

**“Eternia solar”
(Private Limited Liability Company)
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT,
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As at 31 December 2024**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Eternia solar

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eternia solar, (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet at December 31, 2024, and the income statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects of the financial position of the Company as on December 31, 2024, and (of) its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the Lithuanian financial reporting standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- a) The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2023, prepared in accordance with the Lithuanian Business Accounting Standards, were not audited under International Standards on Auditing. Consequently, the audit procedures we performed on the comparative information presented in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 were not sufficient for us to express an unmodified opinion on the Company's 2024 balance sheet and profit (loss) statement.
- b) As of 31 December 2024, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by EUR 2 050 thousand, which indicates uncertainty regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Of the total current liabilities, 94.1% represent amounts payable to group companies.
- c) The financial statements for 2024 and 2023 submitted to the Register of Legal Entities disclose an incorrect amount of share capital. The share capital amounts to EUR 1 060 020 and share premium to EUR 9 701 000.

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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the requirements of the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania that are relevant to audit in the Republic of Lithuania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Law on Audit of Financial Statements and Other Assurance Services of the Republic of Lithuania and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

We shall communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Moore Mackonis UAB

Dangutė Pranckėnienė
Certified Auditor

Kauno str. 22, Vilnius

Only the independent auditor's report is signed by the auditor's electronic signature

The original date of the audit report in lithuanian language is 16/10/2025.

UAB „Eternia solar“, 305697524 □
(the legal form, the name, the code of the entity)

Gedimino av. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius, data collected and kept in Register of Legal Entities

(Approved)

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December, 2024

2025-10-04
(reporting date)

No. FA-1

01/01/2024- 31/12/2024
(reporting period)

EUR
(Reporting currency, specify degree of accuracy)

Article No.	Article	Notes No.	As at 31 December 2024	As at 31 December 2023
	ASSETS			
A.	FIXED ASSETS		33 904 921	11 050 084
1.	Intangible assets		-	-
2.	Tangible assets		-	502
3.	Financial assets		10 784 100	10 784 100
4.	Other fixed assets		23 120 821	265 482
B.	CURRENT ASSETS		2 351 502	3 369
1.	Stocks		397 649	13
2.	Amounts receivable within one year		1 953 679	3 255
3.	Short-term investments		-	-
4.	Cash and cash equivalents		174	102
C.	PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME		-	4 700 400
	TOTAL ASSETS		36 256 423	15 753 853
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
D.	EQUITY		13 211 790	10 921 435
1.	Capital		10 761 020	10 761 020
2.	Share premium account		-	-
3.	Revaluation reserve		-	-
4.	Reserves		-	-
5.	Retained profit (loss)		2 450 770	160 415
E.	GRANTS, SUBSIDIES		-	-
F.	PROVISIONS		-	-
G.	AMOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES		15 301 235	290 073
1.	Amounts payable after one year and other long-term liabilities		4 400 707	279 099
2.	Amounts payable within one year and other short-term		10 900 529	10 974
H.	ACCRUALS AND DEFERRED INCOME		7 743 398	4 542 345
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		36 256 423	15 753 853

Director
(title of the head of entity administration)

(signature)

Enrique Luis Gomez de Priego Fernandez
(name, surname)

UAB „Eternia solar“, 305697524 □
(the legal form, the name, the code of the entity)

Gedimino av. 44A-501, LT-01110 Vilnius, data collected and kept in Register of Legal Entities

(Approved)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT as at 31 December, 2024

2025-10-04

No. FA-1

(reporting date)

01/01/2024- 31/12/2024

(reporting period)

EUR

(Reporting

Article No.	Article	Notes No.	1 January 2024- 31 December	1 January 2023- 31 December 2023
1.	Net turnover		11 232 431	4 700 400
2.	Cost of sales		(6 509 685)	(4 539 263)
3.	Fair value adjustments of the biological assets		-	-
4.	GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)		4 722 746	161 137
5.	Selling expenses		-	-
6.	General and administrative expenses		(2 868 241)	(12 769)
7.	Other operating results		5	-
8.	Income from investments in the shares of parent, subsidiaries and associated entities		-	-
9.	Income from other long-term investments and loans		-	-
10.	Other interest and similar income		507 379	38 994
11.	The impairment of the financial assets and short-term investments		-	-
12.	Interest and other similar expenses		(8 405)	(16 580)
13.	PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		2 353 484	170 782
14.	Tax on profit		(63 129)	-
15.	NET PROFIT (LOSS)		2 290 355	170 782

Director

(title of the head of entity administration)

Enrique Luis Gomez
de Priego Fernandez

(signature) (name, surname)

UAB „Eternia solar“, įm.k. 305697524

(legal form of the company, name, code)

Gedimino per. 44-501, Vilnius

(headquarters (address), register where data is collected and stored)

-

(legal status if the company is being liquidated, reorganized or bankrupt)

Approved:

-

(date)

-

(basis)

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

2025-10-04

(date of report preparation)

No. FA-1

2024 m.

(reporting period)

Eur

(report accuracy level and currency)

I. GENERAL INFORMATION**Company activity:**

Business and other management consulting activities

Parent companies forming the consolidated financial statements of the smallest group of companies **to which the company belongs as a subsidiary:**If not part of a **group of companies**, please **indicate:** ☐

1. legal form and name

UAB „Eternia solar“

2. code (if provided)

305697524

3. Address

Gedimino per. 44-501, Vilnius

The company's average number of employees according to the list:**In the reporting financial year****In the previous reporting financial year**

1

1

If the company's financial year is shorter or longer than 12 months, indicate:If not applicable, please mark: ☒**Other general data about the company:**

"Eternia Solar" Private Limited Company was established on February 9, 2021, in Vilnius. The financial year begins on January 1 and ends on December 31.

EXPLANATORY NOTES (continued)

In 2024, the company's accounting policy (principles) were not changed. The company prepares short financial statements and does not provide an annual report.

ACCOUNTING POLICY

(a) Accounting Basis

In 2024, the company's accounting policy (principles) were not changed. The company prepares short financial statements and does not provide an annual report.

Eternia Solar Ltd. (hereinafter – the company), in managing its financial accounting and reporting, follows the Law on Accounting of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Financial Reporting of Companies of the Republic of Lithuania, Business Accounting Standards, and other legal acts, normative documents, and procedures.

In preparing the financial statements, the principle of going concern was considered, i.e., it is assumed that the company will be able to continue its operations in the foreseeable future.

Accounting results are presented in reporting forms and reports, in accordance with normative documents regulating the preparation of annual financial statements.

Financial statements are prepared based on data as of December 31 of the current year. The financial statements are prepared using the monetary unit of the Republic of Lithuania – the euro. Financial statements are prepared in Lithuanian. The company's financial reporting documents are submitted to the shareholders' meeting.

The company's manager is responsible for organizing accounting, submitting reports on time, and preserving accounting documents.

Persons who prepare and sign accounting documents are responsible for issuing them on time and correctly, for the accuracy of the data contained therein, and for the legality of the economic transactions.

The company's financial statements are adjusted if post-balance sheet events have a direct impact on the data of the financial statements that have not yet been approved.

Errors identified after the closing of the year's results and the approval of the financial statements are corrected in the financial statements of the period in which they were discovered, by adjusting the erroneous entries.

(b) Non-Current Assets

Non-current assets are assets used in the company's operations for more than one year and provide economic benefits. These assets are included in the company's expenses through depreciation or amortization. In the financial statements, they are grouped into classes of intangible and tangible non-current assets.

Non-current assets are recorded in financial accounting at their actual acquisition (production) cost, which includes expenses related to acquisition: customs duties, excise taxes, other taxes (excluding VAT), transportation, and preparation costs (installation, testing, adjustment, etc.). The acquisition cost of real estate includes registration fees and repair costs incurred before the asset is put into use.

The start of use of non-current assets is considered the date of the asset transfer to operation, approved by the company's manager.

In financial and tax accounting, depreciation (amortization) of non-current assets is calculated based on the annual depreciation rate.

The company applies the straight-line method of calculating depreciation (amortization) of non-current assets. Depreciation (amortization) begins from the month following the start of use. The depreciation (amortization) amount is recognized as operating expenses for each reporting period.

(c) Intangible Non-Current Assets

Intangible non-current assets consist of assets without physical substance that provide economic benefits to the company for more than one year and whose acquisition (production) cost is not less than EUR 1,000. The company has set the residual value of intangible non-current assets at EUR 1.00.

(d) **Tangible Non-Current Assets**

These are assets owned by the company that repeatedly participate in the production and service process, providing economic benefits to the company, and are used for no less than one year.

In the company, tangible non-current assets are considered those whose acquisition (production) cost is not less than EUR 1,000. The residual value of tangible non-current assets is set at EUR 1.00.

The useful life for each group of tangible non-current assets is defined as follows:

Asset Group	Average Useful Life (years)
1 Buildings and structures	20
2 Machinery and equipment	5
3 Furniture	5
4 Computer equipment	3
5 Passenger cars	6
6 Trucks, trailers, and semi-trailers	4
7 Other unspecified tangible assets	4

To maintain the functionality of tangible non-current assets in use, operational maintenance is performed.

When a tangible non-current asset no longer meets the criteria for classification as a non-current asset, it is written off and recorded as an operating expense. The result of writing off the asset upon its disposal is recognized as other operating income or loss for the reporting period.

Depreciation of a tangible non-current asset ceases to be calculated from the month following its write-off.

(e) **Current Assets**

Current assets are those consumed within one reporting period (one financial year) to generate income. The inventory group of current assets includes: low-value inventory, spare parts and operating materials, fuel, advertising supplies, purchased goods for resale, packaging and wrapping materials, prepayments, expenses of future periods, and insurance.

Inventories are recorded at actual cost, which includes the purchase price stated on the invoice (excluding discounts), transportation (loading and unloading) costs, insurance during transit, customs duties, and other costs directly related to bringing the inventory to its current location and condition.

Inventories are valued using the FIFO method, meaning the oldest acquired inventory is used first.

In the company, the write-off of raw materials and supplies is performed based on data provided by responsible persons regarding the remaining quantities.

(f) **Cash Accounting**

Cash assets include all money held in the company's cash register and bank accounts, as well as cash equivalents. In the company's accounting, cash is recorded in euros. Foreign currency cash items in the balance sheet are valued in euros using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

(g) **Accounting for Short-Term Receivables**

These are amounts receivable from customers (service recipients) no later than during the reporting period following the financial year.

(h) **Settlements with Accountable Persons**

These are funds allocated to company employees from the cash register or bank accounts to cover various expenses (business trips, services, purchases).

(i) Equity

The share capital is equal to the total nominal value of all shares subscribed by the company. Only the nominal value of shares is recorded in the share capital account. Other reserves are formed according to the procedures established in the company's articles of association.

Profit distribution is recorded in accounting when a decision to distribute profit is made, regardless of when the profit was earned.

Retained earnings are increased by recording the result of correcting material errors and changes in accounting policy, by recording the net profit of the reporting period, and when shareholders decide to reduce or eliminate previously formed reserves.

Retained losses are reduced by recording the result of correcting material errors and changes in accounting policy, by recording the net profit of the reporting period, by receiving shareholder contributions to cover losses, and by deciding to cover losses from reserves.

Retained losses are increased by recording the result of correcting material errors and changes in accounting policy.

(j) Liabilities

Liabilities are recognized in the company's accounting and reflected in the balance sheet when the company incurs obligations that must be fulfilled in the future. Liabilities are measured at cost. Interest, profit, or loss related to liabilities is recognized as expenses or income of the reporting period.

(k) Revenue

Revenue is recognized based on the accrual principle, i.e., it is recorded in accounting when earned, regardless of when the cash is received. Revenue represents an increase in the company's economic benefits. Revenue is measured at fair value, less discounts granted to customers and returns.

Other operating income includes income from non-core activities of the company.

Financial and investment income includes interest receivable, income from fines and penalties, positive foreign exchange rate differences, and similar items.

(l) Expenses

Expenses in the company are recognized based on the accrual and matching principles in the reporting period when the related revenue is earned, regardless of when the cash is spent. Expenses are measured at fair value.

Expenses not related to revenue earned in the reporting period but intended to generate future income are recorded in accounting and presented in the financial statements as assets.

If expenses cannot be linked to specific revenue and will not generate income in future reporting periods, they are recognized as expenses in the period they are incurred.

(m) Taxes

The company pays value-added tax (VAT), corporate income tax, social insurance contributions, and personal income tax to the state budget.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 note

Information on tangible assets (according to 12 VAS)

No.	Description	Land	Buildings, offices and structures	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Other tangible fixed assets	Prepayments and construction in progress	Total
1.	Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	2 997	-	2 997
1.1.	Acquisition costs					2 997		2 997
1.2.	Change in value due to revaluation							-
1.3.	Accumulated depreciation (-)	x					x	-
1.4.	Impairment (-)							-
2.	Changes:	-	-	-	-	(2 495)	-	(2 495)
2.1.	Acquisition costs							-
2.2.	Assets transferred to others (-)							-
2.3.	Written off assets (-)							-
2.4.	Impairment (-)							-
2.5.	Impairment decrease							-
2.6.	Impairment of assets transferred to others and written off							-
2.7.	Revaluation							-
2.8.	Revalued assets transferred to others and written off (-)							-
2.9.	Depreciation (-)	x				(2 495)	x	(2 495)
2.10	Depreciation of assets transferred to others and written off	x					x	-
3.	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period	-	-	-	-	502	-	502
3.1.	Acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	2 997	-	2 997
3.2.	Change in value due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3.	Accumulated depreciation (-)	x	-	-	-	(2 495)	x	(2 495)
3.4.	Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Changes:	-	-	-	-	5 492	-	5 492
4.1.	Acquisition costs							-
4.2.	Assets transferred to others (-)					2 997		2 997
4.3.	Written off assets (-)							-

4.4.	Impairment (–)							-
4.5.	Impairment decrease							-
4.6.	Impairment of assets transferred to others and written off							-
4.7.	Revaluation							-
4.8.	Revalued assets transferred to others and written off (-)							-
4.9.	Depreciation (–)	x				(499)	x	(499)
4.10	Depreciation of assets transferred to others and written off	x				2 994	x	2 994
5.	Balance at the end of reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.	Acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.	Change in value due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3.	Accumulated depreciation (-)	x	-	-	-	-	x	-
5.4.	Impairment (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



2 note**Information on Non-Current Financial Assets**

As of December 31, non-current financial assets consisted of:

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Company shares	10 784 100	10 784 100
Total:		10 784 100	10 784 100

3 note**Information on Other Non-Current Assets**

As of December 31, other non-current assets consisted of:

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Loans granted	23 120 821	265 482
Total:		23 120 821	265 482

4 note**Information on Receivables Within One Year**

As of December 31, receivables within one year consisted of:

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	VAT receivable	447 586	3 255
2.	Prepaid advances	182 459	13
Total:		630 045	3 268

5 note**Information on Cash and Cash Equivalents**

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Bank accounts	174	102
Total:		174	102

6 note**Structure of Share Capital**

Indicators	Number of Shares	Amounts
Share capital structure at year-end	35 334	10 761 020
1. By type of shares		
1.1. Ordinary shares	35 334	10 761 020
1.2. Preferred shares		
1.3. Employee shares		
1.4. Special shares		
1.5. Other shares		
1.6 Share premiums		-
Total:	35 334	10 761 020

7 note**Information on Retained Earnings (Losses)**

No.	Items	Amount
1.	Retained earnings (loss) from previous financial years at year-end	160 415
2.	Dividends	-
3.	Net profit (loss) for the reporting financial year	2 290 355
4.	Distributable profit (loss)	2 450 769
5.	Profit allocation to mandatory reserve	-
6.	Retained earnings (loss) at year-end carried forward to next year	2 450 769

8 note**Information on Payables After One Year and Other Non-Current Liabilities**

As of December 31, non-current liabilities consisted of:

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Payables to group companies after one year	4 401 462	279 099
2.	Other financial liabilities	(755)	2 871
Total:		4 400 707	281 970

9 note**Information on Payables Within One Year and Other Current Liabilities**

As of December 31, current liabilities consisted of:

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Payables to suppliers	6 562 011	(3 296)
2.	Payables to group companies	4 273 923	11 247
3.	Corporate income tax liabilities	-	-
4.	Liabilities related to employment	1 465	152
Total:		10 837 399	8 103

10 note**Informacija apie sukauptas sąnaudas ir ateinančių laikotarpių pajamas**

Gruodžio 31 d. sukauptas sąnaudas sudarė:

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Accrued expenses	7 743 398	4 542 345
Total:		7 743 398	4 542 345

11 note**Information on General and Administrative Expenses**

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Salary and related tax expenses	4 370	270
2.	Management fees and administrative costs	1 961 090	5 073
3.	Legal, accounting, and consulting services	860 040	1 027
4.	Communication and IT expenses	-	1 548
5.	Other expenses	37 861	761
6.	Premises maintenance and rental expenses	4 377	3 082
7.	Depreciation, amortization, and revaluation of non-current assets	502	998
8.	Other tax expenses	-	11
Total:		2 868 241	12 769

12 note**Information on Other Operating Results**

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Positive impact of exchange rate changes	4 125	18 287
Total:		4 125	18 287

13 note**Information on Other Interest and Similar Income**

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Interest income from other granted loans	503 253	20 707
Total:		503 253	20 707

14 note**Information on Interest and Other Similar Expenses**

No.	Items	2024	2023
1.	Interest and similar expenses	6 860	16 534
2.	Negative impact of exchange rate changes	1 545	47
Total:		8 405	16 580

Profit Tax and Deferred Profit Tax

The following indicators were used to calculate deferred profit tax:

Indicators	Difference between tax and accounting value		Deferred profit tax asset (liability)	
	Financial Year	Previous Financial Year	Financial Year	Previous Financial Year
Accrued vacation reserve	0	0	0	0
Inventory value reduction	0	0	0	0
Receivables value reduction	0	0	0	0
Differences in depreciation of tangible fixed assets (financial vs. tax)	0	0	0	0
Total:	0	0	0	0

A 15% profit tax rate was applied for the calculation of deferred profit tax.

Profit Tax Expenses in the Profit (Loss) Statement:

Indicators	Financial Year	Previous Financial Year
Profit tax expenses	-	
Expenses for acquired tax losses		
Deferred profit tax income / (expenses)		
Adjustments for previous reporting periods		
Total:	-	0

Calculation of Taxable Profit and Corporate Income Tax for the Financial Year

GL Account	Indicators	Amount
	Profit (loss) before taxation	2 353 484
	Non-taxable income	
	Fines received, compensation for damages	
	Penalties and late payment interest received	
	Insurance compensation received	
650100	Donations	-
	Dividend income	
	Total non-taxable income	
	Non-deductible expenses	
630414	Social tax expenses from vacation and bonus accruals	7
630208	Representation (non-tax deductible)	-
630218	Non tax deductible expenses	-
630812	Costs of non-deductible VAT (nel. atsk.)	-
631100	Costs of fines and interest on arrears	-
650100	Support	-
680400	Costs of fines and interest on arrears	166
690100	Costs (income from) of deferred corporate income tax	-
	Total non-deductible expenses	173
	Increase/decrease in income	
	Decrease/increase in expenses	
	Taxable result	2 353 657
	Tax losses from previous years	-
	Taxable result after applying tax losses:	2 353 657
	Losses transferred from group company:	(2 353 657)
	Corporate income tax (15%)	-
	Recorded in accounting (Account No. and description)	
	D690100/K447001	-
	Difference:	-

16 note

Other notes

1. Reasons **if** all or part of **the comparative information is not provided** in other financial statements:

If not applicable,
mark accordingly: ☒

2. Additional information **if the requirements of applicable business accounting standards are insufficient to disclose true** and fair information about the company's assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, and cash flows (if the company prepares a cash flow statement):

If not applicable,
mark accordingly: ☒

3. Explanation of **the reasons for not applying the requirements of business accounting standards** and the impact on the financial data and performance results presented in the financial statements, if such standards are not followed in order to disclose true and fair information about the company's assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, and cash flows (if the company prepares a cash flow statement):

If not applicable,
mark accordingly: ☒

17 note

Post-reporting events

There were no significant post-reporting events in the company.

Director

(title of the company's manager)

(signature)

Enrique Luis Gomez de Priego
Fernandez

(name, surname)