

# Audited Accounts

English

Aspect Labs Europe




**ASPECT LABS EUROPE INSURANCE AGENTS**
**SINGLE-PERSON COMPANY ANONYME**
**"ASPECT LABS EUROPE INSURANCE AGENTS SOLE PROFESSIONAL S.A."**
**(NO. GE.M.I. 182727703000) (amounts in euros)  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31.3.2025**
**1st CORPORATE YEAR 25.2.2025 – 31.3.2025**
***BALANCE SHEET***
**2025**
**ASSETS**
**Non-current assets** Tangible assets Intangible assets Other long-term receivables

**Current Assets**

 Customers & Other Trade Receivables Other Receivables  
 Other Current Assets  
 Current Tax Receivables Deferred Tax Receivables Cash and Cash Equivalents Accruals

1

845,68

**845,68**
**Total Assets**
**845,68**
**NET POSITION & LIABILITIES**
**Net Worth** Paid-in

Capital Reserves Retained Earnings

**Total Net Worth**

(3.081,65)

**(3.081,65)**
**Long-term Liabilities**

 Long-Term Borrowings Other Long-Term Liabilities Other Provisions **Total Long-Term Liabilities**
**Short-Term Liabilities**

Suppliers &amp; Other Liabilities Current Tax Liabilities

2

3.844,00

Short-Term Borrowing Liabilities

3

83,33

 Long-term Liabilities Payable in the Next Fiscal Year Other Short-term Liabilities Accruals **Total**
**Short-term Liabilities Total Liabilities Total Equity &**
**Liabilities**
**3.927,33**
**3.927,33**
**845,68**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****2025**

<b>Turnover</b> Cost of sales		-
<b>Gross profit</b> Other income		-
		-
		-
Administrative expenses	4	(3.844,00)
Disposal expenses Other		-
expenses and losses Other income		-
and gains <b>Earnings before interest</b>		-
<b>and taxes</b> Interest credit and related income Interest debit		(3.844,00)
and related expenses <b>Earnings before taxes</b> Income		-
taxes <b>Earnings for the period after taxes</b>		-
	5	762,35
		(3.081,65)
		-
<b>Net profits for the period are distributed into:</b>		
Company Shareholders		(3.081,65)
Earnings per share (expressed in Euros per share)		-
		-
<b>Earnings before taxes, financial and investment results, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)</b>		(3.844,00)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION**

	Capital	Law & Civil Code Reserves	Results to be announced	Total
<b>Balance 25.2.2025</b>	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policies and correction of errors Changes in items in the period Internal transfers	-	-	-	-
Dividend distributions Results of the period <b>Balance 31.3.2025</b>	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(3.081,65)	(3.081,65)
	-	-	(3.081,65)	(3.081,65)
	-	-	(3.081,65)	(3.081,65)

## **NOTES (APPENDIX)** **ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 MARCH 2025**

(Based on the provisions of Law 4308/2014 and Laws 4548/2018 and 2190/1920 as in force)

**Information regarding (article 29, par. 3):** a. Name:

ASPECT LABS EUROPE INSURANCE AGENTS  
SINGLE-PERSON COMPANY ANONYME  
S.A.

b. Legal form: c.

**25.2.2025 - 31.3.2025**

Reporting period: d.

DIMITRIOU SOUTSOU 28 – ATHENS – 11521

Registered office address:

G.E.M.I. 182727703000

e. Public register (information): f. Mode of

**Ongoing activity**

operation (going concern): g. If in liquidation: h. Category (in  
accordance with this law): i.

The company is not in liquidation Small  
businesses (art. 1 par. 2a & art. 2 par. 4)

Statement that the financial statements have been

The financial statements have been prepared in full accordance with **Law  
4308/2014.**

prepared in full accordance with this law:

### **1. Legal preparation and structure of financial statements** **- Deviations made for the sake of the principle of fair presentation**

**Article 29, paragraph 6, Law 4308/2014:**

Where, in exceptional cases, the entity has deviated from the application of a provision of this law in order to fulfil the obligation of paragraph 2 of Article 16 on fair presentation, this deviation shall be disclosed and adequately justified. The effects of the deviation on the assets, liabilities, equity and results shall be fully set out in the appendix. **Article 29, paragraph 7, Law 4308/2014:**

It didn't happen.

When an asset or liability is related to more than one balance sheet item, the relationship of that item to the related financial statement items is disclosed.

It didn't happen.

### **2. Asset valuation**

**Article 29, paragraph 5, Law 4308/2014:**

A summary of the accounting policies followed by the entity for the individual elements of its financial statements. In the event of changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates or corrections of errors, reference is made to the event, the reasons that led to the change or correction, and the relevant effects on the items of the financial statements are adequately disclosed.

**1. Tangible, biological and intangible assets**

They are initially recognized at acquisition cost and subsequently measured at depreciable acquisition cost. Specifically, fixed assets include, among others:

**a.** Goodwill, as an intangible asset. **b.**  
Expenses for improving fixed assets. **c.**

Repair and maintenance expenses, only when they fall within the definition of an asset. In any other case, the relevant expenses are recognized as an expense, in accordance with art. 25.

**d.** Development costs are recognized as an asset when, and only when, all the conditions of art. 18 of Law 4308/2014 are met.

e. The cost of dismantling, removing or restoring tangible fixed assets, when the relevant obligation arises for the enterprise as a result of the installation of the fixed asset or its use during a particular period, for purposes other than the production of inventories during that period. When such cost is related to the production of inventories during a particular period, such cost is charged to the inventories produced.

## 2. Self-produced fixed assets

The cost of acquiring a self-produced fixed asset includes: a. all the expenses required to bring the asset to its intended working condition. b. includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, labor and other costs directly related to the asset in question and

c. a reasonable proportion of fixed and variable costs indirectly related to the fixed asset in question, to the extent that the amounts relate to the construction period.

The cost of a self-produced fixed asset with a long construction or production period was charged with interest on interest-bearing liabilities in the proportion of euros attributable to it (or was not charged).

## 3. Unfinished self-produced fixed assets

They are measured at the cost they have absorbed at the balance sheet date, which includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, labor and other costs directly related to the fixed asset in question. With the exception of development costs

## 4. Intangible assets and goodwill

under par. 1 of art. 18, no internally generated intangible assets, including goodwill, were recognized.

## 5. Depreciation of fixed assets

The value of fixed assets with limited useful lives was subject to depreciation. Depreciation began when the asset is ready for its intended use and is calculated based on its estimated useful economic life.

Depreciation was carried out using the straight-line method with rates that the entity's management selected based on the useful economic life of the asset and, in particular, tax rates.

Land is not subject to depreciation. However, improvements to land with a limited useful life are subject to depreciation.

## 6. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives

If they exist, they are not subject to depreciation and these items are subject to an annual impairment test.

Goodwill, development costs and intangible assets with a useful life that cannot be reliably determined do not exist or, if they exist, are subject to amortization, with an amortization period of ten (10) years.

## 7. Impairment of fixed assets

The above fixed assets measured at cost or amortized cost are subject to an impairment test when there are relevant indications. Impairment losses do not arise because the recoverable amount of the fixed asset has become less than its carrying amount and the recognition of the impairment loss is made because it is estimated that the impairment is permanent. The above impairment losses are recognized in the results of the current period as an expense.

Any impairment losses from previous periods are reversed in the results of the current period because the conditions that caused them have ceased to exist. The carrying amount of the asset after the reversal of the impairment loss does not exceed in any case the carrying amount that the asset would have had if the impairment loss had not been recognized.

## 8. Derecognition of fixed assets

Fixed assets which during the period were disposed of or no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal, cease to be recognized in the balance sheet and the profit or loss resulting from the above cessation is determined as the difference between the net proceeds of disposal and the carrying amount of the asset and which is included in the income statement at the time the asset ceases to be recognized (unless otherwise provided by this law).

### 8.1. Financial leasing

#### Information from the tenant's side.

In the case where assets are acquired by the entity under a finance lease (they are recognized as assets of the entity at the acquisition cost that would have arisen if this asset had been purchased, with the simultaneous recognition of a corresponding liability to the lessor entity - finance lease liability. Subsequently, these fixed assets are accounted for based on the provisions of Law 4308/2014 for corresponding owned assets. The finance lease liability was treated as a loan, and the rent is separated into amortization, which reduces the loan, and interest, which is recognized as a financial expense.

#### Information from the lessor's perspective.

In the event that the entity contains assets that are leased to third parties under a finance lease or if they exist, it is stated that these assets are initially shown as receivables, with an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Subsequently, the finance lease receivable is treated as a loan granted, and the lease is separated into amortization, which reduces the loan, and interest that is recognized as finance income. **There was no sale of assets that are subsequently leased back under a finance lease.**

In the case of a sale of assets that are subsequently leased back under a financial lease, it is accounted for by the seller as a guaranteed loan. The amount received from the sale is recognized as a liability which is reduced by the amortization payments, while the related interest is recognized as a financial expense. The sold assets continue to be recognized in the balance sheet as assets.

#### Information from the lessor's perspective.

## 9. Operating lease.

In the event that there are leases of fixed assets under operating leases, the lessor of fixed assets presents in its balance sheet the assets leased to third parties under operating leases, according to the nature of each asset and the leases are recognized as income in the results on a straight-line basis over the entire term of the lease or refers to another systematic method that is more representative of the distribution of the lease income over the term of the lease.

#### Information from the tenant's side.

In the case of leases of fixed assets with operating leases, the lessee of fixed assets under an operating lease recognizes the leases as expenses in the results on a straight-line basis over the entire lease term, unless another systematic method is more representative of the allocation of the lease expense over the term of the lease.

## 10. Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recognized at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at cost less impairment losses. **Interest-bearing financial assets** are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method (or the straight-line method).

**Impairment.**

Financial assets are subject to impairment testing when relevant indications exist. **Impairment losses**, if any, are reported in their amount.

In such a case, they are recognized because the carrying amounts are greater than the recoverable amount and are recognized in the income statement and reversed as gains in it, when the conditions that caused them cease to exist. Reversal is made up to the value that the asset would have had if no impairment loss had been recognized.

**For financial items of non-current assets**, impairment losses are recognized when it is estimated that the impairment is permanent.

**Derecognition of a financial asset.** The entity derecognises a financial asset when, and only when:

- a. the contractual rights to the cash flows of the asset expire or
- b. transfers substantially all the risks and rewards arising from ownership of that asset.

Upon derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received (including any new asset acquired minus any new liability assumed) is recognized as a gain or loss in the income statement.

**Presentation on the**

**balance sheet.** Financial assets are presented on the balance sheet as non-current or current, depending on the intentions of the entity's management and the contractual or estimated time of their settlement. Inventories are initially recognized at acquisition cost.

**The cost of acquisition** of inventories includes all expenses required to bring them to their present location and condition.

**The cost of producing a product or service** is determined using one of the generally accepted costing methods and includes:

- a. the cost of raw materials, consumables, labor and other costs directly related to the item in question and
- b. a reasonable proportion of fixed and variable costs indirectly related to the item in question, to the extent that these costs relate to the production period.

**Distribution and administrative costs** are not included in the cost of

production. **Measurement after initial**

**recognition.** After initial recognition, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. **The cost of the ending inventory: a. Is**

determined in accordance with a documented generally accepted method. (The use of the LIFO method is not permitted). The weighted average annual price method is used.

**11. Stocks and services**

**b.** The same method is used for all inventories that are of a similar nature and use by the entity. For inventories of a different nature or use, different methods may be justified. **c.** The cost of inventories that are not usually replaceable, as well as goods or services produced and intended for specific projects, is determined using the individual cost method. **Purchases of consumables** that are not significant for the size of the entity were treated as expenses of the period.

## **12. Advances of expenses and other non-financial assets.**

Advances are initially recognized at acquisition cost (amounts paid). They are subsequently measured at initial acquisition cost, less amounts used on an accrual basis and any impairment losses. **Other non-financial assets**

are initially recognized at acquisition cost. They are subsequently measured at the lower of acquisition cost and recoverable amount.

## **13. Obligations**

### **13.1 Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at their outstanding amount. Amounts relating to

premiums or discounts on the issue, as well as costs directly related to the assumption of the liabilities, were not incurred (or, if they were, were treated as expenses or income in the period in which the liabilities were initially recognized). Subsequent to initial

recognition, financial liabilities are measured at their outstanding amounts.

#### **Note:**

Instead of applying the above, financial liabilities are initially recognized at cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method or the straight-line method, if measurement using the rule of this paragraph has a significant impact on the amounts of the financial statements.

Specifically, for the measurement of financial liabilities, in accordance with the above note, the initial recognition of financial liabilities is made at the net amount assumed, taking into account the amounts relating to the premium or discount issue, interest, as well as the cost directly related to their assumption.

#### **Interest on financial liabilities.** Interest

arising from financial liabilities is recognized as an expense in the income statement, with the exception of interest charged to the cost of assets based on the provisions of article 18 par. 2.d and 20 par. 5 of Law 4308/2014 (or interest charged to the cost of assets did not exist).

#### **Derecognition of a financial liability**

The entity derecognises a financial liability when, and only when, the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### **A modification of the terms of an existing financial liability**

(whether due to financial difficulty of the debtor or not) is treated as a repayment of the original and recognition of a new financial liability.

**The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that is extinguished or transferred to a third party and the consideration paid**, including the carrying amount of any other, non-cash, assets transferred and any new liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

### 13.2 Non-financial liabilities

Non-financial liabilities are initially recognized and subsequently measured at the nominal amount expected to be required to settle them.

### 13.3 Forecasts

Provisions are initially recognized and subsequently measured at the nominal amount expected to be required to settle them. **Note:**

Instead of the above measurement, provisions are initially recognized and subsequently measured at the present value of the amounts expected to be required to settle them, if measurement based on present value is expected to have a significant impact on the amounts in the financial statements, compared to measurement based on the nominal amount. **Provisions for post-employment benefits**

In particular, provisions for post-employment benefits are recognized and measured either at the statutory nominal amounts at the balance sheet date or, if the actuarial method has an impact on the financial statements, based on an accepted actuarial method. Including provisions, they are recognized as profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

### 13.4. Differences arising either upon revaluation or upon settlement of non-financial liabilities

## 14. Government grants

### 14.1. State grants of assets

In the case of government grants relating to assets, they are initially recognized as liabilities in the period in which they are received or in the period in which their approval becomes final and there is certainty that they will be collected. Government grants are recognized at the amounts received or finally approved. Subsequent to initial recognition, government grants are amortized by transferring them to the results as income, in the same period and in a manner corresponding to the transfer to the results of the accounting value of the item that was granted.

### 14.2. State expenditure subsidies.

In the event that there are government grants related to expenses, they are initially recognized as liabilities in the period in which they are received or in the period in which their approval becomes final and there is certainty that they will be received. Government grants related to expenses are transferred to the results as income in the period in which the subsidized expenses are charged to the results.

## 15. Deferred taxes

### Recognition of deferred taxes

The entity recognizes deferred tax on all deferred liabilities. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is <sup>On the contrary, the</sup> probable and probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts are presented in the balance sheet and income statement.

### Initial recognition and measurement

Deferred tax, whether an asset or a liability, is initially recognized and subsequently measured at the amount resulting from the application of the applicable tax rate to each temporary difference.

## Deferred tax differences

Changes in the amount of the deferred tax asset or liability in the balance sheet that arise from period to period are recognized in a decrease or increase, depending on the income tax in the income statement. Exceptionally, differences arising from assets or liabilities whose changes are recognized in equity, in a decrease or increase depending on the relevant item.

### Article 29, par. 10, Law

**4308/2014:** In case of measurement at fair value, according to article 24, the following is stated:

In the event that assets or liabilities of the entity that have been measured subsequent to their initial recognition at their fair value, the following are reported:

**a.** A clear statement that the fair value measurement option has been used, as well as the financial statement items that have been measured at fair value.

**a.** It is stated that the option to measure at fair value has not been used.

**b.** Description of the significant assumptions on which the models and measurement techniques are based.

In case this option has been used: **b.** Description of the significant assumptions on which the models and measurement techniques are based.

**c.** By balance sheet item: the fair value, the changes in it that have been recognized in the results, as well as the changes in it that have been recognized directly in equity (fair value differences).

**c.** By balance sheet item: the fair value, the changes in it that have been recognized in the results, as well as the changes in it that have been recognized directly in equity (fair value differences).

**d.** A table presenting the movement of fair value differences during the period, with an analysis of gross amount and deferred income tax, when deferred taxation is recognized.

**d.** For each category of derivative financial instruments, information on their extent and nature, including the terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and probability of future cash flows.

**e.** For each class of derivative financial instruments, information on their extent and nature, including the terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and probability of future cash flows. **f.** For fixed assets, the carrying amount of those fixed assets that would be recognised in the balance sheet if those assets had not been measured at fair value, in accordance with Article 24.

**e.** For fixed assets, the carrying amount of those fixed assets that would have been recognized in the balance sheet if those assets had not been measured at fair value, in accordance with article 24.

### Article 29, paragraph 11, Law 4308/2014:

In case of measurement of financial instruments at acquisition cost:

In case of measurement of financial instruments at acquisition price, the information of article 29, par. 11, Law 4308/2014 is provided.

**a.** For each category of derivative financial instruments:

**a.1.** the fair value of these instruments if it can be determined, in accordance with paragraph 12 of article 24 of this law, and **a.2.** information on the extent of use of these instruments and their nature. **b.** For non-current financial assets which are shown at an amount that exceeds their fair value:

**b.1.** the carrying amount and fair value of either the individual assets or the appropriate groups of such individual assets  
and

**b.2.** the reasons for not reducing the carrying amount, as well as the nature of the evidence that leads to the belief in the possibility of recovering the carrying amount.

## **3. Fixed assets**

### Article 29, paragraph 8, Law 4308/2014:

A table showing, for each item of tangible and intangible fixed assets:

A detailed table is provided at the end of this document.

**a.** The acquisition cost or production cost or fair value (of article 24) in case fair value measurement has been applied, at the beginning and end of the period for each item. **b.** The additions, reductions and transfers between fixed asset items during the period. **c.** The depreciation and impairment losses relating to the period. **d.** The accumulated depreciation and impairment losses at the beginning and end of the period. **e.** The other changes in accumulated depreciation and impairment losses during the period. **f.** The amount by which the acquisition value of fixed assets was increased due to capitalization of interest in the period, in accordance with paragraph 2d of article 18. **g.** Other changes.

**Article 29, paragraph 26, Law 4308/2014:**

The name, registered office and legal form of any other entity in which the entity is a general partner.

This is not the case.

**Article 29, paragraph 27, Law 4308/2014:**

The name and registered office of the entity that prepares consolidated financial statements of the ultimate group of undertakings of which the entity is a subsidiary, if applicable.

This is not the case.

**Article 29, paragraph 28, Law 4308/2014:**

The name and registered office of the entity that prepares consolidated financial statements of a subset of enterprises of which the entity is a subsidiary and which is also included in the set of enterprises in the item in paragraph 27.

This is not the case.

**Article 29, paragraph 29, Law 4308/2014:**

The place where any interested party can obtain the consolidated financial statements referred to in paragraphs 27 & 28, if available. If these statements are not available, a statement of the relevant fact is made.

This is not the case.

#### **4. Share capital**

**Article 29, paragraph 12, Law 4308/2014:**

For the entity's equity: **a.** The capital that has been authorized but not paid up. **b.** The number and nominal value of equity securities or, where there is no nominal value, the accounting value of each class of securities. **c.** The number and nominal value or, where there is no nominal value, the accounting value of the securities representing the capital and issued during the period, within the limits of the authorized capital. **d.** The existence of certificates of participation in convertible securities, warrants, options or similar securities or rights, with an indication of their number, their value and the rights they confer. **e.** An analysis of each reserve with a brief description of its purpose and the movement it presented during the period, provided that the said movement is not provided in detail in the Statement of Changes in Equity. **f.** The number and nominal value of the own equity securities held or, where there is no nominal value, the accounting value of each category of securities.

A detailed table is provided at the end of this document.

## 5. Provisions and liabilities

### Article 29, paragraph 16, Law 4308/2014:

The total amount of financial commitments, guarantees or contingent liabilities (contingent liabilities) not shown in the balance sheet, with an indication of the nature and form of the related collateral that has been provided. Any commitment relating to post-employment benefits to employees or group entities or related entities is disclosed separately.

This is not the case.

### Article 29, paragraph 14, Law 4308/2014:

The amounts of the entity's liabilities that become due after five (5) years from the balance sheet date.

This is not the case.

### Article 29, par. 13, Law 4308/2014:

The total debt of the entity covered by collateral provided by the entity, with an indication of the nature and form of the collateral.

This is not the case.

## 6. Remuneration, advances and credits to administrative bodies

### Article 29, par. 30, Law 4308/2014:

The amounts paid in the period for remuneration to members of administrative, management and supervisory boards in the context of their duties, as well as the commitments that arose or were undertaken for post-employment benefits to retired members of such boards, in total by board category.

This case did not occur.

### Article 29, par. 25, Law 4308/2014:

The amounts of advances and credits granted to members of administrative, management and supervisory boards, with reference to the interest rate, the terms of granting and the amounts that were returned, written off or not collected due to waiver, as well as the commitments undertaken on their behalf, with any guarantee. These data are disclosed cumulatively for each category of these persons.

There are none.

## 7. Operating results

### Article 29, paragraph 24, Law 4308/2014:

The net turnover broken down by activity category and by geographical market, provided that these categories and markets differ substantially from each other in terms of the organisation of sales and provision of services. (The turnover is taken as specified in Article 25, paragraphs 6 and 7, i.e. the net turnover includes the amounts of income generated from the sale of products or the provision of services, within the framework of the ordinary activity of the

company from which sales discounts and taxes collected in favor of the State and third parties have been deducted).

1) Industrial activity: - domestic -	
foreign	- €
	- €
2) Commercial activity: - domestic	
- foreign	- €
	- €
3) -Service provision: -	
domestic -	- €
foreign	- €
Total	- €

### Article 29, paragraph 23, Law 4308/2014:

The following information is provided for those employed by the entity during a period:

1) Average staff,

people -

- a) The average number of employees.
- b) Analysis of the average number of employees per category
- c) If the expenses for employee benefits for the period are not reported separately in the Income Statement, the total amounts of the following categories of these expenses are disclosed in detail:

- c.1) Salaries and wages.
- c.2) Social charges.
- c.3) Post-employment benefits.

2) Average staff by categories:

- Administrative (civil servant)	people -
- Labor technician	people -
Total	people -

3) Personnel fees and expenses (in case they are not reported separately in the income statement, the following information is provided):

Wages	- €
Wages	- €
Social charges	- €
Post-employment benefits	- €

**Article 29, paragraph 17, Law 4308/2014:**

The amount and nature of individual items of income or expenses that are of particular size or frequency or importance. In particular, in the case where this law provides for the offsetting of income and expenses, the relevant items and their values before offsetting are disclosed.

a) There are no income or expenses that are of particular amount or frequency or importance.

b) Offsetting of income and expenses provided for by Law 4308/2014 does not exist.

**Article 29, paragraph 18, Law 4308/2014:**

The amount of interest for the period by which the cost of acquiring goods and services increased, in accordance with article 20.

There is no amount of interest for the period in which the cost of acquiring goods and services increased, according to article 20 of Law 4308/2014.

## **8. Company settlements that do not appear on the balance sheet**

**Article 29, paragraph 15, Law 4308/2014:**

The nature and business objective of the entity's off-balance sheet arrangements, as well as the financial effects of those arrangements on the entity, if the risks or benefits of those arrangements are significant and if disclosure of those risks or benefits is required for the purposes of assessing the entity's financial position.

There are none.

## **9. Related party transactions**

**Article 29, paragraph 31, Law 4308/2014:**

The transactions that the entity has with related parties, including the amount of such transactions, the nature of the related party relationship, and other information about the transactions that is necessary for an understanding of the entity's financial position. Similar information is provided for the balances of the related receivables and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Information about individual transactions and balances may be aggregated according to their nature, unless separate information is required to understand the effects of the related party transactions on the entity's financial position.

There are none.

## **10. Other information**

### **Article 29, par.32, Law 4308/2014:**

The total fees charged during the period by the entity's statutory auditor or audit firm for the audit of the annual financial statements, for other assurance services, for tax advisory services and for other non-audit services, broken down by category.

### **Article 29, paragraph 19, Law 4308/2014:**

The proposed or, where applicable, final distribution of profits.

A detailed table is provided.

### **Article 29, paragraph 20, Law 4308/2014:**

The amount of dividends paid in the period. **Article**

A detailed table is provided.

### **29, par. 21, Law 4308/2014:**

The accounting treatment of losses for the period, when applicable. **Article 29, par.**

A detailed table is provided.

### **22, Law 4308/2014:**

In the event of recognition of deferred taxes, the balance sheet balance at the beginning and end of the period, as well as an analysis of its movement during the period, with a reference to the amounts that affect the results of the period and the net position.

A detailed table is provided.

### **Article 29, paragraph 33, Law 4308/2014:**

The carrying amount of assets and associated liabilities that the entity's management has already decided to dispose of in the near future, and in any case within the next 12 months, if they are significant.

There are no assets and associated liabilities that the entity's management has already decided to dispose of in the near future, and certainly in the next 12 months.

### **Article 29, paragraph 4, Law 4308/2014:**

If there are factors that pose a threat to the entity's prospects as a going concern, the nature of these factors is disclosed, as well as the measures taken to address them.

There are no factors that threaten the entity's prospects as a going concern.

## **11. Significant events that have occurred after the date of preparation of the annual financial statements**

### **Article 29, paragraph 9, Law**

**4308/2014:** The nature of significant events occurring after the end of the period, which are not reflected in the income statement or balance sheet of the closing period and their financial implications.

There are none.

## 1 Deferred Tax Assets

	31/3/2025	
	Requirements Obligations	
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Land Buildings & building installations	-	-
Machinery & Technical installations Means of transport Furniture & Other equipment Fixed assets under construction intangible assets & depreciation expenses Current assets	-	-
Customers Other receivables Provisions for doubtful debts Securities <b>Long-term liabilities</b>	845,68	-
Long-term liabilities Employee compensation provisions <b>Short-term liabilities</b>	-	-
Suppliers Other liabilities Other provisions <b>Total</b>	-	-
	<b>845,68</b>	-
<b>Balance</b>	<b>845,68</b>	-

## 2 Suppliers & Other Liabilities

	2025	
Commercial suppliers Greek State Customers of advance accounts Other suppliers Bills payable Cheques payable <b>Total</b>	3.844,00	-
	<b>3.844,00</b>	-

## 3 Current Tax Liabilities

	2025	
Value Added Tax (VAT) Taxes-fees on personnel remuneration Taxes-fees on third party remuneration Income tax on taxable profits Other taxes-fees Taxes-fees on previous years	-	-
	83,33	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,33</b>	-

## 4 Administrative expenses

	2025
Consumption of materials & inventories	-
Personnel fees & expenses Third party	-
fees & expenses Third party	(3.100,00)
benefits Taxes & fees	-
Miscellaneous	(744,00)
expenses	-
Depreciation of fixed assets Operating	-
provisions	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3.844,00)</b>

## 5 Income tax

	2025
<b>Tax profits / losses</b> Current tax for the	<b>0,00</b>
year Tax audit differences of	-
previous years Other taxes not integrated into operating costs Deferred tax	-
(Note) <b>Total</b>	<b>(83,33)</b>
	845,68
	<b>762,35</b>

The tax on the company's pre-tax profits differs from the theoretical amount that would result if we used the weighted average tax rate.

coefficient of the company's country of origin, as follows:

### Accounting profits/losses

<b>Profit/Loss before tax</b> Tax Rate	<b>(3.844,00)</b>
<b>Expected Tax Expense</b> -	<b>22%</b>
Adjustments for change in tax rate -	-
Adjustments due to tax deduction - Deferred tax for the year - Other adjustments	-
(Tax-free reserves -	-
	845,68
other tax reliefs - accounting differences)	-
- Tax audit differences - Other taxes not	-
included in operating costs <b>Actual Tax Expense</b>	<b>(83,33)</b>
	<b>762,35</b>

### It is broken down into:

- Current tax - Tax audit	-
differences - Other taxes not included in	-
operating costs - Adjustments for change in tax rate - Deferred tax (expense/	<b>(83,33)</b>
income)	-
	845,68
	<b>762,35</b>

## 6 Indicators

	2025
Long-term borrowings Bank loan liabilities payable in the next financial year Finance lease liabilities payable in the next financial year Short-term borrowings Less: Cash and cash equivalents <b>Net borrowings from continuing operations</b>	-
<b>EBITDA from continuing operations</b>	<b>(3.844,00)</b>
<b>Net debt / EBITDA from continuing operations</b>	-
Total Equity Less: Cash and cash equivalents <b>Capital</b>	(3.081,65)
	<b>(3.081,65)</b>
Total Equity Plus: Loans	(3.081,65)
<b>Total Capital Employed</b>	<b>(3.081,65)</b>
<b>Capital to Total Capital Employed</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Athens, September 17, 2025**

THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
&  
MANAGING ADVISOR

THE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS


THE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE ECONOMICIAN,  
TAX CONSULTANT  
& ACCOUNTING HEAD

HENRY OLIVER WEBSTER  
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ID EH2845288 POLAND

MARIA KITSOU  
ID number AP00443

  
IOANNIS K. KOGALIDIS  
ID number A00735786  
FIRST CLASS 0010821

For the company I.  
KOGGALIDIS &  
ASSOCIATES E.E.  
License Number 729/24.10.2006

aspect,