

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Company Registration Number: C 63147

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2024

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DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Director's Report

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The director presents the annual report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal Activities

The Company is mainly engaged in the importation, exportation and selling of animal feed. The Company operates across Europe through its branches based in Greece, France, Spain and Hungary.

Performance Review

During the year under review the Company generated revenue amounting to €9,518,538 (2023: €20,970,661) and incurred a loss for the year before taxation of €263,530 (2023: €1,737). The loss for the year after accounting for taxation amounted to €273,281 (2023: €33,613).

The director expects the present level of activity to improve in the foreseeable future.

Dividends and Reserves

The retained earnings of the Company at the end of the year amounted to €429,195 (2023: €702,476). The director does not recommend the distribution of a dividend and proposes to charge the loss for the year to reserves.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk and liquidity risk. Financial risks are explained in detail in Note 30 in these financial statements.

Events Subsequent To The Balance Sheet Date

The director assessed subsequent events from 1 January 2025 through 28 April 2025, the date these financial statements were approved. Through such assessment, the director has determined that there have been no events subsequent to balance sheet date.

Future Developments

The director intends to continue to operate in line with the current business plan.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Director's Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Going Concern

After making enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operating existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

Auditors

The auditors, Horwath Malta, have expressed their willingness to remain in office and a resolution proposing their reappointment will be put before the members at the annual general meeting.

Approved by the sole director:



Mr. Emanouil Kalamaras
Director

Company Registered Address:

Fort Business Centre,
Level 2, Triq L-Intornjatur Zone 1,
Central Business District,
Birkirkara
CBD1050

28 April 2025

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Director's Responsibilities

For the year ended 31 December 2024

The Companies Act, 1995 requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these, the director is required to:

- Ensure that the financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU;
- Select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances;
- Adopt the going concern basis, unless it is appropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business as a going concern;

The director is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 1995, enacted in Malta. The director is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Euro	2023 Euro
Revenue	5	9,518,538	20,970,661
Cost of sales	6	(8,905,038)	(20,050,528)
Gross profit		613,500	920,133
Selling and distribution expenses	6	(140,818)	(122,618)
Administrative expenses	6	(309,472)	(369,469)
Other income	8	4,141	47,240
Other charges	9	(147,292)	(62,967)
Operating profit		20,059	412,319
Finance income	10	31,742	-
Finance costs	11	(315,331)	(414,056)
Loss before tax	12	(263,530)	(1,737)
Income taxation	13	(9,751)	(31,876)
Loss for the year		(273,281)	(33,613)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(273,281)	(33,613)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Euro	2023 Euro
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	14	23,921	26,648
Right-of-use asset	15	5,155	8,586
Investment in subsidiary	16	1,000	1,000
Deferred tax asset	18	54,305	54,040
		<u>84,381</u>	<u>90,274</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	19	-	297,077
Trade and other receivables	20	7,883,582	7,053,581
Cash and cash equivalents	28	131,895	89,325
		<u>8,015,477</u>	<u>7,439,983</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>8,099,858</u></u>	<u><u>7,530,257</u></u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Euro	2023 Euro
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Called up issued share capital	21	233	233
General reserve	22	312,044	312,044
Other reserve		160,204	160,204
Capital contribution	23	382,000	382,000
Retained earnings	24	429,195	702,476
		<u>1,283,676</u>	<u>1,556,957</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	25	182,660	217,409
Lease liabilities	15	2,781	6,738
Other liabilities	26	44,181	54,011
Deferred tax liabilities	18	-	110
		<u>229,622</u>	<u>278,268</u>
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	25	48,300	-
Trade and other payables	27	6,510,501	5,673,092
Lease liabilities	15	4,386	3,958
Other liabilities	26	9,830	9,830
Current tax payable		13,543	8,153
		<u>6,586,560</u>	<u>5,695,032</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>8,099,858</u>	<u>7,530,257</u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes on pages 9 to 40 form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 4 to 40 were approved by the sole director on 28 April 2025 and were signed by him:



Mr. Emmanouil Kalamaras
Director

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 31 December 2024

	Share capital	General reserve	Other reserve	Capital contribution	Retained earnings	Total
	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
Balance at 1 January 2023	233	312,044	160,204	382,000	736,089	1,590,570
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(33,613)	(33,613)
Balance at 31 December 2023	233	312,044	160,204	382,000	702,476	1,556,957
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(273,281)	(273,281)
Balance at 31 December 2024	233	312,044	160,204	382,000	429,195	1,283,676

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 Euro	2023 Euro
Operating activities			
(Loss) / Profit for the year before taxation		(263,530)	(1,737)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		5,124	3,756
Depreciation on right-of-use asset		3,431	3,429
Finance costs		13,551	300,320
		(241,424)	305,768
Working capital changes:			
Decrease / (increase) in inventories		297,077	13,323
(Increase) / decrease in trade and other receivables		869,413	(339,360)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables		745,245	94,246
Cash generated from operating activities		1,670,311	73,977
Interest paid		-	(283,911)
Interest received		-	-
Taxation paid		(3,534)	(31,256)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,666,777	(241,190)
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(2,397)	(14,111)
Payments on lease liabilities		(3,958)	(3,184)
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,355)	(17,295)
Financing activities			
Net repayments to subsidiaries		(293,694)	-
Net repayments by / (advances to) fellow subsidiaries		(1,018,546)	(371,025)
Net repayments to ultimate parent company		(3,327)	-
Net advances to immediate parent company		(302,285)	11,250
Net advances to ultimate beneficial owner		-	33,287
Net cash generated from financing activities		(1,617,852)	(326,488)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		89,325	674,298
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	28	131,895	89,325

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Basis of preparation

1.1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED (“the Company”) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (EU IFRSs) and the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386).

1.2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.3. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the Company’s functional currency.

1.4. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs, as adopted by the EU, requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies (refer to note 5 – critical accounting estimates and judgements). Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

2. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

There were no new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that have been published and are mandatory for the accounting periods beginning 1 January 2024 or later periods, that have an effect on the Company’s financial statements.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party (for example value added taxes); the transaction price. The Company includes in the transaction price an amount of variable consideration as a result of rebates/discounts only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Estimations for rebates and discounts are based on the Company's experience with similar contracts and forecasted sales to the customer.

The Company recognises revenue when the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations, the Company can identify each party's rights and the payment terms for the goods to be transferred, the contract has a commercial substance (that is the risk, timing or amount of the Company's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract), it is probable that the Company will collect consideration to which it will be entitled to exchange goods that will be transferred to the customer and when specific criteria have been met for the Company's contract with customers.

The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, the Company considers only the customer's ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.1. Revenue recognition (continued)

Estimate of revenue, costs or extent of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimates are reflected in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

3.1.1. Identification of performance obligations

The Company assesses whether contracts that involve the provision of a range of goods contain one or more performance obligations (that is, distinct promises to provide a good) and allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation identified on the basis of its stand-alone selling price. A good that is promised to a customer is distinct if the customer can benefit from the good, either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer (that is, the good is capable of being distinct) and the Company's promise to transfer the good to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract (that is, the good is distinct in the context of the contract).

3.1.2. Recognition of sale of goods

Sale of goods are recognised at the point in time when the Company satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised good to the customer, which is usually when the goods are delivered to the customer, the risk of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the goods.

3.2. Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which they were incurred.

3.3. Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4. Income taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5. Property, plant and equipment

3.5.1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to retained earnings.

3.5.2. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Improvement to premises – 10 years
- Furniture and fittings – 10 years
- Computer software – 5 years
- Office equipment – 5 years

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.5. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

3.5.2. Depreciation (continued)

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss.

3.6. Leases

At the 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 'Leases'.

The Company, as the lessee to the lease contract, recognises 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, less any incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant 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.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6. Leases (continued)

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 rate implicit in the lease or, if this cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and lease payments in an optional renewal period for which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate 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, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option.

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 the profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

3.7. Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, generally, but not unexceptionally, evidenced by the ownership of more than 50% of the voting rights. Investments in subsidiaries are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently, they can be measured at cost, by using the equity method, or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in line with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiary at cost, that is, at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investment in subsidiary is derecognised when the Company ceases to have control over the subsidiary. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments

A financial instrument, or its component parts, is classified as a financial liability, financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement rather than its legal form.

3.8.1. Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant component is measured at transaction price.

3.8.2. Classification and subsequent measurement

3.8.2.1. Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified and measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

In the period presented, the Company does not have any financial assets categorised at FVTPL and FVOCI, and all financial assets are measured at amortised cost.

The classification is determined by both:

- The entity's business model for managing the financial asset and;
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments (continued)

3.8.2. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

3.8.2.1. Financial assets (continued)

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit and loss are presented within finance costs or finance income, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within administrative expenses.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

3.8.2.1.1. Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions:

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

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, loans and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments (continued)

3.8.2. Classification and subsequent measurement (continued)

3.8.2.1. Financial assets (continued)

3.8.2.1.1. Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

3.8.2.1.1.1. Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purpose of the SPPI assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

3.8.2.2. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expenses, are recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments (continued)

3.8.3. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or its transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retained control of the financial asset.

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

3.8.4. Offsetting

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

3.8.5. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there had been a significant increase in credit risk.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments (continued)

3.8.5. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires ECL to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

For all other financial assets that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial asset that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months, or until contractual maturity if shorter. If the Company identified a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured on a lifetime basis, that is up until contractual maturity. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and the ECL is measured on a lifetime credit loss basis.

3.8.6. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables comprise amounts due from customers for goods sold in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operation cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for ECL allowance.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments (continued)

3.8.6. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Company holds trade and other receivables with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit or loss within the administrative expenses. When a receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade and other receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against expenses in profit or loss.

3.8.7. Trade and other payables

Trade payables comprise obligations to pay for goods that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.8.8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks.

3.8.9. Equity issued by the Company

3.8.9.1. Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8. Financial instruments (continued)

3.8.9. Equity issued by the Company (continued)

3.8.9.2. Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's shareholders.

3.9. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value (NRV). Cost is calculated using the first-in, first-out method, and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. NRV represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.10. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and investment in subsidiary are tested for impairment.

The carrying amounts of these assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10. Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are also reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is an indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss previously recognised is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Impairment reversals are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.11. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the opinion of the director, the accounting estimates and judgements made in the course of preparing these financial statements are not difficult, subjective or complex to a degree which would warrant their description as critical in terms of the requirements of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

5. Revenue

Revenue, which consists mainly of the sale of animal feed and commission receivable, is stated net of discounts allowed and any indirect taxes. It comprises the following:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Sale of animal feed	8,697,723	20,463,400
Services	820,815	507,261
	<u>9,518,538</u>	<u>20,970,661</u>

6. Expenses by nature

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Cost of sales	8,905,038	20,050,528
Wages and salaries (note 7)	227,096	187,834
Auditor's remuneration	4,200	4,200
Professional fees	79,724	92,609
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5,124	3,756
Depreciation on right of use asset	3,431	3,429
Other expenses	130,715	200,259
	<u>9,355,328</u>	<u>20,542,615</u>

Fees charged by the auditor for services rendered during the financial periods ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 relate to the following:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Annual statutory audit	4,200	4,200
Other non-audit services	4,000	3,360
	<u>8,200</u>	<u>7,560</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

7. Wages and salaries

Wages and salaries incurred during the year amounted to the following:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Wages and salaries	194,373	160,923
Social security costs	32,723	26,911
	<u>227,096</u>	<u>187,834</u>

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was as follows:

	2024	2023
Administration	6	3
Operations	3	5
	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

8. Other income

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Difference on exchange	-	42,391
Sundry income	4,141	4,849
	<u>4,141</u>	<u>47,240</u>

9. Other charges

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Loss on disposal of branch	-	45,276
Bad debts	91,616	-
Difference on exchange	43,663	-
Other expenses	12,013	17,691
	<u>147,292</u>	<u>62,967</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

10. Finance income

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Other interest	<u>31,742</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Finance costs

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Interest on factoring agreement	301,780	396,379
Interest on lease liabilities	-	1,268
Interest on loan from parent company	13,551	16,409
	<u>315,331</u>	<u>414,056</u>

12. (Loss) / Profit before taxation

This is stated after charging / (crediting) the following:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Amortisation on bond issue costs	-	49,508
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	5,124	3,756
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	3,431	3,429
Difference on exchange	<u>43,663</u>	<u>(42,391)</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

13. Income taxation

The following income taxation charge was recognised in profit or loss:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Current tax charge	9,751	18,295
Deferred tax charge	-	13,581
	9,751	31,876

The Company's branches are subject to the tax rates applicable in Greece, France, Spain and Hungary. The tax on the Company's results before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory tax rate of 35%:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Loss before tax	<u>(263,530)</u>	<u>(1,737)</u>
Tax at the applicable statutory rate of 35%	(92,236)	(608)
<i>Tax effect of:</i>		
Expenses not allowable for tax purposes	44,383	29,041
Income not subject to tax	(206)	(685)
Tax effect of tax loss	3,336	-
Unrecognised deferred taxation	33,144	-
Adjustment to previous year deferred tax	-	9,581
Effect of different tax rate in other jurisdictions	21,330	(5,453)
Income tax expense	<u>9,751</u>	<u>31,876</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

14. Property, plant and equipment

	Improvements to premises	Office equipment	Computer software	Furniture and fittings	Total
	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
At 1 January 2023					
Cost	6,038	8,620	4,600	61,720	80,978
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,035)</u>	<u>(8,620)</u>	<u>(4,600)</u>	<u>(45,429)</u>	<u>(64,684)</u>
Net book amount	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,291</u>	<u>16,294</u>
Year ended 31 Dec 2023					
Opening net book amount	3	-	-	16,291	16,294
Additions	-	-	2,738	11,372	14,110
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(607)</u>	<u>(3,149)</u>	<u>(3,756)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>24,514</u>	<u>26,648</u>
At 31 December 2023					
Cost	6,038	8,620	7,338	73,092	95,088
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,035)</u>	<u>(8,620)</u>	<u>(5,207)</u>	<u>(48,578)</u>	<u>(68,440)</u>
Net book amount	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>24,514</u>	<u>26,648</u>
Year ended 31 Dec 2024					
Opening net book amount	3	-	2,131	24,514	26,648
Additions	-	-	1,712	685	2,397
Depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(730)</u>	<u>(4,394)</u>	<u>(5,124)</u>
Closing net book amount	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>20,805</u>	<u>23,921</u>
At 31 December 2024					
Cost	6,038	8,620	9,050	73,777	97,485
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,035)</u>	<u>(8,620)</u>	<u>(5,937)</u>	<u>(52,972)</u>	<u>(73,564)</u>
Net book amount	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>20,805</u>	<u>23,921</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

15. Leases

15.1. Right-of-use asset

	Buildings
	Euro
Year ended 31 Dec 2023	
Opening carrying amount	12,015
Depreciation charge	(3,429)
Carrying amount at 31 Dec 2023	<u><u>8,586</u></u>
Year ended 31 Dec 2024	
Opening net book amount	8,586
Depreciation	(3,431)
Carrying amount at 31 Dec 2024	<u><u>5,155</u></u>

15.2. Lease liability

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position of the Company as follows:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Current		
Lease liabilities	<u>4,386</u>	<u>3,958</u>
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	<u>2,781</u>	<u>6,738</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

15. Leases (continued)

15.3. Impact of leases on the statement of comprehensive income

The depreciation on right-of-use assets and the finance cost on lease liabilities are recognised in the statements of comprehensive income as follows:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Depreciation on right-of-use assets		
Depreciation (included in administrative expenses)	<u>3,431</u>	<u>3,429</u>
Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liabilities (included in finance costs)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,268</u>

At 31 December 2024, the Company does not have short-term leases or leases of low value assets.

16. Investment in subsidiary

The carrying amount of the investment in subsidiary at the reporting date is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Cost and carrying amount	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

The subsidiary of the Company is, Damask Investments Cyprus Limited, a 100%-owned company with registered office at Inomenon Ethnon, 48, Guricon House, 2&3 Floor, 6042, Larnaca, Cyprus, with its main principal activity being the sale of animal feed.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

17. Other assets

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Deferred expenditure		
Gross amount of bond issue costs	-	-
Amortisation of gross amount of bond issue costs		
Amortised bond costs brought forward	-	49,508
Amortisation for the year	-	(49,508)
Amortised bond costs carried forward	-	-
Unamortised bond issue costs at 31 December 2024	-	-

18. Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method, using the principal tax rate in each jurisdiction, in which the Company operates through its branches, namely in Greece, France, Spain and Hungary.

The movement in the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Deferred tax asset		
At beginning of the year	54,040	67,511
Credited / (Charged) to profit or loss	265	(13,471)
At end of the year	54,305	54,040

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

18. Deferred taxation (continued)

The movement in the deferred tax liability is as follows:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Deferred tax liability		
At beginning of the year	110	-
(Credited) / Charged to profit or loss	(110)	110
At end of the year	<u>-</u>	<u>110</u>

Deferred taxation is principally composed of deferred tax assets and liabilities which are to be recovered and settled after more than twelve months. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income tax relates to the same fiscal authority. The deferred taxation balance at 31 December represents:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
<i>Temporary differences on:</i>		
Property, plant and equipment	(94)	(94)
Unabsorbed capital allowances	7,071	6,806
Unabsorbed tax losses	44,215	44,215
Unutilised tax credits	3,113	3,113
Leases	-	(110)
	<u>54,305</u>	<u>53,930</u>

19. Inventories

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Animal Feed	<u>-</u>	<u>297,077</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

20. Trade and other receivables

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Trade receivables	506,282	1,341,443
Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries	5,417,173	4,034,971
Amounts due from immediate parent company	939,420	640,750
Amounts due by company owned by common parent	4,470	-
Amounts due from ultimate parent company	4,477	1,150
Amounts due from ultimate beneficial owner	309,312	308,312
Indirect taxation refundable	178,635	224,366
Prepayments and accrued income	141,732	111,925
Advance payments	346,596	346,519
Other receivables	35,485	44,145
	<u>7,883,582</u>	<u>7,053,581</u>

The Company's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in Note 30 to the financial statements.

Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries, amounts due from the immediate parent company, amounts due from the ultimate parent and amounts due from ultimate beneficial owner are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable within the normal operating cycle of the Company.

21. Share capital

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Authorised		
1,500 ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Issued and 20% paid up		
1,165 ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>233</u>	<u>233</u>

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

22. General reserve

The general reserve is a non-distributable reserve set up to finance the branches' capital expenditure.

23. Capital contribution

Capital contribution relates to contributions from the ultimate beneficial owner. These balances are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable exclusively at the option of the Company.

24. Retained earnings

This represents accumulated profits and losses. No dividends were paid out of retained earnings during the year under review.

25. Borrowings

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Non-current		
Loan advanced by parent company	<u>182,660</u>	<u>217,409</u>
Current		
Loan advanced by parent company	<u>48,300</u>	<u>-</u>
Total borrowings	<u><u>230,960</u></u>	<u><u>217,409</u></u>

Loan advanced by parent company is unsecured, bears interest at 8% per annum and is repayable by not later than 16 June 2033. Current portion relates to accrued interest payable not yet paid at year end.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

26. Other liabilities

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Non-current		
Provision on government grant received	<u>44,181</u>	<u>54,011</u>
Current		
Provision on government grant received	<u>9,830</u>	<u>9,830</u>
Total borrowings	<u><u>54,011</u></u>	<u><u>63,841</u></u>

Provision on government grant received represents a government grant received in the Greek branch. In 2022, part of the amount was waived by the Greek government and was tax-free. The remaining balance of €54,011 will be repaid in 84 interest-free monthly instalments.

27. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
Trade payables	2,505,594	1,603,029
Amounts due to parent company	283,079	286,694
Amounts due to subsidiary	980,184	1,440,133
Amounts due to fellow subsidiaries	2,677,194	2,142,522
Indirect taxation	20,698	26,200
FSS and social security payable	3,611	3,609
Accrued expenses	34,997	161,874
Other payables	5,144	9,031
	<u><u>6,510,501</u></u>	<u><u>5,673,092</u></u>

Amounts due to parent company, subsidiary and fellow subsidiaries are unsecured, interest-free and are repayable within the normal operating cycle of the Company.

Trade payables include an amount of €481,196 (2023: €nil) that are governed by a factoring agreement, in which a local credit institution settles trade payables on behalf of the Company.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

28. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprise cash at bank and in hand.

29. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The Company forms part of AST Group. The parent company of AST Group is AST Group plc. The subsidiary companies of AST Group plc are Damask Investment Limited, AST Shipping 1 Ltd, AST Shipping 2 Ltd, AST Shipping 3 Ltd, DS Shipping Limited and DS Chartering Limited. Damask Investments Limited is the parent company of Damask Investments Cyprus Limited. All companies forming part of AST Group are considered to be related parties. Trading transactions between these companies include items which are normally encountered in a group context.

AST Group plc produces consolidated financial statements available for public use, and which incorporate the individual financial statements of the Company.

The registered address of AST Group plc is Fort Business Centre, Level 2, Triq L-Intornjatur, Zone 1, Central Business District, Birkirkara, CBD 1050, Malta.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr. Emmanouil Kalamaras who is also considered to be a related party.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

29. Related party transactions (continued)

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	2024	2023
	Euro	Euro
<i>Income</i>		
Management fee charged to fellow subsidiary	87,000	40,000
Management fee charged to subsidiary	35,000	-
Recharges to fellow subsidiary	-	4,474
<i>Expenses</i>		
Interest charged by parent	13,551	16,409
Freight services charged by fellow subsidiary	230,157	-
Purchases from subsidiary	603,699	9,432,576
<i>Financial transactions</i>		
Net repayments to ultimate beneficial owner	1,000	153,471
Net advances to immediate parent company	298,670	153,500
Net advances to fellow subsidiaries	847,530	7,102,160
Net advances from subsidiary	459,949	-
Net advances to ultimate parent company	3,327	-
Net advances to company owned by common parent	4,470	-

Amounts due to or from parent company, amounts due to or from fellow subsidiaries and advances from ultimate beneficial owner are unsecured, interest-free and repayable within the normal operating cycle of the Company. Year end balances arising from related party transactions are disclosed in notes 20, 25 and 27 to the financial statements.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

30. Financial risk management

At the year end, the Company's main financial assets on the statement of financial position comprised of trade and other receivables and cash held at bank and in hand. At the year end, the Company's main financial liabilities on the statement of financial position consisted of trade and other payables and borrowings. At the year-end, there were no off-statement of financial position financial assets or financial liabilities.

30.1. Timing of cash flows

The presentation of the above-mentioned financial assets and liabilities listed above under the current and non-current headings within the statement of financial position is intended to indicate the timing in which cash flows will arise.

30.2. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities which are denominated in a currency that is not the respective company's functional currency. The Company is exposed to a foreign currency risk arising primarily from the Company's sales and purchases; a part of which are denominated in USD.

Management does not consider foreign exchange risk attributable to recognised assets and liabilities arising from sales and purchase transactions to be significant since balances are settled within very short periods in accordance with the negotiated credit terms.

30.3. Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash at bank, trade receivables and amounts due from related companies. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables and balances due from related companies are stated net of necessary provisions which have been prudently made against bad and doubtful debts in respect of which management reasonably believes that recoverability is doubtful.

The Company's cash at bank is placed with high quality financial institutions. Management considers the probably of default to be close to zero as the counterparties have strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on a 12-month ECL since any impairment would be insignificant to the Company.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

30. Financial risk management (continued)

30.3. Credit risk (continued)

The Company assesses the credit quality of its customers, mainly taking into account the financial positions, past experience and other factors. Management ensures that sale of goods is effected with customers with an appropriate credit history. Management monitors on a consistent basis the performance of its trade and other receivables on a regular basis to identify ECL, which are inherent in the Company's debtors, taking into account historical experience in collection of accounts receivable. The Company's trade receivables, which are not impaired financial assets, are principally debts in respect of transactions with customers for whom there is no recent history of default. Management does not expect any losses from non performance by these customers.

In order to manage the credit risk, the Company has entered into factoring agreements in Greece, Spain, France and Malta to ensure that the credit exposure of the Company is reduced to a minimum. The factoring agreements entered into, are without recourse and cover the Company's credit exposure up to 80% of the receivable. Such measures reduce significantly the credit risk of the Company arising from trade and other receivables.

With respect to balances due from related companies, the Company assesses the credit quality of the related companies by taking into account the financial position, performance and other factors. In measuring ECL on these balances, management determined the impairment provision independently from third party receivables. At 31 December 2024, management does not expect losses from non-performance or defaults from related companies.

30.4. Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk in relation to meeting future obligations associated with its financial liabilities, which comprise principally trade and other payables and borrowings. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash and committed credit lines to ensure the availability of an adequate amount of funding to meet the Company's obligations.

Management monitors liquidity risk by means of cash flows forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows over a twelve-month period detailed by the Company's segments to ensure that no additional financing facilities are expected to be required over the coming year.

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2024

30. Financial risk management (continued)

30.4. Liquidity risk (continued)

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities are analysed into the relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date in the respective notes to the financial statements.

30.5. Fair value

At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

30.6. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payments to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives during the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

31. Statutory information

DAMASK INVESTMENT LIMITED is a limited liability company domiciled and incorporated in Malta.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Damask Investment Limited

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

We have audited the financial statements of Damask Investment Limited (the Company), set out on pages 4 to 40, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company, as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (EU IFRSs) and have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive issued in terms of the Accountancy Profession Act (Cap. 281) in Malta, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover this information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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.

With respect to the Director's Report, we also considered whether the Director's Report includes the disclosures required by Article 177 of the Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386). Based on the work we have performed, in our opinion:

Other Information (continued)

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with the Maltese Companies Act (Cap.386).

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified material misstatements in the Director's Report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Director

The director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and for such internal control as the director 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, the director 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 the director either intend 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director'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 the director 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Under Maltese Companies Act (Cap. 386) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- We have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- Adequate accounting records have not been kept, or that returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us.
- The financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report to you in respect of these responsibilities.

John Abela (Partner) for and on behalf of

Horwath Malta
Member Crowe Global

La Provvida
Karm Zerafa Street
Birkirkara BKR1713
Malta

28 April 2025