As the Company did not issue any new shares or acquire any of its own shares during 2025 and 2024, the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue in 2025 and 2024 was 10,064 thousand shares.

Earnings (loss) per share

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Net profit (loss)	392	3,878
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	10,064	10,064
Basic earnings (loss) per share (EUR per share)	0.0390	0.3853

29 Financial assets and liabilities, risk management

<u>Financial risk management</u>

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its operations, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk associated with changes in interest rates. These risks are managed by the Company's management, which regularly assesses the recoverability of financial assets, the maturity dates of financial liabilities, the adequacy of cash flows and the availability of funding sources.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

29 Financial assets and liabilities, risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to meet its contractual obligations, resulting in financial losses for the Company. The Company's greatest credit risk relates to loans granted to related parties, accrued interest receivable, and trade and other receivables. As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of long-term loans granted and accrued interest was EUR 57,158 thousand, whilst the carrying amount of trade and other receivables was EUR 6,231 thousand.

The Company's maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date corresponds to the carrying amount of financial assets. As at 31 December 2025
, the main positions attributable to credit risk were:

Financial assets	**2025 31 December**	**2024 31 December**
Loans granted	57,158	44,869
Trade and other receivables	6,231	6,493
Cash and cash equivalents	6	3
	63,395	**51,365**

The Company's credit risk is concentrated, as a significant proportion of its financial assets relates to subsidiaries and other related parties. Management manages this risk by monitoring the financial position of the related parties, the progress of their projects, repayment schedules, cash flow forecasts and other available information that may affect the recoverability of loans and interest receivable.
When assessing impairment of loans granted and receivables, the Company takes into account historical settlement experience, the financial position of the counterparties, the stage of project development, projected cash flows, post-balance sheet events and other relevant factors. If it is determined that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or that the asset is impaired, expected credit losses are recognised in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.
An ageing analysis of trade and other receivables shows that, as at 31 December 2025, receivables amounting to EUR 4,954 thousand were more than 12 months past due. This amount represents a significant portion of trade and other receivables; therefore, management has assessed the recoverability of these amounts separately, based on available information regarding the debtors, their ability to pay and their relationship with the Group.

Based on this assessment, management has determined that, as at 31 December 2025, no additional provision for expected credit losses is material, as it is expected that the receivables and loans will be recovered in the normal course of the Group's financing and settlement activities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations on time. The Company's policy is to ensure sufficient cash flows, sources of funding and, where necessary, access to group funding to meet both short-term and long-term obligations.
As at 31 December 2025, the Company's current assets amounted to EUR 7,477 thousand, whilst amounts payable within one year and other liabilities amounted to EUR 12,426 thousand. The Company's current ratio and quick ratio as at 31 December 2025 were 0.60 and 0.60 respectively (31 December 2024: 1.84 and 1.83). Management monitors these ratios alongside projected cash flows, loan repayment schedules and the availability of funding from group companies.
The following is an analysis of the Company's financial liabilities by remaining contractual repayment terms:

Financial liabilities	**Up to 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**Total**
Long-term loans and accrued interest payable to related	-	-	45,358	**45,358**
Bonds issued	8,000	-	-	**8,000**
Short-term loans and accrued interest payable to related parties	836			**836**
Lease liabilities	63	-	-	**63**
Trade and other payables and current liabilities	592	-	-	**592**
Total	**9,491**	**-**	**45,358**	**54,849**

Advances received, taxes payable and employment-related liabilities are not included in the table, as they are not considered financial liabilities under the requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32. As at 31 December 2025, the carrying amount of such liabilities was 2,935 thousand euros

At the end of 2025, the Company had EUR 54,849 thousand in other financial liabilities, of which EUR 9,491 thousand was due within one year and EUR 45,358 thousand was due within three years. The company's management believes that liquidity risk is managed by planning funding requirements, monitoring the fulfilment of short-term liabilities and ensuring the availability of group funding.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

29 Financial assets and liabilities, risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk relates primarily to loans granted to related parties and loans received from related parties. Under the existing loan agreements, interest rates are variable and are determined on the basis of the EURIBOR rate and the margin specified in the agreements. Consequently, changes in market interest rates may affect the Company's financial income and expenses. The Company continuously monitors changes in interest rates and assesses their potential impact on operating results and cash flows. As at 31 December 2025, the Company did not hold any derivative financial instruments intended to manage interest rate risk.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price at which an asset would be sold or a liability settled in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values. The differences between the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments, by asset category, are set out below.

Financial assets	31 December 2025		31 December 2024	
	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount
Cash in bank accounts	6	6	3	3
Trade and other receivables	6,231	6,231	6,493	6,493
Prepayments, expenses for future periods and accrued income	1,240	1,240	149	149
Loans granted and term deposits	57,158	57,158	44,869	44,869
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	116,507	116,507	91,739	91,739
Total:	**181,142**	**181,142**	**143,253**	**143,253**

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses the following methods and assumptions:

Cash at banks. The fair value of cash in current accounts is their carrying amount.

Determination of the fair value of investments in subsidiaries
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in the Company's separate financial statements. As there is no active market for these investments, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques based on relevant unobservable data; therefore, the investments are classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation is carried out by the Company's management, based on market information, the stage of project development and other relevant economic factors.
For projects at the development stage, the Development Stage Valuation Approach is applied, under which the value is determined taking into account the stage of development reached by the project, the probability of the project's success and market prices per MW. The most significant unobservable data are the probability of the project's success and the market price per MW.
For projects at the construction stage, the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method is applied. The valuation uses projected cash flows over a 30-year period, a 17.17 per cent return on equity, a 9 per cent discount rate, electricity price forecasts and projected electricity generation volumes. The most significant unobserved data are the projected generation volumes and assumptions regarding electricity prices.
The fair value of the investment is sensitive to changes in key assumptions. A higher probability of project success, higher market prices per MW, higher projected generation volumes or electricity prices would increase the fair value of the investment, whilst lower assumptions would reduce it. Management adopts a conservative approach when determining the valuation assumptions.
The following is a valuation of the company's investments recognised at fair value in the statement of comprehensive income as at 31 December 2025, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy:

The company's assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	116,507	116,507

The following is a breakdown of the company's investments recognised at fair value in the statement of comprehensive income as at 31 December 2024, as presented in the statement of financial position, according to the fair value hierarchy:

The company's assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	91,739	91,739

In 2025 and 2024, there were no movements of assets between levels 1 and 2 and between levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

29 Financial assets and liabilities, risk management (continued)

Capital management

The Company's primary objective in managing capital is to ensure that the Company complies with external capital requirements and that it maintains significant capital ratios to underpin its operations ('capital', as defined in IAS 1, corresponds to equity as presented in the financial statements).
The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure in response to changes in economic conditions and in accordance with the specific risks associated with its operations. As at 31 December 2025, no changes had been made to the Company's capital management objectives, policies or processes. The Company assesses its capital using the debt-to-equity ratio. Capital comprises the Company's share capital, reserves and retained earnings attributable to the Company's owner. The Company is required to ensure that its equity amounts to at least 50 per cent of its share capital, as stipulated by the Law on Joint-Stock Companies of the Republic of Lithuania. As at 31 December 2025, the Company complied with this requirement. The company's management has not set a specific target ratio for debt to equity, but the current ratios presented below are considered to be sufficiently good performance indicators:

	2025 31 December	2024 31 December
Non-current liabilities (including deferred taxes and subsidies)	45,358	41,633
Current liabilities	12,426	3,651
Total liabilities	**57,784**	**45,284**
Equity	**123,431**	**98,152**
Debt-to-equity ratio	47%	46%

30 Related-party transactions

Remuneration of management and other transactions

In 2025, the remuneration paid to the Company's director amounted to EUR 12,000 (2024: EUR 12,000). As at 31 December 2025, the Company had granted a loan to the Company's director, the outstanding principal amount of which was €62,000 (2024: €62,000). Accrued interest receivable relating to this loan amounted to EUR 15,000 as at 31 December 2025 (2024: EUR 11,000). Information on the loan and related interest is included in the disclosure of related party transactions. No guarantees were provided to the company's management; there were no other significant amounts paid or accrued, nor were there any asset disposal transactions.

Transactions with other related parties

The Company entered into commercial and financing transactions with related parties on normal market terms. The following information is provided on amounts receivable and payable, income and expenses recognised during the reporting period, as well as loans granted and received and the related interest income and expenses.

	Relationship with the Company	**2025**	**Amounts Amounts**	**Payables amounts**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**
Shareholder			-	83	-	33
Related party 1	Indirectly controlled company		2,955	-	7	-
Related party 2	Directly controlled company		1,022	-	6	-
Related party 3	Directly controlled company		373	-	605	-
Related party 4	Directly controlled company		351	-	1,229	-
Related party 5	Indirectly controlled company		207	-	170	-
Related party 6	Directly controlled company		120	-	92	-
Related party 7	Indirectly controlled company		107	-	-	-
Related party 8	Directly controlled company		92	-	-	-
Related party 9	Indirectly controlled company		50	-	6	-
Related party 10	Directly controlled company		41	-	3	-
Related party 11	Jointly controlled entity		26	-	3	-
Related party 12	Directly controlled company		25	-	253	-
Related party 13	Directly controlled company		24	-	3	-
Related party 14	Directly controlled company		21	-	21	-

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

30 Transactions with related parties (continued)

Related party 15	Ultimate parent company	-	79	-	44
Related party 16	Directly controlled company	-	17	-	43
Related party 17	Directly controlled company	-	237	-	-
Related party 18	Directly controlled company	11	-	3	-
Related party 19	Jointly controlled entity	13	-	3	-
Related party 20	Directly controlled company	6	-	6	-
Related party 21	Indirectly controlled company	11	-	3	-
Related party 22	Directly controlled company	17	-	8	-
Related party 23	Directly controlled company	7	-	9	-
Related party 24	Directly controlled company	2	-	-	-
Other related parties		209	33	73	1
Total:		**5,691**	**450**	**2,502**	**120**

	Relationship with the Company **2025**	**Loans granted Loans**	**Loans loans**	**Interest income**	**Interest expenses**
Shareholder		302	-	8	-
Management		62	-	3	-
Related party 1	Indirectly controlled company	1,926	-	136	-
Related party 2	Directly controlled company	1,335	-	98	-
Related party 3	Directly controlled company	11,446	-	231	-
Related party 4	Directly controlled company	2,684	-	94	-
Related party 5	Indirectly controlled company	-	-	-	28
Related party 6	Directly controlled company	309	-	11	-
Related party 7	Indirectly controlled company	779	-	22	-
Related party 8	Directly controlled company	1,688	-	68	-
Related party 9	Indirectly controlled company	-	-	-	-
Related party 10	Directly controlled company	37	-	3	-
Related party 11	Jointly controlled entity	-	-	-	-
Related party 12	Directly controlled company	1,047	10,861	95	378
Related party 13	Directly controlled company	347	-	9	-
Related party 14	Directly controlled company	647	-	28	-
Related party 15	Ultimate parent company	-	-	-	-
Related party 16	Directly controlled company	-	-	-	-
Related party 17	Directly controlled company	-	-	-	-
Related party 18	Directly controlled company	14,720	-	855	-
Related party 19	Jointly controlled entity	6,252	-	263	-
Related party 20	Directly controlled company	5,578	-	242	-
Related party 21	Indirectly controlled company	3,838	-	173	-
Related party 22	Directly controlled company	-	5,716	-	338
Related party 23	Directly controlled company	-	25,785	-	1,312
Related party 24	Directly controlled company	-	1,260	-	65
Other related parties		2,164	1,383	94	74
Total:		**55,160**	**45,005**	**2,434**	**2,196**

	Relationship with the Company **2024**	**Amounts receivabl e**	**Amounts payable**	**Revenue**	**Expenses**
Shareholder		-	50	-	50
Related party 1	Indirectly controlled company	2,948	-	875	-
Related party 2	Directly controlled company	1,016	-	294	-
Related party 3	A directly controlled company	-	-	-	-
Related party 4	Directly controlled company	-	-	2	-
Related party 5	Indirectly controlled company	38	-	-	-
Related party 6	Directly controlled company	9	-	3	-
Related party 7	Indirectly controlled company	107	-	26	-
Related party 8	Directly controlled company	92	-	40	-
Related party 9	Indirectly controlled company	53	-	26	-
Related party 10	Directly controlled company	37	-	3	-
Related party 11	Jointly controlled entity	18	-	3	-
Related party 12	Directly controlled company	21	-	3	-
Related party 13	Directly controlled company	20	-	3	-
Related party 14	Directly controlled company	-	-	-	-
Related party 15	Ultimate parent company	-	36	-	36

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

30. Transactions with related parties (continued)

Related party 16	Directly controlled entity		-	-	-	204
Related party 17	Directly controlled company		-	-	-	-
Related party 18	Directly controlled company		7	-	3	-
Related party 19	Jointly controlled entity		10	-	3	-
Related party 20	Directly controlled company		-	-	-	-
Related party 21	Indirectly controlled company		7	-	3	-
Related party 22	Directly controlled company		7	-	3	-
Related party 23	Directly controlled company		1,420	-	1,170	-
Related party 24	Directly controlled company		1	-	-	-
Other related parties			140	27	64	4
Total:			**5,953**	**113**	**2,524**	**294**

	Relationship with the Company	**2024**	**Loans granted Loans**	**Loans loans**	**Interest income**	**Interest expenses**
Shareholder			79	-	3	-
Management			62	-	3	-
Related party 1	Indirectly controlled company		2,248	-	183	-
Related party 2	Directly controlled company		4,795	-	79	-
Related party 3	Directly controlled company		-	-	-	-
Related party 4	Directly controlled company		3,178	-	73	-
Related party 5	Indirectly controlled company		-	920	4	61
Related party 6	Directly controlled company		198	-	2	-
Related party 7	Indirectly controlled company		747	-	20	-
Related party 8	Directly controlled company		1,091	-	52	-
Related party 9	Indirectly controlled company		-	-	-	-
Related party 10	Directly controlled company		36	-	3	343
Related party 11	Jointly controlled entity		-	-	-	-
Related party 12	Directly controlled company		2,141	112	(8)	710
Related party 13	Directly controlled company		362	-	56	-
Related party 14	Directly controlled company		160	-	0	2
Related party 15	Ultimate parent company		-	-	-	-
Related party 16	Directly controlled company		-	-	-	-
Related party 17	Directly controlled company		-	20,465	-	389
Related party 18	Directly controlled company		16,199	-	1,019	-
Related party 19	Jointly controlled entity		2,296	-	116	-
Related party 20	Directly controlled company		3,987	-	104	2
Related party 21	Indirectly controlled company		3,046	-	113	-
Related party 22	Directly controlled company		-	7,455	1	486
Related party 23	Directly controlled company		1	-	6	-
Related party 24	Directly controlled company		-	1,260	-	81
Other related parties			1,871	1,476	105	113
Total:			**42,498**	**31,689**	**1,934**	**2,187**

The loan balances presented in the tables on loan information with Related Parties reflect only the principal amount of the loans and do not include accrued interest. As at 31 December 2025, accrued interest receivable from related parties amounted to EUR 1,998 thousand (2024: EUR 2,371 thousand), whilst accrued interest payable to related parties amounted to EUR 353 thousand (2024: EUR 1,016 thousand).

31 Adjustment of prior-period asset items

Whilst preparing the 2025 financial statements, the Company identified that, in the 2024 financial statements, a loan to a related party and the related accrued interest had been classified as current assets. However, an amendment to the loan agreement was signed in 2024, extending the loan repayment term to a period of more than one year from the reporting date.

Accordingly, the comparative information for 2024 has been restated by reclassifying the outstanding balances of the loan granted and the accrued interest from current assets to non-current assets.

In order to improve the presentation of information in the financial statements, assets held under a right of use have been separated from property, plant and equipment and presented as a separate line item. The comparative figures for 2024 have been adjusted accordingly. This reclassification had no impact on the Company's equity, operating results or cash flows.

The changes to asset items for 2024 are set out below:

(in thousands of euros, unless otherwise stated)

31. Adjustments to asset items from the previous period (continued)

Item	Before adjustment	Adjustment	After adjustment
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**136,700**	**73**	**136,773**
Intangible assets	-		-
Tangible assets	165	**(143)**	22
Assets held under a right-of-use arrangement	-	143	143
Long-term loans granted and long-term t	44,796	73	44,869
Other investments	91,739		91,739
CURRENT ASSETS	**6,736**	**(73)**	**6,663**
Inventories	18		18
Loans granted and short-term liabilities	73	(73)	-
Trade and other receivables	6,493		6,493
Cash and cash equivalents	3		3
Prepayments, deferred expenses and accrued	149		149
TOTAL ASSETS	**143,436**	**-**	**143,436**

32. Adjustment to the profit (loss) statement for the previous period

Whilst preparing the 2025 financial statements, the Company identified that certain expenses had been incorrectly classified in the 2024 profit (loss) statement. In accordance with IAS 8, the prior-period information has been restated to ensure correct presentation.
The adjustment affected the presentation of individual items in the profit (loss) statement, but not net profit (loss) or total comprehensive income.

The impact on the items in the 2024 profit (loss) statement is set out below:

Item	Before adjustment	Adjustme nt	After adjustment
Revenue from sales	2,428	-	2,428
Cost of sales	(96)	(2,127)	(2,223)
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	**2,332**	**(2,127)**	**205**
Cost of sales	(39)	39	-
General and administrative expenses	(1,664)	1,487	(177)
Results from other operations	110	-	110
Profit (loss) from core operations	**739**	**(601)**	**138**
Profit (loss) from investments in subsidiaries held for sale	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial income	6,076	(10)	6,066
Financial expenses	(2,937)	611	(2,326)
Net financial income	**3,139**	**601**	**3,740**
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**3,878**	**-**	**3,878**
Income tax	-	-	-
NET PROFIT (LOSS)	**3,878**	**-**	**3,878**

33. Off-balance-sheet liabilities

On 27 June 2025, the Company provided an irrevocable and unconditional first-call guarantee in favour of the holders of UAB ‘Eternia Solar’ bonds (ISIN LT0000136392). Under the terms of the guarantee, the Company guarantees the proper fulfilment of all obligations of UAB ‘Eternia Solar’ arising from the issued bonds. The maximum guarantee amount for the bond issue is EUR 8,000,000, with an additional guarantee to cover interest, costs and other amounts payable under the terms of the guarantee. The guarantee remains in force until the guaranteed obligations have been fulfilled in full.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company’s off-balance-sheet liabilities under the guarantees granted amounted to EUR 8,000,000, excluding any interest, expenses and other amounts payable under the terms of the guarantees.

Also, shares in certain subsidiaries were pledged as security for the bond issue dated 31 December 2025. This pledge grants bondholders a security interest in accordance with the terms of the bond issue. Further information is provided in Note 16.

34. Going concern

The Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by EUR 4.9 million. This indicates that there are significant uncertainties that may cast doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

SIG UAB operates as a holding company ("HoldCo") whose primary purpose is to own and finance a portfolio of holding companies and special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") engaged in the development, construction, and operation of PV solar power plants. As is typical in the renewable energy sector, substantial capital investments are required during the development and construction phases of these projects, while revenues are only generated once the PV plants become operational and commence energy production.

The negative working capital should therefore be viewed in the context of the Company's function as an investment and financing vehicle rather than as an indication of financial distress or excessive third-party leverage. The Company's business model relies on long-term financing during the pre-operational phase of the projects, when cash inflows are not yet generated. Once the underlying PV projects reach commercial operation, the SPVs are expected to generate recurring revenues from electricity sales, which will support the repayment of project-level obligations and, ultimately, the settlement of the financing provided by the Company.

The shareholder has confirmed their intention to continue supporting the Company and to provide financial support, if required, to ensure that the Company is able to meet its obligations as they fall due. Furthermore, the Company is progressing discussions with existing and prospective financing providers with the objective of securing additional liquidity and refinancing certain obligations as they mature.

Based on this assessment, the management is satisfied that the Company will have adequate financial resources to continue its operations and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

35. Events after the balance sheet date

On 19 February 2026, the Company also provided a guarantee from its parent company, ‘Sun Investment ES Financial Services 2, S.A.’, in favour of the bondholders. The guarantee secures the issuer’s obligations under the bond issue and is limited to a maximum amount of EUR 7,000,000. The guarantee is irrevocable and is enforceable on first demand in accordance with the terms set out therein.

No other significant post-balance-sheet events have occurred between the end of the financial year and the approval of these financial statements.

These financial statements have been signed with an electronic signature by:

Director	Deividas Varabauskas
Representative of the accounting firm	Virginija Skirmantė

Sun Investment Group, UAB
Company code: 302662621, Address: Gedimino pr. 44A–501, Vilnius

MANAGEMENT REPORT

For financial years ending December 31, 2025.

General information about the Company:

Name	Sun Investment Group, UAB
Legal form	Private limited company
Company code	302662621
VAT payer code	LT100006408511
Authorized capital	EUR 100,636, divided into 10,063,600 ordinary registered shares of EUR 0,01 per share
Shareholders	100% Sun Investment Group Sarl
Registered address	Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius
Telephone no.	+370 602 81 979
Email	vilnius@suninvestmentgroup.com
Website	https://suninvestmentgroup.com/
Date and place of registration	1 September 2011, Centre of Registers SE, Vilnius branch
Data on Company maintained	Register of Legal Entities
Nature of main activities	Business and management consulting

I. Objective overview of the Company's situation, performance and development, description of the main risks and uncertainties faced by the Company.

Sun Investment Group, UAB (‘the Company’) was registered on 1 September 2011. The Company's main activities are related to the development of solar energy projects and investment management, ensuring stable quality in a rapidly changing and growing sector. In 2025, the Company‘s EBITDA amounted to EUR 1,12 million (EUR 0,23 million in 2024).

<u>The main risks the Company is facing</u>

- Introduction of new taxes related to its business activities or increase of existing tax rates.
- Lack of skilled workforce.
- Unfavorable changes with regard to regulation of renewable energy sector.
- Inflation or general deterioration of the economic situation in Europe.

II. Analysis of the Company's financial and non-financial performance, information related to environmental issues, distinguishing climate action, personnel, anti corruption and bribery, also distinguishing bribery of foreign officials in international business transactions

In 2025, sales revenue reached EUR 2,4 million and was 1,1% lower than in 2024 (EUR 2,43 million in 2024). The cost of sales in 2025 amounted to EUR 1,08 million (2,22 million EUR in 2024).

In 2025, gross operating profit amounted to EUR 1,32 million (In 2024 gross profit amounted to EUR 0,2 million).

The company's assets amounted to EUR 181,22 million as of December 31, 2025 (as of December 31, 2024 – 143,44 million EUR).

Indicators describing the operations of the Company

Indicator	2025 m.	2024 m.
Gross Profitability = Gross Profit/Sales	55,14%	8,44%
Net Profitability (Loss) = Net Profit (Loss)/Sales	16,33%	159,72%
Debt ratio = Liabilities/Total assets	31,89%	31,57%
Turnover of assets = sales/total assets	1,32%	1,69%
Overall liquidity ratio = current assets/current liabilities	60,17%	182,50%

Employees

In 2025, the average number of employees in the Company was 1 (1 employee in 2024).

The activities carried out by the Company are not subject to specific environmental requirements.

III. References to figures in the financial statements and additional explanations

The information provided in the financial statements and in the notes is sufficient, complete and does not require any additional clarification.

IV. The number of all own shares acquired and held by the Company, their nominal value and the proportion of the authorised capital represented by those shares.

The Company does not hold any own shares.

V. The number of all own shares acquired and transferred during the reporting period, their nominal value and the proportion of the authorised capital represented by those shares.

The Company did not acquire or transfer any own shares.

VI. Information on payment of own shares (if acquired or disposed of for consideration).

The Company did not acquire any own shares.

VII. Reasons for the acquisition of the Company's own shares during the reporting period.

The Company did not acquire any own shares.

VIII. Information about the Company's branches and representative offices.

The Company has no branches or representative offices.

IX. Information on major events occurring after the financial year ended.

There had been no events between the reporting date and the date of financial statement approval that could have affected the financial statements or should have been further disclosed.

X. The Company's plans and forecasts.

The Company is planning to continue directing its main investments to the development of renewable energy sector in Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Spain and Italy. These investments reflect long-term strategic priorities.

XI. Information on the Company's research and development activities.

Market research is commissioned to support the projects carried out by the Company. The annual budget for the surveys is not fixed - they are carried out as needed.

XII. Information about financial risk management objectives, the hedging instruments used for hedge accounting and the extent of the Company's price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk when the Company uses financial instruments and when relevant for the valuation of the undertaking's assets, equity, liabilities, income and expenses

The Company did not use any significant financial instruments that are important for the assessment of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position and performance.

XIII. Information about other managerial positions held by the CEO, members of the board, members of the supervisory board of the private limited liability company (the head of a legal person (legal form, name, code, registered office (address), member of the legal person's management body or supervisory body (legal form, name, code, registered office (address)) and key information about their main workplace (position, the employer's legal form, name, code, registered office (address).

Information about the CEO

Managerial positions undertaken by Deividas Varabauskas, the CEO of Sun Investment Group:

Entity	Address	Registration No.	Position
Sun Investment Group, UAB	Gedimino pr. 44A-501, Vilnius	302662621	CEO
SIG Lux HoldCo S.a.r.l.	6 Rue Dicks, L-1417 Luxembourg, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	B273000	Director A
Sun Investment Group S.a.r.l.	6 Rue Dicks, L-1417 Luxembourg, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	B273924	Director A
SIG Projektai LT 3, UAB	Gedimino pr. 44A-501, Vilnius	305974238	Director
Sun Investment Group B.V.	Keizersgracht 241 Amsterdam, 1016EA Netherlands	80506577	Managing Director
Galway Investment sp. z o.o.	Plac Piłsudskiego 2, 00-073 Warszawa	0000689590	President of the Management Board

Deividas Varabauskas
Chief Executive Officer
Sun Investment Group, UAB

Vilnius, Lietuvos Respublika
Sigend by e-signature with time stamp