

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

“STORENT HOLDING”

(UNIFIED REGISTRATION NUMBER 40203174397)

SEPARATE ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 2024

(The 6th financial year)

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

AS ADOPTED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Riga, 2025

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General information

Name of the company	"STORENT HOLDING" (until 05.03.2024 "Storent Holdings")
Legal status	Joint Stock Company (until 05.03.2024 Limited Liability Company)
Number, place and date of registration	40203174397 Riga, 11 October 2018
Registered and business address	Matrožu iela 15a Riga, Latvia, LV-1048
Shareholders	"EEKI" SIA 50%, Eri Esta, (from 28.12.2022) "SUPREMO" SIA 50%, Andris Pavlovs, (from 28.12.2022)
Board of the Company	Andris Pavlovs, Chairperson of the Board Baiba Onkele, Member of the Board (from 27.11.2024) Eri Esta, Member of the Board (till 01.07.2024)
Supervisory Board	Mišels Zavadskis, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 27.11.2024) Eri Esta, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 01.07.2024) Daiga Auziņa-Melalskne, Member of the Supervisory Board (from 01.07.2024) Baiba Onkele, Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 05.03.2024 till 27.11.2024) Deniss Mironcevs, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board (from 05.03.2024 till 01.07.2024) Anzela Serkevica, Member of the Supervisory Board (from 05.03.2024 till 01.07.2024)
Annual report prepared by	Marina Grigore Chief accountant of Storent Holding AS
Type of activity	Supervision and management of subsidiaries; performance of functions of strategic and organizational planning and decision-making.
NACE code	70.22 Business and other management consultancy activities (NACE rev. 2.0)
Reporting year	1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024
Previous reporting year	1 January 2023 – 31 December 2023
Name and address of the independent auditor and the responsible sworn auditor	KPMG Baltics SIA License Nr. 55 Roberta Hirša street 1, Rīga, LV-1045, Latvia Armine Movsisjana Latvian sworn auditor Certificate No. 178

Management report

Type of activity of the Company

Storent Holding AS (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") was established on 11 October 2018 and this is the sixth reporting year of the Company. The Company from 28 December 2022 is the parent company of the Storent Group (hereinafter referred to as the "Group"). The main type of activity of the Company is to provide management and consultancy services, which accounts for the most part of the Company's turnover, and attract external funding and provide financial resources to its subsidiaries.

Development of the Company and results of financial operations in the reporting year

The main type of activity of the Company is related to provision of all the companies of the Storent group with financial resources, as well as provision of management services to related companies. The reporting year closed with a profit of EUR 3 196 392 (EUR 2 752 461 in 2023), which was mostly the result of received dividends from subsidiaries. Storent Holding AS balance sheet has a very strong and steady financing structure consisting of 48% shareholder's equity (55% in 2023), 25% long term liabilities (44% in 2023) and 28% (1% in 2023) short term liabilities. Non-current assets constitute 91% of the total assets (91% in 2023).

In 2024, Group invested nearly 24 million euros in renewing and expanding its equipment fleet. A significant portion of these investments was allocated to key product groups: telehandlers, earthmoving equipment, lifts and work platforms, generators, and other machinery. Currently, 32% of the rental fleet equipment is less than two years old.

During 2024, the Group successfully transitioned from its outdated ERP system to a new cloud-based solution across all five operating countries, marking a significant milestone in improving operational efficiency on a broad scale. The transition required substantial time and financial resources to optimize workflows and ensure continuous improvements in employee productivity. The new system automates daily tasks, allowing the team to focus on business priorities and overall increasing profitability. This optimization enables Group to achieve greater efficiency with fewer resources. The Group remains committed to investing in digital tools and technologies. A new customer-facing website, set to launch in 2025, will provide an enhanced online experience, offering more features and capabilities than the current platform.

Storent's success is grounded in high performance and innovation. To foster a high-performance culture across the company, Storent implemented the "Star Program" — a remuneration system covering most positions across the organization. The program offers top industry-level earnings to outstanding employees by recognizing individual achievements and rewarding team performance when financial targets are met. The program is designed to retain and attract top talent in the industry — those who are proactive, results-driven, and eager to grow.

On 1 March 2024, based on a reorganization agreement, the shares in five subsidiaries were transferred from the subsidiary Storent Investments to the Company, thereby increasing the Company's share capital to EUR 33,500,000. Storent Investments was excluded from the Storent Group, and the company's new name is SM Investments SIA (registration No. 40103834303).

As a result of the reorganization, the assets and liabilities of the merged companies were taken over at their carrying amounts as of the date of the merger. The retained earnings of the merged company was added to the Company's retained earnings from previous years, and intercompany receivables and payables were eliminated (see Note 28). As part of the reorganization, the Company wrote off its investment in SIA SM Investments in the amount of EUR 18,000,000 and acquired investments in five Storent Group companies in the amount of EUR 41,000,000.

A detailed description of the reorganization is provided in Note 28

The future development of the Group

The Storent Group is preparing for growth by expanding its equipment fleet and opening new rental locations. Additional investments of up to 20 million euros are planned before the start of the active season. In early 2025, the Group opened a new rental branch in Kaunas, Lithuania, marking its 30th location. Another branch is set to open in Gulbene, Latvia. Storent sees the highest growth potential in the Baltic region; however, the Nordic markets are also showing positive trends following a period of downturn.

At the same time, Storent is making significant investments in its team by launching extensive training programs in key areas such as sales, product knowledge, leadership, and maintenance. Currently, Storent is developing a digital platform to centralize training materials, providing continuous learning opportunities for all employees. These initiatives ensure that team members are equipped with the necessary knowledge to support growth and drive operational excellence.

See also the section **Post Balance Sheet Events**, which provides information on Storent's new bond issuance, which took place in April 2025, with the aim of promoting further growth.

Please see Note 27 for the management consideration of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Financial risk management

The Company's key principles of financial risk management are laid out in Note 24.

Conditions and events after the end of the reporting year

In April 2025, Storent Holding AS announced a new bond issuance in the amount of EUR 35 million. Through the bond offering, the company raised EUR 23 million. The funds raised will be used for new investments, future mergers and acquisitions, as well as for refinancing existing liabilities. The company is actively seeking opportunities for further growth in all operating countries by investing in its fleet and pursuing mergers and acquisitions. The company's shareholders are also considering an IPO as one of the options for capital raising.

The Group has signed a letter of intent with a potential acquisition target based in Texas, United States. If the due diligence process is satisfactory, the Group plans to acquire 70% of the target company's shares. The remaining 30% will be equally retained by the company's two current shareholders, each holding 15%. These shareholders will continue to be actively involved in the company's operations. The Group aims to bring its expertise, particularly in information technology and business development, to support the continued growth and strategic development of the target company.

From the last day of the reporting year until the date of signing these separate financial statements, there have been no other events that would require adjustments to or disclosure in these separate financial statements.

The management report was signed on 30 April 2024 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Member of the Board

The annual report was approved at the general shareholders' meeting on 30 April 2025

Statement of management's responsibility

The management of Storent Holding AS confirms that the separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable legislation requirements and present a true and fair view of the Storent Holding AS financial position as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended. The management report contains a clear summary of Storent Holding AS and its subsidiaries business development and financial performance. The separate financial statements have been prepared according to the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union. During the preparation of the Storent Holding AS separate financial statements the management:

- ♦ used and consequently applied appropriate accounting policies;
- ♦ provided reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates;
- ♦ applied a going concern principle unless the application of the principle wouldn't be justifiable.

Storent Holding AS management is responsible for maintaining appropriate accounting records that would provide a true and fair presentation of the Storent Holding AS financial position at a particular date and financial performance and cash flows and enable the management to prepare the separate financial statements according to the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

This statement of management's responsibility was signed on 30 April 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Chairman of the Board

Separate statement of comprehensive income

	Note	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Net revenue	3	9 721 791	163 396
Materials and services costs	4	(4 144 739)	-
Gross profit:		5 577 052	163 396
Personnel costs	9	(1 049 879)	(321)
Other operating expenses	5	(2 260 707)	(130 220)
Depreciation and amortization	6	(223 157)	(19 855)
Impairment gain / (loss) on trade receivables from related parties		(108 777)	(61 839)
Interest and similar income	7	4 504 754	3 617 411
Interest payments and similar expenses	8	(3 213 836)	(816 111)
Profit (loss) before income tax		3 225 450	2 752 461
Corporate income tax		(29 058)	-
Profit (loss) after calculation of the corporate income tax		3 196 392	2 752 461
Total comprehensive profit (loss) of the reporting year		3 196 392	2 752 461

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were signed on 30 April 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Chairman of the Board

Marina Grigore
Chief Accountant

Separate statement of financial position

ASSETS	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		EUR	EUR
Intangible assets			
Development of intangible assets		32 570	-
Licenses and similar rights		4 731 641	-
Other intangible investments		372 450	-
TOTAL	10	5 136 661	-
Property, plant and equipment			
Other fixed assets		334 341	3 309
TOTAL	11	334 341	3 309
Other non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	12	42 699 584	18 000 000
Loans to related parties	22(b)	8 335 804	14 177 300
TOTAL		51 035 388	32 177 300
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		56 506 390	32 180 609
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables from related parties	22(b)	5 231 651	923 472
Trade receivables		100 000	-
Other receivables	13	27 218	3 990
Deferred expenses	14	113 717	49 545
TOTAL		5 472 586	977 007
Cash and cash equivalents	15	66 659	409 019
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		5 539 245	1 386 026
TOTAL ASSETS		62 045 635	33 566 635

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were signed on 30 April 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Chairman of the Board

Marina Grigore
Chief Accountant

Separate statement of financial position

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
EQUITY		EUR	EUR
Share capital	16	33 500 000	18 150 000
Restructuring reserve	11	(4 200 688)	-
Accumulated profit/(losses):			
Previous reporting periods retained earnings / (uncovered losses)		-	2 629
Profit (loss) of the reporting year		303 400	353 991
TOTAL EQUITY		29 602 712	18 506 620
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Issued bonds	19	9 710 617	14 609 965
Borrowings from related parties	22(c)	3 340 000	-
Other borrowings	20	2 040 727	-
Lease liabilities	21	166 925	-
TOTAL		15 258 269	14 609 965
Current liabilities			
Issued bonds	19	15 066 250	41 250
Other borrowings	20	868 597	-
Lease liabilities	21	38 291	-
Borrowings from related parties	22(c)	174 400	359 400
Trade payables		165 264	1 522
Trade payables from related parties	22(a)	558 541	-
Corporate income tax		13 754	-
Taxes and mandatory state social insurance contribution	17	44 827	4 675
Other liabilities	18	206 602	10 370
Accrued liabilities		48 128	32 833
TOTAL		17 184 654	450 050
TOTAL LIABILITIES		32 442 923	15 060 015
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		62 045 635	33 566 635

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were signed on 30 April 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Chairman of the Board

Marina Grigore
Chief Accountant

Separate statement of cash flows

	Note	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit / (loss) before Income tax of the reporting period		3 196 392	2 752 461
Adjustments:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	6	223 156	19 855
Interest payments and similar expenses	8	3 206 818	816 111
Interest and similar income		(1 003 887)	(783 487)
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital		5 622 479	2 804 940
Decrease / (increase) in receivables		(1 536 509)	(498 993)
(Decrease)/ increase in payables		(599 919)	(397 558)
Gross cash flows from operations		3 486 051	1 908 389
Interest expenses		(3 266 726)	(766 340)
Net cash flows from operating activities		219 325	1 142 049
Cash flows from investing activities			
Funds obtained through reorganization*	28	1 428	-
Acquisition of shares of subsidiaries		(2 116 932)	-
Acquisition of intangible investments and fixed assets		(2 364 835)	-
Loans issued		-	(14 177 300)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(4 480 339)	(14 177 300)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issued bonds	19	10 000 000	15 000 000
Loans received	20	4 009 910	714 400
Repayment of borrowings to related parties	22(c)	(5 200 000)	-
Repayment of other borrowings		(926 466)	-
Lease payments		(58 848)	(21 198)
Dividends paid		(3 905 942)	(2 398 470)
Net cash flows from financing activities		3 918 654	13 294 732
Net (Decrease) / increase in cash		(342 360)	259 481
Cash at the beginning of the reporting year		409 019	149 538
Cash at the end of the reporting year	15	66 659	409 019

*please refer to Note 28

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were signed on 30 April 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Chairman of the Board

Marina Grigore
Chief Accountant

Separate statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Restructuring reserve	Previous years retained earnings/ (uncovered losses)	Profit/(loss) of the reporting year	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
31 December 2022	18 150 000	-	(1 566)	4 195	18 152 629
Carrying over of profit of the previous year	-	-	4 195	(4 195)	-
Profit for the reporting year	-	-	-	2 752 461	2 752 461
Transactions with the owners of Company					
Distributed dividends	-	-	-	(2 398 470)	(2 398 470)
31 December 2023	18 150 000	-	2 629	353 991	18 506 620
Increase of share capital	15 350 000	-	(2 629)	2 629	15 350 000
Result of the restructuring	-	(4 200 688)	-	656 330	(3 544 358)
Carrying over of profit of the previous year	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the reporting year	-	-	-	3 196 392	3 196 392
Transactions with the owners of Company					
Distributed dividends	-	-	-	(3 905 942)	(3 905 942)
31 December 2024	33 500 000	(4 200 688)	-	303 400	29 602 712

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were signed on 30 April 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Chairman of the Board

Marina Grigore
Chief Accountant

Notes to the separate financial statements

1. General information about the Company

Storent Holding AS (hereinafter – the Company) (until 05.03.2024 Storent Holdings SIA) was registered in the Company Register of the Republic of Latvia on 11 October 2018. The legal status of the Company is joint stock company (until 05.03.2024 - limited liability company). Registered address of the Company is 15A Matrozū street, Riga, Latvia. Starting from 28 December 2022, the shareholders of the Company are Supremo LTD and EEKI LTD (Latvia), none of which has been identified as an ultimate controlling party.

The Company's main operations relate to providing management and consultancy services and financial resources to its subsidiaries. The separate financial statements of the Company for 2024 were approved by the decision of the Board on 30 April 2025 and have to be approved by the shareholders. Shareholders have the right to reject the financial statements prepared and issued by the Board and to request that new financial statements are prepared.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) The framework for the preparation of financial statements

The Company's separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Issues Committee as adopted by the EU.

The financial statements have been prepared according to the historical cost basis. The monetary unit used in the financial statements is the official currency of the Republic of Latvia – the Euro. The financial statements cover the period from 1 January 2024 until 31 December 2024. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with below mentioned measurement and recognition principles. The consolidated financial statements of STORENT HOLDING AS are prepared separately.

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements are set out below.

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

Requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by EU set out that the preparation of financial statements requires the management of Company to make assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities reported in the statements and off-balance at the day of preparation of financial statements, as well as shown income and expenses of the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical judgments and key estimates concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, which exist at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next reporting period. The most critical areas related to estimates of the recoverable amount of investment in subsidiary and the recoverable amount of loans granted.

Recoverable value of investment in subsidiary

The Company management evaluates the carrying amount of investment in subsidiary and assesses whenever indications exist that asset's recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount. The Company management calculates and records an impairment loss on investment in subsidiary based on the estimate related to the future return on it. Taking into consideration the 5-year business plan for the subsidiary the Company's management considers that no significant adjustments to the carrying amount of investment in subsidiary are necessary as of 31 December 2024. Please see Note 12 for more information.

Impairment losses and recoverable amount of loans granted to and guarantees issued on behalf of related parties

The Company's management assesses the carrying amount of loans and guarantees issued with accrued interest, establishing expected credit losses. Expected credit losses from loans and guarantees issued with accrued interest are calculated based on assumptions about default risk and expected loss level. In making these assumptions and selecting data for the calculation of expected credit losses, the Company takes into account its experience, current market conditions, as well as future estimates at the end of each reporting period. Expected credit losses on loans issued to related parties and guarantees issued on behalf of related parties are assessed by determining and applying by the management the probability of default of each receivable and the expected loss in the event of default. The Company's management has assessed loans issued to related parties and guarantees issued on behalf of related parties and believes that no significant additional expected credit losses are required as at 31 December 2024. See Note 22(b) for more information.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(c) Foreign currency conversion

The monetary unit used in the financial statements is the official currency of the European Union (hereinafter – “EUR”), which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

All transactions in foreign currency are converted to EUR based on the European Central Bank published reference exchange rate on trade date. On the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the European Central Bank published reference exchange rate as at 31 December.

European Central Bank published reference exchange rates:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
1 USD	0.96256	0.90498
1 GBP	1.20601	1.15068
1 SEK	0.08726	0.08716

Profit or losses from these transactions, as well as from the foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in EUR, are recognized in the income statement.

(d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at their initial cost and are amortised over their useful lives using the straight-line method, based on an estimated useful life of 3–5 years. Except for the newly established rental program, which has a useful life of 10 years. The amortisation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if necessary. If any events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an intangible asset may not be recoverable, the asset is reviewed for impairment. Impairment losses are recognised when the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Development of intangible investments

According to IAS 38, an intangible asset arising from development shall be recognised if, and only if, the Company can demonstrate all of the following: a) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale; b) its intention to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it; c) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset; d) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits. Among other things, the Company can demonstrate the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or for the intangible asset itself, or if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset; e) the availability of adequate technical, financial, and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; f) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The project initiated by the Company met all of the above criteria. Only those expenses that could be measured reliably by the Company were included under the item "Development of intangible investments." The development of the intangible asset began in 2023 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

(e) *Property, plant and equipment*

Property, plant and equipment are carried in their historic cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Other fixed assets 2 - 5 years.

Depreciation is charged in the month when an item of property, plant or equipment was put into operation or used for business purposes. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total costs of the item shall be depreciated separately. If the company depreciates some parts of a fixed asset individually, the remaining parts of this fixed asset are also depreciated individually. The balance consists of those parts of the fixed asset, which are not important by themselves. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and, if appropriate, amended.

If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment may not be recoverable, the carrying amount of the item is tested for impairment. See Note 2. (f) for more details.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss (calculated as a difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item of item of fixed asset) arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss in the period when the item is derecognized.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(f) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries (i.e., where the Company holds more than 50% of interest in the share capital or otherwise controls the investee company) are measured initially at cost. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the investee company, and if Company has opportunity to reap the return of investments from the exercise of such powers.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all investments are stated at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying amounts of investments are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Please also refer to note 2.(f).

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews whether there is any indication that an investment in subsidiary, may be impaired. The Company identifies its investment in subsidiary as a single CGU, which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. It should be noted that Storent Holding Group continuously monitors the utilization of its items of property, plant and equipment in various locations and moves assets according to their utilization and market demand. However, in the opinion of management, taking into account the principle of prudence, an impairment analysis at the country level (which corresponds to the CGU classification) is justified.

If any such indication exists or if the CGU annual impairment test needs to be done, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is its fair value less costs to sell or value in use, whichever is greater.

If the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the CGU is impaired and the carrying amount of the CGU is written down to its recoverable amount. For determining the value in use, the planned load of the equipment used by the CGU (i.e. the Company's indirect subsidiaries) and the average rental price are taken into account, as a result, the planned revenue and the payback period of the initial investment are calculated. Impairment losses are recognized in the comprehensive income statement. Please also see Note 10.

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews whether there is any indication that impairment loss recognized for an asset in prior periods could have reduced or no longer exist. If such indications exist the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the respective asset. Previously recognized impairment loss is reversed when and only when the estimates on the basis of which the recoverable amount of the asset was determined have changed since the last time the impairment loss was recognized. In such a case the carrying amount of an asset is increased to its recoverable amount. Where the value of an asset has increased, the carrying amount of the asset may not exceed as a result of the increase in the carrying value which would have resulted less depreciation were impairment loss not recognized in respect of the asset in prior years. Such increase in value is recognized in income statement.

(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

Recognition, classification and subsequent measurement

A financial asset is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to a contract that is a financial instrument.

On initial recognition, the Company classifies and measures a financial asset at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL with recognition in the income statement:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company classifies its financial assets as financial assets at amortised cost in line with its business model to hold the financial assets and collect the contractual cash flows, which consist only of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal amount. The assets in the statement of financial position that belong to this category are Loans to related parties, Trade receivables, Trade receivables from related parties and Other receivables.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

A financial asset is derecognized if:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- The Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay cash flows without material delay to a third party based on an earlier arrangement without any profit arising,
- The Company transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the and either (a) it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to a third party, or (b) it neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of these assets but has transferred control over the item of financial asset.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(h) *Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)*

Impairment of financial assets

- Loans to related parties, trade receivables from related parties and guarantees issued on behalf of related parties

The Company recognizes expected credit losses on issued loans, which are measured at amortized cost, and issued guarantees even if no credit loss has occurred. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since the date of initial recognition of the financial asset or the previous reporting date. Expected credit losses on loans to related parties, receivables from related parties and issued guarantees are estimated using the EAD x PD x LGD approach, with management individually determining the default exposure (EAD) of each obligor and applying the probability of default (PD) and expected loss for each obligor (LGD).

Taking into account that the cash flows of the Storent Group are centrally controlled, at the end of reporting period the Company knows what the amount of cash flows from related parties will be, the Company's management has determined that the credit risk of the direct and indirect subsidiaries as well as its shareholders has not increased significantly since the date of initial recognition of the financial asset or the previous reporting date.

Taking into account the above, the Company's management believes that as at 31 December 2024 (as at 31 December 2023 – none), additional provisions for possible credit losses from debts of related companies, loans to related companies and guarantees issued on behalf of related parties are not required.

- Trade receivables and Other receivables

The Company applies the simplified approach under IFRS 9. The Company always recognises expected lifetime credit losses over the life cycle for trade receivables and other receivables. Lifetime credit losses represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience over a two-year period, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is in significant financial difficulty and is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. Such financial assets in default are considered to be credit-impaired.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. Debts are written off when their recovery is considered impossible.

Financial liabilities

Recognition, classification and subsequent measurement

A financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to a contract that is a financial instrument.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured in fair value of the borrowing less costs associated with obtaining the borrowing. These costs are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the borrowings and are accounted for as an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

A financial liability is derecognized, if the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in comprehensive income.

Where there has been an exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms, or there has been a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability, this transaction is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognized in consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Change in the terms of a financial liability

When changes in the contractual terms of a financial liability, such as expected cash flow dates, an assessment is made as to whether the change is material and, accordingly, it is necessary to derecognise the liability. To determine whether the change is significant, the Company evaluates qualitative factors and whether the difference between the carrying amount and the discounted value of the changed expected future cash flows, applying the original effective interest rate of the financial liability, is equal to or greater than 10 percent. If a change in such contractual terms is recognized as material, it results in derecognition of the financial liability, the estimated fair value of the liability is treated as a settlement of the existing financial liability, and the new liability is recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. If the contractual condition is not recognized as material, the liability is not derecognised, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial liability and recognizes the gain or loss in the income statement.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)**(h) Financial assets and financial liabilities (cont.)**Financial guarantees

The Company has issued a number of guarantees in favor of third parties for the liabilities of its subsidiaries. The Company has elected to apply IFRS 9 to all of its financial guarantees. In assessing guarantees, the Company applies the method described above to determine the expected credit losses on loans to related parties and receivables from related parties, where EAD corresponds to the guaranteed amount at the end of the relevant period.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank and in hand, deposits held at call with banks with original maturities of three months or less.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised, when the Company has present obligation (legal or constructive) due to any past event and there is a probability that an outflow of resources from the Company including economic benefits will be required to settle this obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

(k) Accrued liabilities for unused vacations

The amount of accrued liabilities is determined by multiplying average daily earnings of employees in the last 6 months by the number of unused vacation days accumulated at the end of the reporting year, in additional calculating employer's mandatory state social insurance contributions.

(l) Contingent liabilities and assets

No contingent liabilities are recognised in these financial statements. Contingent liabilities are recognised only if the probability that an outflow of resources will be required is reasonably certain. Contingent assets in these financial statements are not recognised, yet they are reflected solely where the possibility that economic benefits related to operations will reach the Company is sufficiently substantiated.

(m) Restructuring reserve

During the reporting year, a corporate reorganisation under common control took place, as a result of which control over the indirect subsidiaries was transferred to the Company. The fair value of the investment was reviewed, and the result of the change in the carrying value was recognised as a reorganisation reserve. This transaction had no impact on the Company's profit or loss, as it was carried out under common control.

(n) LeasesThe Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). The term of contract is assessed on the following criteria: the contract is concluded for a specified period; the end of the lease term is stipulated in the agreement and the further extension of the agreement must be agreed with the cooperation partner by concluding additional agreements. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)**(n) Leases**

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over period of lease term.

(o) Revenue recognition

The Company has applied and recognises income, using a 5-step model. The model consists of:

- Determination of contractual relations;
- Determination of contract performance obligation;
- Determination of transaction price;
- Attribution of transaction price to the performance obligation;
- Recognition of income, when the Company has fulfilled the performance obligation.

The following criteria are used for determination of contractual relations:

- The contractual parties have approved a contract and are committed to fulfil their liabilities;
- The Company may identify the rights of each party in relation to deliverable goods or services;
- The Company may identify settlement procedures for the goods or services;
- The contract has commercial nature;
- There is high possibility, that the Company will charge remuneration due to it in exchange for goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Management and consulting services

Fees for the provision of management and consultancy services are treated as variable remuneration because their amount is determined on the basis of the actual costs of the services provided. Revenue from variable remuneration is recognized by the Company only when it is probable that the uncertainty surrounding the variable remuneration will be resolved and the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not be significantly reduced.

Management and consulting fees are calculated and recognized and invoiced on a monthly basis when the actual costs are recorded and the uncertainty surrounding the variable remuneration is resolved. The Company is not required to make significant judgments in determining the transaction price or the fulfillment of these performance obligations.

A performance obligation exists when there is a good or service that is severable or when there is a series of separate goods or services that are substantially the same. The Company's performance obligations are set out in its agreements with service recipients.

Determination of the transaction price and attribution to the performance obligation - the Company determines the transaction price in contracts with service recipients for each performance obligation separately, which directly depends on the Company's actual costs for the performance of the respective performance obligation, therefore attribution is not necessary.

The Company uses the relief for the financing component and does not adjust the transaction price, as the time between the customer's payment and the performance obligation does not exceed one year.

Inventory Sales

In 2024, the Company sold inventories to its subsidiaries, which it had received from suppliers under concluded financing agreements (please refer to Note 20). Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Inventories are accounted for at purchase cost using the First-In, First-Out (FIFO) method. The cost of inventories is recognised as an expense at the time the respective inventories are sold. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control over the goods has been transferred to the buyer and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Control is considered to be transferred when the buyer has the ability to direct the use of the goods and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from them. Revenue is recognized at the net amount, excluding discounts, returns, and other trade allowances. Transportation costs borne by the seller are recognized as expenses and are not included in revenue. In cases where goods are sold with deferred payment terms, revenue is recognized in full unless the deferral period is significant, in which case a financing component may be considered.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)

(p) Corporate income tax and deferred corporate income tax

Corporate income tax expenses are included in financial statements based on management calculations according to laws of Republic of Latvia.

Based on the Corporate Income tax law of the Republic of Latvia, corporate income tax is applicable to distributed profits and several expenses that would be treated as profit distribution. In case of undistributed profit, corporate income tax shall not be applied. The applicable corporate income tax rate is 20% from the taxable base.

Distributed dividends by the Company in 2023 were eligible to exemption from corporate income tax as these were based on profits, which had already been subject to application of corporate income tax in the Company's subsidiaries.

In accordance with International Accounting Standard No 12 "Income Taxes" requirements, income tax includes only taxes, which are calculated based on taxable profit, thus corporate income tax calculated from the taxable base, which consists of conditionally distributed profit, is presented in Other operating expenses.

In accordance with International Accounting Standard No 12 "Income Taxes" requirements, in cases where income tax is payable at a higher or lower rate, depending on whether the profit is distributed, the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate applicable to undistributed profits. In Latvia the applicable rate for undistributed profits is 0%. Therefore, no deferred tax assets and liabilities arise.

(q) Transactions with related parties

Related parties represent both legal entities and private individuals related to the Group in accordance with the following rules:

- a) person or a close member of that person's family is related to a reporting entity if that person:
 - i. Has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - ii. Has significant influence over the reporting entity; or
 - iii. Is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity.
- b) An entity is related to a reporting entity if any of the following conditions applies:
 - i. The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);
 - ii. One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);
 - iii. Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - iv. One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - v. The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity;
 - vi. The entity is controlled, or jointly controlled by a person identified in a);
 - vii. A person identified in a) i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - viii. The entity, or any member of the group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

(r) Post balance sheet events

Only such post balance sheet events are presented in the financial statements which provide additional information on the Company's financial position at balance sheet date (adjusting events). If post balance sheet events are not adjusting, they are disclosed in the financial statements only if they are material.

(s) IFRS Accounting Standards changes

New standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, have not had a material impact on these separate financial statements.

(t) Standards and amendments to existing standards issued by IASB but that are not yet effective

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Company has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these separate financial statements.

The following standards and interpretations effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's separate financial statements:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

Effect of the following standard is still being assessed:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont.)***(t) Standards and amendments to existing standards issued by IASB but that are not yet effective***

IFRS Accounting Standards currently adopted by the EU do not differ materially from those issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), except for some of the above-mentioned standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations not yet endorsed by the EU on 31 December 2024 (effective dates refer to IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the IASB).

The Company decided not to introduce new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations before their effective date.

3. Net revenue

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
<i>By type of services</i>		
Management and consultancy services to related parties	5 474 331	163 396
Rental revenue from related parties	4 147 460	-
Other income	100 000	-
TOTAL:	9 721 791	163 396

In 2024, the Company sold inventory to its subsidiaries, which it received from suppliers under signed financing agreements (please see Note 20).

The Company has no contract liabilities or contractual assets from contracts with customers. All of the Company's revenues are generated from providing services and selling goods to subsidiaries in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland, and Sweden.

At the beginning of March 2024, the Storent Holding group completed the legal reorganization process, resulting in the capital shares of five subsidiaries being transferred from SM Investments (until May 21, 2024, Storent Investments AS) to Storent Holding. The Company assumed the parent company's functions, which were previously carried out by SM Investments (until May 21, 2024, Storent Investments AS), significantly increasing the Company's revenue from management services.

4. Material expenses

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
The cost of goods sold	4 144 739	-
TOTAL:	4 144 739	-

5. Other expenses

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
IT expenses	692 514	-
Compensation according to company contracts	631 349	-
Insurance expenses	253 491	-
Consultancy services	163 610	14 569
Marketing expenses	152 901	4 886
Services of statutory auditors*	83 980	97 455
Administration transport costs	82 882	11 691
Legal services	69 662	-
Rental and operating expenses for premises and territories	51 133	-
Communication expenses	3 300	-
Other administration expenses	75 885	1 619
TOTAL:	2 260 707	130 220

* Including payments for audit services to the company of independent auditors KPMG Baltics SIA:

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Financial statements auditing services	83 980	97 455
TOTAL:	83 980	97 455

In early March 2024, the Storent Holding group completed a legal reorganization process, as a result of which the shares of five subsidiaries were transferred from SM Investments (until May 21, 2024, Storent Investments AS) to Storent Holding. The company

took over the functions of the parent company, which were previously carried out by SM Investments (until May 21, 2024, Storent Investments AS), leading to a significant increase in the company's operating expenses.

6. Depreciation

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Depreciation of intangible assets (see Note 10)	183 220	-
Depreciation of fixed assets (see Note 11)	39 937	19 855
TOTAL:	223 157	19 855

In early March 2024, the Storent Holding Group completed the legal reorganization process, as a result of which the capital shares of five subsidiaries were transferred from SM Investments (until May 21, 2024, Storent Investments AS) to Storent Holding. The Company took over the functions of the parent company, which had previously been performed by SM Investments (until May 21, 2024, Storent Investments AS), leading to a significant increase in depreciation and amortization for the Company.

7. Interest and similar income

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Income from dividends*	3 500 867	2 803 546
Interest income from related parties	984 385	808 336
Interest income from non-related parties	19 502	5 529
TOTAL:	4 504 754	3 617 411

*In 2024, the Company has received dividends income of EUR 3 500 867 from subsidiaries (in 2023 EUR 2 803 546).

8. Interest payments and similar expenses

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Interest on bonds	2 817 821	796 863
Interest on borrowings from related parties	278 380	18 629
Interest on borrowings from unrelated parties	106 299	-
Interest on financial lease	4 317	619
Other similar expenses	7 019	-
TOTAL:	3 213 836	816 111

9. Personnel costs and number of employees

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Salaries	768 661	-
National social security mandatory contributions	182 639	-
Other personnel costs	98 579	321
TOTAL:	1 049 879	321

In early March 2024, the Storent Holding Group completed the legal reorganization process, resulting in the transfer of the capital shares of five subsidiaries from SM Investments (until 21.05.2024 Storent Investments AS) to Storent Holding. The Company took over the functions of the parent company, which were previously carried out by SM Investments (until 21.05.2024 Storent Investments AS), leading to a significant increase in personnel costs and a rise in the number of employees.

9. Personnel costs and number of employees (cont.)

<i>Personnel costs by function:</i>	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Administration and finance staff	1 049 879	321
TOTAL:	1 049 879	321

<i>Incl. executive management remuneration:</i>	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Members of the Board		
Salaries	54 366	-
National social security mandatory contributions	12 860	-
TOTAL:	67 226	-

In 2023, Members of the Board performed their functions without compensation.

	2024	2023
Average number of employees during the reporting year	11	2
TOTAL:	11	2

10. Intangible assets

	Licences and similar costs	Other intangible assets	Development of intangible assets	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
At 31 December 2023				
Historical cost	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and depreciation	-	-	-	-
Net carrying value	-	-	-	-
FY 2024				
Historical cost	-	-	-	-
Acquisition	-	1 681 982	601 680	2 283 662
Acquisitions, restructuring the company*	42 091	2 591 528	402 600	3 036 219
Write-off	-	-	-	-
Transferred	-	631 830	(631 830)	-
Excluded depreciation	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(9 521)	(173 699)	-	(183 220)
Net carrying value	32 570	4 731 641	372 450	5 136 661
At 31 December 2024				
Historical cost	42 091	4 905 340	372 450	5 319 881
Accumulated amortisation and depreciation	(9 521)	(173 699)	-	(183 220)
Net carrying value	32 570	4 731 641	372 450	5 136 661

*Please refer to Note 28

The item "Other intangible assets" consists of the new ERP systems that the Company began using from January 1, 2024.

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixed assets	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR
FY 2023		
Net carrying value, opening	23 164	23 164
Amortisation	(19 855)	(19 855)
Net carrying value	3 309	3 309
At 31 December 2023		
Historical cost	99 275	99 275
Accumulated amortisation and depreciation	(95 966)	(95 966)
Net carrying value	3 309	3 309
FY 2024		
Net carrying value, opening	3 309	3 309
Acquisition	336 286	336 286
Acquisitions, restructuring companies*	34 683	34 683
Write-off	(406)	(406)
Excluded depreciation	406	406
Amortisation	(39 937)	(39 937)
Net carrying value	334 341	334 341
At 31 December 2024		
Historical cost	469 838	469 838
Accumulated amortisation and depreciation	(135 497)	(135 497)
Net carrying value	334 341	334 341

*Please refer to Note 28

12. Investments in subsidiaries

In March 2024, a reorganization of Storent Investments AS was carried out (please see note 28), as a result of which Storent Investments AS changed its name to SM Investments SIA. The capital shares in five active direct subsidiaries were transferred from Storent Investments to Storent Holding, and all other assets of Storent Investments, including intangible assets, and liabilities, except for its investment in a subsidiary registered in Kaliningrad, were merged with Storent Holding AS. The remaining legal entity of Storent Investments AS, which only contained the investment in the subsidiary registered in Kaliningrad, was sold to third parties and removed from the Storent Holding group, sales consideration is EUR 100 000.

As a result of the reorganization, the fair value of the transferred investments in subsidiaries was determined based on the market multiplier method (Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy). The total value of the investments, net of the Company's mutually exclusive debts, was determined at EUR 41,000,000. The total fair value was allocated to the investments in individual subsidiaries in proportion to their individual market values, estimated using the income method and consistent with the assumptions for impairment estimates set out below.

12. Investments in subsidiaries (cont.)

	Adress	%	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
SM Investments SIA*	Matrozū iela 15a, Rīga, Latvia		-	18 000 000
STORENT SIA	Zolitūdes iela 89, Rīga, LV-1046, Latvia	100	22 550 000	-
STORENT UAB	Savanorių pr. 180B, Vilnius, LT-03154, Vilnius m., Lithuania	100	8 610 000	-
STORENT OU	Betooni 15/Paneeli 5, Tallinn, 11415, Estonia	100	5 875 000	-
STORENT Holding Finland OY	Virkatie 16, Vantaa, FI-01510, Finland	100	4 550 000	-
STORENT AB	Arrendevagen 50, 163 44, Spanga, Stokholma, Sweden	100	1 114 584	-
TOTAL:			42 699 584	18 000 000

* till 21.05.2024 Storent Investments AS

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Movement of the value of investments		
At the beginning of the year	18 000 000	18 000 000
Result of the reorganization*:		
Investment in SM Investments SIA**	(18 000 000)	-
Investment in STORENT SIA	22 550 000	-
Investment in STORENT UAB	8 610 000	-
Investment in STORENT OU	4 920 000	-
Investment in STORENT Holding Finland Oy	4 100 000	-
Investment in STORENT AB	820 000	-
TOTAL:	41 000 000	18 000 000
Change in 2024:		
Investment in STORENT OU	955 000	-
Investment in STORENT AB	294 584	-
Investment in STORENT Holding Finland Oy	450 000	-
TOTAL:	42 699 584	18 000 000

*Please refer to Note 28

** till 21.05.2024 Storent Investments AS

Name	Country	Business	Date of incorporation / acquisition
Company			
STORENT SIA	Latvia	Rental of construction machinery and equipment	17 April 2008
STORENT UAB	Lithuania	Rental of construction machinery and equipment	27 November 2008
STORENT OU	Estonia	Rental of construction machinery and equipment	7 July 2009
STORENT Holding Finland OY	Finland	Operation of central offices	28 September 2012
STORENT AB	Sweden	Rental of construction machinery and equipment	27 June 2013

12. Investments in subsidiaries (cont.)

Name	Audited		Profit for the reporting year		Equity	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
			EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
STORENT SIA	No	Yes	4 360 542	4 829 331	31 954 758	22 011 869
STORENT UAB	No	Yes	(365 882)	480 477	258 826	(1 872 487)
STORENT OU	No	Yes	(633 759)	(953 611)	(590 637)	(8 091 523)
STORENT Holding Finland OY	No	Yes	(717 856)	92 303	1 068 945	(1 133 199)
STORENT AB	No	Yes	(647 952)	(299 325)	(632 138)	(1 174 243)
STORENT Holding Finland OY meitas sabiedrība:						
STORENT OY	No	Yes	(1 104 206)	(531 752)	937 101	(3 111 690)

The company's management conducted an assessment of the recoverable value of each investment in the capital of affiliated companies. An evaluation was made to determine whether there has been an impairment of the value of the investments in the capital of affiliated companies. In order to perform the impairment test for the investments in the capital of affiliated companies, the recoverable amount – the value in use – is determined by discounting the future cash flows of each affiliated company. The calculation is based on the following assumptions: each affiliated company is considered a separate cash-generating unit (CGU). The cash flows are estimated based on a 5-year business plan, which takes into account the current results as of the date of preparation of the financial statements. The 5-year business plan of the Storent Holdings Group is created based on the following assumptions: total depreciation and amortization expenses, IT costs, management fees, insurance expenses, and interest expenses are allocated to each affiliated company according to the proportion of the machinery fleet belonging to that company. Using the same proportion of the machinery fleet, the group's liabilities for the purchase of new equipment are distributed in the calculation of the investment value. The cash flows were extrapolated using a terminal growth rate of 2% (2% in 2023). To determine the present value of the assets, a post-tax discount rate of 10.12% till 10.76% (8.96% in 2023) was applied. The discount rate forecasts are based on the actual cost of capital for the group's companies.

The recoverable value of long-term investments is significantly dependent on the assumptions used in the valuation regarding the consolidated net revenue growth of the Storent Holding Group's subsidiaries, EBITDA profitability (which is influenced by internal cost optimization), the timing and rate of EBITDA growth, the applied discount rate, as well as the company's management's ability to implement these assumptions and the overall development of the construction machinery rental market in the Baltics and Nordic countries. Any adverse changes in these assumptions, which may be caused by market volatility in which the company or its direct and indirect subsidiaries operate, may negatively impact the carrying value of the company's investment in the subsidiaries as reflected in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount (value in use) are as follows:

31.12.2024	Storent SIA	Storent UAB	Storent OU	Storent Oy	Storent AB
EBITDA level	38%-45% from 2025 to 2029, with 45% in the terminal year (2024: currently 38%)	29%-36% from 2025 to 2029, with 36% in the terminal year (2024: currently 27%)	24%-32% from 2025 to 2029, with 32% in the terminal year (2024: currently 21%)	26%-33% from 2025 to 2029, with 32% in the terminal year (2024: currently 20%)	21%-34% from 2025 to 2029, with 34% in the terminal year (2024: currently 11%)
EBITDA annual growth rate**	10,16%	15,2%	53,8%	12,7%	49,6%
Cash flow forecast period	5 gadi + terminal year	5 gadi + terminal year	5 gadi + terminal year	5 gadi + terminal year	5 gadi + terminal year
Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)	10,67%	10,76%	10,58%	10,32%	10,12 %
Terminal Growth Rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

* Discount rate forecasts are based on the actual cost of capital for the group companies.

** The increase in nominal EBITDA growth rates is related to the additional funding attracted by the Group, which allows for increased investments in the expansion and renewal of the rental fleet.

To determine the key assumptions for EBITDA level and EBITDA growth rate, the Group's management has considered both the Group's past experience and the future trends and forecasts of the construction market in the specific country where the cash-generating unit (CGU) is located.

The recoverable value of investments is significantly dependent on the recently established Storent Holding group's net revenue growth, EBITDA profitability (affected by internal cost optimization), and the timing and pace of EBITDA growth, the applicable discount rate, as well as the Group's management's ability to implement these assumptions in the overall development of the construction equipment rental market in the Baltic States and Nordic countries. Any adverse changes to these assumptions, which may be caused by market volatility in the Group's operating environment, could negatively impact the recoverable value of intangible assets and other long-term non-financial assets, as reflected in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2024.

Sensitivity Analysis

The Company has performed a sensitivity analysis of the impairment test with respect to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for each CGU. The sensitivity analysis is based on the same assumptions as the investment value calculation described above. According to the Group's management estimates, a similar EBITDA level will be achieved across all countries (except for Latvia) by increasing sales volume and significantly improving efficiency, particularly in Estonia, Lithuania, and Sweden. The main assumptions that may affect the recoverable value and alter the investment value include the execution of the EBITDA budget and the weighted average cost of capital. The table shows the impact of changes in these two assumptions on the cash-generating unit's value reserve/(impairment).

	Weighted average cost of capital 10.12%-10.76%		EBITDA target achieved at 90%	
	EBITDA target achieved at 90%	EBITDA target achieved at 80%	Weighted average cost of capital -1%	Weighted average cost of capital +1%
m EUR	2024	2024	2024	2024
Latvia	27,3	18,2	33,3	22,6
Lithuania	4,8	0,8	7,3	2,8
Estonia	2,2	-0,9	4,4	0,5
Sweden	0,6	-0,4	1,5	0,08
Finland	7,7	4,5	9,9	6,0
TOTAL:	42,6	22,2	56,4	32,0

Based on management's calculations, a decrease in EBITDA or an increase in the discount rate could result in the carrying amount of the Lithuanian, Estonian and Swedish CGUs not reaching the expected recoverable amount as of December 31, 2024. Storent Group management, in close cooperation with the management of the local subsidiaries is carefully considering and implementing a sales strategy in Lithuania, Estonia and Sweden to prevent any discrepancies from the planned EBITDA level. In the first three months of 2025, the performance of all these markets improved, thanks to an experienced and focused management and sales team. The Group's management is supporting the Lithuanian, Estonian and Swedish businesses with new investments. According to the internal budget, Lithuania, Estonia and Sweden will receive the largest portion of the Group's total capital expenditure plan in 2025.

13. Other receivables

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Guarantee	14 801	-
Prepayment for services	12 417	3 990
TOTAL:	27 218	3 990

14. Deferred expenses

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Insurance expenses*	83 982	49 545
IT support	27 661	-
Other deferred expenses	2 074	-
TOTAL:	113 717	49 545

*Please refer to Note 28

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Cash in bank, EUR	66 659	409 019
TOTAL:	66 659	409 019

16. Share capital

The Company's registered share capital was increased by EUR 15 350 000 in 2024, with contributions made by the shareholders, and as of December 31, 2024, amounts to EUR 33 500 000, consisting of 33 500 000 shares. The nominal value of each share is EUR 1. All shares have equal voting rights and the right to dividends.

In 2024, the Company received dividend income of EUR 3 500 867 (EUR 2 803 546 in 2023) from its subsidiary in Latvia.

The Company's registered share capital as of December 31, 2023, was EUR 18 150 000, consisting of 18 150 000 shares. The nominal value of each share is EUR 1. All shares have equal voting rights and the right to dividends.

17. Taxes and mandatory state social insurance contributions

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Social insurance contributions	23 775	-
Personal income tax	21 047	4 675
Risk charge	5	-
TOTAL:	44 827	4 675

18. Other liabilities

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Accruals for unused vacations	160 405	-
Employee compensation	46 197	-
Other liabilities	-	10 370
KOPĀ:	206 602	10 370

19. Issued bonds

In 2023, Storent Holding AS issued its first emission of bonds with maturity date 21.12.2025, coupon interest rate 11%, bond nominal value 100 EUR and total nominal value 15 000 000 EUR. Bonds are listed on the official bond list of Nasdaq Riga AS.

In 2024, Storent Holding AS issued bonds with a maturity date of 21 September 2026 and an annual interest rate of 10%. The nominal value of one bond is EUR 100, and the total value is EUR 10 000 000. The bonds are listed on the official bond list of Nasdaq Riga.

Issued bonds	Emission date	Maturity date	Amount	Actual interest rate (%)	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
ISIN code LV0000850089	26.06.2023	21.12.2025	15 000 000	11	15 000 000	15 000 000
ISIN kods LV0000850345	21.03.2024	21.09.2026	10 000 000	10	10 000 000	
Accrued interest for bonds coupon payment					66 250	41 250
Incremental cost allocation emission*					(289 383)	(390 035)
TOTAL:					24 776 867	14 651 215
Total Non-current liabilities:					9 710 617	14 609 965
Total Current liabilities:					15 066 250	41 250

Borrowings against issued bonds are unsecured. Full amount of borrowings is repayable upon maturity date. Coupon payment is payable on a quarter basis.

*Total borrowing origination fees and costs amounted to 695 823 EUR. The Company treated these fees and costs as incremental costs related to attract the financing. These fees and costs are an integral part of the effective interest rate of the loans and are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

Reconciliation of movements of issued bond liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Balance at the beginning of the year	14 651 215	-
Proceeds from bonds	10 000 000	15 000 000
Total changes from financing cash flows	10 000 000	15 000 000
Incremental cost allocation	(214 029)	(481 794)
Incremental cost allocation amortization	314 681	91 759
Interest expense	2 817 821	705 104
Interest paid	(2 792 821)	(663 854)
Total liability-related other changes	125 652	(348 785)
Balance at the end of the year	24 776 867	14 651 215

19. Issued bonds (cont.)

According to the Terms, Storent Group must meet the following financial conditions from the date of bond issuance, June 26, 2023, and until the bonds are repaid:

- The shareholders' equity to assets ratio at the end of each quarter must not be less than 25% (twenty-five percent). The "shareholders' equity to assets ratio" is the issuer's total equity expressed as a percentage of the issuer's consolidated total assets at the end of each quarter, as determined based on the issuer's consolidated quarterly financial statements.
- Net debt/EBITDA ratio for the previous 12 (twelve) months:
 - a) must not exceed 2.5 until the second quarter of 2024 (inclusive);
 - b) must not exceed 4 starting from the third quarter of 2024 until the second quarter of 2025 (inclusive);
 - c) starting from the third quarter of 2025, must not exceed 3.5.

The net debt/EBITDA ratio is calculated: a) at the end of each quarter, as determined based on the issuer's consolidated monthly financial reports for the previous 12 (twelve) months; and (b) on December 31st of each year, as determined on a consolidated basis, based on each of the issuer's annual financial reports

"Net debt/EBITDA ratio" is the ratio of interest-bearing liabilities minus cash to the EBITDA for the respective measurement period. See also the information below.

"EBITDA" is the net income for the measurement period before: a) tax accruals; b) all interest, fees, discounts, or other charges arising or payable, received or receivable in relation to financial debt obligations; c) any items considered as extraordinary or exceptional items; d) depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets; and e) asset revaluation, disposals, or write-offs.

In 2024 and as of December 31, 2024, the Company has met the aforementioned financial conditions (taking into account the amendments described in section "**Bond Events 2024**")

Bond Events in 2024

In August 2024, Storent Holding AS announced a written procedure to obtain bondholder consent for amendments to the terms of bonds with ISIN codes LV0000850089 and LV0000850345. With the amendments, the issuer proposes to adjust the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio, setting a cap of 4 for the net debt to EBITDA ratio from the third quarter of 2024 until the second quarter of 2025, and starting from the third quarter of 2025, reducing it to 3.5. This change will allow full compliance with the financial conditions until the bonds are repaid. On September 6, 2024, the vote was concluded with a positive outcome, and the amendments were approved.

20. Other borrowings

In 2024, the Company received supplier credits from aerial lift manufacturers in Europe –Yanmar Construction Equipment Europe S.A.S and LGMG Europe B.V. The total loan amount is EUR 4 009 910 with an interest rate of 5.5% per annum. The repayment dates of the loans are shown in the table below. The inventories received from suppliers under the aforementioned agreements were sold to subsidiaries (please refer to Notes 3 and 4).

As additional security for these loans from Yanmar Construction Equipment Europe S.A.S and LGMG Europe B.V., promissory notes for each payment have been registered.

	Maturity date of the liability	Amount	Effective interest rate (%)	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
LGMG Europe B.V	01.07.2028	2 099 985	5,5	1 555 504	-
SAS Yanmar construction equipment Europe	02.10.2028	1 909 925	4,92	1 541 643	-
Financing arrangement costs		(236 441)	-	(187 823)	-
		Kopā:		2 909 324	-
		Kopā ilgtermiņa saistības:		2 040 727	-
		Kopā īstermiņa saistības:		868 597	-

The total loan issuance costs amounted to EUR 236 441. The Company recognized these costs as financing costs. These costs are an integral part of the effective interest rate and are recorded as a correction to the effective interest rate.

Comparison of other loan movements with financing cash flows:

	2024 EUR	2023 EUR
Balance at the start of the period	-	-
Funds received from loans	4 009 910	-
Received due to reorganization (see Note 28)	430 354	-
Loan repayment	(1 356 820)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	3 083 444	-
Financing costs	(236 441)	-
Amortization of financing costs	48 618	-
Interest expenses	69 121	-
Paid interest	(55 418)	-
Total changes related to liabilities	(174 120)	-
Balance at the end of the period	2 909 324	-

21. Lease liabilities

	End date	Interest rate, (%)	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Lease liabilities	till 30.11.2029	3%	205 216	-
		TOTAL:	205 216	-
		Long-term liabilities:	166 925	-
		Short-term liabilities:	38 291	-

22. Transactions with related parties**22.(a) Transactions with related parties:**

Related party	Year	Goods and services provided	Interest income	Goods purchased and services received	Payables related parties	Interest expenses	Receivables from related parties
		EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR
SM Investments SIA*	2024	-	-	-	-	(7 786)	-
SM Investments SIA	2023	197 709	577 158	-	-	(5 944)	768 746
STORENT SIA	2024	3 675 251	130 508	(255 755)	-	(91 915)	1 552 352
STORENT SIA	2023	-	17 382	-	-	-	14 741
STORENT UAB	2024	2 217 714	-	-	(720)	(178 679)	635 113
STORENT OU	2024	2 085 264	-	-	-	-	604 884
STORENT Oy	2024	1 275 986	25 500	(125 564)	(25 742)	-	1 167 852
STORENT Holding Finalnd Oy	2024	-	453 050	-	-	-	663 281
STORENT AB	2024	365 552	1 325	(42 774)	-	-	202 959
Selectia SIA	2023	-	11 972	-	-	(5 683)	-
Selectia Plus SIA	2023	-	-	-	-	(6 824)	-
SEL Investments SIA	2023	-	-	-	-	(178)	-
Aston Baltic SIA	21.09.2023- 31.12.2023	-	-	(1 128 752)	(396 852)	-	-
Aston Baltic SIA	2024	-	-	(3 226 610)	(532 079)	-	-
Supremo SIA	2024	-	232 099	-	-	-	333 011
Supremo SIA	2023	-	100 912	-	-	-	100 912
EEKI SIA	2024	-	141 903	-	-	-	242 815
EEKI SIA	2023	-	100 912	-	-	-	100 912
KOPĀ:	2024	9 619 767	984 385	(3 650 703)	(558 541)	(278 380)	5 402 267
KOPĀ:	2023	197 709	808 336	(1 128 752)	(396 852)	(18 629)	985 311

*till 21.05.2024 Storent Investments AS

22. Transactions with related parties (cont.)**22.(b) Loans issued to and receivables from related parties**

	Maturity date	Loan amount	Actual interest rate (%)	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
SM Investments SIA*	31.12.2026	10 872 300	13%	-	10 872 300
Storent SIA	31.12.2027	1 206 717	13%	1 206 717	305 000
Storent Holding Finland OY	31.12.2027	4 100 000	13%	4 100 000	-
Storent Oy	31.12.2027	600 000	13%	600 000	-
EEKI SIA	31.12.2027	1 500 000	13%	763 683	1 500 000
Supremo SIA	31.12.2027	1 500 000	13%	1 665 404	1 500 000
Accrued interest (22(a) note)	-	-	-	575 826	808 336
Receivables (22(a) note)	-	-	-	4 826 441	176 975
Accruals for receivables	-	-	-	(170 616)	(61 839)
Non-current liabilities				8 335 804	14 177 300
Current liabilities				5 231 651	923 472

Loans to related parties issued without security and their recoverability is assessed individually.

During the reporting year, no insolvency or payment delay events were identified, nor were any other specific indicators of increased credit risk observed. As of 31 December 2024, all loans to related parties were classified as Stage 1 under the requirements of IFRS 9. The impairment provisions for expected credit losses are considered immaterial and are therefore not disclosed separately. No movement between stages occurred for related party loans during 2024. The contractual terms of loans issued to related parties were not modified during the year 2024. No loans issued to related parties were written off in 2024.

The carrying amount of loans, accrued interest, and trade receivables from related parties represents the Company's maximum exposure to related credit risk.

*SM Investments SIA (renamed from Storent Investments AS on 21.05.2024) had a debt of EUR 10 872 300 to Storent Holding AS as of 31.12.2023. Before the reorganisation that took place on 1 March 2024, SM Investments partially repaid this loan by transferring EUR 1 144 400 to Storent Holding AS's bank account. The remaining loan amount of EUR 9 727 900 was mutually offset following the reorganisation of SM Investments. Please see Note 28.

22.(c) Borrowings from related parties

	Maturity date	Loan amount	Actual interest rate (%)	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Storent Investments AS*	2024	359 400	13%	-	359 400
Storent UAB	2026	3 340 000	13%	3 340 000	-
Storent SIA	2025	174 400	13%	174 400	-
Ilgtermiņa saistības:				3 340 000	-
Īstermiņa saistības:				174 400	359 400

*A loan from SM Investments SIA (formerly Storent Investments AS until 21.05.2024) in the amount of EUR 359 400 was mutually offset between Storent Holding and SM Investments, and therefore had no impact on the results of the reorganisation. Loans from related parties are unsecured.

Reconciliation of movements from borrowings from related parties to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Balance at the beginning of the year	359 400	-
Proceeds from borrowings from related parties	-	714 400
Loan repayment expenses	(5 200 000)	-
Acquired as a result of the reorganisation (see Note 28)	8 355 000	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	3 155 000	714 400
Interest expense	278 380	18 629
Interest paid	(278 380)	(18 629)
Other changes (mutual offset of amounts due)	-	(355 000)
Total liability-related other changes	-	(355 000)
Balance at the end of the year	3 514 400	359 400

22.(d) Terms and conditions applicable to transactions with related parties

Unsettled liabilities have not been secured in any way at the end of the year, and settlements are made in cash. No guarantees have been provided or received for any receivables from related parties.

	Loan interest income		Borrowing interest expenses	
	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR	31.12.2024 EUR	31.12.2023 EUR
Shareholders of the Company	374 002	201 824	-	-
Subsidiaries of the Company	610 383	606 512	278 380	18 629
TOTAL:	984 385	808 336	278 380	18 629

23. Financial instruments

The company's main financial instruments are short-term and long-term loans issued, receivables, cash and received long-term and short-term borrowings, issued bonds and financial lease. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to ensure the financing of the Company's economic activities. The Company also faces a number of other financial instruments, such as trade and other receivables, trade payables and other creditors arising directly from its business.

In accordance with IFRS 13, the levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities. Fair value is determined at initial recognition and for disclosure purposes at the end of each reporting period. None of the Company's financial assets or financial liabilities are measured at fair value.

- Fair value of Trade receivables and Other receivables with no stated interest rate and cash and cash equivalents is deemed to approximate their face value on initial recognition and carrying value on any subsequent date as the effect of discounting is immaterial and therefore not disclosed in these financial statements.

Fair value of loans to related parties with outstanding maturities longer than six months and issued with a stated interest rate, is estimated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted using the effective interest rate of the corresponding agreement which, in the management's view, represents the market rate of interest at the measurement date for companies similar to the Company.

Fair value of financial liabilities with outstanding maturities shorter than six months, other than issued bonds, is deemed to approximate their face value on initial recognition and carrying value on any subsequent date as the effect of discounting is immaterial and therefore not disclosed in these financial statements.

Fair value of financial liabilities with outstanding maturities longer than six months, other than issued bonds, is estimated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted using the effective interest rate of the corresponding agreement which, in the management's view, represents the market rate of interest at the measurement date for companies similar to the Company.

The Company's issued bonds are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The market for these bonds is not assessed as an active market. The significant non-observable key input to determining the fair value of the issued bonds is that no adjustment to the observable quotes is required.

All of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are determined to be Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels in 2024 and in 2023.

23. Financial instruments (cont.)**Categories of financial assets and liabilities as at 31.12.2024 and as at 31.12.2023:**

Financial assets	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<i>Loans and receivables held at amortised cost</i>				
Loans issued to and receivables from related companies	8 335 804	8 189 421	14 177 300	14 014 376
Trade receivables from related parties	5 231 651	5 231 651	923 472	923 472
Other receivables	100 000	100 000	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	66 659	66 659	409 019	409 019
TOTAL financial assets:	13 734 114	13 587 731	15 509 791	15 346 867

Financial liabilities	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<i>Financial liabilities held at amortized cost</i>				
Issued bonds	24 776 867	24 940 478	14 651 215	15 030 925
Other borrowings	2 909 324	2 909 324	-	-
Lease liabilities	205 216	205 216	-	-
Loans from related parties	3 514 400	3 514 400	359 400	359 400
Trade payables	723 805	723 805	1 522	1 522
Other payables	206 602	206 602	10 370	10 370
TOTAL financial liabilities:	32 336 214	32 499 825	15 022 507	15 402 217

24. Financial risk management

The Company's operations are subject to the following financial risks: currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of financial losses incurred by the Company due to adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. This risk arises when financial assets denominated in a foreign currency do not match financial liabilities in that currency which results in open currency positions for the Company. The Company does not have any material financial assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Euro. Therefore, during the reporting year the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk was not significant.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company incurred a financial loss if counterparties fail to fulfil their obligations to the Company. The Company has credit risk exposure related to cash, trade receivables and issued loans. The maximum credit risk of the Company is equal to the carrying amount of the respective asset items

Cash

Credit risk in relation to cash in bank is managed by evaluating the banks to cooperate with, this reducing the probability of losing financial resources.

Trade receivables

The Company monitors outstanding trade receivables on a regular basis.

Loans issued

The Company controls the credit risk by evaluating financial performance indicators of loan recipients.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to timely and in full to ensure fulfilling its own commitments. Liquidity risk arises when terms of payments of financial assets and liabilities are not correlating. The Company's liquidity risk management is to maintain adequate cash and cash equivalent amount and provide sufficient financing in order to be able to fulfil its obligations in time. The Company management considers that the Company will have sufficient cash resources and its liquidity will not be compromised. Please refer to Note 27.

24. Financial risk management (cont.)

Please refer to note 27 in the appendix regarding the continuation of the Company's operations. The repayment terms of the Company's financial liabilities, based on the undiscounted payments stipulated in the agreement, as of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, are as follows:

31.12.2024	< 3 month	3-6 month	6-12 month	1-5 years	TOTAL	Expected interest payments	Carrying amount
						TOTAL	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Issued bonds	(662 500)	(662 500)	(16 825)	(10 250 000)	(28 400 000)	(3 623 133)	24 776 867
Other borrowings	(378 019)	(131 725)	(986 523)	(2 046 846)	(3 543 113)	(633 789)	2 909 324
Lease liabilities	(14 969)	(13 563)	(54 253)	(176 944)	(259 729)	(54 513)	205 216
Loans from related parties	-	-	(197 072)	(3 774 200)	(3 971 272)	(456 872)	3 514 400
Trade payables	(723 805)	-	-	-	(723 805)	-	723 805
Other financial liabilities	(206 602)	-	-	-	(206 602)	-	206 602
TOTAL:	(1 985 895)	(807 788)	(18 062)	(16 247 990)	(37 104 521)	(4 768 307)	32 336 214

31.12.2023	< 3 month	3-6 month	6-12 month	1-5 years	TOTAL	Expected interest payments	Carrying amount
						TOTAL	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Issued bonds	(412 500)	(412 500)	(825 000)	(16 650 000)	(18 300 000)	(3 648 785)	14 651 215
Loans from related parties	-	-	(406 122)	-	(406 122)	(46 722)	359 400
Trade payables	(1 522)	-	-	-	(1 522)	-	1 522
Other financial liabilities	(10 370)	-	-	-	(10 370)	-	10 370
TOTAL:	(424 392)	(412 500)	(1 231 122)	(16 650 000)	(18 718 014)	(3 695 507)	15 022 507

25. Capital management

The purpose of the Company's capital management is to provide a high credit rating and a balanced structure of capital to ensure successful activity of the Company and to maximize the Company's share value. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company is controlling the structure of capital and adjusts this structure according to economic conditions. To control and adjust the capital structure, the Company can change conditions of payment of dividends to shareholders, to return them part of shares or to issue new shares. In 2024 and 2023, there were no changes introduced to purposes, policy or processes related to capital management.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
	EUR	EUR
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	31 405 807	15 010 615
Trade and other payables	930 407	16 567
Less cash and cash equivalents	(66 659)	(409 019)
Net debt	32 269 555	14 618 163
Equity	29 602 712	18 506 620
Net debt to equity ratio:	0,92	0,79

26. Issued guarantees

The Company has issued several guarantees in favor of third parties for the liabilities of its indirect subsidiaries. When assessing the expected credit losses of these guarantees, the management individually determines and applies the probability of default for each indirect subsidiary's liabilities and the expected losses in case of default, using the method described in note 2(g). Upon evaluating the indirect subsidiaries' ability to fulfill their obligations as of December 31, 2024, the Company's management believes that significant additional provisions for credit losses are not required.

In 2023, Storent Holding AS provided a guarantee for Luminor Līzings SIA in connection with all active lease agreements between Storent SIA and Luminor Līzings SIA. The amount of the secured claim is EUR 9 588 697, and the guarantee is valid until November 30, 2029. As of the preparation date of the financial statements, the Company's management has not identified any circumstances indicating that an outflow of economic benefits from the Company will be required to settle the liabilities.

In 2023, Storent Holding AS provided a guarantee for Luminor Liising AS in connection with all active lease agreements between Storent OU and Luminor Liising AS. The amount of the secured claim is EUR 633 219, and the guarantee is valid until December 31, 2029. As of the preparation date of the financial statements, the Company's management has not identified any circumstances indicating that an outflow of economic benefits from the Company will be required to settle the liabilities.

In 2023, Storent Holding AS provided a guarantee for Luminor Lizingas UAB in connection with all active lease agreements between Storent UAB and Luminor Lizingas UAB. The amount of the secured claim is EUR 1 719 376, and the guarantee is valid until December 31, 2029. As of the preparation date of the financial statements, the Company's management has not identified any circumstances indicating that an outflow of economic benefits from the Company will be required to settle the liabilities.

27. Going concern of the Company and liquidity risk management

The Company concluded the reporting year with a profit of EUR 3 196 392 (2023: profit EUR 2 752 461). At the end of the reporting year, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by EUR 11 645 408 (as of 31.12.2023, current assets exceeded current liabilities by EUR 935 976). This excess is mainly related to the redemption term of the bonds with ISIN code LV0000850089 at the end of 2025. As a result of the Company's new securities issuance in spring 2025 (see Note 29), and the funds raised will be used for new investments, further mergers and acquisitions, as well as for refinancing its liabilities. The Company's management has not identified any events or circumstances that might raise significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

28. Reorganization

On March 1, 2024, based on the reorganization agreement, the capital shares of five subsidiaries were transferred from Storent Investments to Storent Holding, increasing the share capital of Storent Holding to EUR 33 500 000. Storent Investments was excluded from the Storent Group, and the new name of the company is SM Investments SIA (Reg. No. 40103834303).

As a result of the reorganization, the following assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiaries were assumed in accordance with their carrying values as of the acquisition date. The profit of the consolidated subsidiaries for the reporting year was added to the Company's retained earnings, and the receivables and payables were mutually offset.

- As a result of the reorganization, Storent Holding AS wrote off its investment in SIA SM Investment in the amount of EUR 18 000 000, acquiring investments in five Storent Group companies amounting to EUR 41 000 000, with an impact on the Company's balance sheet reflected in the "Investments in subsidiaries" line in the amount of EUR 23 000 000. Please see Note 12.
- At the time of reorganization, SM Investments SIA had liabilities to Storent Holding AS: EUR 733 746 in trade payables and EUR 9 727 900 in loans, which were mutually offset, reducing the amounts in Storent Holding AS's "Loans to related parties" and "Trade payables to related parties" lines.
- With the asset pool of the reorganized company SM Investments SIA, a capital contribution of EUR 15 350 000 was made to the share capital of Storent Holding AS, increasing the share capital of Storent Holding AS to EUR 33 500 000.

28. Reorganization (cont.)**Impact of the Reorganization on Specific Items of the Company:**

	SM Investments balances before reorganization	Elimination of intercompany balances	Impact of reorganization on the Company's balance sheet
Loans to related companies			
Storent Holding Finland OY	4 100 000		4 100 000
Storent Oy	600 000		600 000
	4 700 000		4 700 000
Borrowings from related companies			
Storent Holdings SIA	(9 727 900)	9 727 900	-
Storent SIA	(4 580 000)		(4 580 000)
Storent UAB	(3 775 000)		(3 775 000)
	(18 082 900)		(8 355 000)

28. Reorganization (cont.)

	SIA SM Investments balances before reorganization	Elimination of intercompany balances and decrease of investments	Impact of reorganization on the Company's balance sheet
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets			
Development of intangible assets	402 600	-	402 600
Licenses and similar rights	42 091	-	42 091
Other intangible investments	2 591 528	-	2 591 528
TOTAL	3 036 219	-	3 036 219
Property, plant and equipment			
Other fixed assets	34 683	-	34 683
TOTAL	34 683	-	34 683
Other non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	45 200 688	(22 200 688)	23 000 000
Loans to related parties	4 100 000	(9 727 900)	(5 627 900)
Other loans	600 000	-	600 000
TOTAL	49 900 688	(31 928 588)	17 972 100
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	52 971 590	(31 928 588)	21 043 002
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables from related parties	1 780 554	(733 746)	1 046 808
Deferred expenses	94 777	-	94 777
TOTAL	1 875 331	(733 746)	1 141 585
Cash and cash equivalents	1 428	-	1 428
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1 876 759	(733 746)	1 143 013
TOTAL ASSETS	54 848 349	(32 662 334)	22 186 015
EQUITY			
Share capital	(33 222 278)	17 872 278	(15 350 000)
Restructuring reserve	-	4 200 688	4 200 688
Previous reporting periods retained earnings	(784 052)	127 722	(656 330)
TOTAL EQUITY	(34 006 330)	22 200 688	(11 805 642)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	(1 430)	-	(1 430)
Borrowings from related parties	(13 502 900)	9 727 900	(3 775 000)
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	(5 954)	-	(5 954)
Other borrowings	(430 354)	-	(430 354)
Borrowings from related parties	(4 580 000)	-	(4 580 000)
Trade payables	(1 062 210)	-	(1 062 210)
Trade payables from related parties	(1 259 171)	733 746	(525 425)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(20 842 019)	10 461 646	(10 380 373)
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	(54 848 349)	32 662 334	(22 186 015)

29. Post balance sheet eventsNon-adjusting events

In April 2025, Storent Holding AS announced a new bond issuance of 35 million euros. The company raised 23 million euros through the bond issuance, which, considering the current geopolitical uncertainty, can be considered an excellent result. The funds will be used for new investments, future mergers and acquisitions, as well as the refinancing of its obligations. The company is actively exploring ways for further growth in all countries, investing in its fleet, and pursuing mergers and acquisitions. As one of the potential capital increase options, the company owners are considering an IPO.

The group has signed a memorandum of understanding with a potential acquisition target company based in Texas, United States. If the due diligence process is satisfactory, the group plans to acquire 70% of the target company's shares. The remaining 30% of the shares will be retained equally by two existing shareholders, each holding 15% of the shares. These shareholders will continue to actively participate in the company's operations. The group's goal is to provide its expertise, particularly in information technology and business development, to support the target company's continuous growth and strategic development.

From the end of the reporting period until the date of signing these separate financial statements, there have been no other events that would require adjustments or explanations in these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were signed on April 30, 2025 on the Company's behalf by:

Andris Pavlovs
Member of the Board

Marina Grigore
Chief Accountant

The document is signed electronically.

* * *



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Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Storent Holding AS

Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our Opinion on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Storent Holding AS ("the Company") set out on pages 7 to 40 of the accompanying separate Annual Report, which comprise:

- the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024,
- the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the separate statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and
- the notes to the separate financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the separate financial position of Storent Holding AS as at 31 December 2024, and of its separate financial performance and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

In accordance with the 'Law on Audit Services' of the Republic of Latvia we conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing adopted in the Republic of Latvia (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) developed by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the independence requirements included in the *Law on Audit Services* of the Republic of Latvia that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Latvia. We have also fulfilled our other professional ethics responsibilities and objectivity requirements in accordance with the IESBA Code and the *Law on Audit Services* of the Republic of Latvia.

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

Key Audit Matters

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



We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Impairment assessment of Investments in subsidiaries

The Company's investments in subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 amounted to EUR 42 699 584 (31 December 2023: EUR 18 000 000).

Reference to the separate financial statements: Note 2 (b) "Use of estimates and judgements", Note 2 (f) "Investments in subsidiaries" (accounting policies); Note 12 "Investments in subsidiaries" and Note 28 "Reorganization" (Note to the separate financial statements).

Key audit matter

As discussed in Note 12, the Company estimated the recoverable amount of its investments in subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024 to assess, whether there is any impairment loss to be recognized at the above date.

The assessment of the recoverable amount and impairment loss, if any, of the Company's investments in subsidiaries balance incorporated significant management judgement in respect of assumptions regarding the Storent Holdings Group's forecast financial performance, such as net turnover growth, EBITDA margin, timing and magnitude of EBITDA growth (among other things as a result of internal cost optimization), as well as the discount rate used. Small changes in the above assumptions can result in materially different outcomes. This, therefore, gives rise to inherent estimation uncertainty related to the recoverable value of this asset recorded in the separate financial statements.

Due to the above factors, and in view of the reorganisation described in Note 28 to the financial statements, we considered impairment assessment of investments in subsidiaries to be a key audit matter.

Our response

Our audit procedures included, among others:

- evaluating against the requirements of the relevant financial reporting standards the Company's accounting policy for identification of impairment, measurement of recoverable amounts and recognition of any impairment losses in respect of investments in subsidiaries;
- understanding the Company's and its subsidiaries' business planning process, including the preparation and validation of financial and cash flows forecasts and testing the design and implementation of selected internal controls over the Company's business planning process;
- assisted by our own valuation specialists, challenging the reasonableness of the key assumptions used in the determination of the prospective financial information, such as the forecast amounts of sales and timing of cash collections, forecast amounts of expenses and capital expenditure, and timing of cash disbursements, discount rate and terminal growth rate based on our understanding of the Company's and its subsidiaries' activities and by reference to publicly available industry/market reports;
- considering the reasonableness of the sensitivity analysis performed by the Company showing the impact of a reasonable change in the impairment



testing assumptions, to determine whether an impairment charge was required;

- performing independent sensitivity analysis, including assessing the effect of a reasonably possible change in the key assumptions;
- considering whether the Company's disclosures regarding the key assumptions used in the estimate of recoverable amount used in the impairment assessment are complete and accurate and are in line with the applicable requirements of the relevant financial reporting standards.

Reporting on Other Information

The Company's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- General Information, as set out on page 3 of the accompanying separate Annual Report,
- the Management Report, as set out on pages 4 to 5 of the accompanying separate Annual Report,
- the Statement on Management Responsibility, as set out on page 6 of the accompanying separate Annual Report,
- the Statement of Corporate Governance for 2024, as set out in a separate statement provided by Storent Holding AS management and available on the Nasdaq Baltic exchange website <https://nasdaqbaltic.com>, Storent Holding AS, section Reports.

Our opinion on the separate financial statements does not cover the other information included in the separate Annual Report, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, except as described in the *Other Reporting Responsibilities in Accordance with the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia Related to Other Information* section of our report.

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed and in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of our audit, 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.

Other Reporting Responsibilities in Accordance with the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia Related to Other Information

In addition, in accordance with the *Law on Audit Services* of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Management Report, our responsibility is to consider whether the Management Report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports Law* of the Republic of Latvia.



Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, in all material respects:

- the information given in the Management Report for the financial year for which the separate financial statements are prepared is consistent with the separate financial statements; and
- the Management Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Annual Reports and Consolidated Annual Reports Law* of the Republic of Latvia.

In accordance with the *Law on Audit Services* of the Republic of Latvia with respect to the Statement of Corporate Governance, our responsibility is to consider whether the Statement of Corporate Governance includes the information required in Section 56.2 second paragraph, point 5 and 8, and third paragraph of the *Financial Instruments Market Law* of the Republic of Latvia.

In our opinion, the Statement of Corporate Governance includes the information required in Section 56.2 second paragraph, point 5 and 8, and third paragraph of the *Financial Instruments Market Law* of the Republic of Latvia.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Separate Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate 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 Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 separate 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 separate 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate 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 auditors' 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves a fair presentation.

We 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Responsibilities and Confirmations Required by the Legislation of the Republic of Latvia and the European Union when Providing Audit Services to Public Interest Entities

We were appointed by the Company's shareholders' meeting on 18 September 2024 to audit the separate financial statements of Storent Holding AS for the year ended 31 December 2024. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is three years, covering the periods ending 31 December 2022 to 31 December 2024.

We confirm that:

- our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report presented to the Audit Committee of the Company;
- as referred to in Section 37.6 of the *Law on Audit Services* of the Republic of Latvia we have not provided to the Company the prohibited non-audit services (NASs)



referred to in Article 5(1) of EU Regulation (EU) No 537/2014. We also remained independent of the audited entity in conducting the audit.

For the period to which our statutory audit relates, we have not provided any services to the Company in addition to the audit, which have not been disclosed in the Management Report or in the separate financial statements of the Company.

Report on the Auditors' Examination of the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) Report

In addition to our audit of the accompanying separate financial statements, as included in the separate Annual Report, we have also been engaged by the management of the Company to express an opinion on compliance of the separate financial statements prepared in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting ("the ESEF Report") with the requirements of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 of 17 December 2018 supplementing Directive 2004/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (the "RTS on ESEF").

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the ESEF Report

Management is responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements in a format that enables uniform electronic reporting that complies with the RTS on ESEF. This responsibility includes:

- the preparation of the separate financial statements in the applicable XHTML format;
- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the application of the RTS on ESEF.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the separate financial reporting process.



Auditors' Responsibility for the Examination of the ESEF Report

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on whether the ESEF report complies, in all material respects, with the RTS on ESEF, based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information (ISAE 3000) issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3000 involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about compliance with the RTS on ESEF. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material departures from the requirements of set out in the RTS on ESEF, whether due to fraud or error. In performing procedures, among other things, we assessed the consistency of the separate financial reporting format with ESEF RTS.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the ESEF Report of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of the RTS on ESEF.

KPMG Baltics SIA
Licence No. 55

Armine Movsisjana
Chairperson of the Board
Latvian Sworn Auditor
Certificate No. 178
Riga, Latvia
30 April 2025

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN SIGNED WITH A SECURE ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE AND
IT HAS A TIME-STAMP