

130GROUP N.V.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:

IGA Trust B.V. (appointed on 19 December 2023)
Yi Tzu-Wu (resigned on 29 October 2024)

Registered office:

Zuikertuintjeweg Z/N
Willemstad Curacao

Registration number:

154605

ABATEG Limited
chartered certified accountants

Practitioner's Compilation Report

To the Directors of 130Group N.V.

We have compiled the accompanying financial statements of 130Group N.V. ("the Company"), which are presented in pages 3 to 16 based on information you have provided. These financial statements are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements comprise the statement of financial position of 130Group N.V. as at December 31, 2024, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management is responsible for these financial statements including adoption of the applicable financial reporting framework, and for the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile the financial statements.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on these financial statements.

Christos A. Giorgallis, FCCA
Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

ABATEG Limited
6020, Larnaca
Cyprus

29 October 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Administration expenses	9	<u>(82,046)</u>	<u>(11,194)</u>
Operating loss		<u>(82,046)</u>	<u>(11,194)</u>
Finance costs		<u>-</u>	<u>(349)</u>
Net finance costs	10	<u>-</u>	<u>(349)</u>
Net loss for the year		(82,046)	(11,543)
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive expense for the year		<u>(82,046)</u>	<u>(11,543)</u>



The notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

130GROUP N.V.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Receivables	12	<u>4,970</u>	<u>12,685</u>
		<u>4,970</u>	<u>12,685</u>
Total assets		<u>4,970</u>	<u>12,685</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	13	<u>4,525</u>	<u>4,525</u>
Accumulated losses		<u>(99,747)</u>	<u>(17,701)</u>
		<u>(95,222)</u>	<u>(13,176)</u>
Shareholder's contribution	14	<u>13,576</u>	<u>-</u>
Total equity		<u>(81,646)</u>	<u>(13,176)</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	<u>86,616</u>	<u>25,861</u>
		<u>86,616</u>	<u>25,861</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>4,970</u>	<u>12,685</u>

On 29 October 2025 the Board of Directors of 130Group N.V. authorised these compiled financial statements for issue.



IGA Trust B.V.
Director

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

130GROUP N.V.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

31 December 2024

	Share capital €	Shareholder's contribution €	Accumulated losses €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2023	4,525	-	(6,158)	(1,633)
Comprehensive income				
Net loss for the year	-	-	(11,543)	(11,543)
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	4,525	-	(17,701)	(13,176)
Comprehensive income				
Net loss for the year	-	-	(82,046)	(82,046)
Transactions with owners				
Shareholder's contribution	-	13,576	-	13,576
Balance at 31 December 2024	4,525	13,576	(99,747)	(81,646)

C. Godschalk

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(82,046)	(11,543)
Adjustments for:			
Exchange loss		-	349
		(82,046)	(11,194)
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		7,715	(12,685)
Increase in trade and other payables		60,755	23,879
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(13,576)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Shareholder's contribution		13,576	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		13,576	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		-	-



The notes on pages 7 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company 130Group N.V. (the "Company") was incorporated in Curacao on 13 July 2022 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Curacao Companies Law. Its registered office is at Zuikertuintjeweg Z/N, Willemstad Curacao.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company, which are unchanged from last year, are the organization, marketing, promotion, management, and operation of remote gaming activities. The Company as at 31 December 2024 has not obtained its license by the Curacao Gaming Control Board.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union (EU). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

3. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is the functional currency of the Company.

4. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 1 January 2024. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

5. Material accounting policy information

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

Management seeks not to reduce the understandability of these financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information. Hence, only material accounting policy information is disclosed, where relevant, in the related disclosure notes.

Going concern basis

The Company incurred a loss of €82,046 for the year ended 31 December 2024, and, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €81,646. The Company is dependent upon the continuing financial support of its parent company without which there would be significant doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern as well as its ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The parent company has indicated its intention to continue providing such financial assistance to the Company to enable it to continue as a going concern and to meet its obligations as they fall due.

E. Gotschall

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

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.

Tax

Current tax liabilities and assets are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date.

Financial assets - Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depends on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the classification will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Financial assets - Recognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognised in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognised in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:

For trade receivables and contract assets, including trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component, and lease receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

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

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 7, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

Financial assets - Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

C. Gidschall

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Financial assets - modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Classification as financial assets at amortised cost

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. They are held with the objective to collect their contractual cash flows and their cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Accordingly, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Financial assets at amortised cost are classified as current assets if they are 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 assets.

Financial liabilities - measurement categories

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Trade payables

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial liabilities - Modifications

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. (In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered.)

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners and is recognised directly to equity.

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds, including interest on borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premium relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, finance lease charges and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset, when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

5. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, and the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Prepayments

Prepayments are carried at cost less provision for impairment. A prepayment is classified as non-current when the goods or services relating to the prepayment are expected to be obtained after one year, or when the prepayment relates to an asset which will itself be classified as non-current upon initial recognition. Prepayments to acquire assets are transferred to the carrying amount of the asset once the Company has obtained control of the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company. Other prepayments are written off to profit or loss when the goods or services relating to the prepayments are received. If there is an indication that the assets, goods or services relating to a prepayment will not be received, the carrying value of the prepayment is written down accordingly and a corresponding impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Shareholder's contribution

Shareholder's contribution constitutes contributions made by the Company's shareholders other than for the issue of shares by the Company in their capacity as equity owners of the Company for which the Company has no contractual obligation to repay them. Such contributions are recognised directly in equity as they constitute transactions with equity owners in their capacity as equity owners of the Company.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, 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. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

6. New accounting pronouncements

At the date of approval of these financial statements, standards and interpretations were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board which were not yet effective. Some of them were adopted by the European Union and others not yet. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these accounting standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

7. Financial risk management**Financial risk factors**

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

7.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

31 December 2024	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	3-12 months €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Trade and other payables	10,475	10,475	-	10,475	-	-	-
Payables to related parties	74,331	74,331	-	74,331	-	-	-
	84,806	84,806	-	84,806	-	-	-

31 December 2023	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3 months or less €	3-12 months €	1-2 years €	2-5 years €	More than 5 years €
Trade and other payables	5,950	5,950	-	5,950	-	-	-
Payables to related parties	18,101	18,101	-	18,101	-	-	-
	24,051	24,051	-	24,051	-	-	-

8. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

- Going concern basis**

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

8. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)**• Calculation of loss allowance**

When measuring expected credit losses the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

9. Administration expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
License fee	-	6,677
Other Professional fees	82,046	3,737
Subscriptions and contributions	-	780
	82,046	11,194

10. Finance costs

	2024	2023
	€	€
Net foreign exchange losses	-	386
Finance costs	-	386

11. Tax

The Company is an international business company, registered in Curacao and under the Laws of the country is subject to corporation tax at the applicable rates.

12. Receivables

	2024	2023
	€	€
Deposits and prepayments	4,970	12,685
	4,970	12,685

The fair values of receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

C. Gotschale

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

13. Share capital

	2024	2024	2023	2023
	Number of	€	Number of	€
	shares		shares	
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of US\$10 each	500	4,525	500	4,525
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	500	4,525	500	4,525
Balance at 31 December	500	4,525	500	4,525

14. Shareholder's contribution

	2024	2023
	€	€
Proceeds during the year	13,576	-
Balance at 31 December	13,576	-

The shareholder's contribution is made available to the Board of Directors for future increases of the share capital of the Company and are not refundable.

15. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	€	€
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 16.2)	-	18,101
Accruals	1,810	1,810
Other creditors	10,475	5,950
Payables to related parties (Note 16.1)	74,331	-
	86,616	25,861

The fair values of trade and other payables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

16. Related party transactions

The Company is controlled by Ravento Holding Limited, incorporated in Cyprus, which owns 100% of the Company's shares.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

16.1 Payables to related parties (Note 15)

<u>Name</u>	2024	2023
	€	€
Entity under common control	74,331	-
	74,331	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

16. Related party transactions (continued)

16.2 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 15)

	2024	2023
	€	€
Shareholder	-	18,101

The shareholders' current accounts are interest free and have no specified repayment date.

Practitioner's Compilation Report on page 2

130Group N.V 2024 - Draft compiled Financial statements

Final Audit Report

2025-11-22

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