

**ELTON CORPORATION EOOD**



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

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The Management of Elton Corporation EOOD (“the Company”) presents its annual report and the annual financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and for the year ending then, prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the European Union (EU).

## **REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITY**

### **Description of the main scope of business**

The scope of business of the Company is: Trade with chemical products.

### **Results for the current time period**

The financial result of the Company for 2024 is net loss of -981.807 (2023: net loss of -1.235.583 EUR).

The revenues of the Company in 2024 and 2023 were formed from sale of chemical products on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, export and intra-community supplies of chemical products and revenues from services.

The liquidity ratio was deteriorated to 0.54 from 0.83 which is mainly due to the losses for the year.

### **Dividends and distribution of the profit**

The Company did not distribute any dividends in 2024 and 2023, due to the accumulated losses from prior years.

## **STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT**

ELTON CORPORATION EOOD is a Bulgarian sole owner limited liability company registered at the Trade Register of Republic of Bulgaria under No 130287500. As at 31.12.2024 and 31.12.2023 the subscribed capital of the Company is 2.962.579 EUR.

The owner of Elton Corporation EOOD is Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece.

During 2023, following the decision of the sole owner, the Company’s subscribed capital was increased by 1.170.398 EUR against the Company’s debt to its owner.

The management address of the Company is Sofia, municipality of Sofia, 1855 Dolni Bogrov, str. 35 No 78.

ELTON CORPORATION EOOD is represented and managed by Alkisti Papathanasiou and Nestor Papathanasiou (together and separately).

As at 31 December 2024 the Company has 24 employees appointed under Employment Contracts (31 December 2023; 22 employees).

### **Significant scientific research and developments**

No scientific research and developments were made in the Company in 2024.

### **Responsibilities of the Management**

Management is required by Bulgarian law to prepare financial statements each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at year end and of its financial performance and its cash-flows for the year flows in accordance with the selected accounting base, which is IFRS, as adopted by the EU.

Management confirms that appropriate accounting policies have been applied and the financial statements are prepared using the prudence concept for the recognition and valuation of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses.



The Management also confirms that the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, due to the continuing support of its parent company.

### Financial risk management policy

During 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have and did not trade in any derivative financial instruments.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company can be exposed to a variety of financial risks the most important of which are market risk (including currency risk, risk of change in the fair value and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The management reviews and coordinates its policies for managing each of these risks, as summarized below:

#### Credit risk

Credit risk arises in case the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to discharge its obligation. The Company's credit risk exposure is related mainly to accounts receivable.

To manage this risk, the Company trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties and has conclude an insurance policy against credit risk. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. With regards to the receivables comprise from related parties, which are neither past due nor impaired, it is assumed that the Company is not exposed to credit risk related to these receivables.

Cash, incl. payment operations, are limited to banks with high reputation and liquid stability. Additionally, the Company has a policy to limit its exposure to a separate bank.

#### Liquidity risk

The effective management of the liquidity of the Company presumes the provision of sufficient circulating means, predominantly, through financing by finance institutions and related persons.

The liquidity risk arises from the time discrepancy of the agreed maturities of the cash assets and liabilities and the possibility that the debtors are not in a position to settle their liabilities to the Company within the standard terms.

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the financial liabilities of the Company analyzed with regard to a residual term from the date of the financial statement to the date of the subsequent negotiation or anticipated maturity are as follows:

31 December 2024				
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Loans' liabilities	4 783 048	242 566	-	5 025 614
Trade payables	589 955	-	-	589 955
Trade payables to related parties	315 773	-	-	315 773
Total financial liabilities	<b>5 688 776</b>	<b>242 566</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 931 342</b>

31 December 2023				
	Up to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Loans' liabilities	4 244 635	351 567	-	4 596 202
Trade payables	718 657	-	-	718 657
Trade payables to related parties	339 281	-	-	339 281
Total financial liabilities	<b>5 302 573</b>	<b>351 567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 654 140</b>

#### Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates (refer to Note 11 "Borrowings").

The following paragraph demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on loans and



borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's result before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows.

Had the interest rates on borrowings been with 0.25% higher, the interest expense for 2024 could have been with EUR 12.603 higher.

The Company does not use any financial instruments to manage the interest rate risk.

#### ***Currency risk***

The exposition of the Company to a currency risk is not significant. The Company does not have any currency expositions ensuing from receivables or liabilities in currencies other than its currency under report, as the transactions in other currencies are predominantly in Euro, which the Bulgarian lev is fixed to as a result of the system of the currency board applied in Bulgaria.

The Company also enters into international transactions denominated in USD, related to deliveries of trade goods. Therefore, the Company is exposed to risk, related to possible changes in the USD exchange rate.

#### **Results for 2024 and Anticipated development of the Company**

During the financial year 2024 management focused on improving the net margin whereas in 2023 management focused on decreasing the inventory level, rather than improving the gross profit margin. Overall, revenues were decreased by 19% to EUR 5.929 thousand (from EUR 7.292 thousand) and achieved a gross profit margin of 10,95% (vs 4,36%).

In terms of absolute financial performance, the Company reported operating loss of EUR – 688 thousand (vs a loss of EUR -939 thousand in 2023) and a loss before tax of EUR -1.015 thousand vs a loss of EUR -1.236 thousand for the financial year 2023.

For 2025, the Company's management outlook is that the Company's financial results will improve significantly.

#### **Events after reporting date**

There have been no events subsequently to the reporting period, that would require adjustment or disclosure to the financial statements.



Managing Director

Alkisti Papathanasiou

City of Sofia  
09 April 2025

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE SOLE OWNER OF ELTON CORPORATION EOOD**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of ELTON CORPORATION EOOD (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a disclosure of the significant information about the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the Europeans Union.

##### **Basis for Opinion**

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

##### **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern**

We draw attention to **Note 2.1 Going concern** where it is disclosed that the company has negative operating results in the last two years and has negative equity as at 31 December 2024. These circumstances indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern without the support of the sole owner. The company has prepared the financial statements on going concern basis given the declared support by the parent company. Our opinion is not modified in respect to this matter.

##### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report, prepared by management in accordance with Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, unless and to the extent explicitly specified in our report.



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Additional Matters to be Reported under the Accountancy Act**

In addition to our responsibilities and reporting in accordance with ISAs, in relation to the management report, we have also performed the procedures added to those required under ISAs in accordance with the “Guidelines regarding new and extended audit reports and communication by the auditor” of the professional organization of registered auditors in Bulgaria, i.e. the Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPA). These procedures refer to testing the existence, form and content of this other information to assist us in forming an opinion about whether the other information includes the disclosures and reporting provided for in Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act applicable in Bulgaria.

#### *Opinion in connection with Art. 37, paragraph 6 of the Accountancy Act*

Based on the procedures performed, our opinion is that:

- a) The information included in the management report referring to the financial year for which the financial statements have been prepared is consistent with those financial statements.
- b) The management report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Seven of the Accountancy Act.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

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

#### **Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

We communicate with management 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.

**Audit firm**

**„ZAHARINOVA NEXIA” LTD**

**Registration number 138**

**1309 Sofia, 157-159 Konstantin Velichkov Blvd, floor 1, office 3**



**Representative and Registered auditor responsible for the audit:**

**Dimitrina Zaharinova**

**Registration number 415**

**Sofia**

**09 April 2025**



## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Revenues	3.1	5 929 436	7 291 902
Cost of sales		<u>(5 279 911)</u>	<u>(6 973 838)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>649 525</b>	<b>318 064</b>
Other income	3.2	130	30 652
Distribution expenses	3.3	(721 086)	(810 049)
General and administrative expenses	3.4	(334 891)	(355 815)
Other expenses	3.2	<u>(281 976)</u>	<u>(121 599)</u>
<b>Profit from operating activities</b>		<b>(688 298)</b>	<b>(938 747)</b>
Financial income	3.6	12 283	22 572
Financial expenses	3.5	<u>(339 538)</u>	<u>(319 629)</u>
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(1 015 553)</b>	<b>(1 235 804)</b>
Income tax, income	4	<u>33 746</u>	<u>(779)</u>
<b>Net loss for the year</b>		<b>(981 807)</b>	<b>(1 236 583)</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<b>(981 807)</b>	<b>(1 236 583)</b>

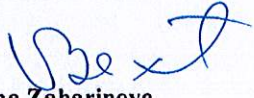
These financial statements have been approved by the Management of Elton Corporation EOOD on 09 April 2025

Managing Director  
**Alkisti Papathanasiou**

Prepared by:  
**HLB Bulgaria OOD**  
(Natalia Vladimirova, procurator)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

A set of financial statements on which we have issued an audit report on 09 April 2025

  
**Dimitrina Zaharinova**  
Managing partner and registered auditor  
responsible for the audit; Diploma: 0415  
Zaharinova Nexia LTD  
Audit firm  
Registration number 138

**ELTON CORPORATION EOOD**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
As at 31 December 2024  
(All the amounts are in EUR, except otherwise stated)



**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2 183 874	2 269 364
Intangible assets	6	-	11 205
Rights of use of assets	5.1	101 853	98 045
Deferred tax asset		71 306	37 559
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2 357 033</b>	<b>2 416 173</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventory	7	1 746 309	2 195 017
Trade and other receivables	8	1 281 155	1 465 971
Receivables from related parties	14.3	39 571	54 384
Cash and cash equivalents	9	65 421	641 161
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3 132 456</b>	<b>4 356 533</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>5 489 489</b>	<b>6 772 706</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Subscribed capital	10.1	2 962 579	2 962 579
Additional capital		25	25
Revaluation reserve	10.2	792 492	792 492
Retained earnings		(4 280 755)	(3 298 948)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(525 659)</b>	<b>456 148</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Long-term borrowings	11	180 010	347 558
Lease liabilities		62 556	43 411
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>242 566</b>	<b>390 969</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	12	643 968	758 355
Short-term borrowings	11	4 734 842	4 767 053
Lease liabilities		48 206	44 316
Payables to related parties	14.4	315 773	339 281
Tax payables (other than income tax)	13	29 793	16 584
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>5 772 582</b>	<b>5 925 589</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>6 015 148</b>	<b>6 316 558</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>5 489 489</b>	<b>6 772 706</b>

These financial statements have been approved by the Management of Elton Corporation EOOD on 09 April 2025

Managing Director  
**Alkisti Papathanasiou**

Prepared by:  
**HLB Bulgaria OOD**  
(Natalia Vladimirova, procurator)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.  
A set of financial statements on which we have issued an audit report on 09 April 2025

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Managing partner and registered auditor  
responsible for the audit; Diploma: 0415  
Zaharinova Nexia LTD  
Audit firm  
Registration number 138



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Additional capital	Other reserves	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Balance on 1 January 2023	1 792 180	25	-	792 457	(2 062 365)	522 297
Share capital increase	1 170 398	-	36	-	-	1 170 434
Net result for the year	-	-	-	-	(1 236 583)	(1 236 583)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(1 236 583)	(1 236 583)
Balance on 31 December 2023	2 962 578	25	36	792 457	(3 298 948)	456 148
Balance on 1 January 2024	2 962 578	25	36	792 457	(3 298 948)	456 148
Net result for the year	-	-	-	-	(981 807)	(981 807)
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(981 807)	(981 807)
Balance on 31 December 2024	2 962 578	25	36	792 457	(4 280 755)	(525 659)

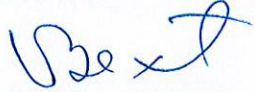
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	Notes	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activity</b>			
Loss before taxation		(1 015 553)	(1 235 804)
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization		146 309	146 693
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable		-	45
Provision for devaluation of stock, net		225 120	(88 840)
Finance income/(costs), net		310 492	282 927
<b>Operating result before working capital changes</b>		<b>(333 632)</b>	<b>(894 979)</b>
<b>Working capital changes in:</b>			
Inventories		223 587	1 363 832
Accounts receivable		194 523	203 502
Accounts receivable from related parties		14 812	81 991
Prepayments and other receivables		(9 706)	(93 355)
Trade accounts payable		(128 701)	166 680
Payables to related parties - other than Loans & Dividends		(76 312)	137 573
Accrued and other current liabilities		27 525	(238 750)
Interest paid		(290 247)	(290 886)
<b>Net cash flows / (used in) operating activities</b>		<b>(378 151)</b>	<b>435 608</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment		(2 748)	(18 006)
<b>Net cash flows (used in) investing activity</b>		<b>(2 748)</b>	<b>(18 006)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Net change in short-term borrowings		(16 790)	(276 638)
Proceeds from / (Payments of) interest bearing loans and borrowings		(178 051)	38 229
<b>Net cash flows financing activity</b>		<b>(194 841)</b>	<b>(238 409)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(575 740)</b>	<b>179 193</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January</b>		<b>641 161</b>	<b>461 968</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents on 31 December</b>	9	<b>65 421</b>	<b>641 161</b>

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Managing Director  
**Alkisti Papathanasiou**

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## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1. Corporate information**

ELTON CORPORATION EOOD is a Bulgarian sole owner limited liability company registered at the Trade Register of Republic of Bulgaria under No 130287500. As at 31.12.2024 the subscribed capital of the Company is 2.962.579 EUR.

The owner of Elton Corporation EOOD is Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece. The address of the Company is Sofia, municipality of Sofia, 1855 Dolni Bogrov, str. 35 No 78.

ELTON CORPORATION EOOD is represented and managed by Alkisti Papathanasiou and Nestor Papathanasiou (together and separately). The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Managing Director on 09<sup>th</sup> April 2025 and are subject to the approval by the sole owner of the Company.

### **2. Basis of preparation of the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) as applicable to companies reporting under IFRSs adopted in the European Union (EU).

These financial statements represent the Company's statutory financial statements which have only been translated in English and prepared in EUR, in accordance with Elton Group's presentation currency (the Company's presentation currency is the Bulgarian Leva).

#### **2.1 Going concern**

Despite the operating losses for the last two financial years and the negative capital and the negative working capital as at 31 December 2024, taking into consideration the financial support of the parent company, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis assuming that the Company is able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

The management has a reasonable expectation that the existing capital resources, through secured long-term bank loan and the commitment of the parent company to provide adequate financial support, if necessary, at least for the next 12 months, will be sufficient for the liquidity and investment needs during the next financial year 2025.

#### **2.2 Material accounting policies**

##### **a) Conversion into foreign currency**

In accordance with the Bulgarian accounting legislation the Company keeps its records and prepares its financial statements in the national currency of the Republic of Bulgaria – Bulgarian Lev (BGN), which is the Company's functional currency. The Bulgarian Lev is fixed to the EUR at: 1.95583 BGN for 1 EUR.

Foreign currency shall be any currency other than the functional currency of the Company. The transactions in foreign currency are entered initially in functional currency and the central exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank (BNB) for the relevant currency as at the date of the transaction shall be applied to the amount of the foreign currency.

The foreign exchange differences arising at the settlement of monetary items or at the recalculation of these monetary items in conformity with foreign exchange rates other than those that were input or recalculated initially shall be reported as financial revenues or financial expenditures in an income statement for the time period they arise in.

The Company shall make revaluation of monetary items in foreign currency as at the date of the financial statements for the time period and currently during the time period under report monthly.

The items in foreign currency as at 31 December 2024 are evaluated in these financial statements in accordance with the final exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

### **b) Recognition of revenues**

#### **Recognition of revenue under contracts with customers**

Revenue in the Company is recognized when control over the goods promised to the customer is transferred to the customer. Control is transferred to the client when the contract obligations are met by transferring the promised goods.

##### *Assessment of a contract with a customer*

A contract with a customer exists when:

- the parties have approved it;
- the rights of each party can be identified;
- the payment arrangements can be identified;
- the contract has a commercial substance;
- it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer

A contract for which any of the above criteria has not yet been met is subject to a reassessment of each reporting period. Remuneration received under such a contract is recognized as a liability (contract liability) in the statement of financial position until all criteria for recognition of a customer contract are met and the company has fulfilled its performance obligations. In the initial assessment of contracts with client, the company further analyzes and assesses whether two or more contracts are to be considered in their combination and to be reported as one. Any promise to transfer goods and / or services that are identifiable or series of identifiable goods or services, which are essentially the same are reported as a performance obligation. The Company recognizes revenue for each separate performance obligation at the level of the individual contract with a client by analyzing the type, timing and terms of each particular contract.

##### *Measurement of revenue under contracts with customers*

Revenue is measured on the basis of the transaction price specified for each contract. The transaction price is the amount of the consideration the company expects to be entitled to, except for amounts collected on behalf of third parties. In determining the transaction price, the company takes into account the terms of the contract and its usual business practices, the influence of variable remuneration, the existence of a significant financial component, non-monetary remuneration and remuneration owed to the client. For contracts with more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the individual sales prices of each commodity and service.

The change in the scope and the price of the contract is recorded as a separate contract or as part of the existing contract depending on whether the change is related to the addition of identifiable goods and services, and the determined price for them.

##### *Performance obligations under contracts with customers*

The revenue generated in the company is mainly from the sale of trade goods. Overall, the company has come to the conclusion that it acts as a principal in its dealings with customers as the company usually controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

##### *Revenue from rendering of services*

The services provided by the company include transport services. The control over the services is transferred at the time it is delivered. Revenue is recognized over time by measuring the degree of performance of the company's liabilities (stage of completion). To measure the stage of completion, the company uses the linear method. Revenue, cost and completion estimates are reviewed if circumstances change.

Any subsequent increase or decrease in expected revenue and expense is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that led to the review become known to the management.

##### *Price and payment terms*

Sales prices are usually fixed on a general or customer price list and different forms of variable remuneration. Determining the transaction price also takes into account amounts due to the client, non-monetary remuneration and the existence of a significant financial component.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

### Variable remuneration

Variable remuneration is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that no material adjustment will occur to the amount of the cumulative gain recognized.

### Significant financial component

The company has analyzed and determined that the length of time between the moment the customer pays for the promised goods and services and the moment of transfer of control over those goods and services is within twelve months and the agreed remuneration does not have a significant financial component. The collected prepaid payments by the client are presented in the statement of financial position as contract liabilities.

### Costs from contracts with customers

As contract costs with customers, the Company recognizes:

- the additional and directly related costs that it assumes when signing a contract with a customer and expects these costs to be reimbursed over a period of more than 12 months (*costs of obtaining a contract with a customer*) and
- The costs incurred in executing a contract with a customer and directly related to the specific contract help to generate resources for use in the actual execution of the contract and are expected to be reimbursed over a period of more than twelve months (*costs for performance of such contracts*).

The Company does not incur any costs of obtaining contracts with customers and costs for the performance of such contracts that are eligible for and subject to capitalization.

### **Balances on contracts with customers**

#### *Trade receivables and contract assets*

The contract asset is the right of the company to receive remuneration in return for the goods or services it has transferred to the client but which is not unconditional (the charge for the receivable). If, through the transfer of the goods and the provision of the services, the company fulfills its obligation before the client pays the relevant remuneration and before the payment becomes due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned remuneration (which is conditional). Recognized contract assets are reclassified as a trade receivable when the right to remuneration becomes unconditional. The right to remuneration is considered to be unconditional, if the only condition for payment of the remuneration to be due is the expiration of a certain period of time.

#### *Contract liabilities*

As a contract liability, the company presents the payments received by the client or an unconditional right to receive a payment before fulfilling its contractual obligations. Contract liabilities are recognized as income when performance obligations are fulfilled.

Contract assets and liabilities are presented separate in the statement of financial position and disclosed in the notes.

After initial recognition, trade receivables and contract assets are assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

## **c) Taxes**

### *Current tax over income*

The current tax assets and liabilities for the current time period are recognized with regard to the amount which is expected to be refunded by or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and the tax acts which are effective or are in a significant degree adopted as at the date under report will be applied at the computation of the current taxes. The Management analyzes the separate items in the annual tax return, for which the applicable tax regulations are subject-matter of interpretation and recognizes provisions when appropriate.

The current taxes are recognized directly in the equity (and not in the income statement), when the tax refers to articles which were recognized directly in the equity. The Management analyzes the individual items in the tax return, for which the applicable tax regulations are subject-matter of interpretation and recognizes provisions when appropriate.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

The current taxes over the profit are determined in compliance with the requirements of the Bulgarian tax legislation the Corporate Income Tax Act. The nominal tax rate for 2024 is 10% (2023: 10%).

### *Deferred income tax*

The deferred taxes are recognized in conformity with the balance method for all the temporary differences as at the date under report, which arise between the tax base of the assets and the liabilities and their book values.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all the taxable temporary differences, except to the degree to which the deferred tax liability arises from initial recognition of a positive reputation or an asset or a liability from a certain transaction which is not a business combination and does not exert any impact over the accounting profit, or over the tax profit or loss as at the time of the conduct of the transaction.

Assets for deferred taxes are recognized for all the deductible temporary differences, carried over unused tax credits and unused tax losses, up to the degree, to which it is probable that there will be a taxable profit, against which the deductible temporary differences, the carried over unused tax credits and the unused tax losses should be used, unless the deferred tax asset arises from an initial recognition of an asset or a liability from a certain transaction, which is not a business combination and does not exert any impact over the accounting profit or over the tax profit or loss as at the time of the conduct of the transaction.

The Company performs a review of the book value of the deferred tax assets as at each date under report and reduces it to the degree, to which it is not probable any more that a sufficient taxable profit will be realized, which will allow for the refunding of the entire or a part of the deferred tax asset. The non-recognized deferred tax assets are re-considered as at each date under report and are recognized up to the degree, to which it has become probable that a future taxable profit shall be realized which shall allow for the refunding of the deferred tax asset.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are evaluated in conformity with the tax rates, which are expected to be applicable in the year when the deferred tax asset was realized or the liability was settled, on the basis of tax rates adopted or with forthcoming adoption as at the date of the balance sheet.

The deferred taxes related to articles recognized beyond the profit or the loss, are recognized beyond the profit or the loss. The deferred taxes are recognized depending on the transaction related to them or in the other comprehensive income or directly in the equity.

The Company compensates deferred tax assets and liabilities only when there is legal right to deduct current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities refer to income taxes imposed by the same tax authority for the same taxable enterprise.

### *Value Added Tax (VAT)*

The revenues, expenditures and the assets are recognized net of VAT with the exception of the events when:

- VAT arising at the purchase of assets or services is not refundable by the tax authorities, in which event VAT is recognized as a part of the price of acquisition of the asset or as a part of the relevant expenditure item as appropriate; and
- The receivables and the liabilities that are reported inclusive of VAT.

The net amount of VAT refundable by or due to the tax authorities is included in the value of the receivables or the liabilities in the balance sheet.

## **d) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent evaluation**

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

### **Financial assets**

#### *Initial recognition, Classification, and Measurement*

Upon initial recognition, financial assets are classified in three groups, according to which they are subsequently measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, and at fair value through profit or loss.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

The Company initially measures financial assets at fair value and, in the case of financial assets not reported at fair value through profit or loss, plus any direct transaction costs. Exceptions are trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component - they are measured at the transaction amount determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

Purchases or sales of financial assets, the terms of which require delivery of assets over a period of time normally established by statute or common practice (regular purchases), are recognized on the trading date (transaction), i.e. on the date that the company has committed to purchase or sell the asset.

The classification of financial assets upon initial recognition depends on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows of the respective financial asset and the business model within which the asset is held. In order to be classified and measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, the contractual terms of the financial asset should give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the outstanding amount of the principal. For this purpose, a SPPI test is performed on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The entity's business model reflects how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the cash flows result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

### ***Subsequent measurement***

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with the "recycling" of cumulative gains or losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income without "recycling" of cumulative gains and losses (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (debt and equity instruments)

### **Classification groups**

#### ***Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)***

The Company measures financial assets at amortized cost when both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held and used within a business model that is designed to hold it in order to collect the contractual cash flows from it, and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. They are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

The company's financial assets at amortized cost include: cash and cash equivalents at banks, trade receivables, loans granted to third and related parties.

#### ***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt or equity instruments)***

The Company does not have such assets.

#### ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

The Company does not have such assets.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

### ***Derecognition***

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized from the statement of financial position of the company when:

- the rights to the cash flows from the assets have expired, or
- the entity has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset, or the entity has assumed a contractual obligation to remit those cash flows without significant delay to a third party under a transfer arrangement wherein: a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; or b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset but has not retained control of it.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has entered into a transfer agreement, it assesses whether and to what extent it retains the risks and rewards of ownership. When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset nor transferred control of the financial asset, it continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset. In this case, the company also recognizes the related obligation. The transferred asset and the related liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement in the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset is measured at the lower of: the initial carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of remuneration that the company may be required to pay.

### ***Expected credit loss***

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on all debt instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are calculated as the difference between the contractual cash flows due under the terms of the contract and all cash flows that the company expects to receive discounted at the original effective interest rate. Expected cash flows also include the cash flows from the sale of the collateral held or other credit enhancements that form an integral part of the terms of the contract.

For the calculation of the expected credit losses on *loans granted to third and related parties* and *cash and cash equivalents at banks*, the Company applies the general approach for impairment set by IFRS 9. Under this approach, the Company applies a "three stage" impairment model based on changes in the credit quality of the financial asset subsequent to initial recognition.

#### ***Expected credit losses are recognized in two stages:***

a. A financial asset that is not credit impaired at its initial origination / acquisition is classified in Stage 1. From its initial recognition, its credit risk and qualities are subject to continuous monitoring and analysis. Expected credit losses on financial assets classified in Stage 1 are determined on the basis of expected credit losses that arise from possible events of default that could occur within the next 12 months of the life of the asset (12-month expected credit loss for the instrument).

b. In the event that the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and as a result its performance deteriorates, it is classified in Stage 2. The expected credit losses of the financial assets classified in Stage 2 are determined for the total remaining life of the asset (lifetime expected credit losses).

The management of the company has developed a policy and a set of criteria for analyzing, identifying and assessing the occurrence of "significant increase in the credit risk".

In the event where the credit risk of a financial asset increases to the point indicating that a default event has occurred, the financial asset is considered impaired and is classified in Stage 3. At this stage, the loss incurred for the respective asset is calculated for its entire remaining life (term).



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

The management of the company has performed relevant analyzes, on the basis of which it has defined a set of criteria for non-performing events. One of these is contractual payments that are 90 days past due, unless there are circumstances that render this claim rebuttable for certain financial instruments. Other events, based on internal and external information, are also monitored for indications that the debtor is not in a position to repay all outstanding contractual amounts, incl. after taking into account all credit reliefs provided by the company.

The Company adjusts the expected credit losses, determined based on historical data, with estimated macroeconomic indicators that are found to be correlated and are expected to affect the amount of expected credit losses in the future.

The Company applies a simplified approach for calculating expected credit losses of *trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables* under which it does not need to monitor subsequent changes in credit risk. Under this approach, it recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for the receivables as an impairment allowance at each reporting date.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

The cash and the short-term deposits in the balance sheet include cash in bank accounts, in cash and short-term deposits with initial maturity of three or fewer months. Consequently, they are evaluated respectively in conformity with their face value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, the cash and the cash equivalents include the cash and cash equivalents as defined hereinabove.

### **Short-term trade and other receivables**

After initial recognition, the trade and other receivables are reported in conformity with the amount of initial recognition, reduced by a provision for devaluation if needed.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company applies the lifetime expected credit losses approach for all trade receivables using the simplified approach required by IFRS 9.

Expected credit losses from receivables are presented in “other expenses” in the statement of comprehensive income.

### **Financial liabilities**

#### *Initial recognition, Classification, and Measurement*

Upon initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or as loans and borrowings, trade or other payables.

Initially, all financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and trade and other payables, net of directly related transaction costs.

The financial liabilities of the Company include trade and other payables, loans, finance lease liabilities, and other borrowed funds.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

The subsequent measurement of the financial liabilities depends on their classification.

#### *Classification groups*

##### *Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss*

The Company does not have such liabilities.

## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

### *Loans received and other borrowed funds*

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company measures interest-bearing loans and borrowings at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income when the relevant financial liability is derecognized, as well as through amortization on an effective interest rate basis.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discounts or premiums on acquisition, as well as fees or charges that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization calculated based on the effective interest rate is included in the "finance costs" in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

### *Derecognition*

A financial liability is derecognized when, and only when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires. 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. A gain or loss from extinguishment of the original financial liability is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income (in profit or loss for the year).

### *Offsetting financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is recognized in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

This requirement stems from the idea for the real economic substance of a company's relationship with a counterparty and that, in the presence of these two requirements, the expected actual cash flow and the benefits for the enterprise are the net cash flow, i.e. the net amount reflects the actual right or obligation of the company regarding these financial instruments - in all circumstances to receive or pay only the net amount. If these conditions are not simultaneously met, it is assumed that the company's rights and obligations in respect of such balances (financial instruments) are not exhausted in all situations solely by the receipt or payment of the net amount.

The offsetting policy also relates to the assessment, presentation and management of the actual credit and liquidity risk associated with these balances.

The criteria that apply in establishing that the entity "currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off" are:

- the right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event;
- it must be exercisable and legally enforceable, both in the normal course of business and in the event of:
  - default,
  - insolvency or
  - bankruptcy

## **IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement**

The Company applies as at each balance sheet date IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement with regard to the financial instruments and the non-financial assets, evaluated in conformity with their fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received at the sale of one asset or paid at the assignment of a liability at an ordinary transaction between the market participants as at the date of the evaluation.

Evaluation of the fair value is based on the assumption that the sale of the asset or the assignment of the liability is made:

On the principal market for the asset or the liability or,

With an absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset or the liability.

The principle or the most advantageous market should be accessible for the Company.

## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**



The fair value of the asset or the liability is evaluated by assuming that the participants on the market will use this value at the evaluation of the asset or the liability, and that they will act in conformity with the best economic interest.

The fair value of the non-financial assets is determined taking into account the capability of the participants to generate economic benefits making use of the asset or selling it to another marketing counteragent which will use the assets in the best and most effective manner.

The Company applies techniques for evaluation appropriate under the relevant circumstances and for which there are sufficient data available for evaluation of the fair value, maximizing the use of foreseeable parameters and reducing to a minimum the use of unforeseeable parameters.

All the assets and liabilities that the fair value is used or is disclosed at their evaluation are divided into the following three levels of hierarchy on the basis of the hypotheses of the techniques of evaluation:

- Level 1 — Quoted (uncorrected) prices on active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Evaluation techniques at which the parameters for evaluation of the fair value may be observed directly or indirectly
- Level 3 — Evaluation techniques at which the parameters for evaluation of the fair value may not be observed directly or indirectly.

As at each balance sheet date, the Management makes an analysis of the changes in the fair value of the assets and liabilities and exercises monitoring over their reflection in the financial statements in conformity with the adopted accounting policy. The Company makes an assessment whether a change was made in the categorization of the assets or the liabilities in conformity with the hypotheses of the evaluation techniques. With the help of certified valuers the Management compares each of the changes in the fair value of the assets and liabilities with the foreseeable parameters to confirm that the changes are reasonable.

The Company determines the assets and liabilities which disclosures should be made for in connection with their fair value, on the basis of their nature, risks and the level of hierarchy, which they get in, indicated hereinabove.

#### **e) Share capital**

The share capital of the Company is presented in conformity with its face value in compliance with the court decision for its registration.

#### **g) Property, plant and equipment**

##### **Initial recognition**

The properties, the machines and equipment are reported at price of acquisition reduced by the accumulated depreciations and the accumulated losses from devaluation, if any, with the exception of the land, which is reported in conformity with its fair value. The price of acquisition also includes expenditures for replacement of parts of the machines and the facilities and expenditures for loans under long-term construction contracts, under the condition that they satisfy the criteria for recognition of an asset. At incurring expenditures for a main inspection of a machine and/or facility, they are included in the book value of the relevant asset as expenditures for replacement, under the condition that they satisfy the criteria for recognition of an asset. All the other expenditures for repairs and maintenance are recognized in the income statement during the time period, which they were incurred in.

At acquisition of property, machines and equipment under the conditions of rescheduled payment, the purchase price is equivalent to the present value of the liability, discounted on the basis of the interest level in conformity with the attracted by the Company credit resources with analogous maturity and designation.

The Company determined a value threshold of 700 BGN, under which the acquired assets regardless of the fact that they have the characteristics of a long-term asset, are treated as a current expenditure at the time of their acquisition.

## 2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)

### *Subsequent measurement*

The approach selected by the Company for subsequent balance evaluation of the machine and the equipment is the model of the historical cost, reduced by the subsequently accrued depreciations and the accumulated losses from devaluation. The land, is subsequently reported in conformity with its fair value reduced by the losses from devaluation.

### **Method of depreciation**

The depreciations are calculated on the basis of the linear method for the term of the useful life (in years) of the assets which were determined as follows:

	2024	2023
Buildings	30 years	30 years
Computers	2 years	2 years
Equipment	3 years and 4 months	3 years and 4 months
Vehicles	4 years	4 years
Fixtures and fittings	7 years	7 years

### *Subsequent expenditures*

The expenditures for repairs and maintenance are recognized as current during the time period which they were made in. Subsequent expenditures incurred related to property, machines and equipment, which have the nature of replacement of certain unit parts and aggregates, or of restructuring and reconstruction, are capitalized as at the book value of the relevant asset, and its remaining useful life as at the date of the capitalization is re-considered. Simultaneously, the non-depreciated part of the replaced components is written out from the book value of the assets and is recognized in the current expenditures for the time period of the restructuring.

### *Impairment of assets*

The book values of the property, plant and equipment are subject to review for devaluation, when there are events or changes in the circumstances available, which indicate that they could permanently differ from their recoverable amount. If there are such indicators available at hand that the approximately determined recoverable amount is lower than their book value, the latter is written out up to the recoverable amount of the assets. The recoverable amount of the long-term tangible assets is the higher of the two: fair value exclusive of expenditures for sale or value at use. For the determination of the value at use of the assets, the future cash flows are discounted up to their present value, applying a discount norm prior to taxes, which reflects the current market conditions and evaluations of the time value of the money and the risks specific for the relevant asset. The losses from devaluation are reported in the comprehensive income statement (in the profit or loss for the year).

### **Gains and losses from sale**

Property, plant and equipment are written off at their sale or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or at their release. The profits or losses arising at the writing off of the asset (constituting the difference between the net proceeds from the sale, if any, and the book value of the asset) are included in the income statement when the asset is written off. A review of the residual values, the useful life and the applied methods of depreciation of the assets is made at the end of each financial year and if the expectations differ from the preceding approximate evaluations, the latter are changed into future time periods.



## 2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)

### h) Intangible assets

The intangible assets acquired separately are evaluated initially at price of acquisition. After the initial recognition, the intangible assets are reported at price of acquisition reduced by the accumulated amortization and the accumulated losses from depreciation.

The useful life (in years) of the intangible assets is defined as limited as follows:

	2024	2023
	5 years	5 years

#### Software

The intangible assets with limited useful life are amortized for the term of their useful life and are tested for devaluation when there are indications that their value was devaluated. The depreciation time period and the method for amortization of the intangible assets with limited useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. The changes in the expected useful life or model of consumption of the future economic benefits from the intangible asset are reported through a change of the depreciation term or method and are treated as a change in the approximate accounting evaluations. The profits or the losses, arising at the writing off of an intangible asset, representing the difference between the net proceeds from the sale and the book value of the asset, are included in the income statement when the asset is written off.

### i) Inventory

The inventory is valued at lower of cost and the net realizable value. The inventory is written off in accordance with the method of the average weighed value for each separate product. The expenditures incurred in connection with the supply of each product to its present location and condition are included in the expenditures for the purchase.

The net realizable value is the presumed selling price in the normal course of the economic activity minus the approximately evaluated expenditures for the completion of the production cycle and those which are needed for the realization of the sale.

### j) Impairment of non-financial assets

As at each reporting date, the Company evaluates whether there are indications that a certain asset was devaluated. In event of such indications or when an annual test is needed for devaluation of a certain asset, the Company determines the recoverable amount of this asset. The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of the fair value reduced by the expenses for sale of the asset or of the object generating cash flows (OGCF) and its value for use. The recoverable amount is determined for a separate asset, except in event that at the use of the asset no cash flows are generated, which are to a significant degree independent on the cash flows generated by other assets or groups of assets. When the book value of a certain asset or OGCF is higher than its recoverable amount, it is deemed as devaluated and its book value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The losses from devaluation, inclusive of the devaluation of inventory, are recognized as expenditures in the income statement, being classified in conformity with their function in conformity with the use (the designation) of the devaluated asset.

As at each date under report, the Company estimates whether there are indications that the loss from devaluation of an asset, which was recognized in preceding time period, may not exist any longer or is reduced. If there are similar indications, the Company determines the recoverable amount of the asset or of the site generating cash flows. The loss from devaluation is refunded back only when a change was made in the approximate evaluations used at the determination of the recoverable amount of the asset after the recognition of the last loss from devaluation. The recovery of a loss from devaluation is limited so that the book value of the asset should not exceed its recoverable amount, or exceed the book value (after the deduction of depreciation), which would have been determined if no loss from devaluation of the asset in the preceding years had been recognized. The recovery of a loss from devaluation is recognized in the comprehensive income statement.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

### **k) Provisions**

#### *General*

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present liability (legal or structural) as a result of past events when there is probability that a flow of resources containing economic benefits is needed for the redemption of the liability and when a reliable evaluation of the value of the liability may be made. When the Company expects that some or all the expenditures needed for the settlement of the provision will be refunded, for instance, in conformity with an insurance contract, the refunding is recognized as a separate asset, but only when it is practically secure that these expenditures will be refunded. The expenditures for provisions are presented in the comprehensive income statement, net from the amount of the refunded expenditures.

When the effect of the time differences in the value of the money is essential, the provisions will be discounted making use of a current norm of discounting prior to taxation, which reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific for the liability. When discounting is used, the increase of the provision as a result of the time passes, is presented as a financial expenditure.

### **l) Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

#### **(i) As a lessee**

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

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

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property and lease liabilities as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

### **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### **(ii) As a lessor**

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Company applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease.



## **2.2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Company as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16 except for the classification of the sub-lease entered into during current reporting period that resulted in a finance lease classification.

## **2.3 Adoption of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

### **2.3.1 New standards, Interpretations and amendments**

New standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations have been issued, which are obligatory for accounting periods beginning during the present fiscal period or at a future time. The beforementioned ones are presented below.

### **2.3.2. Standards, Amendments and Interpretations mandatory for Fiscal Year 2024**

The Company has adopted all the amendments mentioned below which are effective from January 1st, 2024. These amendments did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

#### **IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments)**

The amendments aim to provide guidance for the consistent application of IAS 1 requirements regarding the classification of debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date, as current or non-current in the Statement of Financial Position. The amendments clarify the meaning of a right to defer settlement, the requirement for this right to exist at the end of the reporting period, and that the management's intention to exercise this right as well as the counterparty's right to settle the obligation through transfer of own equity instruments of the company, do not affect current or non-current classification. Furthermore, the amendments specify that only covenants with which an entity must comply with on or before the reporting date will affect a liability's classification. Additional disclosures are also required for non-current liabilities arising from loan arrangements that are subject to covenants to be complied with within twelve months after the reporting period.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2024 (extension was provided compared to January 1st, 2023, that was originally stated) and have also been endorsed by the European Union.

#### **IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments) and IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)**

The amendments to IAS 7, which state that a company must disclose information about supplier financing arrangements, are intended to inform users of financial statements of these supplier financing arrangements, to assess their effects on the company's liabilities and cash flows and the company's exposure to liquidity risk.

Under the current IFRS 7 guidelines, a company is required to disclose how it manages the liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities. The amendments to IFRS 7 add the factor whether the company has obtained or has access to financing agreements with suppliers that provide it with extended payment terms or provide the company's suppliers with early payment terms.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2024 and have also been endorsed by the European Union.

#### **IFRS 16: Lease Obligations in Sale and Leaseback Transactions**

The amendments add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that meet the requirements of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine "lease payments" or "revised lease payments" in such a way that does not recognize a gain or loss associated with the right of use retained, after the commencement date. An entity applies the amendments retrospectively in cases of sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of the initial application of IFRS 16.



The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2024 and have also been endorsed by the European Union.

## **2.2 New standards, interpretations and amendments effective for periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2025**

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but are not yet effective for annual periods starting January 1st, 2024. The Group is in the process of evaluating their impact on both the consolidated and the Company's financial statements.

### **IAS 21: The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments**

In August 2023, IASB published amendments to IAS 21 which require companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency is not exchangeable to another currency. The amendments introduce a definition of the "exchangeability" of a currency and provide guidance on how an entity should estimate a spot exchange rate in cases where a currency is not exchangeable. Also, additional disclosures are required in cases where an entity has estimated a spot exchange rate due to a lack of exchangeability.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2025 and have been endorsed by the European Union. Early application is permitted.

### **IFRS 7: Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments) and IFRS 9: Financial Instruments (Amendments)**

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognized on the "settlement date" and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date, if certain conditions are met. An entity that elects to apply the derecognition option would be required to apply it to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system. Other clarifications include the classification of financial assets with ESG linked features via additional guidance on the assessment of contingent features. Clarifications have been made to non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments. The amendments require additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains or losses presented in other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2026 and have not yet been endorsed by the European Union. Early application is permitted.

### **IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements**

IFRS 18 was issued in April 2024 and will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The primary objective of the Standard is to improve the assessment of a company's performance by increasing comparability in presentation in an entity's financial statements, particularly in the statement of profit or loss and in its notes to the financial statements. Specifically, the Standard will improve the quality of financial reporting due to a) the requirement of defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, b) the requirement to disclose certain 'non-GAAP' measures – management performance measures (MPMs) and c) the new principles for aggregation and disaggregation of information.

The new standard has retrospective application and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2027 while it is not yet endorsed by the European Union.

### **Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards – Volume 11**

The improvements have been issued in July 2024 by the IASB and provide minor amendments that include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes in the following to the following accounting standards: IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The above amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2026 and have not yet been endorsed by the European Union.

### **Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity**

On 18 December 2024, the IASB published "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7". The objective of the amendments is to better reflect the effects of physical and virtual nature-dependent electricity contracts in the financial statements. More specifically, the amendments clarify the application of the 'own-use' requirements, permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments and add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2026 and have not yet been endorsed by the European Union. Early application is permitted.



## **2.4 Significant accounting estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires that the Management should make assessments and assumptions exerting impact over the reported amounts of the assets and the liabilities and the disclosures of the conditional assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and over the reported amounts of the revenues and the expenditures during the time period under report. The actual results may differ from these approximate assessments.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period end that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

### **Calculation of expected credit losses for loans granted, trade receivables and contract assets**

Estimating the expected credit loss for financial assets measured at amortized cost (loans granted, receivables and contract assets) is an area that requires the use of significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit performance of customers and debtors (for example, the probability that the counterparties will not meet their obligations and the resulting losses).

For the application of these requirements, the management of the Company makes a number of material judgments, such as:

- a) setting criteria to identify and assess a significant increase in credit risk;
- b) selecting appropriate models and assumptions for measuring expected credit losses;
- c) formation of groups of similar financial assets (portfolios) for the purposes of measuring the expected credit losses;
- d) establishing and assessing the correlation between historical past due rates and the behavior of certain macro indicators in order to reflect the effects of future forecasts when calculating the expected credit losses.

### **Revenue from contracts with customers**

When recognizing revenue and preparing the annual financial statements, management makes various judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported revenue, expense, assets and liabilities under contracts and their corresponding disclosures. Although the uncertainty regarding these assumptions and estimates, the Company does not expect material adjustments to be made to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities concerned in the future and, respectively, reported expenses and revenues.



### 3. Revenues and expenses

#### 3.1 Revenues

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Industrial industry	4 401 770	5 654 452
Food industry	1 527 666	1 555 860
Other industries	-	81 590
	<b>5 929 436</b>	<b>7 291 902</b>

#### 3.2 Other income / (expenses)

##### Other income

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Provided Services	-	2 531
Other	130	-
Reversal of provision for bad debts - note 8	-	28 121
	<b>130</b>	<b>30 652</b>

##### Other (expenses)

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Shortages of goods (net of surpluses)	(56.856)	(121.599)
Impairment of inventories to their estimated net realizable value	(225.120)	-
	<b>(281.976)</b>	<b>(121.599)</b>

### 3.3 Sales & Distribution expenses

#### 3.3.1 Costs for materials

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Fuel and expenditures for cars	(18.736)	(21.606)
Office materials	(1.662)	(504)
Spare parts	(1.158)	(11)
Advertising materials	(198)	(243)
Other Costs	(6.879)	(6.908)
	<b>(28.633)</b>	<b>(29.272)</b>

#### 3.3.2 Expenses for hired services

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Transportation & travelling expenses	(102.681)	(103.182)
Other expenses	(22.152)	(29.941)
Insurances	(11.140)	(16.911)
Water & electricity	(9.679)	(9.586)
Maintenance	(9.924)	(11.421)
Security	(13.276)	(11.155)
Maintenance software	(10.731)	(7.869)
Telephone services	(10.302)	(6.543)
Cleaning service	(5.851)	(5.926)
Training and recruitment of personnel	(9.285)	(31.078)
Consulting and legal services	(1.587)	(2.080)
Repairs of cars	(438)	(89)
	<b>(207.046)</b>	<b>(235.781)</b>

#### 3.3.3 Expenses for personnel

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Expenses for salaries	(308.833)	(337.926)
Expenses for social security contributions	(50.495)	(48.265)
	<b>(359.328)</b>	<b>(386.191)</b>



### **3.3. Sales & Distribution Expenses (continued)**

#### **3.3.4 Expenses for depreciation**

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Depreciation	(102.416)	(102.685)
	<b>(102.416)</b>	<b>(102.685)</b>

#### **3.3.5 Other expenses**

	<b>01.01- 31.12.2024</b>	<b>01.01- 31.12.2023</b>
Impairment loss on trade receivables	-	(28.166)
Expenditures for business trips	(17.997)	(19.992)
Tax expenses	(226)	(2.115)
Representative expenditures	(5.440)	(5.847)
	<b>(23.663)</b>	<b>(56.120)</b>
<b>Total Sales &amp; Distribution expenses</b>	<b>(721.086)</b>	<b>(810.049)</b>

### 3.4 Administrative expenses

#### 3.4.1 Costs for materials

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Other Costs	(7.311)	(9.063)
	<b>(7.311)</b>	<b>(9.063)</b>

#### 3.4.2 Expenses for hired services

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Other expenses	(17.749)	(29.619)
Consulting and legal services	(4.058)	(6.873)
Insurances	(4.774)	(7.248)
Water & electricity	(4.148)	(4.108)
Maintenance	(4.253)	(4.895)
Accounting and auditing services	(51.024)	(35.447)
Security	(5.690)	(4.781)
Maintenance software	(4.599)	(3.372)
Telephone services	(4.415)	(2.804)
Cleaning service	(2.508)	(2.540)
Training and recruitment of personnel	(3.738)	(12.155)
Repairs of cars	(188)	(38)
	<b>(107.144)</b>	<b>(113.880)</b>

#### 3.4.3 Expenses for personnel

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Expenses for salaries	(132.357)	(144.825)
Expenses for social security contributions	(21.641)	(20.685)
	<b>(153.998)</b>	<b>(165.510)</b>



### 3.4 Administrative Expenses (continued)

#### 3.4.4 Expenses for depreciation

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Depreciation	(43.893)	(44.008)
	<u>(43.893)</u>	<u>(44.008)</u>

#### 3.4.5 Other expenses

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Expenses for taxes	(97)	(906)
Property tax & garbage fee	(22.448)	(22.448)
	<u>(22.545)</u>	<u>(23.354)</u>

#### Total Administrative Expenses

	<u>(334.891)</u>	<u>(355.815)</u>
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### 3.5 Finance expenses

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Interest expenses	(297.320)	(269.278)
Bank charges and commissions	(13.172)	(13.649)
Foreign exchange losses	(29.046)	(36.702)
Interest on leases	-	-
	<u>(339.538)</u>	<u>(319.629)</u>

### 3.6 Finance income

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Foreign exchange gains	12.283	22.572
	<u>12.283</u>	<u>22.572</u>

#### 4. Income tax

##### Reconciliation of the effective income tax rate

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Accounting loss before income tax	(1.015.553)	(1.235.804)
Income tax expense at the statutory income tax rate of 10% for 2024 (2022: 10%)	101.555	123.580
Unrecognized deferred tax asset on tax losses and other temporary differences	-	-
Permanent differences - non tax deductible expenses	(427)	(733)
Tax losses and other temporary differences from previous years on which no deferred tax asset had been recognised before	(67.382)	(98.613)
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(25.013)
<b>Tax income / (expense)</b>	<b>33.746</b>	<b>(779)</b>
<b>Effective income tax rate</b>	<b>-3%</b>	<b>0%</b>

##### Available tax losses carried-forward

Year of origination of losses	Period of availability for tax relief	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
2020	2021-2026	(231.414)	(231.414)
2023	2024-2028	(985.395)	(985.395)
2024	2025-2029	(421.374)	
Total tax losses carried forward		<b>(1.638.183)</b>	<b>(1.216.809)</b>
Applicable tax rate		10%	10%

The movement in the account for deferred taxes is as follows:

	01-Jan-24		31-Dec-24
Temporary differences	DTA / (DTL)	recognition / movement	DTA / (DTL)
Revaluation of land (through OCI)	(88.038,33)	-	(88.038,33)
PPE & IFA Depreciation	(43.364,20)	(9.409,82)	(52.774,01)
Impairment of receivables	71.456,11	-	71.456,11
Impairment of inventory	-	22.512,18	22.512,18
Accrual for unused paid leave	2.317,17	723,99	3.041,16
Thin capitalisation adjustment / tax losses	72.046,65	19.920,44	91.967,09
Tax losses carried forward	23.141,58	-	23.141,58
	<b>37.558,99</b>	<b>33.746,80</b>	<b>71.305,79</b>

Also, the Company has other available temporary differences (impairment of receivables and thin capitalization adjustment) from prior years of EUR 2.211 thousand on which no deferred tax has been recognized.



## 5. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Land	Vehicles	Machinery, plant and equipment	Total
<b>Cost:</b>					
As at 31 December 2022	2 549 200	989 503	60 583	71 105	3 657 461
Additions	-	-	-	2 214	2 214
As at 31 December 2023	2 549 200	989 503	60 583	73 319	3 672 605
Additions	-	-	-	2 748	2 748
As at 31 December 2024	2 549 200	989 503	60 583	76 067	3 675 353
<b>Depreciation:</b>					
	Buildings	Land	Vehicles	Machinery, plant and equipment	Total
As at 31 December 2022	(1 188 144)	-	(60 583)	(66 710)	(1 315 437)
Depreciation charge for the year	(84 799)	-	-	(3 005)	(87 804)
As at 31 December 2023	(1 272 943)	-	(60 583)	(69 715)	(1 403 241)
Depreciation charge for the year	(84 799)	-	-	(3 439)	(88 238)
As at 31 December 2024	(1 357 742)	-	(60 583)	(73 154)	(1 491 479)
<b>Net book value:</b>					
As at 1 January 2023	1 361 056	989 503	-	4 395	2 354 954
As at 31 December 2023	1 276 257	989 503	-	3 604	2 269 364
As at 31 December 2024	1 191 458	989 503	-	2 913	2 183 874

The land is stated at revalued amounts (based on comparable transactions) as per an independent professionally qualified valuer. As at 31 December 2024, there was no additional valuation performed as there were no indications that the fair value of the land was changed significantly.

The fair value measurement for land has been categorized as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used (see Note 2.4). Level 3 fair values have been derived using sales comparison approach, according to the category of the land and its location.

## 5.1 Rights of use of assets – vehicles

	<b>Rights of use as assets / vehicles</b>
<b>Cost:</b>	
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>289 457</b>
Additions	15 792
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>305 249</b>
Additions	68 647
Disposals	(30 048)
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>343 848</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>	
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>(163 254)</b>
Additions	(43 950)
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>(207 204)</b>
Additions	(46 866)
Disposals	12 075
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>(241 995)</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>	
<b>As at 1 January 2023</b>	<b>126 203</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2023</b>	<b>98 045</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>101 853</b>



## 6. Intangible assets

	Software
<b>Cost:</b>	
As at 31 December 2022	85 534
As at 31 December 2023	85 534
As at 31 December 2024	85 534
<b>Amortization:</b>	
	Software
As at 31 December 2022	(59 389)
Amortization charge for the year	(14 940)
As at 31 December 2023	(74 329)
Amortization charge for the year	(11 205)
As at 31 December 2024	(85 534)
<b>Net book value:</b>	
As at 31 December 2022	26 145
As at 31 December 2023	11 205
As at 31 December 2024	-

## 7. Inventory

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Materials	61.075	62.203
Goods	1.910.354	2.132.814
Impairment provision (adjustment to the estimated net realizable value)	(225.120)	-
	<b>1.746.309</b>	<b>2.195.017</b>

The movement of the impairment provision is as follows:

	Impairment provision of inventories
Balance 01 January 2023	(88 840)
Utilisation of the provision	88 840
Balance 31 December 2023	-
Impairment provision for the year	(225 120)
Balance 31 December 2024	(225 120)

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense during the year amounts to EUR 5.279.911 (2023: 6.975.900 after the release of provision for realized sales of expired inventories of EUR 88.840).

## 8. Trade and other receivables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade receivables	1.886.033	2.080.647
Receivables in litigation	83.200	83.109
Provisions of receivables	(1.066.511)	(1.066.511)
Trade receivables net	902.722	1.097.245
Guarantees	44.629	73.077
Other receivables	333.804	295.649
	<b>1.281.155</b>	<b>1.465.971</b>

The movement of the impairment provision is as follows:

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
<b>Opening balance of provision for bad debts as of 1 January</b>	<b>1.066.511</b>	<b>1.066.465</b>
Increase in the provision, recognized in profit or loss during the year	-	28.167
Decrease in the provision, recognized in profit or loss during the year - note 3.2	-	(28.121)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>1.066.511</b>	<b>1.066.511</b>

The aging of trade receivables is as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Current	627.853	816.571
up to 30 days	128.871	97.640
from 31 to 90 days	36.287	32.552
over 90 days	1.176.222	1.216.993
Impairment allowance	(1.066.511)	(1.066.511)
<b>Total</b>	<b>902.722</b>	<b>1.097.245</b>

The Company applies the simplified approach of IFRS 9 to measure expected credit losses on trade receivables, recognizing lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables.

## 9. Cash and cash equivalents

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Cash on hand	1.010	1.158
Cash in bank	64.411	640.003
	<b>65.421</b>	<b>641.161</b>

The cash balances at bank accounts are with floating interest rates depending on the bank offered rates. The Company's exposure to credit risks is EUR 64.411 EUR (31 December 2023: EUR 640.003).



## 10.1 Subscribed capital

	Number of shares	par value	Issued capital BGN	Issued capital Euro
At 01 January 2023 par value	35.052	100,00	3.505.200	1.792.180
Increase of capital through capitalisation of debt	22.891	100,00	2.289.100	1.170.398
At 31 December 2023 & 2024	<b>57.943</b>		<b>5.794.300</b>	<b>2.962.579</b>

During 2023, following the decision of the sole owner, the Company's subscribed capital was increased by 1.170.398 EUR against the Company's debt to its owner.

## 10.2 Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve was formed in 2012 as a result of revaluation of the land.

## 11. Borrowings

### 11.1 Long-term borrowings

	EUR	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bank 1 non-current loan maturing in 2026	342 009	486 073
Bank 1 non-current loan maturing in 2024	-	38 905
Intercompany loan	650 000	650 000
Less current portion	(811 999)	(827 420)
	<b>180 010</b>	<b>347 558</b>

### 11.2 Short-term borrowings

	EUR	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Bank 2	3 922 843	3 939 632
Plus current portion of non-current loans	811 999	827 421
	<b>4 734 842</b>	<b>4 767 053</b>

At 12 March 2018 the Company signed a contract for an overdraft loan agreement with a Bulgarian Bank for working capital loan with a limit of 2,2 million /two million and two hundred thousand/ euro and annual interest rate one-month EURIBOR plus a spread. In 2024 the company has renegotiated one of its short-term bank borrowings and agreed to gradually reduce the credit limit from 4 mln EUR to 3 mln EUR in the course of 2025. New maturity of the loan was agreed to be 29.11.2025. The Guarantor under the loan agreement is Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece.

In 2017 the Company has signed one contract for a bank loan with another Bulgarian Bank for working capital loan with a limit of 1.1 million /one million and one hundred thousand/ euro and initial maturity date December 2023; based on an additional agreement from 16 November 2023, the loan agreement was converted into a loan with fixed repayment schedule for three years starting from February 2023 (maturing in 2024). The loan was fully repaid in 2024.

Also, the Company has concluded an investment bank loan with the same bank amounting to EUR 1.35 million /one million, three hundred and fifty thousand/ and maturity date in 2026. Both loans have an annual interest rate of six-month EURIBOR plus a spread. The bank loans are secured by a mortgage on the land and building. The Guarantor under the loans agreements is Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece. The effective interest rate on all loans is circa 6,5% (2023: 5,2%).

## 12. Trade and other payables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Trade payables	589 955	718 657
Social security payables	11 293	10 773
Other payables	42 720	28 925
	<b>643 968</b>	<b>758 355</b>

## 13. Tax payables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
VAT	29.793	16.584
	<b>29.793</b>	<b>16.584</b>

## 14. Related party disclosures

The Company has transactions with the following related parties:

- Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece – its parent company
- Elton Corporation Romania – a company under common control;
- Elton Corporation Serbia – a company under common control;
- Elton Corporation LLC Ukraine - a company under common control;
- Elton Kimya AS – Turkey – a company under common control.

### 14.1 Sale of goods

	01.01- 31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Elton Corporation Romania	120 880	315 117
Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece	30 900	61 570
Elton Corporation Serbia	6 406	15 510
Elton Kimya AS Turkey	-	4 698
	<b>158 186</b>	<b>396 895</b>



## 14. Related party disclosures (continued)

### 14.2 Purchase of goods

	01.01- 31.12.2024	01.01- 31.12.2023
Elton Corporation Romania	52 915	68 618
Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece	124 568	249 358
	<b>177 483</b>	<b>317 976</b>

### 14.3 Receivables from related parties

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Elton Corporation Romania	33 052	44 010
Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece	30	5 676
Elton Kimya AS Turkey	4 698	4 698
Elton Corporation Serbia	1 791	-
	<b>39 571</b>	<b>54 384</b>

### 14.4 Payables to related parties

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece	291 760	323 921
Elton Corporation Romania	24 013	15 360
	<b>315 773</b>	<b>339 281</b>

### 14.5. Loans for related parties

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Elton International Trading Company SA, Greece	650.000	650.000
	<b>650.000</b>	<b>650.000</b>

## 15. Engagements and contingent liabilities

### Legal claims

There are no significant legal claims against the Company.

### Capital commitments

The Company did not have any capital commitments as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

### Other contingent liabilities

There are no such.

## 16. Financial risk management objectives and policies

During 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have and did not trade in any derivative financial instruments.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company can be exposed to a variety of financial risks the most important of which are market risk (including currency risk, risk of change in the fair value and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk

and interest rate risk. The management reviews and coordinates its policies for managing each of these risks, as summarized below:

#### ***Credit risk***

Credit risk arises in case the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to discharge its obligation. The Company's credit risk exposure is related mainly to accounts receivable.

To manage this risk, the Company trades only with recognized, creditworthy third parties and has conclude an insurance policy against credit risk. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis. With regards to the receivables comprise from related parties, which are neither past due nor impaired, it is assumed that the Company is not exposed to credit risk related to these receivables.

Cash, incl. payment operations, are limited to banks with high reputation and liquid stability. Additionally, the Company has a policy to limit its exposure to a separate bank.

#### ***Liquidity risk***

The effective management of the liquidity of the Company presumes the provision of sufficient circulating means, predominantly, through financing by finance institutions and related persons.

The liquidity risk arises from the time discrepancy of the agreed maturities of the cash assets and liabilities and the possibility that the debtors are not in a position to settle their liabilities to the Company within the standard terms.

As at 31 December 2024 the financial liabilities of the Company analyzed with regard to a residual term from the date of the financial statement to the date of the subsequent negotiation or anticipated maturity are as follows:

<b>31 December 2024</b>				
	<b>Up to 1 year</b>	<b>From 1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans' liabilities	4 783 048	242 566	-	5 025 614
Trade payables	589 955	-	-	589 955
Trade payables to related parties	315 773	-	-	315 773
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>5 688 776</b>	<b>242 566</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 931 342</b>

As at 31 December 2023 the financial liabilities of the Company analyzed with regard to a residual term from the date of the financial statement to the date of the subsequent negotiation or anticipated maturity are as follows:

<b>31 December 2023</b>				
	<b>Up to 1 year</b>	<b>From 1 year to 5 years</b>	<b>&gt; 5 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loans' liabilities	4 244 635	351 567	-	4 596 202
Trade payables	718 657	-	-	718 657
Trade payables to related parties	339 281	-	-	339 281
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>5 302 573</b>	<b>351 567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 654 140</b>

#### ***Interest risk***

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates (refer to Note 11 "Borrowings").

### **16. Objectives and financial risk management policy (continued)**

The following paragraph demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's result before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows.

Had the interest rates on borrowings been with 0.25% higher, the interest expense for 2024 could have been with EUR 12.603 higher. The Company does not use any financial instruments to manage the interest rate risk.



### ***Currency risk***

The exposition of the Company to a currency risk is not significant. The Company does not have any currency expositions ensuing from receivables or liabilities in currencies other than its currency under report, as the transactions in other currencies are predominantly in Euro, which the Bulgarian lev is fixed to as a result of the system of the currency board applied in Bulgaria.

The Company also enters into international transactions denominated in USD, related to deliveries of trade goods. Therefore, the Company is exposed to risk, related to possible changes in the USD exchange rate.

### ***Capital management***

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and improving capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years end 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements onto the Company.

## **17. Financial instruments**

### ***Fair values***

The fair value is the amount, which a financial instrument may be exchanged for or settled between informed and wishing parties in an honest transaction between them and which serves as the best indicator for its market price on an active market.

The Company determines the fair value of the financial instruments on the basis of the available market information or if there is no such, through appropriate models for evaluation. When the Company uses current information about the determination of the fair value of its financial instruments, this information may not fully reflect the price, which they could be sold at.

The Management of Elton Corporation EOOD is of the opinion that the fair values of the financial instruments which include cash, trade and other receivables, borrowed funds, trade and other liabilities do not differ from their book values, in particular if they are of short-term nature or the applicable interest rates change in conformity with the market conditions.

The Management of the Company considers that under the existing circumstances the evaluations of the financial assets and liabilities presented in the balance sheet are possibly the most reliable, adequate and authentic for the purposes of the financial accountancy.

The fair value of the financial instruments is determined in compliance with the methodology for evaluation, corresponding to level 3 in conformity with the hierarchy of the fair values, described in Note 2.2 Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies, IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

## **18. Events after the reporting date**

No events occurred after the reporting date, which should impose any additional corrections and/or disclosures in the financial statement of the Company for the year ended on 31 December 2024.