

SUN INVESTMENT GROUP
(Private limited liability company)

Consolidated Financial Statements
for the period ended 30 June 2024,
prepared in accordance with the
International Financial Reporting Standards
as adopted by the European Union



Contents

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE GROUP.....	3
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION.....	6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT (LOSS) AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY.....	9
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS.....	10
EXPLANATORY NOTES.....	12

General information about the Group

Name	Sun Investment Group, UAB
Legal form	Private Limited Liability Company
Code	302662621
VAT payer ID	LT100006408511
Authorized capital	EUR 100,686, divided into 10,063,600 ordinary registered shares of EUR 0.01 value per share
Shareholders	100% Sun Investment Group Sarl
Registered office address	Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius
Phone	+370 602 81979
Email	vilnius@suninvestmentgroup.com
Website	https://suninvestmentgroup.com/
Registration date and address	1 September 2011, SE Centre of Registers, Vilnius Branch
Register where data about the company is collected and stored	Register of Legal Entities
Type of operating activity	Design and installation of solar power plants

I. Objective overview of the Group's position, activities and development, and description of the principal risks and contingencies**Priority activities of the Group**

The Group consists of the Company and its 25 subsidiaries (22 as of 31 December 2023), 73 indirect subsidiaries (73 as at 31 December 2023).

Sun Investment Group is an international group of companies mainly active in the renewable energy sector.

Main risks to which companies of the Group are exposed.

- Introducing new taxes on business activities or increasing existing tax rates.
- Shortages of skilled labour.
- Unfavourable changes in the regulation of renewable energy.
- Sudden inflation or general deterioration of the economic situation in the country.

II. Analysis of the Group's financial and non-financial performance, information relating to environmental issues, excluding climate action, human resources, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery, with a specific focus on bribery of foreign officials in international business transactions

In 30 June 2024, the consolidated sales revenue of the consolidated operations amounted to EUR 3.643.

In 30 June 2024, consolidated gross operating profit stood at EUR 1.343 thousand.

As of 30 June 2024, consolidated assets of the Group amounted to EUR 67.835 thousand (31 December 2023: EUR 58.180 thousand).

Key events of 2024 I half of the year

In 2024 June 25-27 Sun Investment Group, UAB established new companies in Spain: Sun Investment ES Assetco 6, SL, Sun Investment ES Assetco 7, SL, Sun Investment ES Assetco 8, SL,.

Indicators describing the group's activities

Indicator	2024 I half of the year
Gross margin = gross profit/sales	36,9%
Net margin = net profit/sales	17,4%
Debt ratio = liabilities/total assets	0.83
Asset turnover = sales/total assets	0.05

Information about the manager

Sun Investment Group¹, UAB director Deividas Varabauskas:

Natural person	Legal form	Name	ID number	Address	Position
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	SIG Lux HoldCo S.a.r.l.	B273000	6 Rue Dicks, L-1417 Luxembourg, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	Sun Investment Group S.a.r.l.	B273924	8, rue Dicks, L-1417 Luxembourg, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	SIG Project Italy 1 S.r.l.	2607654	Via Porlezza 12 CAP 20123 Milan	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	SIG Project Italy 2 S.r.l.	05396770280	Via Borgogna 8 – Milan (MI) – 20122	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	Sun Investment Group B.V.	80506577	Keizersgracht 241 Amsterdam, 1016EA Netherlands	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	Galway Investment sp. z o.o.	0000689590	Plac Piłsudskiego 2, 00-073 Warszawa	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	UAB „Nogridas"	304287390	Kauno g. 16-307, LT-03212 Vilnius	Shareholder
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	UAB „Spektro spindis"	303403073	J. Savickio g. 4-7, LT-01108 Vilnius	Chief Executive Officer
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	DAD 3 Limited	HE423030	Michalakopoulou, 27 Flat/Office SF03 1075, Nikosija, Kipras	Member of the board
Deividas Varabauskas	PLLC	Eternia solar, UAB	305697524	Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius	Chief Executive Officer

¹ The main workplace.

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

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

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

IV. Information on R&D activities of the Group

Market studies are commissioned to support the projects carried out by the Group. There is no annual research budget and research is carried out as and when required.

V. Number and nominal value of shares of the parent company held by the company itself, its subsidiaries or persons acting on their behalf but in their own name

The Company has no own shares.

VI. Information about the objectives of financial risk management, the hedging instruments used that are subject to hedge accounting, and the extent of the group's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and cash flow risk when the group uses financial instruments that are relevant to the measurement of the Group's assets, equity, liabilities, income and expenses

The Group did not use any significant financial instruments that are relevant to the measurement of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and performance.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	6.563	6.870
Investment property	–	–
Intangible assets	41.713	36.562
Right-of-use assets	302	181
Granted long-term loans	2.965	2.279
Other investments	1.723	–
Deferred income tax assets	–	–
Total non-current assets	53.265	45.892
Current assets		
Granted loans	1.060	1.017
Inventories	691	1.363
Trade and other receivables	2.711	2.831
Contract assets	–	–
Prepayments, deferred costs and accrued income	3.658	5.926
Prepayment of income tax	11	9
Cash and cash equivalents	4.148	1.215
Total current assets	12.279	12.361
	65.544	58.253

(continued on the next page)

Consolidated statement of financial position (continued)

	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Authorized capital	101	101
Share premium	–	–
Legal reserve	20	20
Revaluation reserve	–	–
Reserve of changes in currency exchange rates	(41)	(41)
Retained profit (loss)	11.747	11.113
Total equity	11.827	11.193
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from banks and lease liabilities	23	3.485
Other financial payables	42.193	29.515
Income tax liabilities	–	–
Deferred income tax liabilities	392	205
Total non-current liabilities	42.609	33.205
Current liabilities		
Loans from banks and lease liabilities	1.750	822
Issued bonds	5.061	5.000
Other financial payables	1.740	1.679
Income tax liabilities	5	6
Received prepayments, accrued liabilities and deferred income	1.190	3.214
Liabilities related to employment	–	620
Trade, other payables and current liabilities	369	2.514
Total current liabilities	11.109	13.855
Total liabilities	53.717	46.060
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	65.544	58.253

Consolidated Statement of Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income

30 June 2024

31 December 2023

Revenue	3.643	12.946
Cost of sales	(2.301)	(10.340)
Gross profit	1.343	2.606
Other activity income	194	326
Other activity expenses	(15)	(86)
Selling expenses	–	–
Administrative expenses	(548)	(1.714)
Operating profit (loss)	974	1.132
Profit (loss) on disposal of investments in subsidiaries	–	–
Income from financing activities	518	1.443
Costs of financing activities	(747)	(708)
Result from financing activity	(229)	734
Operating profit (loss) before tax	745	1.866
Corporate income tax	112	724
Net profit (loss)	633	2.590
Other comprehensive income		
Effect of currency rate changes	–	11
Other comprehensive income to be carried forward to the profit (loss) statement	–	11
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be carried forward to the profit (loss) statement:</i>		
Accumulated employee benefits	–	–
Other comprehensive income that will not be carried forward to the profit (loss) statement	–	–
Total comprehensive income	633	2.601
Net profit (loss) attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent company	633	2.590
Minority interests	–	–
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of the parent company	633	2.601
Minority interests	–	–
Depreciation and amortization	125	111
EBITDA	758	2.374
% Gross profitability	17%	20%
% EBITDA	21%	21%

Sun Investment Group UAB

Company code: 302662621, address: Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius
 Consolidated financial statements for the period ended on 30 June 2024
 (in EUR thousand, unless otherwise specified)



Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Authorized capital	Legal reserve	Reserve of changes in currency exchange rates	Other reserves	Retained profit (loss)	Attributable to shareholders of the parent company	Non-controlling interest	Total
1 January 2023	101	10	(51)		8.524	8.584	-	8.584
Net profit (loss) for the reporting period	-	-	-	-	2.590	2.590	-	2.590
Other comprehensive income for the period that will be reclassified subsequently to the profit (loss) statement	-	-	11	-	11	11	-	11
Transfer to reserves	-	10	-	-	(10)	(10)	-	(10)
Acquisition of minority interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2023	101	20	(41)		11.113	11.193	-	11.193
Net profit (loss) for the reporting period	-	-	-	-	633	633	-	633
Other comprehensive income for the period that will be reclassified subsequently to the profit (loss) statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of minority interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 June 2024	101	20	(41)		11.747	11.747	-	11.747

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
Eliminations of non-monetary transactions:		
Depreciation costs	71	63
Amortization costs	54	48
Share of profits of associates and joint ventures		
Impairment (restoration) of trade and other receivables		
Inventory write-down (reset to write-down) to net realizable value		
Impairment (restoration) of granted loans		
Impairment of other investments		
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments		
Change in employee benefit liability		
Change in provisions	(187)	(372)
(Income from) costs of financing activities	1.500	(734)
Effect of changes in currency exchange rates	372	681
Real estate, loss of equipment and facilities and transfer of intangible assets (profit)		
Losses on transfer of investments in subsidiaries (profits)		
Losses on transfer of discontinued operations (profit)		
Income tax expense (income)		
Amortization of grants		
Elimination of other non-monetary items	3.469	2.775
Impact of changes in working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in inventories	672	136
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	120	(972)
(Increase) decrease in contract assets		2.261
(Increase) decrease in prepayments, deferred charges and accrued income	2.267	(3.418)
Increase (decrease) in assets for sale		
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables, and current liabilities	(1.520)	1.118
Increase (decrease) in received prepayments, accrued liabilities and deferred income	(2.024)	1.676
Increase (decrease) in contractual obligations		(161)
Increase (decrease) in employment related liabilities	(251)	(57)
Paid income tax	(1)	
Net operating cash flows	5.203	5.634

(continued on the next page)

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	30 June 2024	31 December 2023
II. Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(4.843)	(17.207)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	–	3.219
Dividends received	–	–
Disposal of discontinued operations	–	–
Redemption of non-controlling interests	–	–
Acquisition of bonds	–	–
Acquisition of other long-term investments	–	–
Acquisition of associated entities	–	–
Acquisition of subsidiaries	–	–
Disposal of subsidiaries	–	–
Payments on term deposits	–	–
Redemption of term deposits	–	–
Loans granted	(1.005)	(3.351)
Loans recovered	375	629
Interest received	69	80
Other increase (decrease) in cash flows from investing activities	–	–
Net cash flows from investing activities	(5.403)	(16.629)
III. Cash flows from financing activities		
Loans received	18.442	13.488
Loans repayment	(13.665)	(9.874)
Issue of bonds	–	5.000
Repurchase of bonds	–	–
Interest paid and transaction costs	(1.939)	(474)
Lease payments	(99)	(231)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	–	–
Change in non-controlling interest	–	–
Other increase (decrease) in cash flows from financing activities	–	(128)
Net cash flows from financing activities	2.739	7.780
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents balance	358	1.256
Net increase (decrease) in cash flows	2.897	(1.958)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1.251	3.173
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	4.148	1.215

Explanatory Notes

1. General information

Sun Investment Group, UAB (hereinafter – the Company) is a private limited liability company registered in the Register of Legal Entities on 1 September 2011 under the Law on the Register of Enterprises of Lithuania, company code: 302662621, registered office address: Gedimino pr. 44A-501, LT-01110, Vilnius. The Company engages in business and other management consultancy activities.

100 % of the Company's shares are owned by the controlling parent Sun Investment Group S.a.r.l. registered office address: 6 Rue Dicks, L-1417 Luxembourg, Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, company code: B273000. The Company engages in business and other management consultancy activities.

The Group consists of the Company and its 25 subsidiaries (as at 31 December 2023 -22), 73 subsidiaries (as at 31 December 2023 - 73).

In 2024 the group of companies did not conduct sales

2. Accounting policies

a. Compliance with standards

These consolidated financial statements (hereinafter – the financial statements) have been prepared according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, in accordance with the Republic of Lithuania Law on Financial Reporting by Undertakings.

These financial statements were prepared and signed by the management of the Group on 19 July 2023. The shareholders of the Group have the legal right to approve or disapprove these financial statements and to require management to prepare new financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis assuming that the Group will continue in operation in the foreseeable future.

b. Basis of preparation of the financial statements

Statement of conformity

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter – the IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (hereinafter – the EU).

Measurement basis

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

These financial statements are presented in the legal tender of Lithuania – the euro (EUR),.

The main accounting policies used are presented below.

c. Currency

In these financial statements, all amounts are presented in the single currency of the European Union adopted for settlements in Lithuania – the euro (EUR), which is the functional currency of the Group companies operating in Lithuania and other countries of the European Union. The functional currencies of companies operating in the Member States of the European Union that have not adopted the euro for settlements are their local currencies

d. Consolidation principles and investments in subsidiaries and associates

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the Company and its subsidiaries and associates. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same financial year and using the same accounting principles.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control passes to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date on which control is passed outside the Group. All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised transaction profit or loss between Group companies are eliminated. Equity and net

result attributable to the non-controlling interest are presented separately in the statement of financial position and in the profit (loss) statement.

Investments in associates, i.e. those over which the Group has significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements of the Group. Investments in associates are assessed for impairment when there are indications of impairment or when an impairment recognised in the previous year no longer exists.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is recognised at cost and is the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the total consideration transferred, including the amount of the non-controlling interest recognised, over the net fair value of the assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in the business combination over the proportionate share of the shares acquired. After initial recognition, goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount is impaired.

The amount by which the fair value of the recognised assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired still exceeds the cost of the investment after the reassessment of the recognised assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and the determination of the cost of the investment is recognised immediately in the profit (loss) statement.

For the purpose of impairment measurement, goodwill acquired in business combinations is allocated at the acquisition date to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether the Group's other assets and liabilities are allocated to those units or groups of units.

Value impairment is determined by measuring the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the residual value, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a revenue-generating unit and part of the operations within that unit is sold, the goodwill associated with the operation sold is included in the residual value of the operation sold in determining the profit or loss on the sale of the operation. In such a case, the goodwill sold is measured by reference to the relative value of the divested operation compared with the remaining portion of the revenue-generating unit.

Losses of subsidiaries are attributed to the non-controlling interest, even if this results in a negative non-controlling interest balance. A change in the ownership interest in a subsidiary without loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- derecognises the carrying amount, if any, of the non-controlling interest;
- derecognises cumulative exchange differences accounted for in equity;
- accounts for the consideration received at fair value;
- accounts for a continuing investment at fair value;
- recognises any resulting surplus or deficit in the statement of comprehensive income;
- reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to the statement of comprehensive income or retained earnings, as appropriate.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less impairment in the separate financial statements of the Group companies. Costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates are recognised in the profit (loss) statement in the period in which they are incurred. An impairment assessment is performed when there is an indication that an asset may be impaired or that an impairment recognised in a prior year no longer exists.

Sales of special purpose subsidiaries together with a developed solar power plant project are accounted for under operating activities.

e. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of acquisition is determined by adding the fair value of the consideration transferred at the acquisition date and the amount of the non-controlling interest, if any, in the acquired entity. For each business acquisition, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at a proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are written off to administrative expenses.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is measured at fair value through profit or loss at the acquisition date. The contingent part of the consideration to be paid by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent fair value measurements of contingent consideration that is treated as an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9, either through profit or loss or as a change in other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not re-measured and its subsequent payment is recorded in equity.

Goodwill is recognised at cost and is the excess of the total consideration transferred, including the amount of any recognised non-controlling interest, over the net amount of the assets acquired and the liabilities measured.

If the consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated from the acquisition date to those of the Group's revenue-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, regardless of whether the other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are allocated to those units.

When goodwill forms part of a revenue-generating unit and part of the operations within that unit is sold, the goodwill associated with the operations sold is included in the carrying amount of the operations sold in determining the profit or loss on the sale of the operations. In such a case, the goodwill sold is measured by reference to the relative value of the divested operation compared with the remaining part of the revenue-generating unit.

f. Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement reflects the Group's cash inflows and the use of cash during the year and its financial position at the year end. The Standards require classifying the cash flows into three groups: cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from investing activities and cash flows from financing activities.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented indirectly, i.e. as net profit adjusted for non-cash operating activities, changes in working capital, changes in fair value of derivatives, interest paid on the Group's borrowings to finance its working capital activities, non-operating amounts and income tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities consist of payments related to the acquisition/sale of fixed assets and investments, and the receipt of dividends and interest.

Cash flows from financing activities consist of amounts received and paid relating to shareholders, the receipt and repayment of debts, interest payments outside the Group's working capital loans, and long-term and short-term borrowings that are not related to operating activities.

g. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The determination of fair value is based on the assumption that the sale of the asset or transfer of the liability takes place or:

- in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Group must have access to the principal or most advantageous market.



The fair value of the asset or liability is determined assuming that market participants would use to price the asset or liability, assuming that the market participants have the best economic interests.

The fair value of a non-financial asset is determined by reference to the ability of a market participant to generate economic benefits by using the asset in the most efficient and best manner or by selling it to another market participant who would use the asset in the most efficient and best manner.

The Group uses valuation methodologies that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which there is sufficient evidence to determine fair value, using as much relevant observable inputs as possible and as few unobservable inputs as possible.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised according to the fair value hierarchy described below, which is based on the lowest level of inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement:

- Level 1 - quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: valuation methodologies that observe, either directly or indirectly, the lowest level of inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement;
- Level 3: valuation methodologies that do not observe the lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group reassesses the allocation by deciding whether the amounts transferred have been between the levels of the hierarchy (based on the lowest level of inputs that are significant for the measurement of fair value in the aggregate) at the end of each reporting period.

The assessments are performed by the Group's management at each reporting date. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has identified classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities and the level of the fair value hierarchy described above (Note 27).

h. Income tax

Income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are recorded at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the tax authority. The tax rates used in the calculation of corporation tax are those enacted at the last date of the accounting period. The calculation of corporation tax is based on the profit for the year after taking into account deferred corporation tax. The Group's income tax is calculated in accordance with the requirements of the tax laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

The corporate income tax rate applicable to companies in the Republic of Lithuania for 2021 and 2020 was 15%.

In the Republic of Lithuania, tax losses can be reversed indefinitely, except for losses arising from the disposal of securities and/or derivatives. Such carry-forwards cease if the Group ceases to carry on the activity giving rise to the losses, unless the Group ceases to carry on the activity for reasons beyond its control. Losses on disposals of securities and/or derivatives may be incurred for a period of 5 years and shall be recovered only from gains on transactions of the same nature. As from 1 January 2014, tax loss carry-forwards can cover a maximum of 70% of the taxable profits for the current tax year.

Corporate income tax for foreign subsidiaries is calculated in accordance with the tax laws in force in those countries requirements. The standard corporate tax rates in the foreign countries in which the Group operates in 2024 and 2023 are:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Tarif %</u>
Poland	19
Italy	24
Germany	15,825
Spain	19
Neverlands	25,8

Deferred taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax reflects the net tax effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period in which the asset is realised or the liability settled, taking into account tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised in the statement of financial position to the extent that the Group's management expects them to be realised in the foreseeable future in accordance with forecasts of taxable profit. If it is probable that part of the deferred tax will not be realised, that part of the deferred tax is not recognised in the financial statements.

In Lithuania, tax profits and losses in LR may be transferred between Group companies. The corporate income tax law allows In Lithuania, tax profits and losses in LR may be transferred between Group companies. The Corporate Income Tax Law allows for both transfer of losses for consideration and non- consideration. Group companies seeking to transfer tax profits or losses must meet certain conditions:

- The parent entity in the group owns, directly or indirectly, at least 2/3 of the shares of each subsidiary participating in the tax loss transfer at the date of the tax loss transfer;
- the tax losses are transferred between entities within the Group that have been continuously within the Group for at least two years from the date of the transfer of the tax losses;
- the tax losses are transferred or assumed by the Group entity (-ies) which is (are) present in the Group from the date of its (their) registration and will be present in the Group continuously for at least two years from the date of its (their) registration.

i. Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue in accordance with IFRS 15, i.e. the Group recognises revenue at the time and to the extent that the transfer of goods or services to customers reflects the amount of consideration that the Group expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. In applying this Standard, the Group considers the terms of the contract and all relevant facts and circumstances. The Group recognises revenue using the 5-step model. For information on the accounting policies Group related to contracts with customers, see Note 23.

Step 1 – Identify the contracts with the customer

A contract is an agreement between two or more parties (depending on the terms and conditions of the sale/purchase) that creates enforceable rights and obligations. A contract to which IFRS 15 applies is recognised only if the following criteria are met:

- the parties have approved the contract (whether in writing, orally or otherwise in the ordinary course of business) and are committed to performing the obligations assumed by the contract,
- it is possible to identify the rights of each party to the goods and/or services to be transferred,
- it is possible to identify the terms of payment for the goods and/or services to be transferred,
- the contract is of a commercial nature, there is a likelihood of receiving consideration in exchange for the goods and/or services to be transferred to the customer,

Contracts with the customer may be merged or separated into several contracts, while maintaining the criteria of the previous contracts. Such a merger or separation shall be treated as a contract modification.

Step 2 – Identify the performance obligations in the contracts

The contract contains a promise to transfer goods and/or services to the customer. If the goods and/or services can be identified, the obligations are recognised separately. Each obligation is identified in one of the two ways:

- the good and/or service is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods and/or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transferred to the customer.

Step 3 – Setting the transaction price

Under the newly applied IFRS 15, the transaction price may be: fixed, variable or a combination of both.

The transactions entered into by the Group use fixed prices for both continuing services and services performed at a point in time. The Company uses the following methods to calculate the selling price: the adjusted market

valuation method and the expected cost and profit margin method. Similar transactions are valued in the same way.

Step 4 - Allocate the transaction price to the operating liabilities

The Group normally allocates a transaction price to each performance obligation based on the relative individual selling prices of each good or service committed to be transferred under the contract. If individual selling prices are not observable in the market, the entity makes an estimate.

Step 5 – Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied by the Group

The Group recognises revenue when it discharges a performance obligation by transferring the committed goods or services to a customer (i.e. when the customer obtains control of those goods or services). The amount of revenue recognised is equal to the amount attributable to the fulfilment of the performance obligation. A performance obligation may be settled at a point in time or over time.

Revenue from subcontracting of power plants is recognised over time using the percentage-of-completion method. The related costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. Advances received are included in contract liabilities. Revenue on sale of goods is recognised in accordance with INCOTERMS.

Revenue is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Group and the specific criteria for each type of revenue have been met as described below. The Company relies on historical performance, taking into account the type of customer, the type of transaction and the characteristics of each arrangement.

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced by the estimated amounts of customer rebates, discounts and other similar provisions. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Sales revenue is recognised net of VAT and discounts, including accrued expected discounts for the year.

j. Recognition of expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual and comparative basis in the period in which the related income is earned, irrespective of the timing of cash outflows. Where expenses incurred during the reporting period cannot be directly attributed to the generation of specific revenue and will not generate revenue in future periods, they are recognised as expenses during the period in which they are incurred.

The amount of the expense is generally measured at the amount of cash paid or payable, excluding VAT. In cases where there is a long settlement period and interest is not earned, the amount of the expense is estimated by discounting the settlement amount at the market interest rate.

k. Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for at the official exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Gains and losses arising from such transactions and from the revaluation of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date are recorded in the profit (loss) statement. Such balances are revalued at the closing exchange rate.

Subsidiaries are accounted for in their respective local currency, which is their functional currency. Balance sheet items in the financial statements of consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into euro using year-end exchange rates and profit (loss) statement items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to the statement of other comprehensive income. On realisation of the related investment, the cumulative translation reserve is transferred to profit (loss) for the period in the same period that the profit or loss on realisation of the investment is recognised.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign subsidiary are recognised as net assets of the acquired company and are recorded at the exchange rate at the last day of the reporting period.

The following principal exchange rates were applied for the preparation of the statement of financial position at 31 December:

30 June 2024

1 EUR = 4,309 PLN

31 December 2023

1 EUR = 4,6808 PLN

I. Impairment of assets

• Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognises provisions for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following assets:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- contract assets.

The Group calculates the provision for losses in an amount equal to the duration of the ECL, except for the following with an ECL of 12 months comprising:

- debt securities with low credit risk at the reporting date;
- and other debt securities and bank balances for which the credit risk (i.e. the risk of default over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Provisions for losses on trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to the full duration of the ECL.

In determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and in assessing the ECL, the Group considers reasonable and supporting information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit judgement and forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset increases significantly if it has a maturity of more than 90 days.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when it is more than 180 days past due.

The ECL duration is the ECL derived from all possible events of default over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The 12-month ECL is the portion of the ECL that arises from events of default that are probable within 12 months of the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

For the purpose of calculating the ECL, the maximum period of the ECL is the maximum contract period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of the ECL

ECLs are credit losses measured on the basis of a probability-weighted estimate. Credit losses are measured as the present value of any cash shortfall (i.e. the difference between the entity's contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). ECLs are discounted using the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income are credit-impaired. A financial asset is considered to be "credit-impaired" if one or more events occur that adversely affect the future cash flows of the financial asset.

The Group assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset increases significantly if its Evidence of credit impairment includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulties of the lender or issuer;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or a settlement more than 90 days past due;

- restructuring of the Group's loan or prepayment on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider;
- the debtor is likely to enter bankruptcy or other financial restructuring; or
- the disappearance of an active market for the securities due to financial difficulties.

Presentation of a provision for ECL in the statement of financial position

Impairment losses on financial asset measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of those assets.

Write-downs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written down when the Group no longer has a reasonable expectation of recovering all or part of the financial asset. For individual and corporate customers, the Group makes an individual assessment of the timing and amount of write-downs based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group does not expect to recover the amounts written off in a material way, but the written-off financial assets may still be recoverable through past due recovery procedures.

- **Non-derivative financial assets**

The Group recognises an impairment loss, calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the estimated interest rate, if it is probable that the Group will not be able to collect the receivables.

- **Non-financial assets**

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) at each date of the statement of financial position to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of that asset is calculated. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that generate cash in the course of their continuous use and are largely independent of the cash inflows generated by other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units) are grouped into the smallest group.

The recoverable amount is calculated as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use of the asset. The value in use of an asset is calculated by discounting the future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects realistic market assumptions about the time value of money and the risks associated with that asset. An impairment is recorded when the residual value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

m. Use of estimates in preparing financial statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make certain assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of uncertainties. Significant areas of estimation in these financial statements include property, plant and equipment (Note 4); intangible assets (Note 5); long and short-term loans granted (Note 6); impairment of trade and other receivables (Note 7); write-down of inventories (Note 8); depreciation and amortisation (Notes 4, 5); and valuation of contractual assets. Future events may change the assumptions used in making the estimates. The result of such changes in estimates will be accounted for in the financial statements when determined.

In the opinion of management, at the date of these financial statements, there was no significant risk that the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities would have to be materially adjusted in future periods as a result of a change in management's assumptions and accounting estimates.

n. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are described in the financial statements unless the probability of loss of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements, but are described in the financial statements when it is probable that income or economic benefits will flow.

O. Events after the end of the financial year

Events after the date of preparation of the financial statements that provide additional information about the Group's position at the last day of the reporting period (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the date of preparation of the financial statements that are not adjusting events are described in the Notes when material.

P. Related parties

Related party is a legal and/or natural person who meets at least one of the following conditions:

- a. directly or indirectly exercises a determining influence over the undertaking;
- b. is in a position to exercise significant influence over the undertaking;
- c. jointly controls the subject matter of the joint operating agreement;
- d. is an undertaking over which the same parent undertaking or the same natural person (a group of natural persons) has a decisive influence;
- e. is an associate or subsidiary;
- f. is an undertaking controlled under a joint operating agreement;
- g. is one of the directors of the undertaking or the parent undertaking;
- h. is a close family member of one of the persons referred to in points a), b), c) or g);
- i. is an undertaking which is significantly influenced, jointly controlled or potentially significantly influenced by any of the persons referred to in points (g) or (h);
- j. is an undertaking which accumulates and pays pensions and other post-employment benefits to the employees of the undertaking or of a related legal person

Q. Offsets

Assets and liabilities and income and expenses are not offset in the preparation of financial statements unless a separate International Financial Reporting Standard requires or permits such offsetting.

R. Financial instruments – fair value and risk management

The main financial liabilities of the Group consist of loans, finance lease, other financial debts, trade and other payables. The primary purpose of these financial liabilities is to increase the funding of the Group's operations and to provide liquidity.

The Group classifies all financial liabilities into three categories:

- bank loans and lease liabilities;
- other financial debts;
- trade, other payables and current liabilities.

The Group has different financial assets: trade and other receivables, loans granted, short-term investments and cash. The Group classifies financial assets into three categories:

- cash and cash equivalents (Note 11);
- other investments (Note 9);
- trade, other receivables and loans granted stated at amortised cost.

Fair value

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group had no significant financial instruments that were carried at fair value in the statement of financial position, except for the investments into shares and investment units.

The main financial assets and liabilities of the Group that are not reflected at fair value are trade and other receivables (including loans granted), long-term and short-term trade and other debts.



As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the fair value of financial assets and liabilities of the Group was close to their carrying amounts.

The methods and assumptions used in determining the fair values are described below:

- The carrying amounts of current trade and other receivables, current trade and other payables and short-term borrowings approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of the instruments.
- The fair value of long-term debt and long-term receivables is determined by reference to the market price of the same or a similar loan or the interest rate then prevailing for debts of the same maturity. The fair value of long-term liabilities and receivables with variable interest approximates their carrying amount;
- The fair value of investments in shares and units is determined by reference to valuations made by independent external valuers.

The main risks arising from financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk. The Group is also exposed to capital management and inventory risks. The risks are identified and described below.

Credit risk

The credit risk of the Group mainly relates to receivables (including loans) and arises from the possible default of counterparties. In the statement of financial position, receivables are presented net of doubtful receivables, which are estimated by the Group based on historical experience and the current economic environment. The credit risk related to cash is limited as the Group transacts with banks with high credit ratings from foreign agencies.

The maximum amount of credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of receivables, contract assets, loans granted and cash and cash equivalents.

The credit risk of the Group is assessed separately by Group companies. Receivable balances and past due receivables of Group companies are monitored on a monthly basis.

The Group's concentration of credit risk related to trade receivables is insignificant. The Group does not have any significant transactions that are outside the country in which the relevant Group entity operates.

Assessment of expected credit losses

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables do not have a significant financing component. The Group's credit terms for sales are 30 days from receipt of invoice.

Following the impairment loss analysis as at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group has determined that there are no significant impairment losses other than those recorded.

Loans granted

The Group uses an individual valuation model to determine the expected loss on granted loans.

The analysis did not reveal any significant expected credit losses.

As at 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no indications that receivables for which no impairment had been recorded may not be recoverable.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on bank loans and other financial debts with variable interest rates.



Liquidity risk

The objective of short-term liquidity risk management is to regulate the daily need for funds. Each Group company independently plans its internal cash flows. The Group's short-term liquidity is monitored on a daily basis by checking cash and cash equivalent balances and the need.

Long-term liquidity risk is controlled by analysing the expected future cash flows in relation to possible sources of funding. The ability of the Group to raise the necessary funds and the impact of the investment on the Group liquidity are assessed before a new investment project is approved.

Foreign currency risk

The financial position of the Group may be affected by changes in exchange rates as a result of its operations.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk when sales, purchases and financial debts are denominated in currencies other than euro.

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it is sufficient to support the Group's operations. The management of the undertakings controls that the companies comply with the capital requirements prescribed by legal acts and loan agreements and report to the management of the Group.

In 2021 and 2020, the capital management policy or process did not change.

The Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies requires that the equity capital of an individual company must be at least 50 % of its share capital. In 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's equity capital complied with the legal requirements.

Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it is sufficient to support the Group's operations. The management of the undertakings controls that the companies comply with the capital requirements prescribed by legal acts and loan agreements and report to the management of the Group.

In 2021 and 2020, the capital management policy or process did not change.

The Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies requires that the equity capital of an individual company must be at least 50 % of its share capital. In 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's equity capital complied with the legal requirements.

Raw materials' price risk

Some companies of the Group are exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the prices of raw materials, which are dependent on prices on international markets. The management of the Group believes that this risk is managed by entering into long-term and short-term contracts with suppliers of raw materials.