

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

DRAFT as at 03/06/2025

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ended 31 December 2024

CONTENTS

PAGE

Board of Directors and other officers	1
Independent auditor's report	2 - 4
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6
Statement of changes in equity	7
Cash flow statement	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 32

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS

Board of Directors:	Anna Anisimova
Company Secretary:	Talean Secretarial Limited
Independent Auditors:	Coretan Limited Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors 12 Thiresias Street Strovolos 2043 Nicosia Cyprus
Registered office:	Agias Zonis & Thessalonikis NICOLAOU PENTADROMOS CENTER, Floor 10, Flat/Office 1001A Block B 3026 Limassol Cyprus
Bankers:	TeslaPay UAB Bilderlings Pay Limited KeyTec AG Adriatic Bank
Registration number:	HE399056

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Enflamex Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Enflamex Limited (the "Company"), which are presented in pages 5 to 32 and comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 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 of the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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 (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113.

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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Cyprus, 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note 4 of the financial statements which indicates that even though the Company has made a profit of €520,168 during the year ended 31 December 2024, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €480,353. As stated in note 4, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 4, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Enflamex Limited

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 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 Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' 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 a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors 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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

To the Members of Enflamex Limited

Other Matter

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Section 69 of the Auditors Law of 2017 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whose knowledge this report may come to.

Antonis Charalambous

Certified Public Accountant and Registered Auditor
for and on behalf of

Coretan Limited

Certified Public Accountants and Registered Auditors

Nicosia, 2025

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Revenue	8	9,661,170	6,644,520
Other operating income	9	9,704	10,490
Selling and distribution expenses	10	(571,273)	(596,499)
Administration expenses	11	(8,423,209)	(5,752,490)
Operating profit		676,392	306,021
Net finance costs	13	(114,470)	(89,625)
Profit before tax		561,922	216,396
Tax	14	(41,754)	(12,425)
Net profit for the year		520,168	203,971
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		520,168	203,971

The notes on pages 9 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	443,133	309,778
Right-of-use assets	17	1,132,438	986,975
Intangible assets	18	112,674	171,360
		1,688,245	1,468,113
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	19	905,307	783,640
Cash and cash equivalents	20	117,020	72,684
		1,022,327	856,324
Total assets		2,710,572	2,324,437
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	21	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		585,774	137,606
Total equity		586,774	138,606
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	22	621,118	735,732
		621,118	735,732
Current liabilities			
Payables	23	902,501	893,300
Lease liabilities	22	546,000	546,000
Current tax liabilities	24	54,179	10,799
		1,502,680	1,450,099
Total liabilities		2,123,798	2,185,831
Total equity and liabilities		2,710,572	2,324,437

On 2025 the Board of Directors of Enflamex Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

.....
Anna Anisimova
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Share capital €	Retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) €	Total €
Balance at 1 January 2023		1,000	(66,365)	(65,365)
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	203,971	203,971
Balance at 31 December 2023		1,000	137,606	138,606
Balance at 1 January 2024		1,000	137,606	138,606
Comprehensive income				
Net profit for the year		-	520,168	520,168
Transactions with owners				
Dividends	15	-	(72,000)	(72,000)
Balance at 31 December 2024		1,000	585,774	586,774

Companies, which do not distribute 70% of their profits after tax, as defined by the Special Contribution for the Defence of the Republic Law, within two years after the end of the relevant tax year, will be deemed to have distributed this amount as dividend on the 31 of December of the second year. The amount of the deemed dividend distribution is reduced by any actual dividend already distributed by 31 December of the second year for the year the profits relate. The Company pays special defence contribution on behalf of the shareholders over the amount of the deemed dividend distribution at a rate of 17% (applicable since 2014) when the entitled shareholders are natural persons tax residents of Cyprus and have their domicile in Cyprus. In addition, the Company pays on behalf of the shareholders General Healthcare System (GHS) contribution at a rate of 2,65%, when the entitled shareholders are natural persons tax residents of Cyprus, regardless of their domicile.

The notes on pages 9 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		561,922	216,396
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	16	102,699	63,204
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	17	236,199	252,533
Amortisation of computer software	18	39,000	39,000
Amortisation of franchising	18	1,900	1,900
Amortisation of other intangibles	18	17,786	17,786
Interest expense	13	49,724	39,753
		1,009,230	630,572
Changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade and other receivables		(121,667)	(505,700)
Increase in payables		9,201	200,764
Cash generated from operations		896,764	325,636
Tax refunded/(paid)		1,626	(14,464)
Net cash generated from operating activities		898,390	311,172
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(236,054)	(287,769)
Net cash used in investing activities		(236,054)	(287,769)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of leases liabilities		(496,276)	-
Interest paid		(49,724)	-
Dividends paid		(72,000)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(618,000)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		44,336	23,403
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		72,684	49,281
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	20	117,020	72,684

The notes on pages 9 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

1. Incorporation and principal activities

Country of incorporation

The Company Enflamex Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in Cyprus on 18 June 2019 as a private limited liability company under the provisions of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. Its registered office is at Agias Zonis & Thessalonikis, NICOLAOU PENTADROMOS CENTER, Floor 10, Flat/Office 1001A, Block B, 3026 Limassol, Cyprus.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company, which is unchanged from last year, is the provision of online advertising and marketing services. These services include email marketing, search engine marketing (SEM), social media marketing, many types of display marketing (including web banner advertising) and mobile advertising. Advertisements are being delivered via automated software systems operating across multiple websites, media services and platforms.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and the requirements of the Cyprus Companies Law, Cap. 113. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

3. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) 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.

4. Material accounting policies

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

Even though the Company has made a profit of €520,168 for the year ended 31 December 2024, as of that date the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €480,353. The Company is dependent upon the continuing financial support of its shareholder 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 shareholder has indicated his 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.

Revenue

Recognition and measurement

Revenue represents the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Revenue (continued)

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 or services to be transferred, the contract has commercial substance (i.e. 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 the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's contracts 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.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward 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.

Identification of performance obligations

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

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

- **Rendering of services**

Rendering of services - over time:

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time while the Company satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the promised service to the customer in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

The input method is used to measure progress toward completion of the performance obligation as it provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of the control of the services to the customer.

Rendering of services - at a point in time:

The Company concluded that it transfers control over its services at a point in time, upon receipt by the customer of the service, because this is when the customer benefits from the relevant service.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

The Company and its employees contribute to the Government Social Insurance Fund based on employees' salaries. The Company's contributions are expensed as incurred and are included in staff costs. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the scheme does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

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.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised in the Company's financial statements in the year in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method so as to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual depreciation rates used are as follows:

	%
Initial capitalised expenses	20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	10
** Spare ** - cost	10

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred. The cost of major renovations and other subsequent expenditure are included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash generating unit level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

CRM Platform

Patents and trademarks are measured initially at purchase cost and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Computer software

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique computer software products controlled by the Company and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year are recognised as intangible assets. Subsequently computer software is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognised as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the computer software. Costs associated with maintenance of computer software programs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Computer software costs are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of three years. Amortisation commences when the computer software is available for use.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Leases

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
 - the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of land and buildings in which it is a lessee, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company as lessee

The Company 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 and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

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 interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

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

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

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, 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 profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents its right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'Property, plant and equipment' in the statement of financial position.

The lease liabilities are presented in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise the right of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets (i.e. IT equipment, office equipment etc.). The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non financial assets, other than goodwill, that have suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - Classification (continued)

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 and derecognition

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.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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 with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for ECL (continued)

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.

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 ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 6, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 6, Credit risk section.

Additionally the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 6, 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows and those cash flows represent SPPI, and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

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.

Classification as trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade receivables are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. See note 6, Credit risk section.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (continued)

Classification as trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 180 days past due.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

4. Material accounting policies (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.

Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

5. 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.

6. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

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

6.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to meet an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables.

(i) Risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, the Company has established policies whereby the majority of bank balances are held with independently rated parties with a minimum rating of ['C'].

If wholesale customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, Management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.1 Credit risk (continued)

(i) Risk management (continued)

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers, specific industry sectors and/or regions.

The Company's investments in debt instruments are considered to be low risk investments. The credit ratings of the investments are monitored for credit deterioration.

These policies enable the Company to reduce its credit risk significantly.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has the following types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- trade and other receivables
- cash and cash equivalents

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 the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.
- For all other financial assets 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 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 ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL.

Impairment losses are presented as net impairment losses on financial and contract assets within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

Low credit risk

The Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Management consider 'low credit risk' for listed bonds to be an investment grade credit rating with at least one major rating agency. Other instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for each class of (asset/instrument) subject to the expected credit loss model is set out below:

Trade receivables and contract assets

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables (including those with a significant financing component, and contract assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.1 Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Trade receivables and contract assets (continued)

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 31 December 2024 or 1 January 2024 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

The average credit period on sales of goods is 60 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The Company always measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

There were no significant trade receivable and contract asset balances written off during the year that are subject to enforcement activity.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company assesses, on a group basis, its exposure to credit risk arising from cash at bank. This assessment takes into account, ratings from external credit rating institutions and internal ratings, if external are not available.

Bank deposits held with banks with investment grade rating are considered as low credit risk.

The ECL on current accounts is considered to be approximate to 0, unless the bank is subject to capital controls. The ECL on deposits accounts is calculated by considering published PDs for the rating as per Moody's and an LGD of 40-60% as published by ECB.

The Company does not hold any collateral as security for any cash at bank balances.

There were no significant cash at bank balances written off during the year that are subject to enforcement activity.

6.2 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.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

6. Financial risk management (continued)

6.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

31 December 2024

	Carrying amounts €	Contractual cash flows €	3-12 months €	1-5 years €
Lease liabilities	1,167,118	1,167,118	546,000	621,118
Payables	65,252	355,552	355,552	-
Payables to related parties	629,908	629,908	629,908	-
	1,862,278	2,152,578	1,531,460	621,118

7. 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.

- **Leases**

The Company has an enforceable extension option in relation to... [provide details of the arrangement, extension option, pricing etc]. The group has assessed whether the extension option is reasonably certain to exercise by considering [list considerations] and has concluded that it is/is not reasonably certain to exercise.

- **Amount payable under residual value guarantees**

The Company initially estimates and recognises amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees as part of the lease liability. Typically, the expected residual value at lease commencement is equal to or higher than the guaranteed amount, and so the Company does not expect to pay anything under the guarantees.

At the end of each reporting period, the expected residual values are reviewed to reflect actual residual values achieved on comparable assets and expectations about future prices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

7. 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.

- **Income taxes**

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in note 6, Credit risk section.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of non-financial assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

- **Impairment of intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially recorded at acquisition cost and are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful economic life. Intangible assets that are acquired through a business combination are initially recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are reviewed for impairment at least once per year. The impairment test is performed using the discounted cash flows expected to be generated through the use of the intangible assets, using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimations and the risks associated with the asset. When it is impractical to estimate the recoverable amount of an asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit in which the asset belongs to.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

7. Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions (continued)

- **Useful live of depreciable assets**

The Board of Directors assesses the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, and revises them if necessary so that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Actual results, however, may vary due to technological obsolescence, mis-usage and other factors that are not easily predictable.

8. Revenue

	2024	2023
	€	€
Rendering of services	<u>9,661,170</u>	<u>6,644,520</u>
	9,661,170	6,644,520

9. Other operating income

	2024	2023
	€	€
Sundry operating income	<u>9,704</u>	<u>10,490</u>
	9,704	10,490

10. Selling and distribution expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Advertising	<u>109,092</u>	<u>248,511</u>
** Spare **	<u>462,181</u>	<u>347,988</u>
	571,273	596,499

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

11. Administration expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Staff costs	7,393,071	4,566,926
Rent	-	539,053
Common expenses	-	1,182
Electricity	20,304	2,236
Water supply and cleaning	58,320	17,387
Sundry expenses	14,358	8,778
Telephone and postage	2,500	4,595
Stationery and printing	976	362
Subscriptions and contributions	48,116	13,028
Auditors' remuneration	-	6,500
Accounting fees	43,600	49,000
Other professional fees	179,706	116,098
Fines	1,726	3,796
Overseas travelling	-	1,471
Inland travelling and accommodation	6,690	-
** Spare **	202,258	47,655
** Spare **	54,000	-
Amortisation of computer software	39,000	39,000
Amortisation of franchising	1,900	1,900
Amortisation of other intangibles	17,786	17,786
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	236,199	252,533
Depreciation	102,699	63,204
	8,423,209	5,752,490

12. Staff costs

	2024	2023
	€	€
Salaries	6,470,408	3,995,539
Social security costs	922,663	571,387
	7,393,071	4,566,926
Average number of employees	118	118

13. Finance costs

	2024	2023
	€	€
Net foreign exchange losses	97	2,041
Interest expense on lease liabilities	49,724	39,753
Bank charges	64,649	47,831
Finance costs	114,470	89,625

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

14. Tax

	2024 €	2023 €
Corporation tax	<u>41,754</u>	<u>12,425</u>
Charge for the year	<u>41,754</u>	<u>12,425</u>

The tax on the Company's profit before tax differs from theoretical amount that would arise using the applicable tax rates as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Profit before tax	<u>561,922</u>	<u>216,396</u>
Tax calculated at the applicable tax rates	70,240	27,050
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	56,141	52,501
Tax effect of allowances and income not subject to tax	(88,423)	(51,772)
Tax effect of tax losses brought forward	-	(16,484)
10% additional charge	<u>3,796</u>	<u>1,130</u>
Tax charge	<u>41,754</u>	<u>12,425</u>

The corporation tax rate is 12,5%.

Under certain conditions interest income may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%. In such cases this interest will be exempt from corporation tax. In certain cases, dividends received from abroad may be subject to defence contribution at the rate of 17%.

Gains on disposal of qualifying titles (including shares, bonds, debentures, rights thereon etc) are exempt from Cyprus income tax.

15. Dividends

	2024 €	2023 €
Final dividend paid	<u>72,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>72,000</u>	<u>-</u>

On 24 August 2024 the Company in General Meeting declared the payment of a final dividend of €72,000 (2023: €NIL).

Dividends are subject to a deduction of special contribution for defence at 17% for individual shareholders that are both Cyprus tax resident and Cyprus domiciled. Dividends are also subject to a 2,65% contribution to the General Healthcare System.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

16. Property, plant and equipment

	Initial capitalised expenses €	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment €	** Spare ** - cost €	Total €
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2023	56,430	25,307	26,520	108,257
Additions	179,581	86,498	21,690	287,769
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	236,011	111,805	48,210	396,026
Additions	158,903	74,265	2,886	236,054
Balance at 31 December 2024	394,914	186,070	51,096	632,080
Depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2023	15,788	3,543	3,714	23,045
Charge for the year	47,202	11,180	4,821	63,203
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	62,990	14,723	8,535	86,248
Charge for the year	78,983	18,607	5,109	102,699
Balance at 31 December 2024	141,973	33,330	13,644	188,947
Net book amount				
Balance at 31 December 2024	252,941	152,740	37,452	443,133
Balance at 31 December 2023	173,021	97,082	39,675	309,778

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

17. Right-of-use assets

	** Spare ** - cost	** -
Cost	€	
Balance at 1 January 2023	576,933	
Additions	938,264	
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	1,515,197	
Additions	520,461	
Balance at 31 December 2024	2,035,658	
Depreciation		
Balance at 1 January 2023	275,689	
Charge for the year	252,533	
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	528,222	
Charge for the year	236,199	
Adjustment to right-of-use asset	138,799	
Balance at 31 December 2024	903,220	
Net book amount		
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,132,438	
Balance at 31 December 2023	986,975	
Amounts recognised in profit and loss:		
	2024	2023
	€	€
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	(236,199)	(252,533)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(49,724)	(39,753)

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

18. Intangible assets

	Computer software €	Research and development €	Other intangibles €	Total €
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2023	9,500	195,000	88,928	293,428
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	9,500	195,000	88,928	293,428
Balance at 31 December 2024	9,500	195,000	88,928	293,428
Amortisation				
Balance at 1 January 2023	1,900	39,000	22,483	63,383
Amortisation for the year	1,900	39,000	17,785	60,585
Balance at 31 December 2023/ 1 January 2024	3,800	78,000	40,268	122,068
Amortisation for the year	1,900	39,000	17,786	60,586
Balance at 31 December 2024	5,700	117,000	58,054	180,754
Net book amount				
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,800	78,000	30,874	112,674
Balance at 31 December 2023	5,700	117,000	48,660	171,360

19. Trade and other receivables

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade receivables	135,660	216,626
Deposits and prepayments	253,237	218,037
Other receivables	90,134	85,060
Refundable VAT	426,276	263,917
	905,307	783,640

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

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to trade and other receivables is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

20. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash at bank	117,020	72,684
	117,020	72,684

The exposure of the Company to credit risk and impairment losses in relation to cash and cash equivalents is reported in note 6 of the financial statements.

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

21. Share capital

	2024 Number of shares	2024 €	2023 Number of shares	2023 €
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Issued and fully paid				
Balance at 1 January	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Balance at 31 December	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

22. Lease liabilities

	Minimum lease payments		The present value of minimum lease payments	
	2024 €	2023 €	2024 €	2023 €
Not later than 1 year	546,000	546,000	546,000	546,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	668,000	832,338	621,118	735,732
	1,214,000	1,378,338	1,167,118	1,281,732
Future finance charges	(46,882)	(96,606)	-	-
Present value of lease liabilities	1,167,118	1,281,732	1,167,118	1,281,732

It is the Company's policy to lease certain of its fixtures and equipment. The average lease term is 48 months. For year ended 31 December 2024, the average effective borrowing rate was 2.25% (2023: 2.3%). Interest rates are fixed at the contract date, and thus expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

All lease obligations are denominated in Euro.

The fair values of lease obligations approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above.

The Company's obligations under leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

23. Payables

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade payables	18,191	114,408
Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 26.1)	629,908	629,908
Accruals	207,341	144,976
Other creditors	47,061	4,008
	902,501	893,300

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

24. Current tax liabilities

	2024 €	2023 €
Corporation tax	54,179	10,799
	54,179	10,799

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2024

25. Operating Environment of the Company

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified on 24 February 2022 with the commencement of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine. As at the date of authorising these financial statements for issue, the conflict continues to evolve as military activity proceeds. In addition to the impact of the events on entities that have operations in Russia, Ukraine, or Belarus or that conduct business with their counterparties, the conflict is increasingly affecting economies and financial markets globally and exacerbating ongoing economic challenges.

The European Union as well as United States of America, Switzerland, United Kingdom and other countries imposed a series of restrictive measures (sanctions) against the Russian and Belarussian government, various companies, and certain individuals. The sanctions imposed include an asset freeze and a prohibition from making funds available to the sanctioned individuals and entities. In addition, travel bans applicable to the sanctioned individuals prevents them from entering or transiting through the relevant territories. The Republic of Cyprus has adopted the United Nations and European Union measures. The rapid deterioration of the conflict in Ukraine may as well lead to the possibility of further sanctions in the future.

Emerging uncertainty regarding global supply of commodities due to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine conflict may also disrupt certain global trade flows and place significant upwards pressure on commodity prices and input costs as seen through early March 2022. Challenges for companies may include availability of funding to ensure access to raw materials, ability to finance margin payments and heightened risk of contractual non-performance.

The Israel-Gaza conflict has escalated significantly after Hamas launched a major attack on 7 October 2023. Companies with material subsidiaries, operations, investments, contractual arrangements or joint ventures in the War area might be significantly exposed. Entities that do not have direct exposure to Israel and Gaza Strip are likely to be affected by the overall economic uncertainty and negative impacts on the global economy and major financial markets arising from the war. This is a volatile period and situation, however, the Company is not directly exposed. Management will continue to monitor the situation closely and take appropriate actions when and if needed.

The financial effect of the current crisis on the global economy and overall business activities cannot be estimated with reasonable certainty at this stage, due to the pace at which the conflict prevails and the high level of uncertainties arising from the inability to reliably predict the outcome.

The Company has limited direct exposure to Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus and as such does not expect significant impact from direct exposures to these countries.

Despite the limited direct exposure, the conflict is expected to negatively impact the tourism and services industries in Cyprus. Furthermore, the increasing energy prices, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, unease in stock market trading, rises in interest rates, supply chain disruptions and intensified inflationary pressures may indirectly impact the operations of the Company. The indirect implications will depend on the extent and duration of the crisis and remain uncertain.

Management has considered the unique circumstances and the risk exposures of the Company and has concluded that there is no significant impact in the Company's profitability position. The event is not expected to have an immediate material impact on the business operations.

26. Related party transactions

The shareholder of the Company is Ms. Anna Anisimova, who owns 100% of the Company's shares. The Company's ultimate controlling party is Mrs. Elena Bolshakova.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 December 2024

26. Related party transactions (continued)

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

26.1 Shareholders' current accounts - credit balances (Note 23)

	2024	2023
	€	€
Shareholders' current accounts	629,908	629,908
	<u>629,908</u>	<u>629,908</u>

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

27. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2024.

28. Commitments

The Company had no capital or other commitments as at 31 December 2024.

29. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the reporting period, which have a bearing on the understanding of the financial statements.

As explained in note 25 the geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe and the Middle East remains intense with the continuation of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the Israel-Gaza conflict. As at the date of authorising these financial statements for issue, the conflicts continue to evolve as military activity proceeds and additional sanctions are imposed.

Independent auditor's report on pages 2 to 4

ENFLAMEX LIMITED

COMPUTATION OF CORPORATION TAX

Year ended 31 December 2024

	Page 5	€	€
Net profit per income statement			561,922
<u>Add:</u>			
Depreciation		397,584	
Realised foreign exchange loss		97	
Fines		1,726	
Interest on operating leases (classified as such by the lessor)		49,724	
		<u>449,131</u>	
			1,011,053
<u>Less:</u>			
Annual wear and tear allowances		161,385	
Lease payments for right of use assets		546,000	
		<u>(707,385)</u>	
Chargeable income for the year			303,668

Calculation of corporation tax

Tax at normal rates:

	Income €	Rate %	Total € c
Chargeable income as above	<u>303,668</u>	12.50	37,958.50
10% additional charge			<u>3,795.85</u>
TAX PAYABLE			<u>41,754.35</u>

CALCULATION OF TAX LOSSES FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Tax year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Profits/(losses) for the tax year	-	-	93,373	(131,871)	222,233	303,668
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	131,871	-	-
- Year				2023		
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						
Gains Offset (€)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Year						